



PAGE PARTNERSHIP FOR ACTION
ON GREEN ECONOMY



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2018



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development
AIM	Affirmative Investment Management
ANSD	National Agency of Statistics (Senegal)
BMUB	German Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety
CEM-NWU	Centre for Environmental Management at North-West University (South Africa)
CEPLAN	National Strategic Planning Centre (Uruguay)
CESE	Economic, Social and Environmental Council (Senegal)
CGE	Computable General Equilibrium
CPEIR	Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review
CSCM	Civil Service College Mauritius
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (South Africa)
DGPPE (Senegal)	Direction Générale de la Planification et des Politiques Economiques
DST	Department of Science and Technology (South Africa)
EfD	Environment for Development
EIB	European Investment Bank
ELV	End of life vehicles
ENA	Ecole Nationale d'Administration (Senegal)
ENAP	National School of Public Administration (Uruguay)
ENEF	Ecole Nationale des Eaux et Forêts (Burkina Faso)
EnMS	Energy Management Systems
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (Ghana)
FMO	Netherlands Development Finance Company
GAIN	Green Jobs Assessment Institutions Network
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross domestic product
GEC	Green Economy Coalition
GFR	Green Fiscal Reform
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GGKP	Green Growth Knowledge Platform
GITA	Green Industry and Trade Assessment
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GJAM	Green Jobs Assessment Model
GSDS	Green State Development Strategy (Guyana)
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IGE	Inclusive green economy
ICT	Information and communications technology
ICV	Center of Life Institute (Mato Grosso State)
IGEM	Integrated Green Economy Modelling
INEFOP	National Institute for Employment and Professional Training (Uruguay)
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPAM	Amazon Environmental Research Institute (Mato Grosso State)
ISID	Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development
IUFIC	Institut Universitaire de Formations Initial et Continue (Burkina Faso)

IWA	Industrial Waste Assessment
LCDI	Low Carbon Development Initiative (Indonesia)
MAPS	Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support
MCUD	Ministry of Construction and Urban Development (Mongolia)
MDN	Ministry of National Defence (Uruguay)
MEDD	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Senegal)
MEE	Ministry of Ecology and Environment (Jiangsu province)
MEEVCC	Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (Burkina Faso)
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance (Mongolia)
MESTI	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (Ghana)
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (Mongolia)
MGAP	Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (Uruguay)
MGFC	Mongolian Green Finance Corporation
MIEM	Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining (Peru)
MISTRA	Mapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflections (South Africa)
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (Ghana)
MoHRSS	Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (Jiangsu province)
MPP	Mongolian People's Party
MPTF	Multi-Partner-Trust Fund
MSP	Ministry of Public Health (Uruguay)
MTPE	Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion (Peru)
MTSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security (Uruguay)
MULS	Mongolian University of Life Sciences
MVOTMA	Ministry of Housing, Territorial Planning and Environment (Uruguay)
NCDP	National Committee for Development Planning (Burkina Faso)
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission (Ghana)
NGDP	National Green Development Policy (Mongolia)
NGJP	National Green Jobs Plan
NSC	National Steering Committee
NSO	National Statistical Office (Mongolia)
NTCC	National Technical Coordinating Committee (Burkina Faso)
NUM	National University of Mongolia
NVR	National Voluntary Review
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPP	Office of Planning and Budget (Uruguay)
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PAGE	Partnership for Action on Green Economy
PAP	Priority Action Plan (Senegal)
PEER	Public Environment Expenditure Review
PEI	Poverty-Environment Initiative
PNDES	National Programme for Economic and Social Development (Burkina Faso)
PPI	Produce, Conserve, Include (Mato Grosso State)
PRCEE	Policy Research Centre for Environment and Economy (Jiangsu province)
PSE	Plan Senegal Emergent
RET	Renewable energy technologies
SAG	SWITCH Africa Green
SCP	Sustainable consumption and production
SCPF	SWITCH-Asia Sustainable Consumption and Production Facility
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals

SEAF	State Secretary for Smallholder Agriculture and Land Tenure Affairs (Mato Grosso State)
SEB	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
SEM	Stock Exchange of Mauritius
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SNAACC	National Secretary of Environment, Water and Climate Change (Uruguay)
SPP	Sustainable public procurement
SSTC	South-South and Triangular Cooperation
ToC	Mongolian Sustainable Finance
TPSEE	Tracking Public Sector Environment Expenditure
TSA	Targeted Scenario Analysis
TU	Transforma Uruguay
UFE	University of Finance and Economics (Mongolia)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP FI	United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UFMT	Federal University of Mato Grosso
UNCT	United Nations Country Teams
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wide Fund for Wildlife

Note for the reader: This report summarizes the progress made against the four PAGE outcomes since the beginning of programme with an emphasis on the developments in 2018. Section 3 provides an aggregated progress statement for each of the outcomes together with an overview on the status of the indicators at the end of 2018. The details behind the aggregate reporting on the indicators are provided in the PAGE monitoring framework (in a separate document). Section 4 provides a summary of activities and results for each of the PAGE countries and Section 5 provides an overview on the global capacity-building and knowledge sharing activities. Sections 6 to 9 provide an overview on the activities of the PAGE Secretariat, main partnerships, South-South Cooperation, and lessons learned and challenges. Section 10 summarizes the main development related to fund management. Annex I presents the consolidated financial report focused on the funding administered by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office under the PAGE Multi-Partner-Trust-Fund. Certified financial reporting is provided in addition to this report. The detailed progress report is also complemented by a shorter more compact version for public distribution and an online report (<https://2018.page-annual-report.org/>).

FOREWORD

Evidence and analytics are pouring in with irrefutable evidence that prosperity, and to a large extent, the continuation of life as we know it, is linked to addressing the key sustainability challenges posing existential threats to our world. In 2018, three years since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, urgent action is needed more than ever to achieve inclusive economic growth and safeguard current and future generations from the cross-cutting damage of climate change. This demands great political leadership, corporate responsibility and social engagement globally to catalyse truly transformational change to ensure a sustainable, inclusive future where no one is left behind.

Policies and investments for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the targets of Paris Agreement will not only create much needed employment opportunities, including for youth, but will also generate more sustainable and inclusive economic growth, leading to reduction in environmental risk and scarcities. We are witnessing unprecedented leadership in governments, business and civil society, advancing these changes and inspiring the transformation of our economies into drivers of sustainability and social equality.

In this context, the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) is operating with strong momentum and an ever-expanding pool of green economy success stories and lessons learned for advancing the global inclusive green economy transition. We are also witnessing unprecedented unity and enthusiasm from UN Member States to achieve the SDGs and to keep global temperature rise below 1.5 degrees Celsius. These global agendas have increased country demand for technical assistance and capacity development for an inclusive green economy, which is increasingly becoming a mainstream approach to sustainable development. To achieve the global objectives enshrined in the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, the PAGE offers a comprehensive package of technical assistance and capacity-building to growing network of partner countries, bringing together expertise of five UN agencies, eight funding partners and 18 countries.

In the 2018 Annual Report, PAGE reflects on all that has been achieved through this dynamic partnership over the past year. In the pages that follow, the report presents an in-depth look at the progress made in PAGE partner countries and at the global level towards an inclusive green economy transition, framed around PAGE's overall objective to refocus economic policy around sustainability and put in place enabling policy conditions, reforms, incentives, business models and partnerships for greater action and investment in inclusive green economy.

The results PAGE has catalysed in 2018 demonstrate, once again, the strength of a broad-based partnership and effective international coordination, which mobilizes actors across different groups and networks, to deliver more than the sum of each individual organizations' contribution. PAGE is committed to staying the course in the collective journey towards achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda, because only together can we truly tackle the great sustainability challenges of our time.

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2018 was a year of many important achievements for the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE). With the addition of Argentina, Guatemala, India, Indonesia and Kazakhstan, 18 partner countries are now being supported in their green economy transition. Across the partnership, a total of 11 countries and one province are integrating inclusive green economy (IGE) objectives into national development plans and cross-sectoral strategies, and PAGE is supporting the adoption and implementation of an additional 11 sectoral and thematic policies in line with national IGE priorities in partner countries. At the same time, building individual and institutional capacity for the green economy transition remains a PAGE priority. At the national and global level, to date a total of 3,179 people have been trained and 157 national institutions have strengthened their capacity to deliver IGE policy analysis, consultations and trainings.

At the global level, PAGE continues to drive global change towards inclusive green economy through events, platforms and knowledge products that connect green economy champions throughout the world. In 2018, number of ministers, private sector innovators, development partners, civil society and media committed to the success of the Third PAGE Ministerial Conference showcased transformational action across continents, economic sectors and levels of development. And from the High-Level Political Forum in New York to the UNFCCC COP 24 in Katowice, PAGE has maintained a finger on the pulse of global debates and exchange on inclusive green economy as a driver for achieving the Sustainable Development and Climate Goals.

PAGE continues to support governments to work across sectors, seeking the integration of policies and strategies that will enable them to achieve multiple global sustainable development targets through an inclusive green economy approach. PAGE supports partner countries in realizing their commitments to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in particular, serves as an important model for achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 17 (partnerships for the goals). Through this innovative partnership, PAGE makes prominent contributions to partner countries efforts to achieve SDGs 8 (decent work and economic growth), 12 (responsible consumption and production) and 13 (climate action). By aligning support with national IGE priorities, PAGE is also contributing to diverse partner countries achievement of SDG 1 (no poverty), 2 (zero hunger), 4 (quality education), 5 (gender equality), 7 (affordable and clean energy), 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), 10 (reduced inequalities), 11 (sustainable cities and communities) and 15 (life on land).

Sustainably planning has become an increasingly vital part of PAGE operations. In 2018, the first PAGE partner country, Mongolia, entered into the final phase of its initial engagement with the Partnership, with Peru, Senegal, Ghana, Burkina Faso and Mauritius to follow in 2019. As PAGE support scales back in these countries, national sustainability strategies are being developed to ensure that the inclusive green economy policy reforms will be sustained. The Partnership is also actively seeking to develop innovative ways to engage PAGE graduating countries in South-South Cooperation as champions for inclusive green economy.

PAGE was launched in 2013 with the goal of supporting the inclusive green economy transition in 20 countries by 2020. Since 2017, the Multi-Partner-Trust Fund (MPTF) has become the main vehicle for PAGE fund management, ensuring efficient, accountable and transparent administration of the PAGE programme. Going forward, PAGE plans to engage with two additional countries in 2020 to continue its ambitious work to inform, inspire and enable policy reform, capacity development and international cooperation for inclusive, sustainable development. At the same time, PAGE partners are envisioning the road ahead, making plans for PAGE beyond 2020. Based on the PAGE programme thus far, it is becoming increasingly evident

that partnerships, working across sectors, and efficient, coordinated delivery will be fundamental to any green economy transition.

Country Delivery

In PAGE partner countries, there is considerable progress in the design and implementation of national IGE plans, sectoral and thematic policy reforms, as well as multi-stakeholder engagement and institutional capacity-building.

Mongolia graduated from its initial engagement with PAGE, reaching the end of its five-year funding programme. In this context, PAGE support has focused on the implementation of the national Sustainability Strategy and on bringing specific policy processes to a conclusion. In particular, PAGE has supported the implementation of the National Green Development Policy with a green economy policy assessment including T21 modelling and capacity development on green economy indicators, with an emphasis on green jobs. To further operationalize this national policy framework at sub-national level, PAGE has continued its support for the development of sub-national green development programmes. In 2018, this support focused on Orkhon Aimag and the development of the Orkhon Aimag Sustainable and Green Development Strategy. At the sectoral level, in 2018 PAGE has focused on the promotion of green buildings, sustainable public procurement, and waste management. As a result of this work, sustainability principles have been incorporated into the new National Construction Sector Policy and the national public procurement framework, both to be adopted in early 2019. To support Mongolia in unlocking private finance for continued green development, PAGE, UNEP Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), UNEP Inquiry and other international green economy actors are collaborating with the Mongolian Green Finance Corporation to promote sustainable finance – an important element of the national PAGE Sustainability Strategy. Notably, the global Green Climate Fund is now supporting the operationalization of the Mongolian Green Credit Fund through its Readiness Programme, as well as with Project Preparation Facility funding. Targeted training events on trade, sustainable public procurement, green economy learning and other topics have continued to contribute towards individual capacity-building in Mongolia in 2018. At the institutional level, two Mongolian universities have now developed undergraduate courses reflecting sustainability principles: one on green economy modelling, launched in 2018, and one on sustainable finance, to be launched in 2019.

A major milestone for **Peru's** green economy transition was the development and adoption of the National Competitiveness and Productivity Policy. The final policy is multi-sectoral and lays out a medium- and long-term development strategy towards a more competitive economy, calling for environmental sustainability and aiming to create green growth and green jobs. In support of these goals, PAGE is supporting Peru in applying the Integrated Green Economy Modelling (IGEM) framework in the country and is building capacity at the Ministry of Production and University of the Pacific to lead this work. At the sectoral level, PAGE is supporting the finalization of the National Green Jobs Plan, which takes on board the recommendations provided during the National Forum on the Promotion of Green Jobs. With PAGE support, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is working to integrate green growth policies in sectoral planning and to support the identification of green financial instruments and mechanisms for the sector. In 2018, PAGE also began work on a study on green urban transportation business models that will contribute to Peru's Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action focused on sustainable urban transportation, complementing the creation of an Urban Transport Authority (approved in 2018) for the cities of Lima and Callao. Further, PAGE is supporting the design of two courses: one on green growth and development and one on green economy modelling, which the University of the Pacific will offer as regular courses within its curriculum from 2019. As Peru prepares to graduate from PAGE,

the Ministry of the Environment has formally taking over national coordination, which supports both national ownership and sustainability planning.

Senegal reached the final year of the five-year Priority Action Plan (PAP 2014-2018) for its Plan Senegal Emergent (PSE) – the national development framework for the country – with planning underway for a second PAP period spanning 2019-2023. Against this background, PAGE actions focused on providing technical inputs to the planning of the new PAP, which in 2018 included support for an update to the existing national green economy model and related Green Economy Assessment report. At the sectoral level, PAGE has been engaged in four main areas of action aligned with the priorities of the PSE and the findings of the Green Economy Assessment: i) entrepreneurship development for job creation and self-employment; ii) waste management; iii) energy efficiency and local material development for social housing and the construction industry; and iv) greening industry. PAGE is also committed to developing national IGE capacity. In 2018, PAGE supported capacity development for the Ministries of Environment, Fisheries, Agriculture and Energy to perform quantitative projections of the potential economic, social and environmental gains of green economy policy options, and has begun a partnership with the Ecole Nationale d'Administration to train high-ranking government officials. As a graduating country, PAGE is supporting Senegal to develop a national Sustainability Strategy. A key driver of this strategy, the National Platform for Green Economy, was formalized in 2018 and launched at the PAGE-supported Green Economy Days. Senegal has also recently discovered important oil and gas reserves. In 2018, a PAGE-supported study on the management of revenue from these reserves informed the Senegal National Sustainable Development Conference and has since become a reference document for this discussion.

A major focus for **Ghana** has been the development of the country's next Medium-Term National Development Framework. This work has been substantially informed by the medium-term development plans of sub-national Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) – developed with active support from PAGE. In particular, in 2018 PAGE has focused on providing support for the mainstreaming of green economy and the SDGs into MMDA development plans through the development of metadata for select SDG indicators related to climate change and green economy. At the sectoral level, in 2018, PAGE has supported the development of a national industrial resource efficiency programme through a series awareness-raising workshops presenting lessons learned from the palm oil and steel sectors, and a training on resource efficiency in energy intensive industries. To support green investment in small- and medium-sized enterprises, PAGE has developed a study and related trainings on green finance. To build national capacity, PAGE held a series of media trainings around the country, enabling media practitioners to enhance their understanding of the principles and concepts of climate change and their impacts. In collaboration with the One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership, PAGE supported the integration of climate change and green economy into school curricula, introducing IGE concepts to a new generation.

PAGE support to **Mauritius** focused on the achievement of the country's Three-Year Strategic Plan (2017/18-2019/20), which highlights green economy as an approach for implementing low-carbon growth and renewable energy strategies in important sectors, such as agriculture, manufacturing waste management and tourism. PAGE work supported these objectives by building capacity for the issuance of green bonds, reviewing and tracking public environment and expenditures, assessing industrial waste and related industrial strategies and advancing green economy learning. To promote the acceleration of inclusive and green economic growth, PAGE and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development organized the 2018 Green Economy Forum – a multi-sectoral event that brings together representatives from government institutions, the private sector, training institutions, and civil society organizations to discuss the IGE transition. Under the auspices of the Green Economy Forum, PAGE has also supported South-South

Cooperation by facilitating an exchange between Mauritius and South Africa. In 2019, Mauritius will enter into the final stage of its five-year engagement with PAGE. In addition to providing continued support for the workstreams above, PAGE has started to support Mauritius in the development of a Sustainability Strategy, which will help reinforce the long-term sustainability of the green economy activities in the country.

Burkina Faso reached a major milestone with the validation of the National Strategy for Green Economy and related Action Plan, which is expected to be formally adopted in 2019. A Green Economy Learning Needs Assessment was also finalized, providing important insights and entry points for strengthening IGE capacity in the country. Against this background, PAGE launched a partnership with the Ecole Nationale des Eaux et Forêts, in cooperation with the Institut Universitaire de Formations Initial et Continue, to raise awareness about IGE and integrate IGE related courses into national curricula. At the sectoral level, PAGE began work with the Government to integrate green economy objectives into the implementation of the second National Rural Sector Programme, which was adopted early 2018. PAGE further supported the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change in formulating the Strategy for the Sustainable Management and Export of Non-Timber Forest Products, contributing to the development of sustainable trade. Through the UNIDO-led Green Industry Diagnosis and Green Industry Strategy, PAGE has also provided support for the integration of IGE objectives into the National Industrial Strategy, which is expected to move to formal adoption in 2019. Ensuring continued progress on IGE in Burkina Faso will be a major priority as PAGE begins to phase out in the country, and a draft of national Sustainability Strategy has been developed to guide this process.

PAGE entered into its third year of implementation in **Jiangsu province (China)** with the aim of sustaining and scaling up green economy progress. To leverage new opportunities and overcome existing challenges in Jiangsu, in 2018 PAGE has supported i) Nanjing University, a key research university at the provincial level, to provide evidence-based IGE policy analysis through the development of a Green Economy Progress (GEP) Measurement Framework; ii) the development of a comprehensive indicator framework: the China Green Industry Progress (GIPro) index; and iii) the green industrial transition and policy coordination in Jiangsu's industrial parks. In this area, PAGE has been focused on fostering partnerships and building a network of green industrial parks, with the potential to connect with peer parks in China and around the world. PAGE has also facilitated an ongoing exchange between Nanjing University and partners in South Africa, who have expressed interest in applying the GEP tool in its national policy analysis process.

PAGE work in **South Africa** has been structured around improving policy coordination, deepening collaboration between different green economy actors and supporting the implementation of the countries exiting policy for sustainable development. This has come in the form of support for i) the development of a framework for monitoring the transition to an environmentally sustainable and low-carbon economy, ii) a multi-sectoral high-level roundtable discussion on skills in renewable energy technologies, iii) the development of a Bio-composite Action Plan and Implementation Strategy, which builds on the previous PAGE South Africa Green Economy Industry and Trade Analysis, iv) green economy modelling with a focus on the water-biodiversity nexus, v) a social compact on a just transition to a low-carbon society, and vi) capacity-building through e-learning and the National Green Economy for South Africa. A major focus for PAGE in South Africa in 2018 was the preparation of the Third PAGE Ministerial Conference, which was hosted by the South African Department of Environmental Affairs on 10 and 11 January 2019 in Cape Town.

Barbados, following a change in government, hosted a multi-agency mission in November 2018 to re-engage national stakeholders with PAGE work in the country. Building on the national policy

framework, the new government has maintained a strong commitment to blue and green economy, which it has identified as having great potential for Barbados' long-term economic, social and environmental development. The re-engagement mission therefore highlighted PAGE's relevance to these national priorities and lay the groundwork for a national stocktaking activity. During the mission, representatives from PAGE met with lead decision makers and green economy stakeholders, which generated a broad understanding on national priorities, the desired outcomes for PAGE in Barbados and the next steps to be taken towards operationalizing the country programme.

PAGE support for **Mato Grosso State (Brazil)** has focused on the development and implementation of various sectoral and thematic policies aligned with the overarching strategy Produce, Conserve, Include, with the objective of increasing production, preserving forests and ensuring the inclusion of rural families and vulnerable communities. This support has included i) promoting renewable energy through technical support for the State Plan on Renewable Energy, ii) supporting the implementation of the State Integrated System for Family Agriculture to create synergies and strengthen dialogue between government and non-governmental actors, iii) mapping of existing practices, initiatives and policies for sustainable tourism and strategies for the development of a Roadmap for Sustainable Tourism, and iv) integrating IGE objectives into municipal development plans. In 2018, PAGE also began work to develop a Green Economy Learning Needs Assessment.

PAGE support to the **Kyrgyz Republic** focused on the integration of IGE concepts into national development policy frameworks, including the recently adopted National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018–2040 and the National Programme towards Green Economy, which is under development. In particular, 2018 saw the establishment of a national inter-agency and cross-disciplinary expert group that advises the government on these processes, which is supported by PAGE. The Kyrgyz Republic's flagship event on green economy, the Green Economy Week and Forum, also contributed to IGE awareness-raising and exchange by bringing government, private sector and civil society together to discuss the green economy transition in the country. At the sectoral level, PAGE supported the integration of green economy concepts into the annual Apparel Week, a platform for planning and implementing measures to promote the garment industry. PAGE has also initiated work to support sectoral policy reforms including on i) green jobs, through a Skills for Green Jobs Assessment and initial work towards a Green Jobs Assessment Model, ii) sustainable finance, through the development of a Sustainable Finance Roadmap, and iii) sustainable public procurement, in cooperation with a UN Environment-led Regional Programme. In addition, a Green Economy Learning Needs Assessment was finalized, focusing on the learning needs of civil servants and policymakers and capacity of universities to deliver green economy-related courses.

Uruguay is immersed in several development planning processes, including the preparation of the Uruguay 2050 Agenda and the National Development Strategy, the National Agenda of Infrastructure, and the National Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development, which was finalized in 2018. The partnership with PAGE helps to inform these policymaking processes and also strengthens planning capacities. In particular, PAGE work has focused on the use of macroeconomic modelling of environmental policies by policymakers, public-private collaboration, and broad engagement and awareness-raising around IGE. At the sectoral and thematic level, circular economy is an important focus area for Uruguay, which PAGE is supporting through work to i) mainstream circular economy into the overarching National Secretary of Productive Transformation, ii) engage with the Circular Opportunities programme, which provides financial support for the development of new ideas, business plans, prototypes and projects around circular economy, and iii) support waste valorization activities through innovation and training activities in collaboration with the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining. PAGE is also supporting the

greening of micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises, with an emphasis on cleaner production and labour formalization, as well as analysis on environmental and social impacts in productive industries and land use in metropolitan areas.

PAGE in **Guyana** supports the government's commitment to develop and implement the Green State Development Strategy: Vision 2040 (GSDS) – its long-term economic and socio-cultural vision and Strategy for national development. PAGE has established itself as an important partnership mechanism for facilitating technical expertise contributing to the elaboration of the GSDS. PAGE has also initiated various workstreams aimed at building capacity among key stakeholders and institutions, and is advancing sectoral studies to inform policy reforms in line with the GSDS. In 2018, PAGE has provided support for i) consultations and awareness-raising on the GSDS, ii) green economy modelling on four key sectors (agriculture, energy, forestry and infrastructure), iii) a Green Industry and Trade Assessment, and iv) initial work on a Green Jobs Assessment Model for Guyana, all of which contribute to the development of the GSDS. The Strategy was presented to the Cabinet in 2018 and will be subsequently presented to Parliament, with anticipated approval in 2019 for its implementation beginning in 2020.

Argentina joined PAGE to help the government leverage the country's potential for inclusive green economy as a means for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development across its economic, social and environmental dimensions. With the assistance from PAGE, Argentina aims to pursue its IGE transition with a focus on i) national efforts around climate action and the promotion of renewable energies, ii) technical work on climate and social issues, in support of Argentina's accession to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, iii) green economy communications and awareness-raising, and iv) the creation of green jobs. In 2018, a first workshop was held to identify priority workstreams for the inception phase of PAGE in Argentina and to start developing a theory of change for the programme.

Guatemala's engagement with PAGE is focused on the objective of reformulating economic policy and practice around sustainability to leverage the green economy as a driver of economic growth, green jobs and income generation and social inclusion. In 2018, an initial mission to Guatemala took place to consult with the government and other relevant stakeholders on project governance and inter-ministerial cooperation and to consult with members of the UN country team in the country. Towards the end of 2018, the Ministry of Public Finance was restructured. While the new Minister reconfirmed commitment to PAGE, new priorities with a stronger regional focus emerged, which are currently being considered by the PAGE agencies.

PAGE work in **India** aims to support the country's focus on maximizing resource efficiency and promoting sustainable patterns of production and consumption. With regard to its green economy transition, India has begun a shift from focusing on select initiatives to embracing larger scale, more integrated economy-wide approaches, including thematic areas like circular economy and sustainable consumption and production. To support this shift, PAGE is working with national counterparts to promote synergies and cooperation with existing initiatives at the national and sub-national levels, ensuring that PAGE's unique combination of expertise brings added value to the range of work already underway in the country. In 2018, PAGE, jointly with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, held a two-day inception workshop, which helped to identify priority policymaking and capacity-building activities that, with the support of PAGE, can make contributions to India's national IGE targets, including its Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals.

PAGE is supporting **Indonesia** to move beyond business-as-usual and transform its economy into a driver of sustainability and social inclusion and to catalyse multi-stakeholder action to address development and environmental challenges at the national and local level. With the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) as the key implementing partner, PAGE

was launched in Indonesia with the aim to provide support for the implementation of Low-Carbon Development Initiative Phase 2, which will include support for i) improved data collection, monitoring and reporting, ii) reform of sectoral policies on energy, land use and energy, iii) the development of a private sector engagement platform, iv) national and regional green economy capacity-building and v) the development of knowledge products and facilitation of exchange on green economy, low-carbon development and the SDGs. In combination, this work will contribute to the development of the Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024, through which the government has pledged to pursue climate actions in line with the SDGs and Nationally Determined Contributions.

Kazakhstan joined PAGE with the objective of achieving the ambitious targets set out in its green economy policy framework, including the National Development Strategy Kazakhstan 2050 and the Green Economy Concept, the latter serving as a green economy roadmap for the country. These targets include sourcing 30 percent of energy from renewables by 2030 and increasing to 50 percent by 2050. At the sectoral level, Kazakhstan aspires to become a regional hub for green finance to facilitate further investments in green economy. More generally, Kazakhstan seeks to promote economic diversification as part of its green economy approach, also taking account of the benefits of achieving inclusive growth. In 2018, PAGE began the organization of an inception mission, to be held in early 2019.

Capacity-building

In 2018, PAGE continued its **capacity development** programme through a combination of online trainings and face-to-face learning, while making self-paced e-learning courses a new element of the programme that will allow PAGE to reach thousands of additional learners per year. Since the inception of PAGE, a total of 2,376 people were trained in nationally organized training workshops on a wide range of green economy-related topics directly relevant to IGE policy processes, including green industry, green bonds, economic modelling, waste valorization, green entrepreneurship, mainstreaming SDGs and climate change, and green economy e-learning, among others. At the national level, in 2018 PAGE has also strengthened the capacities of 88 additional institutions, ministries and departments that are engaged in PAGE delivery.

At the global level, a total number of 803 people have benefited from online and face-to-face training programmes. The moderated **e-learning course on Green Fiscal Reform (GFR)** was successfully delivered from 9 April – 1 June 2018. A new self-paced e-learning course, Introduction to Green Economy, was launched on the UN CC:e-Learn platform in December 2018, providing access to a community of 200,000 learners interested in climate change and green development issues.

PAGE continues to support the Green Growth Knowledge Platform's Expert Connect service. In 2018, the Expert Connect service provided expert assistance to support the Mongolian Ministry of Construction and Urban Development, in collaboration with the PAGE Mongolia country team, in drafting a national construction policy. Additionally, the Expert Connect service provided expertise for reviewing and proofreading the Mongolian Green Economy Assessment Report prior to its publication in Mongolia, which is also available online in English. The Expert Connect service was also highlighted in three Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) webinars attended by a total of more than 300 participants.

Informing Global Agenda Setting and Outreach

PAGE and its partners delivered a series of global and regional events in 2018 that raised the profile of green economy and its champions from government, academia, the private sector and

non-profit organizations, highlighting PAGE as a delivery mechanism to achieve the SDGs and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change:

- The preparation of the **Third PAGE Ministerial Conference** was a major priority in 2018. Held in January 2019 (postponed from September 2018) and hosted by the South African Department of Environmental Affairs, the conference engaged innovators and leaders from governments, civil society, private sector, development organizations, media and the public for a unique global forum on green economy. PAGE also partnered with GGKP and Green Economy Coalition to organize a high-level media debate that explored the questions of wealth and related implications for the environment and society. The *Cape Town Action Pathways towards 2030* summarized key policy messages that emerged from the discussion in the Conference to support countries in advancing sustainable and inclusive economies.
- The annual **High-Level Political Forum** in New York is the main platform within the UN system to review and discuss progress on achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Leveraging this opportunity, PAGE held a side event at the 2018 High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in which high-level representatives from leading international institutions, governments, the private sector and civil society gathered under the PAGE banner to discuss pathways for transforming our economies and lifestyles to underpin a greener, fairer world. The event highlighted the innovation and progress being made around the world and across sectors, as companies increasingly embrace a purpose-driven business model and countries promote structural transformation in support of a just transition and begin to redesign their economic system to remove perverse incentives.
- In November 2018, PAGE and partners organized the **2nd Global Forum on Green Economy Learning**, which was held in Paris in conjunction with the 6th GGKP Annual Conference and the 2018 OECD Green Growth and Sustainable Development Forum. The Global Forum on Green Economy Learning focused on learning and skills development for current and future decision makers, technical staff in ministries, and others involved in policy design and implementation, with the goal to scale-up knowledge and skills development for devising inclusive green economy solutions. The Forum served to i) identify critical knowledge gaps for policy professionals; ii) outline effective learning actions for a just transition, and iii) foster long-term partnerships for IGE learning.
- At the **UNFCCC COP 24** in Katowice, PAGE agencies joined partners from across the UN system to hold an official side event on SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth. Through this event, researchers and practitioners from different parts of the world provided insights on how to ensure a just transition towards an inclusive green economy, demonstrating that climate action can be a driver for inclusive growth, job creation, rights and social justice.
- PAGE was a key partner for the **5th Latin American Green Awards**, underlining the role of green economy in Latin America as a key component for achieving environmental protection and prosperity. The Awards, which were held in Guayaquil, Ecuador in August 2018, drew in 2,733 success stories, 38 countries and 713 participating cities—clear evidence that the ambition and opportunity to develop ideas to protect the planet is growing in the region.

Knowledge Creation

In 2018, PAGE partners further advanced the **knowledge base** on inclusive green economy in selected areas, including on green finance and green industry. PAGE supported the development of methodologies for measuring a transition to a greener and more sustainable industry development and finalized a Policy Note to raise awareness on the role of International

Investment Agreements in an inclusive green economy. The Guidance for Implementing a National PAGE Partnership was translated to Spanish in 2018 supporting access to this key reference document for PAGE partner countries in Latin America.

PAGE also continues its work with the Green Grown Knowledge Platform, supporting the development of two new global knowledge platforms focused on the industry and finance communities. Scoping studies for the new platforms were developed by leading sectoral experts and finalized in 2018. When available, the Green Industry Platform will target small and medium-sized enterprises and pursue knowledge partnerships with industry associations, particularly those based in developing countries. The platform will focus on championing green industry innovations and business leaders in these countries and support the development and dissemination of good practices emanating from the partner associations and their membership. The Green Finance Platform will target professionals working in public and private financial institutions or institutions actively engaging the finance sector, such as intergovernmental and governmental organizations, foundations, and research institutes. The platform aims to provide a comprehensive entry point for green finance and draw together the latest research and policy advances in this field.

2 CONTEXT, VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF PAGE

PAGE aims to put sustainability at the heart of economic policymaking and practices to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Paris Agreement on Climate Change through inclusive green economy approaches and by bringing together the expertise of five specialized UN agencies (UN Environment, ILO, UNDP, UNIDO and UNITAR). It supports nations and regions to achieve sustainable and green growth, create green jobs, address inequality and climate change, advance green industrial development, and improve skills, knowledge and institutional capacity. PAGE aims to support up to 20 countries by 2020. Up to 2018, PAGE has supported 13 countries and provinces/states: Barbados, Mato Grosso State (Brazil), Burkina Faso, Jiangsu province (China), Ghana, Guyana, Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Mauritius, Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, South Africa and Uruguay. In 2018, five additional countries, including Argentina, Guatemala, India, Indonesia and Kazakhstan, joined the partnership bringing the total number of partner countries and provinces to 18.

Working closely with policymakers and the private sector, PAGE helps to formulate, adopt, finance and implement economic and sectoral policies and practices. To achieve these objectives, PAGE is delivering results in the following four outcome areas:

- 1) **Outcome 1:** Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals and targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration
- 2) **Outcome 2:** Countries are implementing evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities
- 3) **Outcome 3:** Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the national and global level
- 4) **Outcome 4:** Countries have improved their knowledge base for advancing IGE.

3 PROGRESS MADE TOWARDS PAGE OUTCOMES

3.1 Outcome 1 - Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals and targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning

To achieve the targets under Outcome 1, PAGE supports countries with inclusive green economy diagnostics, assessments, and policy analysis, prioritization of IGE sectors in line with the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and other international environmental and sustainable development frameworks, as well as mobilization and engagement of public, private and civil society stakeholders.

In 2018, there are five countries and two states/provinces – Mongolia, Senegal, Mauritius, South Africa, Barbados, Mato Grosso State (Brazil) and Jiangsu province (China) – implementing national or provincial development plans that include IGE objectives with PAGE support. In Mongolia, since 2016, PAGE is supporting the implementation of the National Green Development Policy and the Sustainable Development Vision. In Senegal, PAGE is supporting the implementation of green economy elements included in the Plan Senegal Emergent (adopted in 2014). In South Africa, since the country joined the partnership in 2015, PAGE has been supporting the implementation of the Green Economy Accord (adopted in 2011). In Jiangsu province (China), PAGE has supported the implementation of 13th Provincial Development Plan (2016-2020), which proposes a green development approach for building a resource-efficient and environment-friendly society. In Barbados, since the country joined the partnership in 2016, PAGE has been supporting the implementation of the National Strategic Plan (2006-2025) and its green economy objectives. In Mato Grosso State (Brazil), since the province joined the partnership in 2016, PAGE has been supporting the implementation of the Produce, Conserve, Include Strategy (launched in 2015), which integrates the inclusive green economy concept. In Mauritius, PAGE is supporting the implementation of the Three-Year Strategic Plan 2017/2018-2019/2020, which mentions green economy as an approach for implementing low-carbon growth and renewable energy strategies in key sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing waste management and tourism.

As of 2018, four PAGE countries have adopted national development plans and cross-sectoral policies incorporating IGE principles (with three being adoptions of new national policy frameworks in 2018 and one renewal of an earlier medium-term planning framework). In Peru, the National Competitiveness and Productivity Policy was adopted on 31 December 2018. The multi-sectoral policy lays out a medium- and long-term development strategy towards a more competitive economy, calls for environmental sustainability and aims to create green growth and green jobs. Peru also adopted the Framework Law on Climate Change, creating an integral and coherent policy framework to pursue cross-sectoral climate action. The new framework includes sustainability objectives around the environment, infrastructure and human settlements and is closely aligned with the SDGs. In the Kyrgyz Republic, the National Development Strategy for the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2040 and the accompanying five-year government programme Unity, Trust, Creation, which incorporate IGE objectives into selected thematic and sectoral focus areas, were adopted. And in Uruguay, the National Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development was approved, which aims to guide policy and action on sustainable development through 2030. Ghana, where PAGE support was earlier aligned to the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II, that ended in 2017, has moved to a new Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework, officially released in 2018.

In 2018, two countries were in the process of adopting national development and cross-sectoral plans reflecting IGE principles. In Burkina Faso, an important milestone was reached with the validation of the National Strategy for Green Economy, which is expected to be adopted in 2019

along with a government decree on the creation of a National Coordination Mechanism on Green Economy. In Guyana, the Green State Development Strategy: Vision 2040 has been presented to the national Cabinet in 2018 and is anticipated to be approved by Parliament in 2019 for implementation beginning in 2020.

Seven countries (Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Ghana, South Africa, Mato Grosso State (Brazil) and Uruguay) have formally established national steering committees (whose purpose is to oversee IGE work, and meeting on a regular basis) with inter-ministerial representation and, in some countries other groups from public and private sector are involved. Five countries have chosen different ways of inter-ministerial coordination, and some of them are in process of formally establishing a national committee. In Mauritius and Jiangsu province (China), work is guided by interdepartmental and cross-sectoral technical groups for different work streams, which is better suited to the local context than a national-level Steering Committee. In Guyana, PAGE activities are presented to the Advisory Committee of the Green State Development Strategy: Vision 2040. As part of the Green State Development Strategy adoption process, a PAGE national steering committee will be proposed and could become a sub-group of the GSDS Advisory Committee going forward. In the Kyrgyz Republic, the Ministry of Economy has been leading strong inter-ministerial coordination while the process of formalizing an inter-ministerial committee is ongoing. In Burkina Faso, the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change has been leading inter-ministerial coordination on green economy while waiting for the formal decree on the establishment of a committee to be issued.

PAGE has contributed to the development of national plans and their translation into action, through supporting IGE diagnostics, assessments and policy analysis. In 2018, this has taken the form of i) Technical Guidelines on the use of T21 modelling and a case study of the application of the modelling framework in Mongolia, to complement the earlier Green Economy Policy Assessment ii) an Analysis of Macroeconomic Models for Environmental Policy Impact Assessment for Uruguay; and iii) two Discussions Papers for South Africa, analysing the Green Economy and National Development Plan, respectively. In total, six cross-sectoral diagnostics and assessments were completed in 2018 in three countries, bringing the total number of cross-sectoral reports completed in PAGE countries to 26. Stakeholder consultations and dialogues were held in 13 countries in 2018 – in Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Mauritius, Burkina Faso, South Africa, Barbados, the Kyrgyz Republic, Uruguay, Guyana, Guatemala, India and Indonesia—including a range of public and private actors relevant for cross-sectoral policy reform.

Outcome 1 indicators:

Outcome 1: Countries have reinforced and integrated IGE goals and targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration

Indicator #1: Number of countries or provinces (at sub-national level) that i) started implementing / ii) have adopted or iii) are in process of adopting national development plans or cross-sectoral strategies integrating IGE priorities

Status end of 2018: 11 countries and 2 states/provinces (in 2018, 5 countries and 2 states/provinces are implementing with PAGE support, 4 countries have adopted new policies, and 2 countries are in the process of adopting)

Output 1.1: IGE diagnostics, assessments, and policy analysis undertaken

Indicator #1.1.1: Number of reports providing national IGE diagnostics, assessments and policy analysis and feeding in to national planning processes

Status end of 2018: 26 reports completed, 2 with earlier agency support; 24 with PAGE support (out of which 6 additional in 2018)

Output 1.2: Public, private and civil society stakeholders mobilized and engaged in cross-sectoral IGE prioritization

Indicator #1.2.1: Number of cross-sectoral national consultations and dialogues organized to mobilize stakeholders, share results of policy analysis and consult priorities

Status end of 2018: 81 cross-sectoral consultations (out of which 30 additional in 2018)

Indicator #1.2.2: Number of countries with national steering committees (NSC) overseeing IGE work meeting regularly

Status end of 2018: 7 countries (out of which 1 additional in 2018)

3.2 Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with IGE priorities

To achieve the targets under Outcome 2, PAGE supports countries and provinces with sectoral and thematic diagnostics, assessments, and policy analysis, and with advisory support integrated into the design and advancement of sectoral and thematic policies, strategies and plans. Mobilization of partners to support IGE transformation is another key area of support including donors, international financial institutions, development banks and private banking sector and UN country teams.

PAGE is supporting the implementation of three sectoral and thematic policies in two countries and one state/province (Senegal, Mauritius and Mato Grosso State (Brazil)), of which one is additional in 2018. In Senegal, PAGE continues to support the implementation of the National Green Jobs Strategy. In Mauritius, PAGE continues to support the implementation of the Marshall Plan Against Poverty. Additional in 2018, in Mato Grosso State (Brazil), PAGE is supporting the implementation of the State Integrated System for Family Agriculture, which seeks to strengthen synergies and dialogue between the government and non-governmental actors involved in family agriculture at the municipal, state and federal level.

In Peru, one additional sectoral policy was adopted in December 2018 (with Law No. 30900) to officially create the Urban Transportation Authority for the cities of Lima and Callao, which will support the development of an efficient, sustainable, accessible and environmentally-conscious transportation system for the two cities.

In 2018, five sectoral policies are in process of adoption in three countries (Mongolia, Peru and Burkina Faso), of which three policies are additional in 2018. PAGE continues to support Mongolia in the process of adopting a National Construction Sector Policy, an Amendment to the Law on Public Procurement and an associated Sustainable Public Procurement Action Plan. Additional in 2018, Burkina Faso is in the process of adopting National Industrial Strategy, reflecting IGE principles as a result of the PAGE-supported Green Industry Diagnosis and Green Industry Strategy. The country is also in the process of adoption the Strategy for the Sustainable Management and Export of Non-Timber Forest Products. In Peru, a National Green Jobs Plan was consulted with all PAGE partner ministries in October 2018 and is expected to be formally adopted in the second half of 2019.

Sectoral and thematic policy reform processes were also informed by assessments and policy analysis, including i) Sustainable Finance Roadmaps in Mongolia and the Kyrgyz Republic; ii) Recommendations on Green Industrial Policies in Peru, Green Industry and Trade Assessment in Guyana, and Green Industrial Park Assessment in Jiangsu province (China); iii) Green Economy Learning Needs Assessments in Senegal, Mauritius, Burkina Faso and the Kyrgyz Republic, iv) Funds and Mechanisms for the Management of Oil and Gas Revenues to Support

Sustainable Development in Senegal, and v) Green Finance for Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises in Ghana, among others. In total 20 sectoral and thematic assessments were completed in 2018 in 12 countries, bringing the total number of sectoral reports completed since 2013 to 58.

Sectoral stakeholder consultations and dialogues were held in nine countries and two states/provinces in 2018 – Mongolia, Peru, Ghana, Mauritius, Burkina Faso, Jiangsu province (China), South Africa, Kyrgyz Republic, Mato Grosso State (Brazil), Uruguay and Guyana – covering the broad range of PAGE’s sectoral and thematic workstreams.

In all countries, PAGE serves as a vehicle for engagement of partners beyond the five main agencies and partnerships are emerging that align interests of different institutions with the broader objectives of PAGE.

In 2018, specific results related to initiatives or co-funding that PAGE leveraged can be seen in four countries – Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, South Africa, and Argentina. A full summary of cooperation with other initiatives is provided in Section 7.

As part of Mongolia’s sustainability planning, PAGE is supporting the establishment of a public-private investment facility with co-financing from other UNDP programmes. The EU SWITCH-Asia Sustainable Consumption and Production Facility will provide a follow-up programme in the area of sustainable public procurement. In complement to PAGE work in Peru, Germany’s Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and UN Environment have begun the third phase of a project to foster synergies between low-carbon development and the SDGs and Peru’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement. SOCIEUX+, a programme of the European Union co-organized the National Forum on Promotion of Green Jobs. In South Africa, the GIZ Green Economy and Climate Readiness Programme partnered on events such as the 2018 South Africa Green Economy Academy. In Argentina, GIZ has supported the initial theory of change workshop during the inception phase. In Kyrgyz Republic, GIZ co-finance the Green Economy Week and green economy modelling work. In Senegal, PAGE partnered with the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) to conduct assessment of the employment impacts of green economy policies, including co-financing from GGGI for a training workshop.

Outcome 2 indicators:

Outcome 2: Countries are implementing evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities

Indicator #2: Number of thematic and sectoral policies and instruments supporting IGE priorities that PAGE countries are i) implementing / ii) have adopted or iii) are in process of adopting

Status end of 2018: 12 policies (3 policies being implemented, 4 policies adopted, 5 policies are in process of adoption), out of which 4 are additional in 2018

Output 2.1.: Sectoral and thematic diagnostics, assessments, and policy analysis undertaken

Indicator #2.1.1: Number of reports available providing sectoral or thematic IGE diagnostics, assessments, and policy analysis

Status end of 2018: 58 reports (4 with earlier support by UNEP GEI initiative/ILO and 54 with PAGE support), out of which 20 additional in 2018

Output 2.2.: Advisory support integrated into the design and advancement of sectoral and/or thematic policies, strategies, and plans

Indicator #2.2.1: Number of sectoral or thematic consultations and dialogues organized, informed by results of sectoral policy analysis

Status end of 2018: 89 consultations, out of which 29 are additional in 2018

Output 2.3 IGE financing partners mobilized and engaged including UNCT, donors, IFIs, development banks, and private sector

Indicator #2.3.1: Number of partners formally agreeing to co-financing, complementary follow-up programming, pledges, PPPs, etc.

Status end of 2018: 24 partners, out which 6 are additional in 2018

3.3 Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at national and global level

To achieve targets under Outcome 3, PAGE is supporting partner countries by designing and implementing nationally tailored training packages and programmes in specific priority areas with the overall objective of creating human capacity for designing and implementing IGE policies. Global and regional training packages and events are designed and delivered to individuals and institutions as part of capacity-building for a global audience with a focus on PAGE partner countries. These high-quality training, e-learning and other capacity-building products and services on IGE are contributing to a growing global community of government officials and other stakeholders with the knowledge and skills to advance the transition to greener economies. In addition, the overall PAGE approach to providing technical assistance strengthens system-wide, institutional and individual capacities across all country-level activities supported including under Outcomes 1 and 2.

In 2018, PAGE further strengthened individual and institutional capacities for IGE action at national, regional and global level. At national level, PAGE has strengthened the capacities of 88 additional institutions, ministries and departments that are engaged in PAGE delivery. Strategic partnerships with institutions training current and future policymakers were created and consolidated, for example, in Mongolia, Mauritius and Senegal. The 2nd Global Forum on IGE Learning brought many of these institutions together to exchange experiences and explore opportunities for collaboration.

PAGE conducted targeted trainings in nine countries and two provinces/states— Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Mauritius, Ghana, Jiangsu province (China), South Africa, Kyrgyz Republic, Mato Grosso State (Brazil), Uruguay and Guyana – on a range of green economy topics including green industry, green bonds, economic modelling, waste valorization, green entrepreneurship, mainstreaming SDGs and climate change, and methods for green economy e-learning, among others. These trainings often feature a training-of-trainers methodology to ensure replication. In 2018, these included training-of-trainers events at the National University of Mongolia, the South African National Academy on Green Economy and the Centre for Environmental Management at North-West University (South Africa). In Senegal and Burkina Faso, earlier PAGE-supported training-of-trainers work is showing results. In Senegal, 20 business management trainers, who benefited from an earlier PAGE training programmes, in turn coached approximately 40 women and men leading projects and businesses on waste management and recycling. In Burkina Faso, it was found that an initial group of five trainers who benefited from an earlier PAGE training programme had trained 20 coaches working with small and medium enterprises (SMEs), who in turn trained at least 700 people (of which 40 percent are women). Since the inception of PAGE, a total of 2,376 people were trained in nationally organized training workshops. Evaluations from national trainings delivered in 2018 show that an average of 86 percent of the participants report having increased their capacity

At the global level, a moderated e-learning course on green fiscal reform (GFR) was delivered from 9 April – 1 June 2018. 38 participants obtained practical skills for applying GFR principles

in a real-world policy context. In addition, the self-paced e-learning course, Introduction to Green Economy, was launched in December 2018 and is now accessible on the UN CC:Learn Platform at no cost for any interested individual or institution.

Since the inception of PAGE, a total of 803 people (of which 38 were additional in 2018) have benefited from online and face-to-face training programmes at global level through UNITAR's e-learning platform and PAGE academies. Evaluations from global trainings delivered in 2018 show that an average of 92 percent of participants are satisfied with the course content for its usefulness and relevance to their jobs. In addition, a survey of participants in PAGE global trainings from 2014-2018 found that 91 percent are using the knowledge and skills they acquired from the trainings, and 61 percent have used the materials to develop their own subsequent trainings.

In 2018, PAGE continued the series of webinars to build capacity among PAGE National Coordinators and focal points. PAGE hosted webinars on i) PAGE Sustainability Strategies; ii) work planning; iii) the PAGE global capacity-building offer, and iv) green industrial policies and trade. This webinar series will continue in 2019.

Outcome 3 indicators:

<p>Outcome 3: Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the national and global level</p> <p><u>Indicator #3.1:</u> Number of people using knowledge and skills acquired from the PAGE training and capacity development activities</p> <p>Status end of 2018: 91% of participants surveyed reported using knowledge and skills acquired through PAGE global training and capacity development activities¹</p> <p><u>Indicator #3.2:</u> Number of national institutions which deliver IGE policy analysis, IGE training, develop IGE related policies and lead related policy processes and stakeholder consultations</p> <p>Status end of 2018: 51 national institutions (20 additional in 2018)</p>
<p>Output 3.1.: Capacity development support delivered to national institutions</p> <p><u>Indicator #3.1.1:</u> Number of national institutions having strengthened their capacity to deliver IGE policy analysis or training or to lead policy and stakeholder consultation processes</p> <p>Status end of 2018: 158 national institutions/ministries/departments, out of which 88 additional in 2018</p>
<p>Output 3.2.: Nationally tailored training programmes developed and delivered</p> <p><u>Indicator #3.2.1:</u> Number of people trained through national level training programmes</p> <p>Status end of 2018: 2,376 people, (1052 female, 1323 male), out of which 581 are additional in 2018</p>

¹ Results based on a UNITAR survey of participants from PAGE global training and capacity development activities. Overall, 67% of respondents reported using knowledge and skills acquired very often/often and 24% reported using it occasionally.

<p><u>Indicator #3.2.2:</u> Percentage of participants who report having increased their capacity in IGE related issues through national trainings</p> <p>Status end of 2018: Average 86% of participants report having increased their capacity</p>
<p>Output 3.3.: Global and regional leadership and training programs and packages developed and delivered for individuals and institutions</p> <p><u>Indicator #3.3.1:</u> Number of people that have been trained on IGE in globally or regionally offered online training programmes and on-campus training programmes</p> <p>Status end of 2018: 803 people (382 female and 421 male), of which 38 were additional in 2018. 298 people were from PAGE countries, of which 25 were additional in 2018.</p> <p><u>Indicator #3.3.2:</u> Percentage of participants who report having increased their capacity in IGE related issues in global and regional training programmes (with a target of 80% on average)</p> <p>Status end of 2018: Average 92% of participants report having increased their capacity</p> <p><u>Indicator #3.3.3:</u> Number of IGE training programmes and specific training modules being offered to countries (at global and national level)</p> <p>Status end of 2018: 12 training packages, of which 1 is additional in 2018</p>

3.4 Outcome 4 - Countries have improved their knowledge base for advancing IGE

Improving the knowledge base for advancing IGE and organization of outreach events are the main focus to achieve targets under Outcome 4. PAGE is supporting countries to improve their IGE knowledge base by generating and sharing knowledge products such as manuals, reports, lessons learned and best practices with the aim to inform and support national policy analysis and formulation. For knowledge sharing, PAGE organizes high-level events, conferences, workshops involving current and future PAGE countries to build networks and global platforms to exchange experiences and information. IGE advocacy, outreach and communications efforts of PAGE are part of the activities under Outcome 4.

Enhancing visibility at the global level, PAGE successfully organized several high-level events and side events at a number of international meetings. In 2018, PAGE hosted, co-hosted and engaged in seven additional global and regional knowledge sharing events. These events included the Third PAGE Ministerial Conference (postponed from 2018 to January 2019), the Second Global Forum on Green Economy Learning, and high-level side events at the HLPF and UNFCCC COP24. In addition, 50 institutions and initiatives are collaborating under a wider PAGE network, of which 19 are additional in 2018.

Since 2013, PAGE has produced 14 IGE knowledge products (of which one is additional in 2018), made available through the PAGE website for national application. In 2018, PAGE finalized a Policy Note in 2018 to raise awareness on the role of International Investment Agreements (IIAs) in inclusive green economy.

A monthly PAGE newsletter has been regularly disseminated to more than 1,700 subscribers to share PAGE highlights and other IGE initiatives around the world. The PAGE twitter account (@PAGEExchange) is growing with 1,883 followers, and the PAGE YouTube channel, created in 2017, had 10,358. The PAGE website had 46,693 visitors in 2018, doubling the number of visitors from 2017 (22,000).

Outcome 4 indicators:

<p>Outcome 4: Countries have improved their knowledge base for advancing IGE</p> <p><u>Indicator #4:</u> Number of PAGE stakeholders and countries report having made use of PAGE knowledge products for the implementation of IGE priorities at national level</p> <p>Status end of 2018: 42 stakeholders in 12 countries are making use of PAGE knowledge products</p>
<p>Output 4.1.: IGE knowledge products generated and shared through North-South-South collaboration</p> <p><u>Indicator #4.1.1:</u> Number of IGE knowledge products generated and made available on PAGE website for national level application</p> <p>Status end of 2018: 14 knowledge products, of which 1 are additional in 2018</p> <p><u>Indicator #4.1.2:</u> Number of global and regional knowledge sharing events / dialogues held in cooperation with other partners</p> <p>Status end of 2018: 37 knowledge sharing events, of which 7 are additional in 2018</p> <p><u>Indicator #4.1.3:</u> Number of institutions and initiatives collaborating under a wider PAGE network</p> <p>Status end of 2017: 50 institutions and initiatives, of which 19 are additional in 2018</p>

<p>Output 4.2.: Global IGE advocacy, outreach and communications strategy developed and put in practice</p> <p><u>Indicator #4.2.1:</u> Number of users visiting the global PAGE website per quarter</p> <p>Status end of 2018: Total 46,693 (Q1: 6,104; Q2: 22,069; Q3: 10,056; Q4: 9,9792)</p> <p><u>Indicator #4.2.2:</u> Number of monthly PAGE newsletter subscribers</p> <p>Status end of 2018: 1,767 subscribers</p> <p><u>Indicator #4.2.3:</u> Number of UN PAGE Twitter followers (@PAGEExchange)</p> <p>Status end of 2018: 1,883 followers</p> <p><u>Indicator #4.2.4:</u> Number of views on PAGE YouTube channel</p> <p>Status end of 2018: 10,358 views</p>

4 SUMMARY OF PROGRESS MADE IN PAGE COUNTRIES

4.1 MONGOLIA

After a sharp slowdown during 2014-16 driven by a fall in commodity prices and declining foreign direct investment, the Mongolian economy strongly recovered in 2017 and 2018, with the GDP growth rate increasing from 1.2 percent in 2016 to 6.4 percent in 2018 and similar rates projected for 2019. The country has achieved improvements in household income levels and presents a positive outlook for poverty reduction following an increase in 2016. With vast agricultural and mineral resources and an increasingly educated population, Mongolia's long-term development prospects are bright. At the same time, Mongolia continues to face important environmental challenges, such as land degradation, air and water pollution, and increasing carbon dioxide emissions.

PAGE started its engagement in Mongolia in 2013, supporting the development of the National Green Development Policy (NGDP), which was approved by Parliament in 2014. Since then the

country has experienced several changes in the government, including the dismissal of the Prime Minister by Parliament in November 2014; formation of a new coalition government in January 2015; removal of the Mongolian People's Party (MPP) from the coalition government in August 2015 and dismissal of six ministers; landslide victory of the MPP in the parliamentary elections in June 2016; and ousting of the MPP Cabinet in September 2017 and formation of a new Cabinet in October 2017.

Despite this challenging context, the country's commitment to alternative economic growth based on environmental sustainability and social inclusiveness remains firm. In January 2016, the Cabinet approved an Action Plan for implementation of the NGDP and one month later the State Great Khural, the Mongolian Parliament, adopted the Sustainable Development Vision (SDV) 2030. Under its Nationally Determined Contribution, Mongolia committed to reduce national greenhouse gas emissions by 14 percent by 2030, compared to the projected emissions under a business-as-usual scenario.

PAGE's engagement in Mongolia's green development agenda included technical support through creation and update of evidence-based policy tools, capacity-building, and stakeholder consultations in sustainable finance, sustainable public procurement, green jobs, sustainable trade, green development indicators, industry and waste management, green economy learning and economic modelling, among others.

In 2018, Mongolia entered into the final stage of its initial engagement with PAGE, reaching the end of the five-year funding programme. As PAGE support scaled back, a national Sustainability Strategy has been developed to ensure that the development and implementation of inclusive green economy policies can be sustained. The Sustainability Strategy includes 28 specific follow-up actions, each with an identified government lead and supporting UN entity, to continue momentum on sustainable public procurement, sustainable finance, green buildings, waste management, green trade, sustainable consumption and production, and capacity-building. As part of Mongolia's sustainability planning, PAGE is supporting the establishment of a public-private investment facility that incentive greener cashmere value chains with co-financing from other UNDP programmes.

Over the course of its engagement with Mongolia, PAGE worked closely with other initiatives in the country, in particular the Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI), the Education for Sustainable Development Project (ESD), EU SWITCH-Asia Sustainable Consumption and Production Facility (SCPF), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Mongolian Sustainable Finance Initiative (ToC), the and Mongolian Green Credit Fund Initiative, UNITARRA Canada, as well as GGGI.

Outcome 1- Integration of IGE goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning

With the NGDP Mongolia has a national framework in place that sets clear goals for green development pathway of the country, centred on promotion of sustainable consumption and production, growth within ecosystem carrying capacity, increased investment in natural capital, human development, green technology, and green lifestyle and education. The Action Plan for the implementation of the NGDP approved in January 2016 sets out 255 priority activities to be implemented in two phases, up to 2020 and to 2030. The Plan allowed the consolidation of the different PAGE workstreams in a government-owned document. In particular, the Plan includes a series of actions on green development indicators, green jobs, green economy learning, sustainable public procurement, green building, sustainable financing as well as waste management. Work supported by PAGE around the NGDP Action Plan was also drawn on to

inform the findings of the inter-agency SDG Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS)² Mission, including close collaboration with the ADB, UNICEF and WHO.

IGE development planning at sub-national level: PAGE has collaborated with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) and PEI to support two aimags (Mongolian provinces: Orkhon Aimag and Dornogovi Aimag) to elaborate green development programmes and implement local green initiatives.

In 2018, PAGE has continued to provide support to Orkhon Aimag in elaborating a medium-term development strategy, based around the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and national long-term development policies. In particular, PAGE contracted a national consultant to provide technical support for the elaboration of the Orkhon Aimag Sustainable and Green Development Strategy and held a workshop in Orkhon Aimag from 28 February to 2 March that gathered 30 representatives from all departments of the Aimag Governor's Office, the provincial Department of Environment and Tourism and Department of Statistics, private sector representatives, and representatives from the Orkhon campus of the National University of Mongolia to exchange views on the strategy and discuss next steps. The workshop drew upon a draft medium-term development strategy and also considered lessons learned from the experience of the Office of the Mayor of Ulaanbaatar at integrating the SDGs into development planning in the capital city. Outcomes from the workshop included: 1) agreement on the need to identify gaps between the existing provincial policies, programmes and sub-programmes and the Sustainable Development Goals; 2) stocktaking of the available statistical data and indicators available at the Aimag level and agreement to review this data and indicators for alignment with SDG-based monitoring; and 3) the identification of development goals specific to Orkhon Aimag, reflecting the SDGs and national policies.

Following this workshop, in April 2018, representatives from Orkhon Aimag travelled to Ulaanbaatar for three days of consultative meetings with the PAGE National Coordinator and the national consultant to review and finalize the vision, mission, priorities, objectives and tasks of the Orkhon Aimag Sustainable and Green Development Strategy. This was followed in June 2018 by additional meetings held to provide support in linking policy, planning, budgeting and investment and to develop a cost estimate for the activities within the development strategy. Once elaborated, the policy was submitted for discussion, including stakeholders' interviews, policy dialogues, public presentation, discussions by the Orkhon Aimag Governor's Council and members of the Orkhon Aimag Citizens Representatives Presidium in December 2018. The strategy will be submitted for approval by the Orkhon Aimag Citizens' Representatives Presidium in early 2019.

PAGE's work with Orkhon Aimag supports SDG 13, target 13.2, by working to integrate climate change measures into integrated policies and plans and SDG 17, target 17.14, by enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development.

Green economy modelling and policy assessment: Continuing its support for the implementation of the NGDP, PAGE produced three publications focusing on green economy modelling and policy assessment: *Technical Guidelines to Use T21 Modelling*, *Report on the Review of T21 Macroeconomic Modelling for Mongolia* and the *Green Economy Policy Assessment: Mongolia*. This work builds on PAGE's earlier support for long-term macroeconomic planning and forecasting through system dynamics modelling. In particular, the *Green Economy Policy Assessment: Mongolia* provides an overview of the current the policy and legal environment of

² MAPS is a common approach, developed by UNDP, to support to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at country level. For more information, see:

<https://www.un.org/ecosoc/sites/www.un.org.ecosoc/files/files/en/qcpr/doco-summary-brief-on-maps-march2016.pdf>

four selected sectors in Mongolia: construction, solid waste management, energy and water management. The report also presents scenarios utilizing the Threshold 21 (T21) framework to test national targets and the effects of investing in a green economy in Mongolia.

This work supports the achievement of the SDG 17, targets 17.18 and 17.19, by building on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.

Green development indicators: PAGE has supported the development of indicators for measuring progress towards the goals of the NGDP in collaboration with the National Statistical Office (NSO) of Mongolia. In March 2018, the NSO, jointly with the MET and PAGE, represented by the ILO, organized two-day workshop on green indicators and green jobs. This workshop provided opportunities to learn about and exchange views on: green economy assessment and indicators, including interlinkages between the SDGs, Mongolia's Sustainable Development Vision 2030 and the NGDP; methodology for developing a core set green development indicators and corresponding data sources; employment and environment trends in Asia and the Pacific; decent work and labour market policy in Mongolia; green jobs in Mongolia, specifically focusing on data collection and results from a pilot study; and vocational training focused on green employment.

The workshop enabled discussion on using green development indicators for policy formulation and implementation, green job assessment tools and evidence-based decision making, methodology for measuring green jobs and use of the results from the pilot study on employment.

This activity is aligned with SDG 17, target 17.19, on building on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development.

Outcome 2- Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms

PAGE supports partner ministries in advancing policy development and reform in specific sectors and thematic areas identified by the Government of Mongolia including green construction, sustainable public procurement, waste management, trade and sustainable finance. PAGE support for sectoral and thematic priority areas directly contributes towards achieving the broader objectives of the NGDP.

New construction sector policy: The NGDP sets out that the country will introduce appropriate energy efficiency standards and a rating system for green buildings in support of the NGDP goal to reduce heat loss through buildings by 20 percent by 2020 and by 40 percent by 2030. In support of this objective, PAGE has been continuously working with the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development (MCUD) to support the expansion of green buildings and green practices in Mongolia's construction sector.

In 2018, PAGE, through UN Environment, supported MCUD in drafting a new construction sector policy, with a focus on sustainable housing and resource-efficient cities. In particular, PAGE support included the establishment of a task force, chaired by the Vice Minister of Construction and Urban Development, which led to the selection of a national consultant to lead the development of the policy document, supported by an international expert identified by UN Environment. To support the development of the policy document, a stakeholder workshop on the national construction sector policy and its links to the SDGs and Paris Agreement was held in March 2018. The workshop, organized in collaboration with SWITCH-Asia Sustainable Consumption and Production Facility (SCPF), provided a space to discuss lessons learned from other countries and identify challenges and opportunities for promoting sustainable housing in Mongolia.

The draft policy document was subsequently discussed in June in Ulaanbaatar and made available by the MCUD for public consultation. Feedback was also collected from all government ministries and agencies and the final policy document was submitted to the Cabinet in December 2018. Final approval of the policy is expected in early 2019. PAGE is also providing capacity development for stakeholders in the construction sector which should further foster up-take of green design elements for public and private buildings.

Mongolia's efforts to align its construction sector policy with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement contribute to SDG 11, target 11.3, and SDG 13, target 13.2, by integrating climate change measures into national policies and strategies and by enhancing inclusive and sustainable urbanization and human settlement planning and management.

Green buildings: Building on previous green buildings work supported by PAGE, in 2018 the MCUD also developed a concept note focusing on strengthening the low-carbon and climate-resilient construction industry through greening of practices and capacities among SMEs in the sector. The objectives of the proposed project include: to promote climate-resilient and low-carbon production and consumption patterns and behaviour of SMEs in the construction industry in Mongolia; to transfer public financing and private capital in the sector into climate investment; and to implement a pilot project on a low-carbon and climate-resilient model residential township, to be developed together with the private sector. The model residential township would aim to provide 50 percent of residential electricity and heat consumption with renewable energy, utilize recycled building materials and climate-resilient infrastructure, and promote sustainable land use and planning. Going forward, the MCUD aims to submit the concept note to the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

PAGE also supported the government to develop a handbook on green school buildings that showcases how to achieve energy efficiency standards in these buildings. The design was completed, approved and certified in 2017. In 2018, the Case of Green School Buildings, which is based on the work of the architecture, planning and design firm NAP LLC, was published and a book launch was organized in September 2018.

Mongolia's continued focus on green and climate-resilient buildings supports SDG 7, target 7.2, by promoting the use of renewable energy, SDG 12, target 12.5, through the use of recycled building materials and promotion of low-carbon production and consumption patterns and behaviour, and SDG 13, target 13.1, by strengthening resilience to climate change.

Sustainable finance: PAGE and UNEP FI, in collaboration with other international green economy actors, such as the IFC, GGGI, Education for Sustainable Development Project and the Netherlands Development Finance Company (FMO), are providing support to strategically position Mongolia's banking sector to unlock private finance for green development. In 2018, the Mongolian Green Credit Fund has been renamed as the Mongolian Green Finance Corporation (MGFC). Through Khas Bank (in collaboration with GGGI), the MGFC has received support from the GCF Readiness Fund and had developed a full project proposal, also submitted to the GCF. The establishment of the MGFC will be continued in 2019.

In parallel to PAGE work, in 2018 the UN Environment Inquiry has developed a roadmap for sustainable finance to better align Mongolia's financial system with the Sustainable Development Vision. The resulting report, the *National Sustainable Finance Roadmap of Mongolia: Unlocking Mongolia's Potential to Become a Sustainable Finance Knowledge Centre in the Region*, identifies barriers to scaling up sustainable finance, also noting environmental, social and governance factors and due diligence requirements already instituted by Mongolian banks. The report was shared at the Mongolian Sustainable Finance (ToC) Forum on 10 December 2018.

Work on sustainable finance supports SDG 17, target 17.3, on mobilizing additional financial resources from multiple resources.

Sustainable Public Procurement: In 2014, public procurement of products and services accounted for about 12 percent of GDP in Mongolia. As part of the forward-looking strategy of the NGDP, Mongolia set a target for at least 20 percent of this public procurement to be “green” by 2020. To support this goal, PAGE has worked in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance to incorporate sustainability principles into the national public procurement framework. This support has already included a market analysis and the identification of priority products for sustainable procurement, as well as a series of green economy trainings for representatives of ministries and agencies.

In May 2018, the Amendments to the Law on Public Procurement, drafted with support from PAGE, was submitted to the Mongolian Parliament. The law, which also includes an element related to advance procurement supported by the ADB, will be discussed by the Parliament in 2019.

In March 2018, PAGE held a stakeholder consultation workshop on the importance of sustainable consumption and production for the SDGs, which was attended by 50 participants and reviewed SCP policy and action plans, discussed needs and defined next steps, such as the development of a SCP Roadmap for Mongolia.

Going forward, the EU SWITCH-Asia SCPF will further assist the Government to strengthen capacities, raise awareness and develop specifications and eco-labels for priority products and services, building on PAGE’s work in these areas. Key activities will include a stocktaking of current policy status and implementation and the production of a gap analysis position paper to produce recommendations for an action plan; support for the development of priority products and services to introduce sustainability criteria and to incorporate and connect priority sectors; and organizing targeted multi-stakeholder trainings to support knowledge sharing and exchange on enforcing laws, regulations and policies on sustainable public procurement.

Mongolia’s work on sustainable public procurement contributes to SDG 12, target 12.7, by supporting sustainable public procurement policies and action plans.

Waste management: Building on a study on industrial waste management supported by PAGE, the MET and the Ministry of Road and Transportation Development have begun work to improve the management and recycling of waste from end of life vehicles (ELV), with a focus on public-private partnerships and engagement of local SMEs. In March 2018, the study, entitled *Developing Sustainable Policy and Processing Capacity for End of Life Vehicles*, was presented at a stakeholders meeting, which drew over 30 participants from the Ministry of Road and Transport Development and other relevant groups, including automotive recyclers, academia and civil society. The meeting led to recommendations for action to address ELV waste and calls for further collaboration with UNIDO and ILO to develop the project on ELV for the Global Environment Facility funding, with an additional focus on labour standards in the industry and the creation of green jobs. Discussions during the meeting also provided insight into the existing state of ELV and automotive recycling in Mongolia and the specific needs of this sector.

Work on ELV waste management supports Mongolia’s efforts towards the achievement of SDG 12, targets 12.4 and 12.5, by promoting an environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, as well as reducing waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

Green trade: PAGE, together with the UN Environment Trade Hub, supported the MET and the National Development Agency in the development of a study and technical note on trade and green economy in Mongolia, which was carried out under the framework of the project “Harnessing Trade Opportunities in the Transition to a Green Economy in Mongolia”. The study, which involved policy review and analysis as well as an expert workshop and stakeholder

roundtable meeting, both held in 2017, was presented at a national stakeholder meeting on 12 March 2018. The output of the study, a technical note entitled *Trade and Green Economy*, is under final review and design and will be published in 2019.

PAGE's support for this work aligns with SDG 17, targets 17.9. and 17.11, as it aims to increase green trade opportunities in Mongolia, including through South-South Cooperation.

Mongolia private equity investment facility: As part of Mongolia's sustainability planning, PAGE is supporting the establishment of a public-private investment facility with co-financing from UNDP. This work will ensure a more market-based value chain focusing on herders and cooperatives including the critical cashmere market. It will support companies that advance climate-resilient livestock management and help reverse long-term pasture degradation, complementing efforts funded by the GCF and Global Environment Facility. This work builds on and is part of the PAGE Mongolia Sustainability Strategy and aligns with the national Green Growth Action Plan and Sustainable Development Vision. The work is still in its initial stage of development.

Outcome 3- Individual, institutional and planning capacities strengthened

Targeted training events on trade, sustainable public procurement, green economy learning and others are key elements contributing towards individual capacity-building in Mongolia. To institutionalize green economy education and training, PAGE has initiated work with Mongolian universities to integrate green economy concepts and approaches in university curricula.

University courses on green economy and modelling: PAGE has been working with Mongolian universities on integrating green economy concepts and approaches into tertiary programmes and curricula. Following a feasibility study, conducted by PAGE in 2017, the School of Economics and Business, Mongolian University of Life Sciences (MULS) officially approved the inclusion of the course "Green Economy and Modelling". The course will be offered as an elective course within the framework of the undergraduate degree programme Business Economics from the academic year of 2019-2020. The Department of Economics in the School of Sciences at the National University of Mongolia (NUM) and the Department of Economics at the University of Finance and Economics (UFE) have approved the course as an elective within their undergraduate degree programmes, starting from the 2018-2019 academic year.

In addition to the new course, the concepts of green economy and modelling have been incorporated into existing courses at Mongolian universities. At the MULS, green economy principles are now integrated into the advanced undergraduate courses Natural Resource Economics and Development Economics. At the NUM, these concepts have been integrated into the advanced undergraduate courses Environmental Economics and Development Economics. Similarly, at the UFE, green economy and modelling has been incorporated into the course Environmental and Natural Resource Economics.

In support of the introduction of green economy and modelling into university curricula, PAGE held a training-of-trainers in March 2018 at the NUM. The training was attended by 30 trainees and was delivered by an expert from the Millennium Institute, with focus on green economy concepts and macroeconomic modelling using the newly developed university course materials. PAGE has also supported the development of a textbook on green economy and modelling, which was published in Mongolian and launched in September 2018.

University courses on sustainable finance: PAGE and the IFC are supporting ongoing work to develop a university course on sustainable finance, build capacities of university faculty to teach the course using the draft course materials, and deliver a pilot run of the course. PAGE is collaborating with the Mongolian Bankers Association and the Mongolian Sustainable Finance Association as well as a team from the NUM, the UFE and the National University of Commerce

and Business, which drafted the course syllabus with 16 topics and is now working on drafting teaching and learning materials. In December 2018, the team held a stakeholder consultation to gather feedback on a draft syllabus and textbook, which brought together participants from national universities, the International Financial Corporation, commercial banks and the Mongolian Banker's Association. A training-of-trainers, the development of a textbook, and a pilot run of the course are planned for 2019.

Supporting universities to address climate change and sustainable development: In March 2018, PAGE, in collaboration with the MET, the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports and the Consortium of Mongolian Universities and Colleges, held the multi-stakeholder workshop "National Universities for Addressing Climate Change and Promoting Sustainable Development". The workshop gathered 87 participants and served as a platform to motivate universities to develop and deliver courses that integrate concepts of climate change and sustainable development; share good practices in greening university operations, based on principles of environmental sustainability and resource efficiency; and identify opportunities for unlocking finance for greening higher education, in particular for sustainable campuses.

Looking ahead, the MET is drawing on the experiences from the work supported by PAGE to collaborate with the SWITCH-Asia SCPF to integrate SCP best practices and policies into higher education systems. This will be done by developing relevant SCP curricula and integrating it into training modules, handbook development and, where relevant and applicable, pilot programmes.

PAGE work with Mongolian universities supports SDG 4, target 4.7, SDG 12, target 12.6, and SDG 17, 17.16, by ensuring that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, and enhancing multi-stakeholder partnerships for Sustainable Development that mobilize and share knowledge and expertise.

4.2 PERU

Peru has witnessed consistent economic growth in recent years. It has seen also achieved remarkable progress in reducing poverty rates, which fell from nearly 50% in 2006 to just over 20% by 2017. At the same time, inequality and environmental degradation remain significant concerns. Peru's National Strategic Plan for Development "Peru 2021" (Bicentennial Development Plan), was adopted in 2011 and has sought to tackle these challenges over the following decade. This has provided key entry points for PAGE's work in the country. Since 2013, PAGE's engagement has centred around the development of a national strategy for green growth, which began in 2014 with the launch of a road map during the UNFCCC COP20 in Lima. PAGE has subsequently supported sectoral policy reform and stakeholder engagement on green industry and green jobs, and capacity-building and awareness-raising in support of the inclusive green economy transition.

2018 was a year of political change in Peru. In March, the former President resigned and the first Vice President officially took over the role of President. The first law to be officially promoted by the new President was the Framework Law on Climate Change, which was published in April 2018. Its regulations are currently being consulted with organizations representing indigenous people and women, as per ILO Convention No. 169, demonstrating the political willingness of the government to advance its climate commitments while ensuring that no one is left behind. PAGE has supported the policy development process as an observer.

During the second half of 2018, the Ministry of Economy and Finance developed the National Competitiveness and Productivity Policy, which was formally adopted by the government on 31 December 2018. Among its nine priorities, the policy calls for environmental sustainability and aims to create green jobs and green growth through 1) clean technologies and green industries;

2) circular economy and sound waste management and 3) markets based on sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem services.

As a result of the change in government, the timeline for PAGE phase out and sustainability planning in Peru was adjusted from 2018 to 2019 and early 2020. The PAGE coordination mechanism has also evolved towards a transition that fosters sustainability. In January 2018, the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) – through its General Director of Environmental Economy and Finance – formally took over PAGE’s national coordination, with support from the PAGE national lead agency, ILO. As Peru enters the final stages of its initial engagement with PAGE, this national leadership will be essential to promoting the continued green economy transition in the country.

As of 2018, in addition to MINAM, PAGE national partners include the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion (MTPE), Ministry of Production (PRODUCE), Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI), Ministry of Transport and Communications, National Strategic Planning Centre (CEPLAN), the private sector, represented through the Confederación Nacional de Instituciones Empresariales Privadas CONFIEP), and trade unions (CGTP, CUT, CTP CATP), as well as existing multi-actors platforms such as the Green Economy Coalition (GEC) national hub and international cooperation agencies like GIZ and GGGI. PAGE will continue to work closely with these stakeholders during its phase out period to advance Peru’s objectives for inclusive green growth. To support this work, a national PAGE Sustainability Strategy is currently under development.

Outcome 1- Integration of IGE goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning

Beginning in 2013, PAGE work in Peru has included an analysis of the Peruvian economy and its green growth potential, which helped to develop a conceptual framework for green growth. The resulting Guidelines for Green Growth were approved by the government in 2016, which lay the foundation for the adoption of green growth as the means of achieving a holistic and integrated approach to development. The document also provides management strategies and instruments and promotes coordination across sectors and compliance with international commitments, such as Peru’s NDCs and the SDGs. To support the implementation of these Guidelines in the short term, PAGE has worked to foster an enabling environment, feeding into the development of Peru’s overall strategy for green growth and sustainable development.

National Competitiveness and Productivity Policy. A major milestone for Peru’s green economy transition was the development and adoption of the National Competitiveness and Productivity Policy, which took place on 31 December 2018 following a series of public consultations of the draft policy. The final policy is multi-sectoral and lays out a medium- and long-term development strategy towards a more competitive economy, promoting the well-being of all citizens. Among its nine Objectives, the policy calls for environmental sustainability and aims to create green growth and green jobs through 1) clean and sustainable technologies for productive development; 2) circular economy and eco-efficiency and 3) ecosystem services and efficient use of natural resources in order to access new markets

Looking ahead, MINAM integrates the National Council for Competitiveness and Formalization and leads the development of an implementation plan for Objective 9 of the National Competitiveness and Productivity Policy, which calls for the advancement of green growth, especially through the promotion of circular economy initiatives. PAGE is providing technical assistance for the development of this objective by supporting the conduction of the process through five specific working groups (green growth, circular economy, natural infrastructure, business environment and market access) and accompanying consultations. The implementation

plan, when developed, will include specific actions with measurable indicators, such as the finalization of the National Green Growth Strategy.

This work is aligned with SDG 8, target 8.5, by promoting decent work for all, SDG 12, target 12.1 by incorporating sustainable production and consumption into national policies, and SDG 17, target 17.14, by enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development.

Application of the Integrated Green Economy Modelling Tool: During the first stages of PAGE work in Peru, UN Environment supported the Peruvian government to identify basic elements for the construction of a development model based on the principle of green growth. Activities carried out included (i) the identification of priority areas for green growth in Peru through an initial stocktaking study, in close consultation with different stakeholders and line ministries and (ii) the ex-ante evaluation of green policies and their social, economic and environmental impact by means of a quantitative assessment. The University of the Pacific was selected as the national counterpart for the development of two analytical studies: the PAGE Stocktaking Study and the Green Economy Assessment.

Building on this work by PAGE, in 2018 UN Environment supported Peru in beginning to apply the Integrated Green Economy Modelling (IGEM) framework in the country, as part of the EU-funded project *Inclusive Green Economy Policymaking for the SDGs: From Implementation to Evaluation*. The national application of the IGEM framework will allow for assessments of green policies in various sectors and create connections between the T21 model used in earlier PAGE work and the Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model used by the Ministry of Production, thus serving as a means to green other modelling tools.

To support this work, in August 2018, PAGE partnered with the University of the Pacific and the Ministry of Production to hold a series of workshops to build capacity for integrated green economy modelling. This included a general training for 25 participants from the Ministry of Production, Ministry of Environment, National Strategic Planning Centre, National Statistics and Information Institute and Ministry of Transportation and Communication, followed by a working group targeted to a smaller technical audience from the Ministry of Production. This targeted session allowed participants to define the key potential areas to green the manufacturing sector to be evaluated with the models.

Following the workshops, in September 2018, PAGE undertook a mission to Peru to support key institutional partners in building a logical map to evaluate two green policies related to energy efficiency and the environmental impacts of the construction sector. The mission also served to provide more insights into the system dynamics methodology and the CGE model as powerful and commentary tools for assessing green policies. As key partners in the project, the Millennium Institute and the University of the Pacific also participated in this work, as did various international experts. A bilateral meeting also took place with GIZ to discuss on complementarities among the various green economy projects ongoing in Peru.

This work aligns with SDG 17, target 17.14, by enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development and target 17.19 by building on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development.

Supporting low-carbon development and the SDGs/NDCs: In complement to PAGE work in Peru, GIZ and UN Environment have begun the third phase of a project to foster synergies between low-carbon development and the SDGs and Peru's Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement. Launched in 2018, the project aims to strengthen the capacity of public institutions to implement the SDGs and Peru's NDCs through promotion of inclusive green

economy. The project will continue after PAGE's engagement in Peru scales back in 2019, making it a key means for ensuring the sustainability of the inclusive green economy transition going forward. A series of meetings were held with GIZ between September and December 2018, also involving representatives from the national GEC hub. It was agreed that GIZ will contribute to mapping the impacts achieved through PAGE and will collaborate in drafting the national PAGE Sustainability Strategy for Peru, a process that will also engage GGGI.

This work aligns with SDG 17, target 17.14, by enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development and target 17.16, by facilitating multi-stakeholder partnerships.

National coordination: Peru has an effective national PAGE coordination mechanism in place. In line with sustainability efforts, PAGE coordination rests now with the Ministry of Environment, and in particular, with the General Director of Environmental Economy and Finance. The post had been vacant until September 2018, but now has been filled. At the first meeting on PAGE, the new Director expressed his interest in moving this forward and identified next steps to interface with other ministries, which included a call for an inter-ministerial and inter-agency technical group meeting in October on the national PAGE Sustainability Strategy, current under development.

The national coordination mechanism for PAGE in Peru contributes to SDG 17, target 17.16, by facilitating multi-stakeholder partnerships.

Outcome 2- Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms

PAGE's work in Peru has supported the country's efforts to promote decent work and create opportunities for green jobs in various sectors. PAGE has also supported Peru in promoting green and sustainable industry, waste management and resource management.

Green jobs: In 2018, PAGE has supported the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion (MTPE) in finalizing its National Green Jobs Plan (NGJP), which seeks to promote green jobs, particular among youth and vulnerable populations.

The NGJP was developed based on recommendations collected during the National Forum on the Promotion of Green Jobs, which was organized in April 2018 by PAGE and SOCIEUX+, a programme of the European Union. The Forum, which was attended by over 120 participants, focused on public-private dialogue to promote a just transition and green job creation. Its objectives were to promote green growth as an engine to generate job opportunities and social inclusion; share initiatives and successful experiences of promoting green economy, with proposals and guidance from public sector institutions, the private sector and business associations, workers' organizations, civil society, and international cooperation; and to find synergies, foster dialogue and identify financing opportunities between financing entities, technical cooperation agencies and the private sector. At the forum, the NGJP was recognized as an essential component to green growth in Peru by seeking to connect economic growth with more efficient use of natural resources and greater social equity. The Forum also produced an outcome document with concrete actions to promote green jobs in four sectors: solid waste, tourism, forestry and responsible/artisanal mining.

The final draft of the NGJP was consulted with all PAGE partner ministries in October 2018. The plan is expected to be formally adopted in the second half of 2019. The MTPE has already incorporated actions from the NGJP into its 2019 institutional plan, with several activities funded by the public budget, including local-level green employment centres, the development of non-monetary incentives for green job, support for green entrepreneurship, and an upcoming regional seminar on green jobs in urban areas.

Beginning in December 2018, the MTPE has also begun updating its National Employment Promotion Policy. The NGJP is feeding into this process, positioning green jobs on the political agenda.

By supporting the creation of green jobs in Peru with particular focus on youth and vulnerable groups, this work contributes to SDG 8, target 8.5, by promoting decent work for all and SDG 10, target 10.4, by supporting policies that promote greater equality.

Green industry and circular economy: In 2017, building on a previously carried out Green Industry Assessment, the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE), with PAGE support, started the development of a Green Industry Policy for Peru, which was assisted through a series of Green Industry Forums co-funded and co-organized by PRODUCE and PAGE. In 2018, PAGE has continued this work through support for the development of recommendations on green industry policies, with focus on the inclusion of circular economy principles in the country's existing industry condition and new initiatives. This technical document is now being used by the PRODUCE to feed into the update of the National Industry Policy. To support this work, in September 2018 PAGE also held an international forum on circular economy, which was co-organized with PRODUCE, the Ministry of Environment, and the European Union, resulting in two vice ministers committing to work on a roadmap on circular economy.

The support for green industrial policy contributes to SDG 9, target 9.2, by promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization as well as raising industry's share of employment and gross domestic product and SDG 12, target 12.1 by incorporating sustainable production and consumption into national policies.

Green financial instruments for the agricultural sector: In 2018, PAGE, through UNDP, collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, particularly through the Directorate Agricultural Policies and the Directorate for Livestock Farming, to support the integration of green growth policies in sectoral planning and to develop a workplan for activities that support the identification of green financial instruments and mechanisms for the sector.

Relatedly, PAGE has drafted terms of reference for two consultancies, developed in close coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. This work is designed to gather evidence for the design of financial mechanisms that implement NDC mitigation measures in the agriculture sector and to evaluate good practices and initiatives to inform the development of a low-emissions livestock farming strategy to be incorporated in sectoral and national plans in line with the National Plan for the Development of Livestock Farming. The hiring processes were launched in November and December 2018 and both consultancies are currently underway.

PAGE's work in this area supports the achievement of SDG 17 on partnerships, specifically target 17.1 and 17.5 on supporting domestic resource mobilization and promoting investment.

Green urban transportation: In November 2018, PAGE began a study on green urban transportation business models, which is expected to be discussed among public and private sector representatives, as well as with civil society and trade unions, in March 2019. When complete, the study will contribute to the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action focused on sustainable urban transportation, which includes six priority areas focused on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and supporting local governments to implement sustainable transportation systems.

As part of its broader efforts on green urban transportation, in 2018 Peru officially established the Urban Transportation Authority for the cities of Lima and Callao, which was created by law on 26 December. The Authority will work to create a transportation system that is efficient, sustainable, accessible and environmentally-conscious and that meets the transportation needs of the larger

community in these two municipalities. The creation of the Authority was among the proposed instruments outlined in a PAGE-commissioned study on opportunities for green growth in Peru, completed in 2017.

This work contributes to Peru's achievement of SDG 11, target 11.2, by seeking to provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all.

Outcome 3- Individual, institutional and planning capacities strengthened

Capacity-building on modelling: Building on the modelling workshops held in August 2018, in September and November, PAGE continued its collaboration with the Ministry of Production and the University of the Pacific to hold a series of more advanced, expert-level trainings on green economy modelling.

In the September session, seven modelling experts from PRODUCE and CEPLAN were trained on the basic commands of the T21 Peru model. The Millennium Institute also conducted a training for two researchers from the University of the Pacific in the methodology and calibration tools for the VENSIM simulation software used for the modelling work.

In November, UN Environment conducted a training for designing the interface between the green extension of the T21 model for Peru and the green extension of the CGE model used by the Ministry of Production. The training was attended by ten participants from the University of the Pacific, PRODUCE and international experts on green economy modelling. Corresponding technical meetings included discussions on the feedback loops between the economic, social and environmental modules of T21 Peru according to the PRODUCE policies; discussions on the articulation of the T21 Peru model and CGE; and discussions on broadening the scope from the two initially selected subsectors (energy efficiency and construction) to the greening of eight industrial policies in order to see the impact of greening the economy. The University of the Pacific made a presentation on causal diagrams of the policies to be evaluated in T21 Peru and delivered a training for two participants from PRODUCE in the dynamization of the General Equilibrium Model (CGE).

As a result of these trainings, national experts now have enhanced capacity to support evidence-based policymaking for the green economy transition, which will contribute to continued momentum on IGE after PAGE phases out in 2019 and 2020.

This workstream is aligned with achieving SDG 17, target 17.19, by building on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development.

Incorporating IGE into national curricula: PAGE is also working to design two courses on green growth and development and green economy modelling, which the University of the Pacific will offer as a regular course within its curriculum from 2019. To begin this work, in November 2018, PAGE and the University of the Pacific started designing a university course on modelling of green economy scenarios in order to institutionalize the knowledge of the University of the Pacific on the IGEM tool and the building of scenarios on green economy policies.

PAGE and the University of the Pacific are currently developing a curriculum for a broader university course on green economy for future and current public servants and for a modelling course for key stakeholders on green growth and economic development.

PAGE work with the University of the Pacific supports SDG 4, target 4.7, SDG 12, target 12.6, and SDG 17, 17.16, by ensuring that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, and enhancing multi-stakeholder partnerships for Sustainable Development that mobilize and share knowledge and expertise.

4.3 SENEGAL

Senegal has demonstrated its commitment to inclusive green economy through the Plan Senegal Emergent (PSE)—the national development plan—adopted in early 2014, which charts the country’s development strategy for the medium- to long-term up to 2030. PAGE work in Senegal is geared towards supporting the implementation of the PSE, in particular its five-year Priority Action Plan (PAP 2014-2018) in the PSE’s *Pillar 1- Structural Transformation of the Economy and Growth and its Pillar 2- Human Capital, Social Protection and Sustainable Development*.

Senegal made further progress in reframing its economic policy around sustainability with the adoption of a National Strategy for Sustainable Development in 2015, which considers the green economy as an important pillar of its development process. Beyond the executive branch of government, parliamentarians, local mayors and members of the Economic, Social and Environmental Council (CESE) have engaged in PAGE work, with the CESE adopting a strategic orientation document on green economy, providing views and perspectives from main elected bodies in the country.

In 2018, the PSE reached the final year of its five-year PAP (2014-2018), with planning underway for a second PAP period spanning 2019-2023. Against this backdrop, PAGE actions focused on providing technical inputs to the planning of the new PAP. This support consisted of an effort to build capacity of cross-sectoral departments within the Government and to perform quantitative projections of the potential economic, social and environmental gains of green economy policy options. Along these lines, PAGE has reinforced institutional capacity development through a strategic partnership with the Ecole Nationale d’Administration (ENA), a national entity training high-ranking government officials in Senegal. At a more operational level, PAGE has engaged in a second phase of its support for green entrepreneurship by training about 40 women and men leading projects on waste management and recycling, solar energy systems and aquaculture development in rural areas. In addition, PAGE is supporting Senegal to develop a national Sustainability Strategy, which will guide the green economy transition after PAGE support scales back in 2019. A key driver of this plan, the National Platform for Green Economy, was formalized in 2018, paving the way for a continued IGE transition in the country.

Looking ahead, Senegal has discovered important oil and gas reserves, which are likely to make the country a significant oil and gas producer by the start of the next decade. The prospects of oil and gas revenues are redefining development opportunities and challenges, with considerable bearing on sustainability and the future of Senegal’s green economy. In this context, PAGE is working to step up engagement and support on strategies and policies that define the country’s growth and development trajectory, with a view to maximize sustainable development gains for current and future generations.

Outcome 1- Integration of IGE goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning

Updating the green economy model: In 2018, PAGE embarked on a partnership with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) under which UN Environment is supporting MEDD in updating the existing national green economy model and related Green Economy Assessment report. The updated model will inform Phase II of *Plan Senegal Emergent* (2019-2023), the country’s midterm development strategy. Modellers from the Ministry of Finance and Economy, who are already well versed with the T21 System Dynamics modelling approach, have been leading this work, together with representatives of other sectoral departments.

PAGE's support for an updated green economy model and report contributes to achieving SDG 17, target 17.14, by enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development, target 17.15, by supporting the use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools, and target 17.19, by building on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development.

National Green Economy Days: On 20-21 February 2018, PAGE, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the Institute of Environmental Sciences, organized the second National Green Economy Days in Dakar. The two-day event provided participants with a platform for exchange and to share experiences on the transition to a green economy in Senegal. The event featured the launch of the study "Funds and Mechanisms for the Management of Oil and Gas Revenues to Support Sustainable Development" as well as the announcement of the National Platform on the Green Economy.

The event gathered around 100 participants from the Senegalese government, including from the Office of the Prime Minister, the Ministries of Economy and Finance, Environment and Sustainable Development, and Labour, local authorities, civil society, workers' and employers' organizations, and academic institutions. Participants discussed green jobs and just transition, circular economy, green financing, the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement. They also considered the first findings from a study on Skills for Green Jobs in Senegal.

National Platform for Green Economy: One of the main results of the National Green Economy Days was the announcement of the newly established National Platform on the Green Economy, which aims to stimulate green growth and development. The Platform brings together a dozen institutions, including the National Statistical Agency, the Institute of Environmental Sciences, the Centre for Economic Development Policy of the Ministry of Economy and Finance and ENDA Energy. It has formulated its own action plan, which included PAGE action in Senegal but also looks beyond it, with the aim to progressively integrate green economy learning content in their research and academic programmes. As a multi-stakeholder platform, it will be a forum for dialogue, information sharing and coordinating action on issues such as green financing, climate change, green jobs, and the sustainable exploitation of the country's oil and gas resources. PAGE has been continuously supporting the establishment of the platform, previously holding consultations to develop a charter on green economy and to further conceptualize the mission, objectives, and function of the platform. Going forward, it will act as an institutional driver to ensure sustainability when PAGE phases out of Senegal.

The National Green Economy Days and the National Platform for Green Economy support Senegal's contribution to SDG 17, target 17.16, by facilitating multi-stakeholder partnerships.

Outcome 2- Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms

At the sectoral and thematic level, PAGE has identified four main areas of action, aligned with the priorities of the PSE and equally consistent with the findings of the Green Economy Assessment: i) entrepreneurship development for job creation and self-employment (PSE 3.2.8); ii) waste management (PSE 3.2.6); iii) energy efficiency and local material development for social housing and construction industry (PSE 3.1.3 and 3.2.6); and iv) greening industry (PSE 3.1.4 and 3.1.6). Activities in 2018 advanced work in these areas in partnerships with other programmes, making PAGE a convening and catalysing platform for green economy initiatives in Senegal.

Sustainable funds from oil and gas: Senegal has discovered important oil and gas reserves, which are likely to make the country a significant oil and gas producer by the start of the next decade. The prospects of oil and gas revenues are redefining development opportunities and challenges for the country, with considerable bearing on sustainability and the future of a green economy.

In 2018, PAGE completed a study entitled “Funds and Mechanisms for the Management of Oil and Gas Revenues to Support Sustainable Development: Insights from Country Experiences and Lessons for Senegal,” which provides experience and lessons from other countries on managing revenues from oil and gas extraction to support sustainable development. PAGE is making use of the recommendations of the study to step up engagement and support on strategies and policies that define the country’s growth and development trajectory, with a view to maximize sustainable development gains for current and future generations.

Since its launch at the National Green Economy Days in February 2018, the study has become a reference document and informed the third National Sustainable Development Conference, held in May 2018 in the city of Diamniadio, which focused on sustainable and healthy exploitation and management of gas and oil resources. The conference gathered experts from the Senegalese government, stakeholders from the private sector and civil society, and international experts from the Netherlands and Ghana, among others, for discussions on the current state of hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation in Senegal, potential adverse environmental and social impacts, and strategies for minimizing such impacts. The outcome of the conference was the sharing of recommendations pertaining to various themes identified as essential to the sustainable management of oil and gas resources. The recommendations notably dealt with environmental impact assessments and corporate social responsibility; the development of a management framework to deal with pollution and man-made disaster risks; information, education and training on environmental risks; and the institutional, legal and financial frameworks relevant to the oil and gas sector. This conference served as an important milestone for Senegal’s mitigation of hydrocarbon related risks and its ambitions for an environmentally resilient and prosperous future. In addition, PAGE supported a national dialogue between political parties, civil society and stakeholders on how to use the income generated by oil and gas exploitation in June 2018.

PAGE’s support for the sustainable management of oil and gas revenue contributes to SDG 8, target 8.4, by endeavouring to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation.

Green jobs: With a young active population, Senegal’s labour market is characterised by a constant stream of new workers. In this context, the country’s leadership sees that there are opportunities for new job creation in a green economy. To uncover these opportunities, PAGE helped to formulate a National Strategy on Green Jobs, which identifies promising avenues for green job creation and priorities for policy support that would enable women and men in search of decent work to realize real employment benefits.

In 2018, the National Strategy on Green Jobs has been integrated into the new National Employment Policy, ensuring policy coherence and synergy among actors in the fields of environment and the world of work. The policy is being implemented through the National Programme for the Promotion of Green Jobs (PACEV)—a programme funded by the Government of Senegal and UNDP and supported financially and technically by PAGE. PAGE is contributing to PACEV in particular by providing business development support to young entrepreneurs in the areas of waste management and recycling, renewable energy services and resource management, with a focus on women and youth. To support in monitoring of this strategy, PAGE is also putting into place a mechanism for data collection and statistical analysis of green jobs creation, in collaboration with the National Agency for Statistics and Demography.

A study on Skills for Green Jobs, produced in 2018, has also helped to identify skills needed to bridge human capacity gaps in emerging occupations and rapidly growing industries in the context of the greening of the Senegalese economy. The study, supported by PAGE, is expected to contribute to guiding policies and strategies to align Senegal’s ambition of climate change and sustainable development with the needed human and technical skills in areas such as renewable energies, energy efficiency and the handling of electronic and other new waste streams. The first

findings from the study were presented at the National Green Economy Days in February 2018 and were followed by discussions and recommendations on how to sustainably support the transition to a green economy and integrate a curriculum adapted to green jobs' needs in all sectors of the Senegalese economy.

A partnership between PAGE and GGGI has also been established to support statistical measurement and modelling of green jobs, in cooperation with the National Agency of Statistics (ANSD).

Support to green jobs is aligned with Senegal's efforts towards SDGs 8 and 17, particularly targets 8.5 and 17.14, on achieving full and productive employment and decent work and on enhancing policy coherence on sustainable development.

Outcome 3- Individual, institutional and planning capacities strengthened

Green Economy Learning Needs Assessment: In October 2018, PAGE completed a Green Economy Learning Needs Assessment for Senegal. PAGE's work focused on the learning needs in the public sector, having first identified that inclusive green economy concerns have not been sufficiently considered in policy development, implementation and monitoring. By providing a mapping of the existing offer for green economy learning and an analysis of gaps and unmet needs, the assessment contributes to the short-term goal of improving the green economy knowledge base among civil servants and policymakers, while also supporting the long-term objective of integrating green economy principles into national curricula at all levels of education. Building on this assessment, an IGE training will be held with the Direction Générale de la Planification et des Politiques Économiques (DGPPE) in 2019.

In November 2018, a letter of agreement was also signed between UNITAR and the Ecole Nationale d'Administration (ENA), to develop a mandatory self-standing course on IGE for ENA students. ENA is a highly recognized school that trains senior executives working in the Senegalese civil service, as well as those aspiring to work in the public service in the future. To launch this strategic partnership, a Conference on Green Economy in November 2018 brought together 93 ENA students (72 men and 21 women).

The assessment supports the achievement of SDG 4, target 4.7, by identifying the priority learning needs to promote sustainable development.

Trainings for green economy modelling: In September 2018, the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning led a two-day cross-sectoral training session in Senegal on the integrated Threshold 21 SDG model, a tool used to support green economy policy development by predicting the effects of policy interventions throughout the national economy. The training was attended by 27 participants (6 women and 21 men), including representatives from the Ministries of Environment, Fisheries, Agriculture and Energy, along with a number of academic participants. The training highlighted the potential synergies between specific policy interventions at the national and sectoral level and their overall contributions to achievement of the SDGs, among other topics.

This training is aligned with achieving SDG 17, target 17.9, by enhancing international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building and target 17.19, by building on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development.

Trainings for green entrepreneurship: Building on earlier PAGE work focused on training-of-trainers for green entrepreneurship, PAGE has engaged in a second phase of its support for green entrepreneurship development. In 2018, 20 business management trainers, who benefited from the earlier PAGE training programmes, in turn coached approximately 40 women and men leading projects and businesses on waste management and recycling, the deployment of solar energy

systems, and aquaculture development in rural areas. This demonstrates increasing institutional and human capacity for green entrepreneurship development that can continue to be scaled up.

This activity supports the achievement of SDGs 8 and 17, targets 8.5 and 17.9, by promoting decent work and by enhancing international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building.

4.4 GHANA

Ghana has made a strong political commitment to advancing inclusive green economy. The Ghana National Climate Change Policy (2013), which envisages a climate-resilient and climate-compatible economy while achieving sustainable development through equitable low-carbon economic growth, has provided a key entry point for PAGE's engagement in the country since 2014. The subsequent Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework, known as the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2018-2021), and its predecessor, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II), further highlight Ghana's policy commitment to green economy, within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals. It is in this context that PAGE is supporting the government to prioritize and reframe economic policy around sustainability and put into place enabling policy conditions, reforms, incentives, business models and partnerships to catalyse and scale action and investment in green technologies, and natural, human and social capital.

PAGE work is also aligned with Ghana's ambitious commitments to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, including Ghana's 20 mitigation and 11 adaptation programme actions in seven priority economic sectors. The political will to achieve sound environmental development and green growth has also been reconfirmed with the appointment of the President of Ghana as co-chair of the Group of 16 Eminent Advocates for the SDGs.

With the GSGDA II having reached its end in 2017, Ghana's National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) has formulated the country's next medium-term strategy, the Medium-Term National Development Framework, which has been substantially informed by the medium-term development plans of sub-national Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs). PAGE has actively supported this process, helping to foster the inclusive green economy transition at the national and sub-national level through the development planning processes.

Outcome 1- Integration of IGE goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning

Metadata for aligning planning processes with SDGs: PAGE is providing ongoing support for the mainstreaming of green economy and the SDGs into MMDA development plans. In 2018, this work focused on the development of metadata for select SDG indicators related to climate change and green economy and was undertaken under the leadership of the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI), and the NDPC. PAGE and these partners have agreed on a metadata framework, which will provide a guide for data collection and subsequent computation so that comparability across the MMDAs and over time is standardized and ensured. Going forward, each MMDA will collect and collate disaggregated data, which will allow for both, national and time series comparisons. This work helps Ghana meet its reporting obligations to the international community through the Voluntary National Review framework of the SDGs, while also ensuring sound policy making and planning.

So far, a working group, with participation from representatives of MESTI, GSS, NDPC and PAGE, has been formed to provide technical support for the process. The working group has selected a key set of indicators from the *Manual for Mainstreaming Climate Change and Green Economy SDGs into the Development Plans of MMDAs* (developed in 2017 by PAGE and MESTI) and finetuned the set to include information on how the different indicators can be classified in terms of availability of data and established methodology (in line with the global SDG indicator framework and its three-tier categorization system).

A consultant has selected 138 climate change and green economy-related SDG indicators from the global SDG indicator framework and has developed metadata for each indicator. This work has been validated by a technical working group created to support this process and a final draft report has been produced, which is already being used to train staff from the GSS on how to use metadata in their work. The final metadata report is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2019. Following its completion, nationwide trainings for regional economic planning officers and statisticians will be undertaken to familiarize them the report and its uses. The knowledge from the training will then be leveraged by the Government to provide additional training to other MMDAs, who will not have had the chance to benefit from the initial PAGE-led training. The Government has also indicated its willingness to use the metadata report as a foundation for developing a comprehensive compendium of metadata for the SDGs, which will improve the country's data capturing, analysis and reporting in its transition to a green economy.

Ghana's efforts to develop metadata for the SDGs align with SDG 17, target 17.18, by providing capacity-building support to increase the availability of high-quality, timely, and reliable disaggregated data.

PAGE Steering Committee: PAGE Steering Committee meetings were held on 8 June 2018 and 19 December 2018. Through these meetings, Steering Committee members reiterated their commitment to provide strategic and policy direction for implementation of PAGE activities at the country level.

In terms of ensuring sustainability of PAGE actions beyond 2019—when PAGE will phase out from Ghana—the Steering Committee confirmed that all current and planned PAGE activities fit within the government's overall strategic plan. Namely, the training of MMDAs on the SDGs and climate change and green economy will be an annual activity undertaken by the MESTI in collaboration with its allied departments and agencies. Green finance has received considerable traction at the national level with the introduction of the Sustainable Banking Principles and guidance from the Bank of Ghana, working in collaboration with the Ghana Association of Bankers. Conditions are right for the introduction of sustainable green finance solutions to support SMEs in Ghana. The Environmental Protection Agency and MESTI will hold annual media trainings, which will leverage the trainings provided by PAGE in 2018 by make use of the training materials and tools already developed. The introduction of energy efficiency and resource efficiency in the industrial sectors of Ghana using the steel and oil palm sectors is apt in the context of the government's flagship programme "One District One Factor (1D1F)", which seeks to revolutionize the industrial sector through the establishment of at least a factory in each of the over 250 districts in Ghana.

This work aligns with SDG 17, target 17.14, by enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development and target 17.16, by facilitating multi-stakeholder partnerships.

Outcome 2- Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms

In 2018, PAGE advanced work streams in green industry, green jobs and green finance. These work streams support the achievement of the national development priorities, as well as key government policies such as “One District, One Factory”.

Greening value chains and improving resource efficiency: PAGE is supporting the development of a national industrial resource efficiency policy and programme, using lessons learned from demonstration projects in the oil palm and steel sectors that aim to show how significant resource savings (energy, water and materials) could result from such a policy. The proposed policy and programme will also draw on examples of policy and programmes in Tunisia and South Africa. Both the demonstration projects and recommendations on the policy/programme should be completed by June 2019.

In 2018, PAGE, through UNIDO, organized a series of awareness-raising workshops to support the development of the policy and programme. The first of these workshops was held in April 2018 and was attended by select private sector actors in the oil palm and steel sectors, including representatives from Rider Steel and Obooma Oil Mill, as well as representatives from the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Energy and the Energy Commission. The workshop focused on power factor correction, with the aim to sensitize energy intensive industries around strategies to improve power factor and the effect this would have on the national electrical supply. A second awareness-raising workshop was subsequently held with a focus on resource efficiency and cleaner production in the palm oil sector. This workshop served to solicit interest from palm oil mills to participate in the demonstration project, as well as to introduce topics on optimization and energy use in palm oil production. Workshop participants included representatives from palm oil manufactures, the Oil Palm Development Association of Ghana, the Ministry of Trade, and the Ghana Energy Commission.

In the steel sector, following a review and evaluation of four selected producers, Rider Steel, based in the city of Tema, was selected as a demonstration plant for the project. Site visits were undertaken to the steel plant and included interviews with plant management, noninvasive inspections, measurement and monitoring of electricity consumption, water flow and stream pressure patterns, and the collection and logging of selected data. A resource efficiency scoping assessment, when complete, will highlight the potential for optimization and savings within the industry and will recommend the implementation of no- and low-cost resource efficiency measures.

Similarly, several palm oil mills are under review for inclusion in the demonstration project as demonstration plants, and one or two will be ultimately be selected.

In early 2019, a report on the demonstration projects will be prepared and discussed with national stakeholders, feeding into the development of a national industrial resource efficiency policy and programme. Stronger collaboration will be also built with relevant MMDAs, particularly focused on generating high-level political support.

Ghana’s efforts towards producing a national industrial resource efficiency policy contribute to achieving SDG 8, specifically targets 8.2 and 8.3 on achieving higher levels of economic productivity, and SDG 9, target 9.2 on promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization.

Green jobs: In 2018, PAGE, in partnership with ILO’s SCORE project, supported the “Ghana National Dialogue on Decent Work and Just Transition to An Environmentally Sustainable Economy and Society for All”, held in Accra on 24 January 2018. The event gathered stakeholders from government agencies, trade unions, the Ghana Employers Association, academia, development partners and civil society to discuss possible options for synchronizing climate change and labour or decent job creation policies. Issues that emerged at the event include the

impact of climate change on jobs, the necessary response measures and the need for further skills training and education to enable the labour force to leverage green jobs opportunities. Additionally, the meeting identified that the impact of Ghana's NDCs has not been fully and rigorously evaluated on existing and future jobs.

Based on these discussions, the meeting identified the need for a deepened scoping study and rigorous impact evaluation of Ghana's NDCs on jobs and the market labour. Recommendations also included that vocational and technical schools and skills training centres mainstream principles the just transition concept into their curricula, and that existing skills should be upgraded to reflect the needs of the transition to a green economy.

Consequently, in 2019 PAGE will collaborate with the SCORE project, leveraging its resources and network to conduct scoping and impact evaluation of Ghana's NDCs in relation to jobs and market labour. It is envisaged that the study and subsequent engagement with stakeholders will lead to an action-oriented, comprehensive policy framework, and that this framework would be adopted by the government for implementation to fill the potential job skills gap, ensuring that the transition to a green economy is inclusive and socially just. So far, discussions have been initiated with MESTI, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations as a tripartite inter-ministerial committee to lead this process, and this will be consolidated in 2019.

By promoting skills for green jobs in Ghana, this work contributes to SDG 8, target 8.5, focused on decent work for all.

Green finance: In 2018, PAGE has supported the development of a study on green finance, particularly focused on financing for green investments for SMEs. The study was aimed at, first, establishing the level of integration of sustainability in operations in the business sector and value chains, and, second, identifying green finance interventions, investment opportunities and barriers. Finally, the study aimed to identify policy interventions and enabling environment for scaling up green finance in Ghana.

A working group comprising representatives from Ministry of Finance, MESTI, Private Enterprises Federation, Bankers Association of Ghana, and the Bank of Ghana provided technical support and guidance for the process. After several interactive discussions with the working group and iterations to the draft report, a draft green finance study report was subjected to stakeholder review and validation during a green finance workshop on 30 July 2018. The final report, reflecting comments from the validation workshop, was submitted to UN Environment in August 2018.

The report identified several challenges faced by SMEs in accessing green finance, including market uncertainty, inadequate finance and uncompetitive procurement system for public contracts, among others. In terms of opportunities for scaling up green finance in Ghana, the study identified eight opportunities, including potential to access Global Climate Funds, private equity flows into Ghana's economy, domestic finance mobilization, incubating local green investors, refocusing corporate social responsibility towards green financing, among other areas.

The PAGE Steering Committee, in reviewing the findings from the green finance study, recommended a detailed assessment of the technical and policy conditions for successful introduction of green finance in Ghana. To mobilize high-level support needed for such a crucial intervention, the Committee proposed to hold a high-level political forum, targeting essential ministries and their sector ministers, and possibly the Vice President to engage on the issue and ensure buy-in. In 2019, PAGE will explore options for collaborating with other initiatives to advance this work.

In terms of sustainability, PAGE will explore options for engaging with existing networks, such as the Bank of Ghana's sub-committee on sustainable finance and the Ghana Bankers Association,

and promoting knowledge sharing on sustainable finance practices beyond PAGE. PAGE will also strengthen engagement with PAGE funding partners at the country level, as well as other with development partners, to escalate achievements, deepen partnerships and explore options for further funding to sustain the gains made.

The work stream supports SDG 17, target 17.3, on mobilizing additional financial resources from multiple resources, and target 17.16, by facilitating multi-stakeholder partnerships.

Outcome 3- Individual, institutional and planning capacities strengthened

PAGE is providing capacity-building support in foundational green economy learning as well as targeted trainings on use of the manual on SDG incorporation in national development planning and green finance as well as green value chains and resource efficiency.

Media training: On 28 June and 6 July 2018, PAGE, in collaboration with MESTI, organized a series of trainings for journalists on climate change and green economy, respectively held in the Northern and Southern zones of the country. The trainings enabled media practitioners to enhance their understanding of the principles and concepts of climate change and their impacts, as well as their relationship to the SDGs. The aim of the training was to enable effective reporting on climate change and the SDGs, thus allowing the public to hold duty bearers accountable. In total, about 60 participants from print, electronic and online media organizations joined the trainings.

As a result of the trainings, journalists enhanced their knowledge and awareness on the science and developmental issues related to climate change and green economy, allowing them to better monitor the implementation these issues in the medium-term development plans for MMDAs. This effort is complementary to PAGE's earlier work developing the Manual on Mainstreaming Climate Change and Green Economy SDGs into the Development Plans of MMDAs. The knowledge received by participants will also the media to monitor and report on the country's implementation of its NDCs.

In follow-up to this work, in 2019 PAGE will collaborate with national government stakeholders, including MESTI and NDPC, to explore the possibility of working with the Editor's Forum of Ghana in implementing further trainings targeted specifically at editorial staff of media outlets.

Resource efficiency training in energy intensive industries: On 16-17 April 2018, PAGE, through UNIDO, organized the training on the implementation of Energy Management Systems (EnMS) within identified energy intensive industries. PAGE has also contributed to and facilitated the training of mining sector engineers and business managers on ISO 50001 certification, an international standard focused on energy management. Valuable EnMS implementation lessons from the Ghanaian mining sector can be disseminated in support of the same development in steel and palm oil sector.

Green finance course: In 2018, UNITAR launched a call for proposal for developing a course on green finance. The proposal by the University of Ghana Business School was selected based on its track record in providing trainings to public sector officials and private sector representatives and its experience in running similar trainings on a fee basis. Opportunities to join forces with IFC in developing the course were identified and joint events are planned for 2019, including a TED-talk type of event featuring successful green investment cases from the region.

IGE in national curricula: PAGE, in collaboration with the One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership (UN CC:Learn), also supported the integration of climate change and green economy concepts into school curricula. Under the leadership of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Ghana Education Service, relevant topics were integrated into the syllabi for all subjects at the primary level. Three subjects – science, geography and religious and moral

education – were selected for more in-depth integration. During a planning meeting in November 2018, curriculum developers in these three key areas discussed how to design complementary learning materials. The materials will comprise a number of drawings with short supporting text, in English and in local languages for the younger pupils. A minimum of ten posters for the three areas will be prepared and collected in a booklet by mid-2019.

PAGE's work in Ghana in support of capacity-building and IGE education support the achievement of SDG 4, target 4.7, by ensuring that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, and SDG 13, target 13.3, by improving education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation.

4.5 MAURITIUS

Since achieving independence in 1968, Mauritius has transformed into an upper middle-income, diversified economy, with high levels of human development, growing industrial, financial and tourism sectors, and a stable political environment. Yet, rapid economic development has come at a cost: coastal ecosystems are under threat and income inequality, unemployment and global competitiveness remain a concern. As a small island developing country, Mauritius is also on the front-line of climate change.

As part of its overarching Mauritius National Vision (previously named Vision 2030), Mauritius aims to transition into an inclusive, high-income country by 2030. To support this transition, the country has laid out its medium-term goals in the Three-Year Strategic Plan of Mauritius (2017/18-2019/20), which highlights green economy as an approach for implementing low-carbon growth and renewable energy strategies in important sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing waste management and tourism. A key element in this transition is the country's commitment to improve inclusiveness, reduce poverty and promote job creation. Targeted actions in these areas aim to address pressing challenges including reducing income inequality, raising productivity levels and improving international competitiveness, enhancing the quality of education and training, reducing unemployment among women and youth, among others, while ensuring a sustainable environment that enables a healthy, productive life for all.

PAGE has supported the achievement of the Three-Year Strategic Plan's objectives by building capacity for the issuance of green bonds, reviewing and tracking public environment and expenditures, assessing industrial waste and related industrial strategies and advancing green economy learning. These actions follow earlier Green Economy Assessment of six economic sectors and support for the development of the National Marshall Plan against poverty and social exclusion, launched in 2016. The Marshall Plan led to the building, with PAGE's support, of a Social Register for families in poverty eligible for financial support in 2017.

In 2018, Mauritius entered the final stage of its five-year engagement with PAGE. In addition to providing continued support for the workstreams above, PAGE is supporting Mauritius in the development of a Sustainability Strategy, which will help reinforce the long-term sustainability of the green economy activities in the country which were supported by PAGE. In addition, the Government of Mauritius and the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office are developing a Strategic Partnership Framework for the period 2019-2023 to support of the long-term national priorities of Mauritius. PAGE has also maintained close engagement with SWITCH Africa Green's programme in Mauritius, which will continue after PAGE phases out of the country. PAGE is also looking to build links between its work in Mauritius with the ILO's Mauritius Decent Work Programme for 2019-2023.

Outcome 1- Integration of IGE goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning

IGE in the national Budget Speech: On 14 June 2018, the Government of Mauritius launched its annual budget speech for the 2018/2019 period. The national budget, entitled Pursuing Our Transformative Journey, highlighted green economy approaches, emphasizing strategies that promote inclusiveness and environmental protection as a means for achieving economic growth. At the centre of several of these strategies are key recommendations and insights that are consistent with PAGE's green economy analyses and assessments.

Namely, the speech reiterated the government's commitment to support the Marshall Plan against poverty and social exclusion by dedicating funds to the Social Register—a continuation of a policy embarked upon in the 2017-2018 national budget. Under the 2018-2019 budget, the Prime Minister announced that 6,400 individuals who are on the Social Register will receive a monthly subsistence allowance.

The speech also signaled the Government's aim to encourage the emergence of SMEs with the introduction of a certification scheme to provide technical assistance to SMEs and cooperatives for accreditation to international standards and certifications. As recommended in the Green Economy Assessment, participation in international standards regimes, such as ISO standards, is important to increase the competitiveness of Mauritius' companies for export opportunities.

In support of greening the agricultural sector, the government intends to provide marketing, technical and financial assistance to set up 100 farms over the next two years under a Sheltered Farming Scheme. These forms of assistance are consistent with recommendations made in the country's PAGE supported Green Economy Assessment regarding linking sustainable agriculture producers to the markets, investing in research and extension for smart agriculture and developing incentives for conversion of land from conventional to sustainable agriculture.

The integration of and continued support for IGE in national policies supports SDG 17, target 17.4, by enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development.

Green Economy Forum: From 9-11 May 2018, PAGE, together with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, jointly organized a Green Economy Forum. A total of 273 participants from government institutions, the private sector, training institutions, and civil society organizations gathered in Mauritius to promote the acceleration of inclusive and green economic growth for the country. The objectives of the Green Economy Forum included sharing latest developments and initiatives related to Mauritius' green economy transition and increasing the competences of stakeholders in the Mauritius Green Bonds Market. It also promoted knowledge sharing on policy formulation and green economy action.

During the Forum, two high-level panels were held with a focus on building human capital for green economy. The first panel focused on unlocking the potential of green economy and included panelists from the University of Mauritius, Economic Development Board, UNDP Mauritius Country Office, and Business Mauritius. The second panel on skills for the green economy included participants from UN Environment, the Mauritius Institute of Training and Development, Business Mauritius and University of Mauritius. The Forum also included thematic half-day sessions on green economy learning, inclusiveness and the SDGs, green business, green industry and public environment expenditure.

The Forum received coverage from the national media, which highlighted its focus on green bonds and green economy learning and capacity-building.

The Green Economy Forum supported Mauritius's contribution to achieving SDG 17, target 17.14, by working to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development and target 17.16, by supporting multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable development.

South-South exchange with South Africa: During the Green Economy Forum, PAGE facilitated an exchange between Mauritius and South Africa. As part of this South-South exchange, the Green

Economy Coordinator for Western Cape Province and Innovation Specialist for the Climate Innovation Hub Centre in Gauteng Provincial government shared their expertise on public policy and private sector engagement towards green economy with participants in the Forum, with a focus on sustainable procurement, green bonds, green business development.

PAGE's support for South-South exchange contributes to SDG 17, target 17.9, by facilitation international cooperation to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals.

Outcome 2- Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms

Tracking public sector environment expenditure: From June 2017 to February 2018, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, with technical assistance from PAGE, carried out a project on Tracking Public Sector Environment Expenditure (TPSEE), which aimed to devise a system to track public sector expenditure allocated towards the environment and climate change adaptation and mitigation sectors. The project, which built on the earlier Public Environment Expenditure Review (PEER) supported by PAGE, has contributed to increased visibility of public finance expenditure on these sectors and will provide important leverage to the country vis-à-vis international donors during project financing negotiations.

As a result of this work, a manual on TPSEE was produced and launched at the Green Economy Forum in 2018. Going forward, the manual will be used by government finance officers and technical staff to track financial expenditure on green economy and climate change.

This workstream contributes to the achievement of SDGs 13 and 17, specifically targets 13.2, 17.18 and 17.19 on integrating climate change measures into the national policy cycle, and on data, monitoring and accountability.

Industrial waste management: Following the completion of the Industrial Waste Assessment (IWA) in 2016, PAGE held a bilateral meeting on 8 June with the Permanent Secretary and staff from the Industry Directorate of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection to discuss government priorities for PAGE work in Mauritius. PAGE is consulting the Ministry of Environment's Solid Waste Management Division in order to identify priority focus areas and mapping of the follow-up activities from the IWA. Under SWITCH Africa Green, the Minister of Environment also met with representatives from private sector organizations and CEOs of medium and large enterprises to discuss how to encourage industrial symbiosis among enterprises in the country, building on the findings of the IWA. This work has established about ten industrial symbioses among industries, with more to come.

PAGE's support for industrial waste management is aligned with Mauritius's efforts towards SDGs 9 and 12, targets 9.5b and 12.5 on upgrading the technological capacities of industrial sectors, ensuring a conducive policy environment for industrial development and research and promoting the reduction of waste generation.

IGE partnerships for sustainability beyond PAGE: Developing impactful partnerships is an essential component of ensuring continued momentum on green economy after PAGE phases out in the Mauritius. To this end, a collective stakeholder workshop was also held on 20-21 September, with a focus on improving sustainable tourism in Mauritius through greening value chains of tour operators. The project, which is being implemented by the Mauritius Tourism Authority, is part of the SWITCH Africa Green Phase 2 Programme for Mauritius. The recommendations for tourism sector in studies conducted by PAGE, including the Green Economy Assessment, have been shared with the managers of the project.

This work supports Mauritius's contribution to achieving SDG 17, target 17.16, by supporting multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable development.

Outcome 3- Individual, institutional and planning capacities strengthened

Green Economy Learning Assessment: PAGE has continued its support for the Green Economy Learning Needs Assessment, which was conducted by the Civil Service College Mauritius (CSCM) and completed in 2018. The Assessment highlights the learning needs of civil servants as well as those of entrepreneurs and workers in strategic economic sectors (agriculture, tourism, manufacturing and climate change adaptation) and makes short-, medium- and long-term recommendations on how those learning gaps can be effectively addressed. As a result, the assessment provides a basis for national training and education institutions to design courses that meet the needs of both the public and private sectors.

Discussions between PAGE and CSCM are underway to integrate global training products on green economy, including introductory e-courses on green economy, green trade and sustainable finance, into the portfolio of courses CSCM delivers to public officials.

The Green Economy Learning Needs Assessment was officially launched at the Green Economy Forum in May 2018. The Forum provided a platform for stakeholder exchange and inter-ministerial discussion on green economy learning. In particular, PAGE organized a stakeholder information session and consultation on green economy learning and capacity-building in Mauritius. The session generated visibility for the Green Economy Learning Needs Assessment among key stakeholders and good ideas on how it can be used to support short-, medium- and long-term action to advance green economy learning in Mauritius.

The Green Economy Learning Needs Assessment supports the achievement of SDG 4, target 4.7, by identifying the priority learning needs to promote sustainable development.

Trainings on tracking public sector environment expenditure: Under the TPSEE project, PAGE supported the delivery of three days of training in November 2017 on climate change adaptation and mitigation concepts and their linkages with budget-related expenditure to 150 representatives from 15 relevant government ministries and departments. Guidance was provided on filling of data capture forms designed for the classification and categorization of expenditure into adaptation and mitigation, and their level of relevance. Feedback received from participants and stakeholders after the training workshop highlighted the need for further training to better grasp the concept of adaptation and mitigation, as well as the estimation of expenditure towards related projects. Moreover, there was interest from Ministry of Local Government to extend the training to participants from local authorities.

In response, on 21-22 March 2018, a follow-up capacity-building session on data capture on environment and climate expenditure was held on 21-22 March 2018 to provide in-depth understanding of estimation of public expenditure going towards climate change adaptation and mitigation projects to participants from local governments, in line with the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) methodology. The CPEIR was completed in 2016 with PAGE support and was led by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.

These trainings contribute to the achievement of SDGs 13 and 17, specifically targets 13.2, 17.9, 17.18 and 17.19 on integrating climate change measures into the national policy cycle, and on data, monitoring and accountability, as well as on enhanced national capacity for achieving the SDGs.

Green bonds: PAGE is supporting Mauritius in the development of a local green bonds market, which aims to create the opportunity for public and private sector issuers to access lower-cost capital to finance their green projects by issuing and listing green bonds on the Stock Exchange of Mauritius (SEM). With the support of PAGE, an information session was organized with the SEM in February 2018, with the objective of providing insight into green bonds market

development and assessing the technical needs of those practitioners that would be involved in issuing and investing in green bonds. This information session was facilitated by representatives from the Frankfurt School-UNEP Collaborating Centre for Climate & Sustainable Energy Finance, the Climate Bonds Initiative and the Centre for International Climate Research (Cicero). Participants in the information session included potential bond issuers from both the public and the private sectors, corporate financial advisors, legal advisors, representatives of banks in their capacity as issuers and underwriters and potential verifiers as well as stockbrokers and institutional investors. This was followed by a series of trainings on green bonds included in the Green Economy Forum.

During the Green Economy Forum in May, two training sessions on green bonds market development were held for 55 issuers and investors and 23 verifiers. These trainings were led by the SEM with the support of the UNEP FI, in collaboration with Cicero, the Climate Bonds Initiative and the Frankfurt School. The workshop served to build capacity for potential green bond investors, issuers and verifiers/second-party opinion providers. This will enable the government and private sector operators to issue and list green bonds on the SEM to raise capital for their green projects. Prior to the training programme held, an information session was also organized among stakeholders in February 2018, with the objective of providing insight into green bonds market development and assessing the technical needs of those practitioners that would be involved in issuing and investing in green bonds. This workstream received strong support from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.

Green bonds trainings are aligned with SDG 17, target 17.1, on strengthening domestic resource mobilization, as well as target 17.9, on enhancing national capacity for the SDGs.

4.6 BURKINA FASO

Burkina Faso's economy is heavily focused on agriculture and extractive industries, which together account for over 40 percent of GDP and over 90 percent of the country's exports. Economic diversification is a priority for policymakers, who have already set the goal of almost doubling the manufacturing industry's share of GDP by 2022. A challenge will be to ensure that these changes create and reinforce opportunities for green transformational change in the country.

To achieve this transformational change, Burkina Faso has made a strong commitment to green economy. Despite limited natural resources and dependence on thermal fossil fuels (about 90 percent of the total power generation capacity), there is a positive outlook for economic growth in the coming years, with real GDP growth of 5.9 percent in 2016 and 6.7 percent in 2017, well above the 4 percent rate of 2015.³ The new government, democratically elected in 2015, adopted a new development vision, the National Programme for Economic and Social Development (PNDES 2016-2020), led by the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

The new government established a Ministry for Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change, which has confirmed Burkina Faso's commitment to develop and adopt a National Strategy for Green Economy and an accompanying Action Plan. In this context, PAGE aims to support the implementation of this national programme and to integrate IGE into the implementation of the PNDES.

Against this background, PAGE is supporting four priority areas identified by the Government: i) support for the design and adoption of the National Strategy for Green Economy (SNEV) and

³ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/burkinafaso/overview>

GDP (purchasing power parity): \$35.68 billion (2017 est.) \$33.54 billion (2016 est.) \$31.68 billion (2015 est.)
note: data are in 2017 dollars. GDP (official exchange rate): \$13.19 billion (2016 est.)

Action Plan; ii) greening of priority sectoral policies; iii) individual and institutional capacity-building on IGE; and iv) communication and awareness on IGE. To achieve these objectives, PAGE works closely with the PEI, SWITCH Africa Green, GGGI and other partners.

The formal adoption of the SNEV will be a key element in this transformation. Looking ahead, ensuring continued progress on IGE in Burkina Faso will be a major priority as PAGE begins to phase out in the country and a national PAGE Sustainability Strategy is being developed to guide this process.

Many other actions are already underway. The Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (MEEVCC) is leading the effort to create a National Coordination Mechanism on Green Economy, which will act as an inter-ministerial body guiding the implementation of the SNEV beyond PAGE. Ongoing capacity-building work will equip key actors to further advance reforms in priority sectors (agriculture, trade, forestry, industry, modelling, taxation, entrepreneurship). Coordination with initiatives such as SWITCH Africa Green will continue to create working synergies and provide support and resources on the ground. And ILO has engaged in discussions with the Ministry of Environment in Burkina Faso, in view of developing a joint programme to support green enterprises development at a larger scale with more significant impact, building on PAGE work.

Outcome 1- Integration of IGE goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning

National Strategy for Green Economy. In 2018, a significant milestone was reached in Burkina Faso's transition to an inclusive green economy in the validation of the National Green Economy Strategy (SNEV). The SNEV contributes to the vision outlined in the National Programme for Economic and Social Development (PNDES), which states that Burkina Faso will transform its economy to achieve strong and inclusive growth through sustainable consumption and production patterns. Building on macroeconomic and sectoral assessments supported by PAGE, the strategy highlights several main axes of operation, including green economy governance; the promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns; the development of green accounting; green taxation and green finance; the promotion of green entrepreneurship and creation of decent green jobs; sustainable trade of non-timber forest products; and national capacity-building on green economy.

On 27 July 2018, the SNEV was validated at a workshop that took place as part of SWITCH Africa Green's National Policy Dialogue in Ouagadougou. The workshop brought together over 90 participants representing the government institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the UN system and bilateral and multilateral cooperation agencies and provided them with the opportunity to review the strategy and validate its action plan. Through the event, PAGE also renewed coordination with GGGI in Burkina Faso to enhance synergies between the two initiatives and support for the final adoption of the SNEV.

The next step will be the final validation of the SNEV by the National Committee for Development Planning (NCDP). The NCDP is expected to recommend the adoption of the SNEV by the government, based on its alignment with the PNDES. Along with the SNEV, a decree prepared by the government in 2018 on the organization, composition and functioning of a National Coordination Mechanism on Green Economy is likely to be adopted, which would mark an important milestone in achieving national ownership of Burkina Faso's green economy transition beyond PAGE.

The National Green Economy Strategy is aligned with Burkina Faso's efforts towards achieving SDGs 8, 12, 13 and 17, targets 8.5, 12.4, 13.2, 17.11 and 17.14, on achieving productive

employment and decent work, achieving the environmentally sound management of all wastes, integrating climate change measures into national policies, promoting exports and enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development.

IGE awareness-raising workshop: PAGE has embarked on a partnership with the Ecole Nationale des Eaux et Forêts (ENEF), in cooperation with the Institut Universitaire de Formations Initial et Continue (IUFIC), to integrate IGE into existing curricula. To launch this partnership, on 14 December 2018, PAGE held an awareness-raising workshop focused on inclusive green economy for 44 decision makers and leaders from the public, private and non-governmental sectors. The workshop, which was held in the city of Bobo-Dioulasso, was organized together with the ENEF and the IUFIC and drew more than 40 participants, including representatives from ministries, universities, other training institutions and journalists. The event received good visibility due to the presence of local journalists. Main outcomes included the identification of participants' IGE capacity-building needs and the establishment of a steering committee to support the development and implementation of modules to train trainers and staff in different sectors on the IGE concept and related practices.

National coordination: Coordination of PAGE activities in Burkina Faso is undertaken by the National Technical Coordinating Committee (NTCC), which also coordinated SWITCH Africa Green's activities in the country. The NTCC was established by the government in March 2018 and includes representatives of the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Ministry of Finance and Economy and National Council for Sustainable Development. In addition to these members, other relevant partners may also participate in the NTCC, depending on the topics to be discussed. The NTCC met twice to discuss and validate the first draft of the SNEV and the first draft of the study on the trade of non-timber forest products. PAGE and SWITCH Africa Green Coordinator provides technical assistance to the NTCC.

The NTCC contributes to achieving SDG 17, target 17.14, by working to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development, and target 17.16, by supporting multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable development.

Outcome 2- Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms

Sustainable agriculture: Agriculture, which accounts for over 30 percent of GDP in Burkina Faso and employs over 90 percent of the labour force, provides a clear entry point for green economy action in Burkina Faso. In 2018, PAGE has launched discussions with the Permanent Secretariat for the Coordination of Sectoral Agricultural Policies in order to integrate green economy principles into the implementation of the second National Rural Sector Programme (PNSR 2), adopted early 2018. This Programme, which contributes to the broader National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES), is meant to promote productive and resilient agriculture, fisheries, wildlife and natural resource management, making it an important pillar of sustainable growth.

The integration of IGE principles into the PNSR II is aligned with SDG 2, target 2.4, by working ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices.

Sustainable trade: In 2018, PAGE produced a study on green trade and non-timber forest products, which supported the MEEVCC in formulating the Strategy for the Sustainable Management and Export of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs). The Strategy was presented and validated at a technical workshop in November 2018 and is now awaiting validation by a national stakeholder workshop. When adopted, it will make trade of these products sustainable,

efficient, competitive and profitable to the national economy. Subsequently, relevant stakeholders engaged in the trade of NTFPs will receive appropriate training based on the findings of the study.

Support for the trade of non-timber forest products contributes to SDG 15, target 15.1, by promoting the sustainable use of forest areas, and SDG 17, target 17.11, by promoting increased exports from developing countries.

Green fiscal reform: Based on the study on environmental taxation carried out in 2017 by PAGE, the government has developed new terms of reference in order to deepen the study by incorporating taxation in the forestry sector. The outcome shall be a single green taxation proposal. The study will be financed in 2019 by LuxDev.

Green industry: A major green economy focus area for Burkina Faso is the development of its green industrial sector. Through UNIDO, PAGE has supported the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Handicrafts in conducting a Green Industry Diagnosis and developing a Green Industry Strategy. As a result, green economy was integrated into the National Industrial Strategy, which was validated by all relevant national stakeholders in September 2018 and is expected to be adopted by the government in 2019. The government has already signaled a high level of ownership over the strategy, showcasing it at during the World Industrial Week celebrated in December 2018, and several actions stemming from the Strategy are already being implemented. Looking ahead, PAGE will contribute to the formal adoption of the Strategy by the government in order to ensure that green economy principles are incorporated into industrial development on the ground.

Burkina Faso's efforts to green the industrial sector contribute to the achievement of the SDGs 9 and 17, targets 9.2 and 17.14, by promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and significantly raise industry's gross domestic product; and enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development.

Outcome 3- Individual, institutional and planning capacities strengthened

Green Economy Learning Assessment: PAGE has supported the development of a Green Economy Learning Assessment for Burkina Faso. The assessment was undertaken and finalized by the Centre for Economic and Social Development Research (Centre d'études, de documentation et de recherche économique et sociale) of the University of Ouagadougou in July 2018.

In June 2018, PAGE held a workshop to validate the Green Economy Learning Assessment. The workshop was attended by more than 50 attendees (45 men and 5 women) representing the Ministries of Education, Trade, Agriculture, Tourism, and Culture, among others, as well as the private sector, UN agencies, academia and civil society. An ILO study on Skills for Green Jobs in Burkina Faso was also presented during this event to create synergies with and complement the main study.

A national action plan for green economy learning was developed on the basis of this assessment and the SNEV. This action plan is focused on agriculture as a priority sector, targeting decision makers, professionals and learning institutions, in line with the PNDES and SNEV. It also is part of PAGE's support for the implementation of PNSR 2. The action plan will also be validated by other ministries and submitted by the MEEVCC to a donor roundtable in 2019 along with the SNEV

The Green Economy Learning Assessment supports the achievement of SDG 4, target 4.7, by identifying the priority learning needs to promote sustainable development.

Incorporating IGE into national curricula: The Green Economy Learning Assessment has also served as a basis to design two upcoming IGE trainings, to be held in 2019, being developed in partnership with the Ecole Nationale des Eaux et Forêts (ENEF) and targeting relevant stakeholders implementing the second National Rural Sector Programme, including public officers, the private sector and civil society. To launch this partnership with the ENEF, in December 2018 an awareness-raising workshop on inclusive green economy brought together 44 participants (39 men, 4 women) active in education for professionals and public officers from the agricultural sector. They contributed to the design of the upcoming trainings on sustainable agriculture.

PAGE is working to ensure greater involvement of women and awareness of gender issues in these capacity-building activities, despite the predominance of men in senior positions the target institutions and organizations. This is being undertaken with the support of a newly created multi-stakeholder training review committee, involving representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, the Government's Advisor on Gender Equality and the academic gender expert from the expert team at IUFIC.

This work supports SDG 4, target 4.7, SDG 12, target 12.6, and SDG 17, 17.16, by ensuring that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, and enhancing multi-stakeholder partnerships for Sustainable Development that mobilize and share knowledge and expertise, as well as SDG 5, target 5.C, by promoting gender equality and empowerment of women and girls.

Green entrepreneurship training follow-up: In follow-up to the earlier ILO-led training of five trainers from the Maison de l'Entreprise on green entrepreneurship, face-to-face interviews and meeting with the trainers were held in December 2018. It was found that the five trainers had trained 20 coaches working with small- and medium-sized enterprises. The coaches had integrated IGE into the support the Maison de l'Entreprise offers to entrepreneurs at different stages of their project cycles (spanning business plan, development and implementation). Since November 2017, the Maison de l'Entreprise reports that at least 700 people (of which 40 percent are women) were trained on IGE, principally in SMEs.

This activity supports SDG 8, target 8.5 on achieving both productive and decent employment for all.

4.7 JIANGSU PROVINCE, CHINA

A key national priority for the Chinese government is building a "Beautiful China" by 2035, which will leverage green development opportunities to address the intertwined challenges of climate change, pollution, poverty and habitat depletion across the country. This approach of green development was highlighted at the 2018 National Conference on Environmental Protection by Chinese President as "an indispensable requirement for the construction of a high-quality, modern economic system and a fundamental solution to the problem of pollution in China"⁴. In 2018, a major cabinet restructuring has seen a strengthened mandate for the Ministry of Environmental Protection (now renamed as the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, or MEE) to act as a key driver for green development in the country, including on climate change action. At the same time, green investment remains strong in China's ongoing energy transition, with renewable energy already encompassing more than one-third of total installed electric power capacity.

Following the first two years of PAGE engagement in Jiangsu province, PAGE's policy support has contributed to a green economy stocktaking, green economy progress measurement and

⁴ https://news.cgtn.com/news/3d3d414d3263544e77457a6333566d54/share_p.html

indicators, green industrial development and green trade, aligned with the provincial government's implementation of the 13th Five-Year Plan. In this context, PAGE entered into its third year of implementation in Jiangsu province in 2018 with the aim of sustaining and scaling up green economy progress. Jiangsu province, with an advanced economy and robust industrial base, has made strong progresses in some areas, notably in the promotion of green and eco-industrial parks, which feature higher level technology, and lower levels of resource consumption and pollution. Yet, challenges remain for ensuring the transition from “high-speed” to “high-quality” development towards a prosperous and sustainable future for all.

To leverage new opportunities and overcome existing challenges in Jiangsu, PAGE is helping to i) identify and share success stories at the provincial and sub-provincial levels, which can help inspire other provinces and countries to embrace green economy; ii) identify and analyse major barriers to an inclusive green economy transition; and iii) advance green industrial transitions and policy coordination in Jiangsu's industrial parks. Specifically, in 2018, PAGE work has been focused on fostering partnerships and building a network of green industrial parks, with the potential to connect with peer parks in China and around the world.

Outcome 1- Integration of IGE goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning

In Jiangsu, the provincial government has committed to driving high-quality growth through “a GDP without pollution” as the guiding principle in its implementation of the 13th Provincial Five-year Plan.

Broadening the GEP indicators framework: PAGE has supported Nanjing University, a key research university at the provincial level, to provide evidence-based IGE policy analysis through the development of a Green Economy Progress (GEP) Measurement Framework for Jiangsu. The Jiangsu GEP Measurement Framework complements the existing framework used by the provincial government with strengthened social and gender dimensions, and will help identify policy gaps and opportunities for future resource allocations. Following the consultation of initial results with the provincial Government in 2018, the GEP Measurement Framework is now being broadened to measure the performance of 13 prefecture-level cities in Jiangsu. In 2019, PAGE will continue to engage Nanjing University to establish a dedicated Jiangsu Green Economy database and to foster a GEP learning network among interested university partners in China.

This work stream supports the achievement of the SDG 8, target 8.4, by promoting resource efficiency in consumption and production, target 8.5, by supporting full, productive employment, and SDG 17, targets 17.18 and 17.19, by increasing the availability of both data and measurements of the progress towards Sustainable Development Goals.

Outcome 2- Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms

China Green Industry Progress index (GIPro): PAGE, through UNIDO, has supported the development of a comprehensive indicator framework: the China Green Industry Progress (GIPro) index. This initiative covers economic, environmental and social aspects of the green transition progress of industries for a systematic evaluation in 18 Chinese provinces, including Jiangsu. To support this work, on 23-24 May 2018, UNIDO organized an expert group meeting, “Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID) and Green Industry Indices”, within the framework of PAGE, UNIDO's Green Industry Programme and the Green Industry Platform – China Chapter. More than 20 leading experts specialized in the construction of composite indices from international organizations, including PAGE agencies, discussed the green industry initiatives and assessment of Chinese green industrialization. The first assessment results of China's 18 provinces' green industrial progress will be released in a PAGE event in 2019.

Green Industrial Park Assessment and Policy Guideline: Industrial parks in China have been a major carrier and contributor to the country's industrial and overall economic development. Thus, the green transformation of industrial parks offers becomes an urgent task but also a unique opportunity to transform its comprehensive industrial system into a more sustainable one.

Situated at the lower reaches of the Yangtze River, Jiangsu province – as the industrial powerhouse of the country – has been leading the development of industrial parks and has accumulated some experiences in the green transformation of the parks. Notably, a “zero growth” approach has been applied to limit new chemical production along the Yangtze River and Lake Tai region, while measures to green the existing capacity took place through upgrading and integration into chemical industrial parks.

With support from PAGE, the Policy Research Centre for Environment and Economy (PRCEE) of MEE has carried out a study entitled Jiangsu Green Industrial Park Assessment and Policy Guideline to take stock of the key policy instruments affecting green industrial parks at national and provincial level, as well as to assess the green transformation performance of three representative parks in different localities of Jiangsu province identify the progress made and remaining challenges remains. Following the official report launch at the PAGE China Seminar on Green Industrial Parks in 2019, key findings, good practices and policy recommendations identified from the study will be disseminated and shared with senior representatives from the Chinese National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, MEE and international industrial park experts. The assessment report will be available in English and Chinese in early 2019.

Applying international frameworks for industrial parks: Building upon the PAGE green industrial park engagement, UNIDO commissioned a pilot study on industrial parks in 2018 to evaluate the performances of four selected parks in Jiangsu province against the international framework of Eco-Industrial Parks, jointly developed by UNIDO, the World Bank and GIZ. The objective of this study is to generate insights into the applicability of the international framework to the industrial parks in Jiangsu and to produce policy recommendations for the industrial parks to improve their sustainability performance. A draft report, the outcome of the pilot study, was produced in English in 2018 with publication expected in the first half of 2019.

Green industrial parks stakeholder dialogue: In June 2018, PAGE, together with PRCEE and the Jiangsu International Environmental Development Centre, held a multi-stakeholder dialogue and workshop with study tours to Jiangsu industrial parks to promote peer learning and exchange among the 63 participants, which included park administrators, policymakers and practitioners from Jiangsu industrial parks and other provinces, as well as representatives from the private sector, NGOs and academia. Representatives from four leading green industrial parks in Jiangsu and Shandong provinces shared good practices and lessons learned towards the green transformation. The consultations held during the workshop advanced planning for the establishment of the upcoming PAGE network of green industrial parks. Trainings were also provided on cross-cutting issues, such as innovative water management and green finance.

Home to more industrial parks than in the rest of the world combined, China's experience in this area can provide valuable lessons countries facing similar challenges in the green industrial transition. Once established, the PAGE network of green industrial parks will support the broader efforts of Jiangsu and other PAGE partners towards a green industry transition.

PAGE's support for green industrial parks contributes to SDGs 7, 8, 9 and 12, targets 7.2 and 7.3, 8.2 and 8.5, 9.2, 9.4, and 9.5.B, and 12.1, by implementing programmes on sustainable consumption; increasing the share of renewable energy and high-tech industries; improving in

energy efficiency; promoting decent work for all women and men, upgrading infrastructure and industries to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and ensuring a conducive policy environment when supporting technology development, research and innovation.

Social dialogues on green jobs for quality green industrial development: Led by ILO and PREE of MEE, a new work stream, Achieving Green Jobs through Social Dialogue: Supporting Quality Green Industrial Development in China, was conceived in 2018. Initial stakeholder consultation with the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (MoHRSS) was successfully held in December 2018 with positive feedback received. A first national roundtable on green jobs will be organized in 2019 with MoHRSS and Jiangsu stakeholders to share good practices and initiatives for green employment policy, and to establish a roadmap to strengthen the institutional and individual capacities in Jiangsu for supporting green jobs at the industrial park level.

Decent work in the garment sector: Separate from PAGE work in Jiangsu, the ILO's *Decent Work in the Garment Sector Supply Chains in Asia* project is providing concrete follow-up to the work initiated by PAGE in Jiangsu province in the textile industry and industrial parks. The project builds on the resolution adopted in 2016 by the International Labour Conference concerning decent work in global supply chains and is funded by the Regional Development Cooperation Section at the Embassy of Sweden in Bangkok in line with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA's) regional strategy for Asia and the Pacific 2016-2021. The project, which is being implemented by the ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, will enhance the environmental sustainability of garment supply chain, through guidance on regulatory and enforcement capacities, and analysis of critical enablers and barriers to eco-innovation in the supply chains, and the markets for eco-innovation services and products. PAGE agencies will be engaged for knowledge sharing and strategic and policy contributions over the duration of the project (2019-2022).

Support for decent work in garment sector supply chains contributes to achieving SDG 8, target 8.5, by promoting full, productive employment and decent work for all.

Outcome 3- Individual, institutional and planning capacities strengthened

Strengthening institutional capacity for IGE at Nanjing University: PAGE's work strengthened the institutional capacity of Nanjing University, a key research university at the provincial level, to provide evidence-based IGE policy analysis and advisory through developing a framework of indicators measuring the green economy progress in Jiangsu. The application of the GEP indicators at the sub-national level has become a major focus in Jiangsu province, which will be broadened to measure the performance of 13 prefecture-level cities in Jiangsu. To support these next steps, Nanjing University is committed to hosting a dedicated database on Jiangsu's green economy progress, to conduct regular assessment in the coming years, and to lead the establishment of a GEP learning network among interested university partners in other provinces in China.

South-South exchange with South Africa: Nanjing University was the first institute who adapted the PAGE global GEP tool into a sub-national context. To share their experience of applying the GEP methodology, PAGE has facilitated an ongoing exchange between Nanjing University and partners in South Africa, another PAGE country who has expressed interest in applying the GEP tool in its national policy analysis process.

Enhanced capacity at Nanjing University and ongoing exchange with South Africa contribute to SDG 17, target 17.6, by enhancing South-South Cooperation and knowledge sharing, and target

17.9, by increasing international support for capacity-building to support national plans to implement the SDGs.

Green industrial parks training: As part of the PAGE workshop on green industrial parks, held in June 2018, trainings were provided on cross-cutting issues, such as innovative water management and green finance. The trainings were attended by a total of 63 participants (20 women and 43 men).

Going forward, PAGE agencies will conduct targeted capacity-building activities in 2019 and further engage Jiangsu policymakers and industrial parks in policy dialogues—for example, ILO's social dialogue roundtables—to explore policy support and strategies for creating green jobs and promoting industrial symbiosis and synergies among parks.

4.8 SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa has embraced a green development trajectory to realize inclusive, equitable and sustainable economic growth, demonstrated by its overall national development vision. South Africa's New Growth Path, released by the government in 2010, identified the green economy as a national priority and the Green Economy Accord, signed in 2011, was the outcome of social dialogue between government, business and labour. Through the subsequent South African National Development Plan, adopted in 2012, the government significantly strengthened its ability to manage environmental costs and to respond to the increasingly severe impacts of climate change. The Medium-Term Strategic Framework (2014-19) in turn has provided an action plan for realizing the country's overall national development vision. This enabling policy environment has resulted in innovative, practical, implementable green economy initiatives across the country.

Given this comprehensive green economy policy framework, already in place when South Africa joined PAGE in 2015, PAGE work has been structured around improving policy coordination, deepening collaboration between different green economy actors and supporting the implementation of these policies. PAGE also helped to identify sectors as well as industrial segments with potential for IGE transformation and to strengthen related capabilities through enhanced green economy learning and training.

PAGE support has aligned with priority areas identified in the Medium-Term Strategic Framework that focus on (i) planning, piloting and investing in the creation of a framework for implementing the transition to an environmentally sustainable and low-carbon economy in South Africa, and (ii) harnessing research and information management capacity to identify, develop and maintain datasets to generate policy-relevant statistics, indicators and indices. In 2018 in particular, PAGE has supported green economy modelling and the development of green economy indicators. PAGE has also provided support for work on green jobs, green industry and trade, renewable energy and green economy learning and contributed to enhanced national capacity through targeted training and a national Green Economy Academy.

The establishment of the National Steering Committee in March 2016 and active engagement of NSC task team members in PAGE technical working groups at the national level has ensured ownership of a broad range of stakeholders in the planning, implementing and monitoring processes of PAGE. This was particularly evident in the lead role taken by South Africa in the organization of the Third PAGE Ministerial Conference, held in Cape Town in early 2019.

Outcome 1- Integration of IGE goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning

Green Economy Measurement Framework: PAGE is engaging with national stakeholders to develop a framework for monitoring the transition to an environmentally sustainable and low-carbon economy. Drawing on the PAGE GEP Measurement Framework, this work, which is led by the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and Department of Science and Technology (DST), will take the form of a dashboard of green economy and environmental sustainability indicators for South Africa. Once established and adopted, these indicators will support the elaboration and review of green economy policies by identifying areas of success as well as underperforming areas where more attention is needed. They will also provide a useful tool in bridging national and international assessments of progress as South Africa seeks to monitor and deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals.

To support this work, on 16 May 2018 the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) held a Green Economy Indicators Stocktaking workshop at the DEA. The workshop gathered 26 participants from the DPME, DEA, the Department of Economic Development, Statistics South Africa, the University of Johannesburg, Wits University and PAGE partner agencies ILO, UNDP and UNEP to identify priority green economy indicators in light of South Africa's National Development Plan, Medium-Term Strategic Framework and the SDGs. Participants highlighted that the application of the GEP methodology will be an important tool for setting priorities going forward into the next policy planning cycle in South Africa. The DPME and other government stakeholders also highlighted the need for consensus across different departments on the selection of indicators in order for the tool to be successfully leveraged.

Discussions also focused on the possibility of linking a national framework on indicators together with a modelling exercise that would look at the impact of green economy policies on the selected indicators. The workshop also included an exchange with the lead researcher from Nanjing University on the University's experience of applying the GEP in the Jiangsu province in China. As a final output from the workshop, the group produced a preliminary list of 40 potential indicators that the national framework for South Africa could incorporate.

The development of a Green Economy Measurement Framework for South Africa supports the achievement of the SDG 17, targets 17.18 and 17.19, by increasing the availability of both data and measurements of the progress towards realizing the SDGs. The exchange with Jiangsu province, China also contributes to target 17.6 by enhancing South-South Cooperation and knowledge sharing for sustainable development.

Engagement with national forums on green economy: As of 2018, the PAGE National Coordinator has joined a core team established by the Mapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflections (MISTRA) to develop a set of scenarios on the South African transition to a low-carbon economy. The aim of this work was to look at how South Africa can achieve an all-encompassing approach to managing a just transition to an economy characterised by low-carbon emissions. Building on initial meetings in 2018, a research agenda was drawn up, which served as the basis for a research workshop, held in July 2018 with the participation of industry experts in the area of green economy, land and agrarian reform, energy, and water. The insights and feedback gathered at the workshop were integrated with the earlier work on the core team and will be subsequently presented to the government.

PAGE National Steering Committee: Since its establishment in 2016, the PAGE National Steering Committee in South Africa has been an important vehicle for promoting national ownership of the inclusive green economy transition. As of 2018, members of the NSC includes all PAGE partner agencies, together with the DEA, Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Economic Development as well as DST, who meet on a quarterly basis. In addition to the core NSC members, all PAGE resident donors participated in the events organized by PAGE in the country

and were continuously updated about the Ministerial Conference preparations and overall progress of PAGE programme in South Africa.

The PAGE South Africa National Steering Committee contributes to realizing SDG 17, targets 17.16, by promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge and expertise to support the achievement of the SDGs.

PAGE Ministerial Conference: A major focus for PAGE in South Africa in 2018 was the preparation of the Third PAGE Ministerial Conference, which was hosted by the DEA on 10 and 11 January 2019 in Cape Town. The conference gathered over 500 innovators and leaders from governments, civil society, the private sector, development organizations, media and the public from over 50 countries for a unique global forum on green economy. Under the main theme of promoting inclusive green economy and ensuring sustainability and prosperity for all, topics such as green finance, economic and social inclusion and circular economy were identified as priorities for the conference. As an output from the Conference, the *Cape Town Action Pathways towards 2030* summarized key policy messages that emerged from the discussion to support countries in advancing sustainable and inclusive economies, including: i) reinvigorating our economies as inclusive green economies, ii) anchoring green strategies and policies in long-term development frameworks, iii) focusing on economic, social and political inclusion, iv) creating the future of work we want, and v) strengthening partnerships and multilateralism.

On the eve of the Conference, PAGE also partnered with GGKP and GEC for a high-level media debate that explored the questions of wealth and related implications for the environment and society.

The Third PAGE Ministerial Conference contributes to the achievement of SDG 17, targets 17.16 and targets 17.17, by facilitating and enhancing partnerships engaging public, private and civil society actors for sustainable development.

Outcome 2- Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms

Water-biodiversity nexus: South Africa is experiencing an ongoing water crisis, which presents an opportunity to re-examine policies that can address water supply, treatment, reuse and leakages. To this end, PAGE is collaborating with the DEA to update the previously-developed South Africa Green Economy Modelling Report, which used system dynamics modelling to assess the impacts of green investments in select economic sectors. This update includes modelling of the water-biodiversity nexus, with a sub-national focus on the provinces worst affected by the water crisis. In November 2017, this work began with a preliminary stakeholder workshop that identified several priority policy processes, such as the Master Water Plan from Department of Water and Sanitation. In 2018, PAGE began work contract a research institute to undertake the updates to the report. When complete, the updated model will inform the Western Cape Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and Ecological the Infrastructure Investment Framework, currently under development and planned to conclude towards the end of 2019.

The updated South Africa Green Economy Modelling Report, with its focus on the water-biodiversity nexus, will contribute to the achievement of SDG 15, target 15.1 and 15.9, by promoting the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and by integrating ecosystem and biodiversity values into national development planning. It also contributes to SDG 17, target 17.18, by enhancing national capacity to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated for sustainable development.

Renewable energy technology: In May 2018, PAGE contributed to a high-level roundtable discussion on skills in renewable energy technologies (RET), which was organized by the National Business Initiative, a South African employer organization, and included stakeholder participants from the government, the private sector, civil society and industry associations. PAGE support for the roundtable included conducting a diagnostic on the RET sector to identify areas of growth and development and their implications for skills needs in these areas. Going forward, a project will be developed focusing on skills for the development of solar water heater technology. There is also additional interest to expand the work to include other forms of RET. Going forward, PAGE anticipates conducting a series of consultations with experts and other industry stakeholders in order to i) conduct a diagnostic of the sector; ii) further identify areas of growth and demand and what their implication for skills development in the sector, and iii) develop ideas for how to engage institutions providing technical and vocational education and training.

PAGE's support for skills development in renewable energy technology contributes to the achievement of SDG 8, target 8.2, by facilitating diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, SDG 9, target 9.B, by supporting domestic technology development, research and innovation, and SDG 17, target 17.7, by promoting the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies.

Bio-composite Action Plan: Biomaterials represent an important opportunity for South Africa, positioning the country within a rapidly developing technological space and offering the potential to create new markets for agricultural, forestry and waste by-products, close competitiveness gaps in the local plastics market, and move large-scale manufacturing industries away from their reliance on petrochemicals. To facilitate South Africa's growth in this area, PAGE has been supporting the development of a Bio-composite Action Plan and Implementation Strategy, which builds on the previous PAGE South Africa Green Economy Industry and Trade Analysis and aims both to reinforce existing sectoral initiatives and to offer suggestions for new approaches, with the goal of removing barriers for further development of the bio-composite sector.

The first draft of the Action Plan and Implementation Strategy was presented on 16 July 2018 to a task force, which oversees the implementation and completion of this activity. Members of the task force, including government partners and representatives from the DEA, the Department of Trade and Industry, and PAGE agencies, welcomed the initial results and suggestions. A validation workshop for the report, with the participation of national policymakers, representatives of the civil society and the private sector, NGOs and the academia, was subsequently held on 22 August 2018 to disseminate the findings and recommendations of the final draft and to foster future partnerships and collaboration between PAGE and national partners.

The development of South Africa's bio-composite sector contributes to realizing SDG 8, target 8.2, by facilitating diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, as well as SDG 9, target 9.B, by supporting domestic technology development, research and innovation.

Supporting a social compact for a just transition: In South Africa, PAGE is collaborating with the National Planning Commission to engage stakeholders for a social compact on pathways for a just transition to a low-carbon society. On 3 October 2018, this collaboration took the form of a dialogue focused on engaging with youth on issues related to sustainability and the National Development Plan, which aims to achieve a just, low-carbon future that aligns with the reduction of poverty and inequality.

The dialogue was convened under the auspices of the OR Tambo Debate Series and organized by the Wits University School of Governance in partnership with the PAGE. Participants joined

one of three breakaway sessions, each looking at a key sector for the just transition in South Africa: land use, water and energy. With a bottom-up approach to generating ideas, young people could share their own ideas on the key issues and challenges for a just transition, under a set of framing questions aimed to determine the policies, institutions, governance structures capacities and related financing that will be required to this transition.

At the end of dialogue, participants expressed a vision for a just energy transition, in which, by 2050, South Africa will have an inclusive, affordable and clean energy system accompanied by a shift in the national economy and the types in industries that exist within it. In this vision, the youth called for energy to be communally produced, with an end to independent power producers, and flagged the need for greater interconnection between energy, water and transport.

By engaging youth in the national debate on a just transition, PAGE work in South Africa contributes to SDG 17, target 17.16, by supporting multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge for sustainable development.

South-South exchange with Mauritius on green finance: During the Green Economy Forum in Mauritius in May 2018, PAGE facilitated an exchange between Mauritius and South Africa. As part of this exchange, the Green Economy Coordinator for Western Cape Province and the Innovation Specialist for the Climate Innovation Hub Centre in Gauteng Provincial Government shared their expertise on public policy and private sector engagement towards green economy with participants in the Forum, with a focus on sustainable procurement, green bonds, and green business development.

PAGE's support for South-South exchange contributes to SDG 17, target 17.9, by facilitation international cooperation to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals.

Outcome 3- Individual, institutional and planning capacities strengthened

National Green Economy Academy: From 26 February to 2 March 2018, the PAGE National Green Economy Academy brought together 91 participants, a majority of whom were women, from all nine South Africa provinces to share the latest thinking on the country's green economy transition and contribute to enhancing institutional capacities for transformative at sub-national level. The Academy, which was targeted at provincial actors from both the Government and non-state sectors, sought to build the capacity of key stakeholders to support green economy policy implementation and also promote knowledge sharing among provinces. This work came at an important moment, as eight of the nine national provinces have embarked on drafting provincial green economy or related strategies.

The Academy included thematic sessions on green fiscal reforms, sustainable trade, green buildings and green skills. It also included a high-level dialogue on green economy and a training-of-trainers focused on the design, development and delivery of effective training for inclusive green economy. It aimed to enhance the understanding and foster dialogue and engagement, allowing all actors to be part of the inclusive green economy transition. Beyond its learning objectives, the Academy created a community of champions that can lead action and raise awareness on inclusive green economy across their networks. Proposed follow-up actions included initiatives around developing guidelines for micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises in the renewable energy sector, capacity-building on provincial-level public procurement, and the consolidation of an action network to facilitate knowledge exchange.

The National Green Economy Academy in South Africa supports the achievement of SDG 17, target 17.9, by enhancing international support for capacity-building in order to align national development planning with the SDGs.

Scaling up e-learning: Following the completion of the Green Economy Learning Assessment for South Africa in 2017, PAGE has been working with the Centre for Environmental Management at North-West University (CEM-NWU) to develop a green economy e-learning course, aimed at stakeholders at all levels of the civil administration. As part of this work, in 2018 PAGE convened a three-day training-of-trainers on the design, delivery and evaluation of e-learning, which was attended by 24 participants from Government, civil society and the South African academic sector. To ensure the sustainability of the e-learning course, it has been incorporated into the CEM course portfolio on environmental management and will be offered twice a year starting in 2019. Going forward, PAGE and CEM-NWU will continue to provide joint methodological and technical support for the further scaling up of green economy e-learning in South Africa.

By supporting enhanced e-learning for inclusive green economy, PAGE's work contributes to the achievement of SDG 4, target 4.3 and target 4.7, by providing opportunities for affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, ensuring that all learnings have the skills needed to promote sustainable development.

Green economy indicators training: In conjunction with the Green Economy Progress Measurement Framework workshop, PAGE and the DPME organized a green economy measurement training, which took place from 14-15 May 2018 in Pretoria. At the training, a green economy monitoring expert from UN Environment introduced the methodology and key concepts of the GEP Measurement Framework to participants from the DPME, DEA and Statistics South Africa. This training allowed participants to fully engage in the subsequent workshop, leading to the identification of 40 potential indicators for the national green economy framework for South Africa.

PAGE's support for national green economy measurement capacity contributes to SDG 17, target 17.9, by enhancing international support for capacity-building in order to align national development planning with the SDGs.

GAIN regional training hub for Africa: During the PAGE Ministerial Conference in January 2019, PAGE partner agency ILO, in collaboration with the University of Pretoria and the Government of South Africa, launched the Green Jobs Assessment Institutions Network (GAIN) regional training hub for Africa. The training hub is meant to support institutional capacity-building for the measurement and modelling of the social and employment outcomes of climate change and sustainable development policies, thereby reinforcing informed policy making in this area. This work builds on the training manual to guide practitioners in the preparation of green job assessments, which was developed by PAGE and GAIN in 2017.

The GAIN regional training hub for Africa supports the achievement of SDG 17, target 17.9, by enhancing international support for capacity-building to support national plans to implement the Sustainable Development Goals.

4.9 BARBADOS

Barbados, a small island state, is one of the most prosperous countries in the Caribbean region, but its geography makes it particularly vulnerable to climate change and related natural disasters. An economic slowdown, high levels of debt and continued reliance on fossil fuels pose further

risks for the country. To address these challenges, the government has demonstrated a strong commitment to promoting blue economy as a driver of sustainable development. As a concept, blue economy goes beyond viewing the ocean economy as a mechanism for economic growth, instead considering the close linkages between the ocean, climate change, and the well-being of people and communities. Blue economy is therefore closely aligned with the principles of inclusive green economy.

Barbados' national policy framework had provided clear entry points for engagement with PAGE, which started in 2016 but progressed moderately due to anticipated changes in the government. As a global frontrunner on green economy, Barbados' National Strategic Plan (2006-2025) includes 'building a green economy' as one of its six strategic goals and provides a roadmap for becoming a prosperous, socially just and globally competitive society. In 2007, Barbados also became the first country in the region to articulate a green economy policy during a presentation of the Economic and Financial Policies by the then Prime Minister. Following a change in administration in May 2018, the new government has maintained a strong commitment to blue and green economy in the country, which it has identified as having great potential for Barbados' long-term economic, social and environmental development. The government has further articulated the green economy as a part of the country's wider approach for reducing its carbon footprint and advancing its climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. Building on a comprehensive scoping study completed in 2012 by UN Environment, PAGE work has focused on supporting the new government to identify priority areas to advance towards these objectives.

Outcome 1- Integration of IGE goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning

Re-engagement mission: Following the political transition in Barbados in early 2018, a multi-agency PAGE mission took place from 6-9 November 2018 to re-engage the Government and national stakeholders, highlight PAGE's relevance to national priorities and lay the groundwork for a national stocktaking activity.

During the mission, representatives from PAGE met with lead decision makers and green economy stakeholders, including the Prime Minister and the Minister of Environment, as well as other representatives from the Government, academia, the European Commission and the Caribbean Development Bank in Barbados, to discuss goals and priorities for PAGE in Barbados.

The mission generated a broad understanding among national stakeholders, PAGE agencies and the wider development community on national priorities, the desired outcomes for PAGE in Barbados and the next steps to be taken towards operationalizing the PAGE programme. Key messages that emerged from the mission included that i) PAGE work in Barbados will focus less on marco-level assessments and will be more aligned with sectoral initiatives that support green entrepreneurship and blue and green jobs and ii) PAGE will include a greater focus on leveraging financial resources for implementation of specific green economy initiatives, such as through the development of bankable projects and projects with the GCF and GEF.

In addition, the mission provided an opportunity to secure approval for the new PAGE Barbados workplan and identify additional priorities for PAGE engagement through 2020/2021, as well as to establish an operational framework among key implementing partners, including the PAGE Barbados Liaison Group and the University of the West Indies Cave Hill Campus. Priorities for the PAGE workplan include i) the establishment of a baseline for a progress assessment on green and blue economy, ii) resource efficiency interventions in argi/fisheries value chains, which is an important nexus of green and blue economy, iii) the development of Inclusive Green and Blue Economy Principles, which can be integrated into evidence-based policy interventions and iv)

enhanced institutional support and citizen engagement in the green and blue economy transition in Barbados.

The re-engagement mission and continuing PAGE support for Barbados' green and blue economy contributes to SDG 17, target 17.15, by supporting country-led results frameworks and planning tools for sustainable development, and target 17.16, by enhancing multi-stakeholder partnerships and knowledge sharing to achieve the SDGs.

Outcome 2- Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms

Priority sectors for PAGE work: Over the next three years, the new Government of Barbados, together with PAGE, will focus on supporting the following sectoral reform processes and related outputs i) developing a green industry assessment with a focus on manufacturing value chains and with the view to also creating jobs for youth and women, ii) developing a labour force survey module focused on employment in the environmental sector and green jobs, in partnership with the Barbados Statistical Services; and iii) conducting a green-blue economy sectoral study on fisheries to inform policymaking and potentially catalyse investments in the sector.

PAGE support for these sectors will contribute SDG 8, targets 8.5 and 8.6, by promoting decent work for all, including women and youth, SDG 9, target 9.2, by promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and SDG 17, target 17.9, by building on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development and supporting statistical capacity in developing countries.

4.10 MATO GROSSO STATE, BRAZIL

In recent years, the Brazilian state of Mato Grosso has benefited economically from the growth of its large agricultural sector. It is now working towards reducing the environmental challenges associated with this growth, including deforestation, as well as social challenges, such as precarious working conditions and uneven income distribution. The adoption of new environmental legislation and environmental management tools have increased the capacity of the state government to invest in the transformation of the current development model in favour of one with less environmental impacts and better social inclusion.

In 2015, the Mato Grosso State government launched the strategy Produce, Conserve, Include (PPI, from its acronym in Portuguese), with the objective of increasing production, preserving forests and ensuring the inclusion of rural families and vulnerable communities. In this context, Mato Grosso joined PAGE in 2016 with the primary goal of supporting the development of a green economy model that emphasizes green employment opportunities and poverty eradication. In the time since, the notions of productivity and competitiveness have become additional priorities for both the federal and state governments, which also fall well with green economy tools that PAGE can offer.

PAGE work in Mato Grosso began with a stocktaking exercise, providing an overview of existing environmental, ecological and socioeconomic policies, and identifying opportunities for policy reform towards a green and inclusive economy. Subsequent PAGE work has focused on i) providing capacity-building and technical support for the preparation of land use plans and the greening of existing plans, including for family agriculture, ii) facilitating the development of sustainable tourism products and services, iii) offering policy recommendations to stimulate investments in the renewable energy sector, and iv) developing a social accountability matrix to evaluate opportunities for employment generation.

Outcome 1- Integration of IGE goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning

Steering Committee: The PAGE Steering Committee for Mato Grosso was established by decree in 2016 to promote the coordination and implementation of PAGE work and related follow-up on initiatives. Following a restructuring in the state government, as of 2018 the Steering Committee includes representatives from the State Secretary for Smallholder Agriculture and Land Tenure Affairs (SEAF), the State Secretary for Environment, the Civil House of Mato Grosso (executive office), the State Legislative Department, the Federal Institute of Education, Science and Technology of Mato Grosso, the Federal University of Mato Grosso (UFMT), the Federation of Industries, and the Centre of Life Institute (ICV), with other public and private entities slated to join in the future pending the State General Prosecutor's approval of a new decree.

The Steering Committee held three meetings in 2018. These were instrumental in defining the work plan of PAGE, which focuses on renewable energy, family agriculture, urban development, and sustainable tourism. The meetings also served to facilitate the recruitment of a PAGE coordinator and programme assistant for Mato Grosso, which will facilitate the coordination between the PAGE team in Cuiabá and the UN agencies in Brasilia.

The PAGE Steering Committee in Mato Grosso contributes to the achievement of SDG 17, targets 17.16, by promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge and expertise to support the achievement of the SDGs.

Outcome 2- Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms

Renewable energy: PAGE is supporting the adoption of policies in the area of renewable energy through technical support for the State Plan on Renewable Energy. To date, PAGE has contracted the Foundation for Support and Development of the UFMT (Uniselva Foundation) to assess the technical and economic potential for the generation and use of solar energy and biomass sources in Mato Grosso. Together with UFMT, PAGE will produce a report including a sectoral diagnosis and analyses of the renewable energy sector.

A specific focus of this work has been on the agro-industry and the conversion of waste from agriculture crops into sources of renewable energy. Visits to biomass industrial plants will be carried out in 2019, after which a pilot project will look into the technical and economic feasibility for generating renewable energy from agriculture waste from both small- and large-scale producers.

Overall, PAGE support will contribute to the development of a long-term strategy for the promotion of new business models and energy technologies, such as biogas and the rehabilitation of natural resources. In addition, the PAGE partner UNIDO is exploring possible collaboration in other fields, such as waste-to-energy, micro-grid and renewable energy at large, decentralized energy generation, waste-heat recovery and energy management.

PAGE support for renewable energy in Mato Grosso contributes to SDG 7, target 7.2, by working to increase the share of renewables in the global energy mix, as well as SDG 12, target 12.5, by contributing to the reduction of waste through recycling and reuse.

Family agriculture: PAGE is supporting the implementation of the PPI through the Integrated System of Family Agriculture, which aims to create synergies and strengthen dialogue between governmental and non-governmental actors involved in family agriculture in Mato Grosso at the municipal, state and federal level.

The Government of the State of Mato Grosso has taken first steps to institutionalize the State Integrated System of Family Agriculture and is in the process of establishing partnerships for its implementation jointly with PAGE. In particular, PAGE has supported cooperation agreements

with the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM) that will support the development of the Integrated System by providing specialized technical assistance. The REDD Program (REM Mato Grosso) promote synergies between actors operating in Mato Grosso.

Further, together with the State Secretary for Smallholder Agriculture and Land Tenure Affairs (SEAF), PAGE is working to develop a methodology and a protocol for the implementation of the policy, with a focus on the municipal level. PAGE has contracted a consulting firm for this work, which is expected to be completed in mid-2019.

PAGE is also working with the SEAF to support small farmers in accessing financial and technical programmes and services, particularly in the area of sustainable buildings, as well as sustainable agriculture and sustainable tourism products. This activity also provides workshops, training, surveys and equipment, and is supporting the preparation of a technical note and the acquisition of database and management system with the purpose of promoting environmental regulation in rural settlements.

By supporting family agriculture in Mato Grosso, PAGE contributes to SDG 2, target 2.3, by working to improve productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, and target 2.4, by promoting sustainable, resilient agricultural practices.

Sustainable tourism: PAGE support for sustainable tourism in 2018 was focused on the preparation of a study on sustainable tourism products in Mato Grosso, which has been developed together with the Brazilian Support Service for Micro and Small Enterprises-Mato Grosso (SEBRAE-MT) and the International Advisory Office of the State Government, which is also member of the PAGE Steering Committee. The study includes the mapping of existing practices, initiatives and policies for sustainable tourism and strategies for the development of a Roadmap for Sustainable Tourism. It will provide the basis for the development of a manual and guidance for the standardization and certification of sustainable tourism products and services. Further support is envisaged for the actual process of standardization and certification, including support in the areas of infrastructure, capacity-building and market access. Another important area is the development of strategies to mobilize financial resources for sustainability certification of tourism products and the related training activities and mobilization of stakeholders.

This work contributes to SDG 8, target 8.9, by promoting policies for sustainable tourism that create jobs, and SDG 12, target 12.B, by developing and implementing tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism, with a focus on sustainable consumption.

Management Plan for the Historic Centre of Cuiabá: PAGE is supporting the development of a management plan for the historic centre of the city of Cuiabá, the state capital of Mato Grosso. Considering that the Historic Centre of Cuiabá has been the heart of the economic development of the State of Mato Grosso for 300 years, the objective of this work is the elaboration of a Sustainable Management Plan for the Historic Centre. It includes a pilot project on green economy with interventions aiming at: a) the preparation of business plan to boost the local economy; b) inclusion of the vulnerable population in the value chain; c) the generation of green jobs; and d) the development of tourism. The project also aims to mobilize and train residents' associations, small business, government officials and urban planners.

Participatory Municipal Development Master Plans: PAGE is working to promote universal access to the benefits generated by the Participatory Municipal Development Master Plans for municipalities with a population of less than 20,000 inhabitants in Mato Grosso, with a focus on green economy. The objective of this work is to contribute to equitable and sustainable transformation and to achieve environmental sustainability, create decent jobs, reduce of poverty and improve of human well-being. In line with the New Urban Agenda (an agreement between

UN Member States that serves as a guideline for sustainable urban development through 2046), in 2018 PAGE provided support through a consultant who began work to: i) classify the concerned 106 municipalities based on their urban infrastructure; ii) identify communities within the municipalities that will participate in the participatory planning process; and iii) elaborate guidelines and a methodology for formulating the Participatory Municipal Development Master Plans. The summary report of the work was finalized in 2018 and the first trial of the participative planning process will be done in 15 municipalities in 2019.

The second stage of the project will include the mapping of green jobs and training capacities involving case studies of selected municipalities. Capacity-building activities are also planned for 2019 and will be targeted to local citizens, municipal managers, and representatives from universities, research centres, technical schools and civil society.

PAGE support for the Historic Management Plan for Cuiabá and for Participatory Urban Development Plans contributes to SDG 11, target 11.3, by promoting inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and target 11.4, by working to protect and safeguard cultural heritage.

Green jobs: PAGE is supporting the development of green employment and income generation opportunities in targeted economic sectors in Mato Grosso, namely reforestation and the recovery of environmentally degraded areas. In 2018, a planning exercise was completed, with activities set to commence in 2019 in collaboration with the Uniselva Foundation in Mato Grosso.

This work contributes to SDG 8, target 8.4, by endeavouring to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation.

Outcome 3- Individual, institutional and planning capacities strengthened

Assessment of learning needs and capacity-building: The Federal University of Mato Grosso (UFMT), under the guidance of PAGE, has started a Green Economy Learning Needs Assessment. The work will include a diagnosis of the institutions already providing training focused on green economy and related issues in the State of Mato Grosso, as well as the potential expansion of learning and training services. Consultations on the Green Economy Learning Assessment continued throughout 2018 and the terms of reference for delivery of the assessment have been agreed with the UFMT.

PAGE work in this area supports the achievement of SDG 4, target 4.7, by identifying the priority learning needs to promote sustainable development.

Waste-to-energy training: As part of PAGE's work of the renewable energy in Mato Grosso, Brazilian stakeholders from the Federal University of Mato Grosso participated in a three-day training course organized from 23-25 July 2018 by PAGE in collaboration with the Austrian Energy Agency. The training provided an opportunity to improve the knowledge and skills on technologies and design and management of micro-grid technology.

This work contributes to SDG 12, target 12.A, by supporting developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

4.11 KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic is committed to advancing inclusive, sustainable growth and has adopted the long-term National Development Strategy 2040, which recognizes the importance of integrated policies that balance the social, economic and environmental dimensions

of development. To realize this strategy, the government has prepared a five-year development programme *Unity, Trust and Creation*, covering the period of 2018-2022, that provides a medium-term framework for all national, sector and sub-national strategies, including those linked to the environment and climate change.

Within this broader policy context, PAGE and other bilateral and multilateral partners, including GIZ, the EU and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), are collaborating to advance the transition to a more inclusive, greener economy in the Kyrgyz Republic. Since its launch in the country in late 2016, PAGE has prioritized the integration of inclusive green economy goals and targets into the Government's national planning processes, including work focused on inter-ministerial coordination and green economy modelling. PAGE also facilitated sectoral work on green industry, green jobs, sustainable finance and sustainable public procurement.

To strengthen institutional and individual capacities, PAGE is also supporting the development of a national green economy programme. The programme aims to promote green economy concepts including learning and skills development across all levels of education and the development of key competences of current and future policymakers. PAGE has also initiated a South-South exchange between policymakers in the Kyrgyz Republic and counterparts in Mongolia, which was highlighted in 2018 as a best practice in South-South and triangular exchange throughout the entire UN system.

Outcome 1- Integration of IGE goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning

Integrating green economy into national policy frameworks: Since 2017, PAGE has provided support for the establishment of a national inter-agency and cross-disciplinary expert group (including participation from the UNDP Biodiversity Finance Initiative) that advises the government on the integration of IGE concepts into national development policy frameworks. In 2018, the expert group has worked to integrate green economy concepts into the long-term National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018–2040 and the five-year government programme *Unity, Trust and Creation*. Green economy principles will be incorporated into selected thematic and sectoral focus areas, including finance, environment and climate change, trade, public procurement, green cities, energy, economy and strategic planning. In parallel, following the Resolution of Parliament in early 2018 on the adoption of the Concept “Kyrgyzstan is a country of Green Economy”, a formal step in the policy process that assigns the government to develop a green economy programme, the Ministry of Economy began the development of a National Programme towards Green Economy. This includes a step-by-step Action Plan (2019-2022) for the inclusive green economy transition focusing on climate change needs and commitments and actions on green agriculture, transport, energy, education, sustainable procurement, finance and fiscal policy.

The integration of inclusive green economy into national policy frameworks for the Kyrgyz Republic efforts towards achieving SDGs 13, target 13.2, and SDG 17, target 17.14, on integrating climate change measures into national policies, promoting exports and enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development.

Green economy modelling support: Forecasting the outcomes of green economy interventions requires the understanding of the interrelations of social, economic and environmental indicators. This requires a systemic approach to modelling, where the performance of key economic sectors

is assessed considering direct, indirect and induced policy outcomes. In collaboration with GIZ, PAGE began providing green economy modelling support to the Ministry of Economy in 2018 within the context of the development of the National Program towards Green Economy. With the support of an international expert, the modelling work to analyse the National Programme began with the identification of sectors for green economy intervention. The work will be continued in 2019, with focus on the creation of an integrated simulation model (using system dynamics modelling), model validation and capacity-building for local stakeholders.

This work stream supports the achievement of the SDG 17, targets 17.18 and 17.19, by increasing the availability of both data and measurements of the progress towards Sustainable Development Goals.

Green Economy Week and Forum: PAGE is partnering with GIZ to support the Ministry of Economy's annual Green Week and Green Forum – an event that promotes a transition to a greener and more inclusive economy as key for advancing the sustainable development of the country. The high-level dialogue is designed to raise awareness and understanding of a common country-wide green economy approach and to convene national and international stakeholders for in-depth strategic and technical debates and discussion. In 2018, the Green Economy Week, held from 15-20 October, included side events across the country focusing on green finance, green public procurement, green industry and biodiversity, among other areas, and drew participants from the Government, the National Bank (including the Chairmen), private banks, and experts from green agriculture and green industry, as well as experts from the PAGE-supported South-South exchange with Mongolia.

A range of activities and events were held throughout the week. For example, at an event on trends and prospects for the development of sustainable finance, financial experts gathered to discuss and identify the role of the finance sector and potential finance mechanisms that could promote sustainable economic growth. At an event on sustainable agriculture in the sub-regions of Naryn and Karalol, producers and exporters learned about technologies to improve organic farming, and processes for gaining organic certification for exports.

The week culminated in the 2018 Green Economy Forum, which was used to validate and adopt resolutions on the National Programme and Action Plan and the establishment of a Clean Production Centre. The Forum included interventions from the heads of the National Bank and National Sustainable Development Council under the President, as well as leaders from the private sector.

The Green Economy Week and Forum support the Kyrgyz Republic's contribution to SDG 17, target 17.16, by facilitating multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable development.

Outcome 2- Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms

Sustainable Finance Roadmap: Upon the request of the Ministry of Economy and following consultation with various Kyrgyz stakeholders, ministries and agencies, PAGE joined the OECD, GIZ and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) to support the Ministry in developing a Sustainable Finance Roadmap. In 2018, at a Policy Dialogue held in June, a draft of a Sustainable Finance Roadmap was presented, later becoming an integral part of upcoming National Programme towards Green Economy.

The Sustainable Finance Roadmap in the Kyrgyz Republic contributes to achieving SDG 17, target 17.3, by supporting the mobilization of financial resources for developing countries.

Sustainable public procurement: In 2018, PAGE supported the work of a local expert on sustainable public procurement (SPP), who developed a set of recommendations to catalyse SPP in the Kyrgyz Republic. To further operationalize SPP in the country, the UN Environment

Regional Office for Europe, UN Economic Commission for Europe and GGKP have launched a regional project focused on enhancing sustainable public procurement in the Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia region. The project component focused on the Kyrgyz Republic was launched with a seminar on 3-4 July 2018 and will support analysis of legislation on SPP in the country, identify priority products and technical specifications for public procurement and facilitate consultations and roundtables.

The Kyrgyz Republic's work on sustainable public procurement contributes to SDG 12, target 12.7, by supporting sustainable public procurement policies and action plans.

Green jobs: From 10-14 September 2018, PAGE, led by ILO, conducted a scoping mission to assess the capacity of the Ministry of Economy and National Statistical Office to develop a Green Jobs Assessment Model (GJAM) to complement the ongoing process of green economy system modelling. In a half-day workshop and bilateral meetings with key stakeholders, ILO experts discussed how to integrate economic, social, and environmental dimensions into policy planning to improve understanding of green economy policy tools and policy assessment and their effective application in the national medium-term strategic documents on sustainable development. The sessions gathered representatives from the government, including the Ministry of Economy, National Statistical Office and Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, relevant international organizations and the national expert group.

A Skills for Green Jobs Assessment for the Kyrgyz Republic, started in 2017, was also finalized and launched in 2018. The report outlined the existing challenges and identified opportunities for capacity development in priority sectors to meet the future skills needs in the country. Policy recommendations from the Skills for Green Jobs research were formulated through multi-stakeholder consultations and made publicly available.

PAGE's support for green jobs in the Kyrgyz Republic contributes to SDG 8, target 8.5, by promoting decent work and SDG 17, target 17.14, by promoting policy coherence for sustainable development.

Green industry and trade: To support the development of green industry in Kyrgyz Republic, PAGE, through UNIDO, conducted a Green Industry and Trade Assessment (GITA). The input of GITA has been used as green industry chapter for National Green Economy Programme of the Kyrgyz Republic. A validation workshop was organized at a stakeholder workshop during Green Economy Forum in Bishkek on October 2018, involving representatives from PAGE partners, government ministries, the private sector and academic institutes. Main findings and recommendations of the assessment focused on the need to develop environmental management plans for free economic zones, the need for a national resource efficiency policy, the enhancement of the national environmental regulatory programme and the development of a national cleaner production centre.

PAGE's support for green industry in the Kyrgyz Republic contributes to SDG 7, target 7.3, by seeking to improve energy efficiency, SDG 9, target 9.2, by promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and SDG 17, target 17.11, by promoting exports from developing countries.

Greening the apparel industry: From 7-16 November 2018, PAGE supported the organization of the annual Apparel Week, with the goal of making the event greener and contributing to a greener apparel industry as a whole. This objective was picked up by Prime Minister in his speech during the event, where he stated that the apparel industry provided an opportunity for green development in the country, promoting both environmental sustainability and the health and safety of the workforce.

The event gathered 348 representatives from government, the private sector, educational institutions and international organizations for four roundtables focused on decent work, skills for

sustainable development in the industry, access to financing and new financial instruments, and state support for the development of the industry. The week culminated with a high-level forum on the national significance and image of the apparel industry, and as a whole, served to raise awareness of green economy among industry stakeholders.

The greening of the Kyrgyz Republic's Apparel Week contributes to SDG 8, target 8.5, by promoting decent work in the apparel industry and SDG 17, target 17.17, by promoting effective partnerships for sustainable development.

Outcome 3- Individual, institutional and planning capacities strengthened

Green Economy Learning Needs Assessment: In 2018, PAGE and the American University of Central Asia finalized the Green Economy Learning Needs Assessment for the Kyrgyz Republic, which focuses on two pillars: the learning needs of civil servants and policymakers and capacity of universities to deliver green economy-related courses. The report has already been used in its draft form to inform the formulation of the National Programme towards Green Economy (with respect to education). Follow-up activities include the formulation of a learning strategy, which will connect with another UN project on climate change education led by UN CC:Learn, therefore seeking to utilize synergies and ensure co-financing between the two projects.

The Green Economy Learning Needs Assessment supports the achievement of SDG 4, target 4.7, by identifying priority learning needs to promote sustainable development.

National Strategy for Green Economy and Climate Change Learning: Building on the findings and recommendations of the Green Economy Learning Assessment, PAGE is teaming up with the One UN Partnership for Climate Change Education (UN CC:Learn) to promote the development and implementation of a National Strategy for Green Economy and Climate Change Learning, which is being undertaken with the support of the Ministry of Economy, the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry and the Ministry of Education. The objectives of this work, which is in the planning stage, include to i) foster a systematic and country-driven process to strengthen human resources, learning and skills development on various levels (e.g. primary, secondary, tertiary, and executive/professional education); ii) determine specific actions to enhance learning and strengthen learning institutions; iii) ensure that green economy and climate change learning is linked to and helps achieve national objectives; iv) augment mobilization of resources for training and skills development from national budgets and external partners (UN organizations/country teams, bilateral donors, foundations); and v) create a strengthened human resource base in the country to support the green transition.

PAGE's support for the National Strategy for Green Economy and Climate Change Learning contributes to the achievement of SDG 4, target 4.7, by enhancing knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, SDG 13, target 13.3, by improving education on climate change and SDG 17, target 17.17, by promoting effective partnerships for sustainable development.

Media training: In preparation for the annual Green Week, PAGE supported a first phase of trainings on journalists on green economy from 4-6 July 2018. It was attended by 12 journalists (9 women and 3 men) with specializations in green economy, ecology or economics selected from different regions of the Kyrgyz Republic and focused on four selected thematic areas: sustainable financing, sustainable procurement, green energy and environment. Through the training, the journalists learned to use data to write evidence-based articles about green economy in the Kyrgyz Republic.

This workstream contributes to achieving SDG 13, target 13.3, by improving education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation.

4.12 URUGUAY

Over the last decade, Uruguay has demonstrated strong economic growth as well as continuous improvements in social development and one of the highest levels of human development in the Latin American region. At the same time, its economy remains vulnerable to oscillations in the global market. Exports rely on primary sectors such as agriculture and livestock, which are intense in the use of natural resources. To address these issues, the government is committed to sustainability and green economy in pursuit of higher income, job creation, poverty reduction, equality and shaping the environment into one of its core pillars of economic development. As of 2017, 98 percent of the electricity consumed in Uruguay came from a combination of renewable energy sources and governance for sustainable development has been strengthened by the creation of the National Secretariat of Environment, Water and Climate Change, an Office of the Presidency.

Currently, Uruguay is immersed in several development planning processes, including the preparation of i) the Uruguay 2050 Agenda and the National Development Strategy, ii) the National Agenda of Infrastructure, and iii) the National Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development. In 2018, the government also created the National Planning Directorate, which advises the Office of Planning and Budget on strategic action for the country's long-term sustainable development. In this context, the partnership with PAGE, which entered its second year in 2018, not only helps to inform these policymaking processes, but also strengthens planning capacities to seize opportunities and build economic resilience while embracing the principles of inclusive green economy.

Outcome 1- Integration of IGE goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning

National Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development: Following a series of consultations with representatives from the public and private sectors, academia, social organizations and labour unions, among other stakeholders, Uruguay's National Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development was reviewed and approved in December 2018 by the National Environmental Cabinet (constituted by the President of the Republic, the National Secretary of Environment, Water and Climate Change and the Ministers of Housing, Land Use Planning and Environment; Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries; Industry, Energy and Mining; National Defense; Public Health; and Economy and Finance), formally becoming a framework document for the development of policies at the national level. In support of this process, several members of the PAGE Working Group actively engaged in the development of the Plan and the PAGE National Coordinator for Uruguay served as a technical consultant and its main editor.

The Plan integrates the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development and identifies the main environmental challenges facing the country. It aims to guide policy and action through 2030 and builds on existing policies, such as the National Water Plan, the National Climate Change Policy, the Energy Policy 2005-2030, the Soil Use and Management Plans or the National Biodiversity Strategy, among others, which have guided the country's path for environmental management and protection. To create a unified framework for environmental management, the Plan seeks to strengthen the Ministry of Housing, Territorial Planning and Environment (MVOTMA), the environmental authority responsible for environmental planning. It also calls for the National Environmental System – an inter-agency group including the Office of the President, the National Environmental Cabinet and other national bodies working on climate change and environmental issues –to prepare a plan to align the activities of key actors at the national, departmental and municipal level.

PAGE engagement with the development of the National Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development contributes to SDG 17, target 17.14, by enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development.

Macroeconomic modelling of environmental policies: PAGE has facilitated the use of macroeconomic modelling and related capacity development for public officials, enabling them to develop economic models with an environmental component and evaluate the potential impacts of environmental policies in Uruguay.

In 2018, PAGE provided support for a report describing available models for macroeconomic impact evaluation of environmental policies, which was finalized in December. This report will inform subsequent activities in 2019, including an international workshop on economic modelling, which PAGE is planning together with the Millennium Institute and will include space for South-South exchange, particularly with Peru.

The use of macroeconomic modelling to evaluate environmental policies supports the achievement of the SDG 17, targets 17.18 and 17.19, by increasing the availability of both data and measurements of the progress towards realizing the SDGs.

Presenting the National Voluntary Review at the HLPF: In July 2018, PAGE supported the Director of the Office of Planning and Budget in presenting the National Voluntary Review (NVR) for Uruguay at the HLPF in New York. In addition to presenting the NVR, which reports on Uruguay's progress towards achieving the SDGs, the Director also engaged in a high-level side event, organized by PAGE, that convened representatives from leading international institutions, governments, the private sector and civil society to discuss pathways for transforming our economies and lifestyles to underpin a greener, fairer world. Upon returning to Uruguay, a series of follow-up press conferences and media interviews allowed for further awareness-raising about inclusive green economy in Uruguay and the PAGE programme.

The work supports the achievement of SDG 17, target 17.16, by fostering multi-stakeholder exchange and partnerships, as well as target 17.19, by enhancing measurements of progress on sustainable development.

Public-private planning for development: PAGE is working with several public institutions, including ministries, agencies and public companies, as well as and private institutions, including chambers of commerce and business associations, to strengthen public-private cooperation for the fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. As part of this cooperation, a series of multi-stakeholder meetings were held in 2018. One of the results of this cooperation was the creation of the National Circular Economy Award, to be launched in early 2019. PAGE is now coordinating this award with Transforma Uruguay, the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining, the Ministry of Housing, Land Use Planning and Environment and the National Agency for Development. Looking forward, the collaboration is also supporting the development of a national roadmap for circular economy, which is being coordinated by Transforma Uruguay.

Public-private cooperation in Uruguay contributes to SDG 17, target 17.17, by encouraging and promoting effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

PAGE National Steering Committee: PAGE work in Uruguay is guided by the National Steering Committee, composed of representatives from the Office of Planning and Budget (OPP); the National Secretary of Environment, Water and Climate Change (SNAACC); the Uruguayan Agency of International Cooperation (AUCI); the National Secretary of Productive Transformation (Transforma Uruguay, TU); the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining (MIEM); the Ministry of Housing, Land Use Planning and Environment (MVOTMA); the Ministry of Economy and Finance

(MEF); and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MTSS). The National Steering Committee is also supported by the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP), the Ministry of National Defence (MDN) and the Ministry of Public Health (MSP), as well as institutions from academia, the private sector and civil society, which participate in an advisory capacity. In 2018, the National Steering Committee met a total of four times, during which they approved the log-frame and workplan for PAGE in Uruguay.

Additionally, the PAGE Working Group, composed by technical officers of the institutions that are part of the National Steering Committee, met more than once a month.

The PAGE Uruguay National Steering Committee contributes to realizing SDG 17, targets 17.16, by promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge and expertise to support the achievement of the SDGs.

Engagement with national and regional forums: In 2018, the PAGE National Coordinator for Uruguay participated in a number of events focused on promoting inclusive green economy. These included the i) Día B + International Social Innovation Festival, which promoted new business models where success is measured in terms of social and environmental indicators; ii) Latin American and Caribbean Climate Week 2018, which promoted regional climate action, and iii) Environmental Education Dialogues, which gathered over 150 environmental educators from Latin America to coordinate a community of practice on environmental education. During these events, the PAGE National Coordinator presented the PAGE programme and raised awareness about the partnership and its work.

PAGE engagement with these events contributes to SDG 17, targets 17.16, by promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge and expertise to support the achievement of the SDGs.

Outcome 2- Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms

Circular economy: Uruguay has embraced the concept of circular economy, given its potential to generate new businesses and jobs in an environmentally-conscious way. Contributing to the development of the circular economy is therefore a priority area for PAGE in Uruguay, which is undertaken through a variety of activities.

First, PAGE is supporting the mainstreaming of circular economy into the work of the overarching National Secretary of Productive Transformation (Transforma Uruguay, TU), which is focused on promoting a productive transformation of the country's economy with the main goal of increasing competitiveness. PAGE support has focused on TU's project on circular economy, led by the MIEM and MVOTMA. Along with a range of public and private institutions (described above), PAGE is supporting the development of a national roadmap for circular economy.

Second, PAGE is actively engaged with BioValor, an initiative developed by the government and coordinated by the MIEM, MVOTMA and MGAP. BioValor is a key promoter of circular economy at the national level and is collaborating with the National Development Agency on the programme Circular Opportunities, which provides financial support for the development of new ideas, business plans, prototypes and projects around circular economy in Uruguay. In 2018, the PAGE National Coordinator for Uruguay was a member of the jury selecting beneficiaries of this support.

Exchange with Finland: Uruguay is exploring the possibility of expanding the application of the circular economy concept with advice from Finland. In 2018, the Office of Planning and Budget invited the President of the Finnish Innovation Fund to share experiences with circular economy. PAGE actively participated in the visit.

PAGE support for circular economy in Uruguay contributes to SDG 12, target 12.5, by reducing waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse. The exchange with Finland also contributes to SDG 17, target 17.6, by fostering North-South exchange on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhancing knowledge sharing.

Greening of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs): PAGE is supporting a programme for the greening of MSMEs, with an emphasis on cleaner production and labour formalization. In particular, in 2018, PAGE collaborated with the Energy Efficiency Programme of the National Directorate of Energy to create an app to help MSMEs to improve their energy efficiency. This tool will be freely distributed nationwide, with corresponding trainings provided to target users.

This workstream supports the achievement of SDG 8, targets 8.3 and 8.4, by promoting resource efficiency and supporting productive activities, decent job creation and labour formalization among MSMEs. It also contributes to SDG 12, target 12.A, by supporting scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

Green and inclusive production and services: PAGE is supporting the identification and classification of "brown" productive activities in Uruguay, including brick production, illegal hunting, illegal logging and extraction of sand and aggregates. In 2018, this support included the production of a report on the artisanal brick industry, which needs special attention with respect to gaps in both decent work and environmental practices, pointing to the strong link between poverty and environment. The report outlines key characteristics of employment in the sector and highlights shortcomings in working conditions (including wages, occupational health and safety and social protection). It also analyses potential environmental impacts and presents policy recommendations for improving job quality and environmental practices.

This workstream will continue in 2019, focusing on development of public policies that address the social and environmental challenges related to these and other "brown" productive activities. To advance this work, PAGE has initiated a collaboration with the MTSS, MIEM, MVOTMA, the National Institute for Employment and Professional Training (INEFOP) and other relevant actors to develop policies to promote green jobs for vulnerable populations.

PAGE support for green and inclusive productive activities and services contributes to SDG 8, target 8.3, by promoting productive activities that support sustainable development objectives.

Land use tensions in mixed use metropolitan areas: PAGE is supporting the design and implementation of policies to relieve tensions between industrial activities and residential areas in metropolitan Montevideo. In 2018, this included support for a consultancy, coordinated by PAGE, that focused on the identification of the main economic, social and environmental characteristics of areas within metropolitan Montevideo and the tensions between residential and industrial land use due to the environmental impacts of the productive activities. The conclusions and lessons learned from this report will serve as inputs for the design of integral public policy addressing these problems, which is already underway.

Forest-wood-cellulose value chain: PAGE is supporting the elaboration of a Strategic Environmental Assessment for the forest-wood-cellulose value chain through an ongoing consultancy and upcoming capacity-building activities. The value chain is a strategic line of national development, as the country now has two state-of-the-art cellulose plants, with a third planned for the future. PAGE also collaborated with the analyses incorporating climate change in the scenarios for the National Development Strategy Uruguay 2050.

This workstream contributes to realizing SDG 8, target 8.4, by working to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, and to SDG 12, target 12.2, by promoting the sustainable management and efficient use of natural materials.

Waste valorization: PAGE is collaborating with Plan Ceibal, a national initiative providing information and communication technology (ICT) equipment to primary and secondary schools, in the development of prototypes of locking brick-like blocks that can be used as furniture in schools and educational spaces. The prototype will use recycled plastics recovered from disused computer equipment from Plan Ceibal devices.

This workstream contributes to SDG 12, target 12.5, by reducing waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

Outcome 3- Individual, institutional and planning capacities strengthened

Identifying capacity-building needs for IGE: In April 2018, a learning needs workshop was held in Montevideo with more than 50 participants from the public and private sectors. The group discussed what skill sets should be prioritized—for example, communication, management or project development skills—and in what sequence. The workshop also identified target beneficiaries for capacity-building activities, including ministries, business associations, trade unions and universities, among others. Priority learning needs consistently raised by the participants included i) the development of project proposals taking into account environmental assessments, ii) the determination of suitable indicator frameworks and iii) the organization of effective stakeholder dialogues. Conclusions from the workshop will serve as inputs to the Green Economy Learning Assessment, which will feed the development of a National Capacity Strengthening Plan for IGE.

In addition, in 2018 PAGE agreed to institutionalize green economy training into the curricula of the INEFOP, which has a reach of over 100,000 individuals, including labour unions and civil servants. The work on the green economy training will take place in 2019.

PAGE work in this area supports the achievement of SDG 4, target 4.7, by identifying the priority learning needs to promote sustainable development.

Waste valorization training: In 2018, PAGE supported the development of a training course for the analysis of international markets for waste products within global value chains. The course was subsequently held in partnership with MIEM from 8-19 May at the Training Centre of the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development (AECID) with 15 participants, including academics and policymakers. The training focused on identifying opportunities for waste valorization, value capture and upgrading in the context of global value chains. During the training, participants worked in four teams to produce sectoral reports on waste valorization, focusing on meat, PET plastics, polyethylene and leather. The information generated in the workshop aims to support the country's efforts on circular economy. The technical capacity created will be used to replicate the methodology within other sectors.

E-learning: In the second half of 2018, PAGE coordinated the development of an online course on cleaner production with the Cleaner Production Centre of the University of Montevideo, which will serve as an element in a training-of-trainers on cleaner production practices and labour formalization. The content of the online course has been elaborated and will be delivered for the first time in 2019.

Additionally, PAGE has agreed with the National School of Public Administration (ENAP) on the elaboration of an online platform to deliver online courses on green economy, primarily targeted at civil servants.

PAGE support for IGE learning and capacity-building in Uruguay contributes to SDG 12, target 12.8, by working to ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

4.13 GUYANA

The PAGE partnership with Guyana began in 2017 following the government's commitment to develop and implement the Green State Development Strategy: Vision 2040 (GSDS) – its long-term economic and socio-cultural vision and strategy for national development. Through the Strategy, the government is pursuing green economic and social growth, with core objectives focused on diversifying the economy, reducing reliance on traditional sectors and generating sustainable income and investment opportunities in high value-added and growth sectors, while also promoting social equity and strengthening the economy's ecological foundations. The Green State Development Strategy: Vision 2040 builds on previous national development strategies and international commitments to sustainable development, such as the Low Carbon Development Strategy, the Poverty Reduction Strategy and the Climate Resilience Strategy and Action Plan, and is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement and Guyana's Nationally Determined Contributions, which established a target for the country to transition to close to 100 percent renewable energy by 2025.

PAGE has established itself as an important partnership mechanism for facilitating technical expertise contributing to both support the elaboration of the GSDS and its further implementation. In 2018, PAGE initiated various workstreams aimed at building capacity among key stakeholders and institutions, and is advancing sectoral studies to inform policy reforms in line with the GSDS.

PAGE partners are working closely with the Department of Environment, Ministry of the Presidency, Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Business and University of Guyana. PAGE activities have been also shared and guided by the Green State Development Strategy Inter-Ministerial and Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Committee (which gathers seven ministries and representatives of seven major stakeholder groups, including the Private Sector Commission). Through these relationships, PAGE is supporting the development of local capacity in green economy. This support from PAGE has been embedded within the broader context of the UN Environment-led project for the Green State Development Strategy, funded by the Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund.

Outcome 1- Integration of IGE goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning

Green State Development Strategy: Vision 2040: A major focus for PAGE in Guyana has been providing support to the Green State Development Strategy: Vision 2040. In February 2018, representatives from the five PAGE partner agencies undertook a high-level mission to Guyana to present PAGE work and define priority areas for support, aligning it with the elaboration of the GSDS. The mission included meetings with Ministers, government representatives and a wide group of stakeholders, including i) meeting with the GSDS Advisory Committee and seven thematic expert groups, ii) a workshop on economic modelling, and iii) a Green Conversation public outreach session (see below). In total, 134 persons (37 percent of whom were women) from the public and private sectors and civil society groups attended discussions held during the mission. The GSDS was presented to the Cabinet in 2018, with anticipated approval in 2019 for its implementation beginning in 2020.

The government's commitment to the GSDS was also reiterated in the 2019 Budget Speech delivered by the Minister of Finance in November 2018 — which contains strong references to the priorities of the Strategy and green economy principles, acknowledging that, “economic development must not be at the expense of our environment, and vibrant and healthy communities” and pledging to invest in opportunities that drive sustainable development and economic prosperity.

Guyana's commitment to the Green State Development Strategy: Vision 2040 contributes to achieving SDG 13, target 13.2, by climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning, and SDG 17, target 17.14, by enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development. PAGE's approach also contributes to SDG 17, target 17.15, by supporting country-owned frameworks and planning tools.

Green conversations: In 2018, PAGE supported four Green Conversations—high-profile public and media events that provide an open, non-partisan, inclusive space where Guyanese learn about and engage with green development issues—organized in partnership with the Department of Environment, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Conservation International, the University of Guyana and UN Environment. Two of the Green Conversations supported by PAGE featured the Vice President of WWF International and focused on human capital in the Green State and innovation and sustainable enterprises in agriculture, with the overall objective of promoting green economy principles and the transition to renewable sources of energy. These events were held in Demerara-Mahaica (Georgetown) and East Berbice-Corentyne (New Amsterdam) and drew a combined audience of over 600 participants, in addition to an online reach of more than 35,000 participants through live streaming on Facebook. The events facilitated information sharing from an internationally-renowned expert on key themes of significance to the GSDS. The Green Conversations now have an established and recognized brand that will be continued during the implementation phase of the GSDS.

Guyana's Green Conversations contribute to SDG 17, target 17.16 and 17.17, by promoting knowledge sharing and fostering effective partnerships with public, private and civil society actors for sustainable development.

Advisory Committee for the GSDS: So far, all PAGE activities have been presented to the Advisory Committee of the Green State Development Strategy. This Committee gathers representatives from seven ministries, including the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Natural Resources, Guyana Energy Agency, Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It also gathers representatives from major stakeholder groups, including the Guyana Manufacturing and Service Association, Guyana Women Miners Organization, Georgetown Chamber of Industry and Commerce, University of Guyana, including its Students' Society and Academic Board, Transparency Institute of Guyana Inc., and Private Sector Commission.

As activities for the Green State Development Strategy: Vision 2040 winds down, a PAGE national steering committee will be proposed, including relevant members of the GSDS Advisory Committee to ensure the synergies and the support of PAGE to implement some of the key recommendations of the GSDS.

PAGE's engagement with the GSDS Advisory Committee contributes to realizing SDG 17, targets 17.16, by promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge and expertise to support the achievement of the SDGs.

Outcome 2- Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms

Green economy modelling: In 2018, PAGE, led by UN Environment, conducted a medium-term systems dynamics modelling of green economy scenarios in Guyana, focusing on four key sectors prioritized by the government: i) agriculture, ii) energy, iii) forestry and iv) road infrastructure. The findings from this analytical exercise fed into national policymaking processes by providing key quantitative data used to formulate the draft GSDS. A separate synthesis report on systems dynamics green economy modelling also produced for stakeholders and a brief workshop for national stakeholders on the modelling results is planned for early 2019.

The development green economy modelling scenarios for Guyana supports the achievement of the SDG 17, targets 17.18 and 17.19, by increasing the availability of both data and measurements of the progress towards realizing the SDGs.

Green industry and trade: To support the development of green industry in Guyana, PAGE, led by UNIDO, conducted a Green Industry and Trade Assessment (GITA), which will also support the elaboration of the GSDS. The GITA was validated at a stakeholder workshop in December 2018, involving representatives from the Ministry of Business, Department of Environment, Ministry of Finance and other government stakeholders, the Private Sector Commission, PAGE partners and the National GSDS Coordination Team. Main findings and recommendations of the assessment focused on the need to develop environmental management plans for existing industrial estates, the need for a national industrial efficiency policy and programme, the enchantment of the national environmental regulatory programme, and the development of the export potential for priority sectors. The findings from the GITA were promoted via a Green Conversations event, which complemented the validation workshop and provided visibility to the GITA and its link to the GSDS.

PAGE's support for green industry in Guyana contributes to SDG 9, target 9.2, by promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, as well as SDG 17, target 17.11, by promoting exports from developing countries.

Green jobs: In 2018, PAGE, through ILO, began work on a Green Jobs Assessment model (GJAM) in Guyana. To support this work, PAGE held a preparatory mission in Georgetown from 11-13 April 2018. A follow-up training workshop is scheduled for early 2019, to be conducted by PAGE in partnership with the University of Guyana and involving stakeholders in the public and private sector.

When complete, the GJAM will provide an economy-wide analysis of the sectors with the greatest potential for employment and fair work, assessing gaps and analytical challenges. The exercise will also identify measures to better protect the environment. The Government of Guyana has fully embraced the importance of understanding the linkages between labour and environment. It concluded that the future GJAM would become a key tool for the implementation of the GSDS to which medium-term sector and agency strategies are expected to be aligned.

By supporting the creation of green jobs in Guyana, this work contributes to SDG 8, target 8.5, by promoting decent work for all, as well as SDG 17, target 17.14, by enhancing policy coherence across economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

Supporting green entrepreneurship and small businesses: From 18-21 October 2018, PAGE co-organized the Guyana International Small Business Expo and Summit, and participated in some of the plenary sessions, in the Green Expo, and also sponsored a booth for the display of agro-processing products of an indigenous women's group, as well as through active involvement in high-level panel discussions. The event, held under the theme of "Sustainable Economic Growth through Small Business Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Transformative Government Policies", took place in Georgetown and provided small-scale entrepreneurs with an opportunity to showcase green and innovative products. It also provided a platform for experts, entrepreneurs, academia, politicians and the other representatives from 16 countries to exchange information and experiences in green economy initiatives. The event drew high-level participation, including a keynote address from the Minister of Finance, as well as remarks from the Minister of Business, the Country Representative for the Inter-American Development Bank, Regional Director of UN Environment, the Director of the Department of the Environment, and the Chairman of the Institute of Science and Technology and CGX Energy Guyana.

The second day of the event featured four panel discussions focusing on themes of green agriculture, green manufacturing and strategic approaches to sustainable green growth. Representatives of PAGE partner agencies UN Environment, ILO and UNIDO made presentations and participated in the panel on green manufacturing. Through UNDP, PAGE also showcased its work and results through interactive engagement with participants, including school children, and engaged in awareness-raising on the SDGs using brochures, bookmarks, games and other similar activities.

This work contributes to the achievement of SDG 8, target 8.3, by supporting green productive activities, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation for small businesses.

Outcome 3- Individual, institutional and planning capacities strengthened

Green economy modelling training: PAGE is working to build the capacity of the staff of the Ministry of Finance to use systems dynamics modelling, facilitating various workshops and training events. PAGE held a series of three such events from 26-28 February 2018, which included trainings focused on the energy, infrastructure, forestry and agriculture sectors. While this agenda is still ongoing, the Ministry has already increased its capacity to use and interpret the modelling tool in order to gain a holistic understanding of the social, environmental and economic impacts of policy and investment decisions. Additional training on the systems dynamics modelling is planned for March 2019.

By enhancing systems dynamics modelling capacity in Guyana, PAGE is contributing to SDG 17, target 17.9, by supporting nationally capacity for planning and implementation of the SDGs.

Media training: In 2018, PAGE held a series of initial consultations to support the development and implementation of a green economy media training in Guyana, which is scheduled to take place in 2019. Through these consultations, which included stakeholders such as the Guyana Press Association, the objectives of the media training have been established, which will aim to raise journalists' awareness and strengthen understanding of key green economy concepts. A survey on learning preferences of potential participants was also conducted.

PAGE work in this area supports the achievement of SDG 13, target 13.3, by improving education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change.

4.14 ARGENTINA

Argentina has demonstrated a strong commitment to sustainability in the context of international processes and has expressed clear interest in pursuing economic, social and environmental objectives in an integrated manner. During its Presidency of the Group of Twenty in 2018, Argentina selected "Building Consensus for Fair and Sustainable Development" as theme of the G20 Leaders' Summit, highlighting its commitment to promoting green economy as a part of the global sustainability agenda.

Argentina also joined PAGE in 2018, as the government recognized the potential for inclusive green economy to provide a means for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development across its economic, social and environmental dimensions. With the assistance from PAGE, Argentina aims to pursue its IGE transition with a focus on i) national efforts around climate action and the promotion of renewable energies, ii) technical work on climate and social issues, in support of Argentina's accession to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, iii) green economy communications and awareness-raising, and iv) the creation of green jobs.

Outcome 1- Integration of IGE goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning

Establishing PAGE priorities: Following Argentina's successful application to PAGE, a first workshop was held on 1 November 2018 to identify priority workstreams for the inception phase of PAGE in Argentina and to start developing a theory of change for the programme. The meeting gathered representatives from PAGE partner agencies, the Ministry of Production, the Secretariat of Tourism, and the Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development, which together form the PAGE inter-agency coordination team. The PAGE National Coordinator for Uruguay also participated in the event to share experiences and lessons learned, which was made possible with support from a project funded by GIZ.

As an outcome of the meeting, participants established four objectives for PAGE work that will be necessary preconditions for the IGE transition in Argentina, including to i) strengthen governance for green economy, ii) promote the creation of and access to high-quality information about green economy, iii) build the capacity of the National System for Professional Training to facilitate a just transition, and iv) foster sustainable productive development within the framework of green economy.

An inception mission will be held in early 2019 to officially launch PAGE activities in Argentina. A PAGE National Coordinator was recruited, to begin work in early 2019.

Initial stocktaking exercise: In leadup to the theory of change workshop, PAGE partner ILO finalized an initial exercise taking stock of projects undertaken by UN agencies in Argentina. In parallel, a similar exercise was also conducted on the activities of the ministries participating in the PAGE inter-agency coordinating group. The aim of this work is to overview of existing projects and programmes that can feed into the official PAGE stocktaking study, to be developed in 2019.

4.15 GUATEMALA

In recent years, Guatemala has taken first steps in support of a green economy transition through the development of the Environmental Economy Strategy, which presents a set policies and policy instruments that can help achieve national climate change and sustainability objectives. At the same time, the country faces persistent challenges around the loss of natural resources, high levels of deforestation, growing levels of waste and increased soil and water pollution. These challenges not only threaten the natural environment, but also the productive activities that depend on it, potentially resulting in serious economic consequences and compounding socioeconomic vulnerability and exclusion.

In this context, Guatemala, led by the Ministry of Public Finance and supported by other ministries, applied to PAGE and joined in 2018 with the objective of reformulating economic policy and practice around sustainability to leverage the green economy as a driver of economic growth, green jobs and income generation and social inclusion. PAGE began its engagement in mid-2018, exploring key entry points suggested by the government, including: i) assisting in operationalizing the National Development Plan K'ATUN, Nuestra Guatemala 2032, ii) developing a public investment strategy for climate change adaptation and mitigation, iii) supporting policy reform around greenhouse gas emissions, solid waste, water, renewable energy, energy efficiency and tourism, and iv) supporting Guatemala in realizing its international commitments to the SDGs and NDCs. Towards the end of 2018, the Ministry of Public Finance was restructured. While the new Minister reconfirmed commitment to PAGE, new priorities with a stronger sub-national focus emerged, which are currently being considered by the PAGE agencies.

Outcome 1- Integration of IGE goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning

Initial PAGE mission: In September 2018, an initial mission to Guatemala, involving UNITAR and UNDP, took place to consult with the government and other relevant stakeholders on project governance and inter-ministerial cooperation, as well as with members of the UN country team. During the mission, PAGE representatives presented the PAGE model, the expected outcomes and impacts, the planning cycle and stakeholder engagement. PAGE also had the opportunity to present the programme to Members of Parliament, regional authorities, the private sector and academia.

Following the mission, the Government, through the Ministry of Public Finance, sent a letter expressing its interest in focusing PAGE support on a specific region, the Atitlán lake basin, located roughly 140 km outside of Guatemala City. PAGE agencies are considering this proposal with respect to its potential for achieving transformation change, as it aligns less clearly with the PAGE offer and added value. Further discussion is planned with the government and among PAGE agencies in 2019. As general elections will be held in June 2019 to elect the President and Congress, PAGE is also monitoring the overall political situation in the country to identify a suitable moment for starting the inception phase.

4.16 INDIA

India, with economic growth averaging 7.4 percent annually, is one of the largest economies in Asia. This fast pace of economic growth has come with challenges: the country is facing high levels natural resource exploitation and rapid industrialization and urbanization, as well as longstanding challenges with poverty and unemployment. The government has begun work to tackle these challenges through policies and programmes like the Nation Policy on Biofuels, the National Clean Environment Fund and the Smart Cities Mission.

In this context, India joined PAGE in 2018 with a focus on maximizing resource efficiency and promoting sustainable patterns of production and consumption. With regard to its green economy transition, India has begun a shift from focusing on select initiatives to embracing larger scale, more integrated economy-wide approaches, including thematic areas like circular economy and sustainable consumption and production. To support this shift, PAGE is working with national counterparts to promote synergies and cooperation with existing initiatives at the national and sub-national levels, ensuring that PAGE's unique combination of expertise brings added value to the range of work already underway in the country.

Outcome 1- Integration of IGE goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning

Inception workshop: In November 2018, PAGE, jointly with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, held a two-day inception workshop in New Delhi that gathered participants from the five PAGE partner agencies, representatives from the Indian Government, including officials from the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Railways, the Indian Bureau of Energy Efficiency, and the UN Resident Coordinator for India. Senior representatives from European Union and Germany's GIZ – two of PAGE's seven funding partners – and a number of prominent national thinktanks also actively participated. Over the course of the two days, the workshop included sessions focusing on resource efficiency, sustainable public procurement, product lifecycle and waste management, fiscal policies, green jobs, and skill and capacity-building for a green economy transition, among other areas. The workshop helped to identify priority policymaking and capacity-building activities that, with the support of PAGE, can make

contributions to India's national IGE targets, including its Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals.

In particular, the workshop provided a starting point for identifying opportunities for PAGE to support India's national and sub-national priorities with regards to resource efficiency, and in the process, ensure that inclusive green economy principles are sufficiently mainstreamed. It also helped further refine the terms of reference for stocktaking work that would set baselines and help shape the scope of PAGE's work in India.

As a result of the workshop, priority areas, particularly around SDG 12 (Sustainable Production and Consumption), were identified for PAGE work in India. Going forward, in 2019 a PAGE National Coordinator will be hired to support this work. A workplan for PAGE is currently being developed and a stocktaking study is planned for 2019. When complete, the stocktaking study will help to further identify national priorities and opportunities for PAGE engagement. PAGE has also began planning state-level stakeholder consultations in several regions to capture different perspectives on IGE opportunities and challenges. The findings from both the stocktaking study and the state-level consultations will influence the selection of activities for PAGE to support for the remainder of the country programme.

4.17 INDONESIA

Indonesia has experienced stable economic growth over the past decade, which transformed the country into one of the largest economies in Asia. At the same time, the government recognizes that further action is needed to address poverty, inequality, unemployment and environmental degradation.

Accordingly, the Indonesian government is working to incorporate sustainability policies and emission reduction activities into its national plans and targets. To support this, in 2017, the government launched Low Carbon Development Initiative (LCDI), which provides identification and analysis of policy scenarios aiming to achieve low-carbon development, sustainable natural resource management and poverty alleviation while maintaining economic growth. The various policy scenarios that were identified and assessed through the LCDI will be mainstreamed in the Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024.

In this context, Indonesia joined PAGE in 2018 to support its work to move beyond business-as-usual and transform its economy into a driver of sustainability and social inclusion and to catalyse multi-stakeholder action to address development and environmental challenges at the national and local level. With the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) as the key implementing partner, launched in Indonesia with the aim to provide support for the implementation of LCDI Phase 2, which will include support for i) improved data collection, monitoring and reporting, ii) reform of sectoral policies on energy, land use and energy, iii) the development of a private sector engagement platform, iv) national and regional green economy capacity-building and v) the development of knowledge products and facilitation of exchange on green economy, low-carbon development and the SDGs.

Outcome 1- Integration of IGE goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning

Kick-off meeting and inception workshop: A kick-off meeting for PAGE Indonesia was held on 19 September 2018 with BAPPENAS, the President's Special Envoy on Climate Change Control, and other green economy partners, particularly those supporting the LCDI. Other participants included UK Climate Change, USAID, GGGI, and World Resources Institute Indonesia. During the meeting, BAPPENAS provided an overview of its ongoing work in the development of the

Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024 and the LCDI. The meeting helped to define the expectations and next steps for proceeding with the PAGE initiative.

The PAGE Inception Workshop was subsequently held on 18-19 October 2018, organized by UNDP Indonesia in collaboration with BAPPENAS. The workshop covered a more detailed presentation by BAPPENAS about their ongoing work for the development of the Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024 and the LCDI, as well as presentations from other partners, such as the World Bank, WRI Indonesia and GIZ about their ongoing contribution to the LCDI. Group discussions with LCDI partners and UN agencies (attended by representatives from PAGE partner agencies ILO, UNITAR and UNIDO) helped to identify existing gaps in the LCDI work and potential areas for support from PAGE.

Following the meeting, the draft PAGE workplan for the inception phase was developed, jointly by PAGE partner agencies and BAPPENAS. For the inception period, PAGE work will focus on the development of i) a stocktaking study and review of select policy scenarios for the Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024, ii) a detailed learning needs assessment to understand the specific knowledge and skills that would be important for mainstreaming and implementing low-carbon development, iii) a green industry assessment, iv) assessments of sectoral policy reform regarding land use and the energy sector, and v) training on green economy, just transition, climate change and the SDGs.

Outcome 2- Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms

Aligned with the activities initiated during the inception phase, UNDP has initiated two activities that extend the support already provided under ongoing UNDP projects in Indonesia.

Indonesia Green Sukuk Bond: Aligned with PAGE, UNDP is supporting the establishment of a Green “Sukuk” (Islamic) Bond at the request of the Ministry of Finance. This request is a direct outcome of work supported by UNDP and UN Environment to establish a climate change mitigation budget tagging system which will enable the government to report on revenues used to address climate change, including those generated by the Green Sukuk. This ongoing UNDP-led work builds on the Sustainable Development Finance Programme implemented with the Ministry of Finance and the Fiscal Policy Agency to conduct climate expenditure reviews, as well as the country’s innovative finance lab and impact fund for agriculture. It is also connected to the planned palm oil *Targeted Scenario Analysis* described below and related work of UNDP’s Green Commodities Programme. It draws on the experiences of an ongoing UN Environment-UNDP work with Robo bank, as well as Islamic finance and green bond work in Malaysia and other countries that are developing budget tagging systems.

Indonesia Targeted Scenario Analysis Economic Valuation: UNDP has also initiated an economic valuation of the palm oil sector in Indonesia with the Ministry of Planning to address major challenges in environmental governance in the province of Papua, where the national government is pursuing an important infrastructure development agenda. Despite the Government’s commitment to green economy approaches, this agenda may threaten conservation goals. Through the Targeted Scenario Analysis Approach, different palm oil production scenarios will be assessed to identify sector policy options that better balance planned sub-national economic development with environmental sustainability.

4.18 KAZAKHSTAN

The Republic of Kazakhstan has taken progressive steps to promote sustainable development in the country, which are laid out in the National Development Strategy Kazakhstan 2050 and the

Green Economy Concept policy, the latter serving as a green economy roadmap for the country. Alongside these achievements, the country continues to face a number of challenges. Notably, there is a lack of practical incentives for business and individuals to take up green practices and move towards sustainable production and consumption. Environmental concerns are also not reflected in the country's prevailing economic model.

To contribute to addressing these challenges, Kazakhstan joined PAGE in 2018 with the objective of achieving the ambitious targets set out in its green economy policy framework. These targets include sourcing 30 percent of energy from renewables by 2030 and increasing to 50 percent by 2050. At the sectoral level, Kazakhstan aspires to become a regional hub for green finance to facilitate further investments in green economy. More generally, Kazakhstan seeks to promote economic diversification as part of its green economy approach, also taking account of the benefits of achieving inclusive growth.

By joining PAGE, Kazakhstan aims to continue its IGE transition by promoting higher energy efficiency, green business opportunities, clean and efficient agriculture and integrated waste and water management, eventually contributing to a happier, wealthier, more productive society.

Outcome 1- Integration of IGE goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning

The PAGE programme comes in at an important moment of review and reformulation of the national green economy concept, including increased alignment of priorities towards the SDGs.

PAGE activities will kick-off with an inception mission in early 2019, organized jointly with the Ministry of Energy (the focal point institution for PAGE Kazakhstan). During the mission, a delegation of PAGE agencies will meet and discuss areas of collaboration on green economy with key government partners, including the Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry and Infrastructural Development, and Ministry of National Economy. The inception mission will also serve to raise the profile of PAGE through a stakeholder meeting with representatives from civil society, academia, the industry sector, and the international community, to be hosted by the Ministry of Energy.

The inception phase of PAGE Kazakhstan will conclude with the hiring of a National Coordinator based in Nur-Sultan and the completion of a stocktaking study by a national institute, to be completed in 2019.

Outcome 2- Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms

Further work and discussion with lead government agencies and other stakeholders is needed to define PAGE workstreams for the next four years. Sectoral and thematic priorities for PAGE will be finalized pending the completion of a green economy stocktaking study. Possible work areas include: i) promoting innovative financial instruments for IGE through training and South-South collaboration, ii) supporting the formulation of a low-carbon development strategy, iii) advancing green industry with a focus on waste management and energy efficiency and iv) supporting the agriculture sector reform with a focus on gender and decent work.

Lead agency and year joined, per country

Country	Joined PAGE	Lead Agency				
		ILO	UN Env.	UNDP	UNIDO	UNITAR
Mongolia	2013					✓

Peru	2013	✓				
Senegal	2014	✓				
Mauritius	2014		✓			
Ghana	2014			✓		
Burkina Faso	2014					✓
Jiangsu province (China)	2015		✓(co-lead)		✓(co-lead)	
South Africa	2015	✓				
Barbados	2016		✓			
Mato Grosso State (Brazil)	2016				✓	
Kyrgyz Republic	2016		✓(co-lead)	✓(co-lead)		

Lead agency and year joined, per country (CONT.)

Country	Joined PAGE	Lead Agency				
		ILO	UN Env.	UNDP	UNIDO	UNITAR
Guyana	2017		✓			
Uruguay	2017				✓	
Argentina	2018	✓				
Guatemala	2018					✓
India	2018		✓			
Indonesia	2018			✓		
Kazakhstan	2018					✓

5 PROGRESS IN GLOBAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING

5.1 Outcome 3 – Individual, institutional and planning capacity at global level

5.1.1. Delivery of e-learning courses

E-learning course Introduction to Green Economy: After the successful delivery of several rounds of the moderated e-learning course *Introduction to Green Economy*, the course has been transformed into a flexible self-paced version that interested participants can access free of charge at any time. Throughout the course, participants get familiarized with the rationale and core concepts for realizing an inclusive green economy, the enabling conditions for greening economic activities as well as principal opportunities and challenges in key sectors. Furthermore, examples of national planning and international frameworks and initiatives to advance inclusive green economy are presented. The self-paced course was launched on the UN CC:e-Learn platform, the largest dedicated e-learning platform on climate change-related topics, with a user base of over 170,000 registered learners. A translation of the self-paced e-course into Spanish will be launched in mid-2019.

E-learning course on green fiscal reform: The second edition of the moderated e-course *Green Fiscal Reform: Changing Incentives – Transforming Economies* was delivered from 9 April to 1 June 2018 to 38 participants from 25 countries (including 18 participants from PAGE countries). The course is composed of five modules, preceded by one optional module which introduced the

fundamentals of fiscal policy and the budgeting process. It was moderated by a fiscal policy expert who has advised multiple countries on fiscal reform. The course enabled participants to develop action plans to promote green economy in a country or sector of their choice through fiscal policy. Reform plans were drafted based on a proposed methodology, while frequent peer-to-peer activities (reviews and a webinar) fostered community-building and exchange of experiences. During the eight-week course, participants were exposed to the latest thinking and evidence on effective policy instruments for correcting market failure and perverse incentives, conducive governance and policy processes. This included an examination of associated risks and distributional impacts in relation to reform strategies. Two key sectors with high potential for green fiscal reform – renewable energy and agriculture – were discussed in greater detail in view of their importance for countries in transition. According to course evaluation, 92 percent of participants rated the course as very or mostly useful, while 82 percent of participants met the criteria for a course certificate. Starting in 2019, PAGE will also transform the existing moderated e-course on green fiscal reform into a self-paced version to further the use by wider group of participants from around the globe.

5.1.2. 2nd Global Forum on Green Economy Learning

The 2nd PAGE Global Forum on Green Economy Learning took place from 26-27 November 2018 at the headquarters of the OECD in Paris, France. The Forum was embedded into a series of events held in Paris that week: the Sixth GGKP Annual Conference and the OECD's 2018 Green Growth and Sustainable Development Forum. More than 100 individuals from over 80 institutions came together to discuss role of knowledge and skills in designing inclusive green economy solutions and enhance partnerships for green economy learning. The event was jointly organized by PAGE, GGKP, the OECD, GGGI, GEC and Environment for Development (EfD). The Forum achieved three main results: i) it identified critical knowledge and skills gaps among professionals involved in green economy policy design and implementation; ii) based on existing initiatives, the Forum outlined effective learning actions to ensure a just transition; and iii) it fostered long-term partnerships for green economy learning by engaging education and training institutions, governmental entities, civil society organizations, private companies and individuals. The discussions throughout the Forum allowed for the development of concrete and innovative proposals for joint action that were endorsed by Forum participants. Four thematic avenues to upscale joint action were agreed upon and then further discussed and elaborated in dedicated working groups after the Forum: 1) a joint-up approach to capacity development in a country context, 2) a collaborative green economy online platform; 3) building a green public administration; and 4) impact assessment of green economy training.

5.1.3. Learning products under development

E-learning course on green trade: Following two moderated editions of the e-learning course Green Economy and Trade in 2016 and 2017, the development on a self-paced, free of charge e-learning course begun in 2018, undertaken by UNITAR in collaboration with the UN Environment Trade Hub. The course is focused on building common understanding of current developments and trends related to green economy and trade nexus. The course highlights basic principles related to the international governance of trade and the way the international trade frameworks can foster sustainability. Participants also get to examine the enabling conditions, including opportunities and challenges, for developing countries to benefit from growing trade in environmental goods and services. The modules of the equivalent self-paced course on green trade have been drafted and reviewed in 2018 and the course will be completed and launched in 2019.

Green industry and trade training programme: Building on the existing knowledge products compiled in the trilogy on green industry and trade, PAGE, in a joint effort by UNIDO, UNITAR and UN Environment, has started the development of training materials on green industrial policies. The objective is two-fold, i) to develop an online open-source course that can be followed by a large audience and that leads to a certificate; and ii) to prepare training material that can be used and adapted at national level. For example, materials may be integrated into university courses or training programmes for civil servants in PAGE countries, or be used for national green economy academies. In 2018, the agencies have jointly developed the course outline and course evaluation framework; identified the target audience (current and future policymakers and civil society organization); initiated learning needs assessment and interview question; and identified experts, research institutions and universities that can be engaged for the development of the material. The course material itself will be developed over the course of 2019.

Green economy modelling course: Building on the knowledge products on green economy modelling and assessment developed by PAGE, through the joint work of UN Environment and UNITAR, PAGE has started the development of a new course for higher education institutions. The main goal of this activity is to establish recurrent courses in PAGE partner countries and build human capacity in the area of green macroeconomic modelling in the medium-term. A call for proposal to engage partners for developing the course materials the was completed in late 2018, and 14 national learning institutions in PAGE partner countries, interested in establishing such a course, have been identified. The development of the material and its application in countries will follow in 2019.

Green Economy Progress (GEP) Framework and indicators course: Building on the Green Economy Progress Measurement Framework, developed under PAGE, UN Environment and the International Training Centre of ILO (ITC-ILO) are jointly developing course material on indicators for green economy policymaking. The objective is to improve in-country capacity of PAGE partner countries for the application of green economy indicator concepts and their linkages with SDG indicator monitoring. The training course will comprise: i) an introductory module on the importance and application of GE policymaking indicators and ii) an advanced module on practical application of these indicators. Both modules will be available in English, French and Spanish. Webinars for promotion of the training modules will also be produced. In the second half of 2018, the agencies developed the course outline, established the learning outcomes and discussed case studies and training exercises for targeted recipients. On 13 September 2018, UN Environment and ILO-ITC held a workshop to engage experts in the field of indicators in the development of the training modules. Following the workshop, a first technical draft of the course materials was developed. Over the course of 2019, the technical content will be transformed into engaging and accessible training materials that would then form the basis of training course.

Sustainable and green finance e-course: This training programme aims to support relevant stakeholders in unlocking green finance and accelerating the delivery of green transformations at the national and international level. The course development is being undertaken by PAGE in a cooperation with the Strategic Alliance on Green Bond Market Development in G20 Emerging Economies (which comprises Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken-SEB and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit-GIZ) and involves several other leading institutions active in the field of sustainable finance, such as pioneer green bond issuers and developers of standards (Affirmative Investment Management (AIM), European Investment Bank (EIB), IFC, and UNEP-FI). The training is structured in two parts: i) a foundational e-learning component available free of charge and ii) a country-tailored and applied component to respond to specific knowledge gaps at national level hindering market development.

In 2018, UNITAR convened an Advisory Board for the development of the e-course on sustainable finance, including the EIB, IFC, AIM and UNEP FI. Existing materials developed by the Strategic Alliance are being leveraged to develop 13 interactive lessons, to include the following themes: i) introduction to the Paris Climate Agreement and SDGs, ii) introduction to five pillars of sustainable finance, iii) the importance of motivation, robust quality control, successful implementation and communication of sustainable finance, iv) green bonds, and v) green loans. The course is scheduled to be launched in April 2019.

Face-to-face training on green economy and trade: In 2017, PAGE initiated the development of a face-to-face training programme on green economy and trade. By building on the e-learning course developed earlier by PAGE on green economy and trade, this training aims to provide participants with the practical skills necessary to promote sustainable trade practices at different levels of government (national, sub-national and local), and within their professional contexts. The course will be aimed at a mixed audience of national stakeholders whose work is directly connected to promoting sustainable trade, including policymakers, and representatives from private sector and civil society. The methodology focuses in on topics such as i) developments and trends related to green economy and trade at country and sectoral levels; ii) strategies to tackle challenges arising from greening trade at the sectoral level; iii) approaches to seize the opportunities arising from sustainable trade at the sectoral level; and iv) international trade governance and law in relation to the environment with national policy frameworks. All sections of the course have been developed in 2018 and have been reviewed by colleagues in the UN Environment Trade Hub. An updated version of the material is expected in 2019. The training material will be pilot tested at a workshop in Guyana in the first half of 2019.

5.1.4. Training for PAGE National Coordinators and Focal Points

The PAGE Secretariat organized a series of webinars in 2018 for PAGE National Coordinators, agency focal points and country leads, as well as PAGE technical committee.

Webinar on Sustainability Strategies: In March 2018, a webinar was conducted to introduce the approach for Sustainability Strategies in PAGE countries. The purpose was to i) share lessons learned and best practices on sustainability planning from Mongolia and Peru, ii) highlight that sustainability planning starts early in the planning cycle (including during the inception phase), and iii) generate a discussion for future insights.

Webinar on work planning: A webinar was held in May 2018 to provide support, allow for clarification and share good examples for the development of country workplans. This webinar helped to advance the quality of country workplans and establish a space to share current perspectives, best practices and challenges in planning PAGE activities in country.

Webinar on global capacity-building offer: In June 2018, a webinar provided an overview on PAGE global tools and services, focusing how the available tools can be applied to inform policymaking at the national level. The webinar included existing and upcoming capacity-building tools and services and case studies on capacity development in Mongolia and South Africa.

Webinar on green industrial policy and trade: A webinar was held in August 2018 to inform National Coordinators and focal points on PAGE's existing offer and channels of capacity-building for green industrial policy. It presented the existing knowledge products on green industry and trade, highlighted their application in Ghana and South Africa, and collected feedback for the development of the future training materials.

5.1.5. Development of GGKP Expert Connect Services

GGKP Expert Connect Service: In 2017, with the support of PAGE, GGKP launched the Expert Connect service to link up existing virtual green economy consultation services and to expand the scope of expert advice available. This service is available at no cost to government agency representatives from developing countries and supporting technical institutes. GGKP developed an online roster of experts and led outreach and communications activities to promote the usage of the Expert Connect service. The Expert Connect service was also highlighted in three GGKP webinars attended by a total of more than 300 participants. GGKP has also reached out to partner institutions providing complementary services to create a network, which is presented on the Expert Connect webpage.

In 2018, the Expert Connect service provided expert assistance to support the Mongolian Ministry of Construction and Urban Development, in collaboration with the PAGE Mongolia country team, in drafting a national green construction policy. Additionally, the Expert Connect service provided expertise for reviewing and proofreading the Mongolian Green Economy Assessment Report prior to its publication in Mongolia, which is also available online in English.

A new communications plan, with additional visual materials, will be launched in 2019 following lessons learned from outreach activities to date. GGKP will continue its outreach to complementary expert assistance programs to build on existing collaboration and to develop common outreach materials so that policymakers will be able to see the full range of these services on offer.

5.2 Outcome 4 – Countries have improved their knowledge base for advancing IGE

5.2.1. Communications, visibility and outreach

Third PAGE Ministerial Conference: A major focus for PAGE in 2018 was the preparation of the Third PAGE Ministerial Conference, which was initially planned for September 2018 and was subsequently postponed to 10-11 January 2019. The event was hosted by the Department of Environmental Affairs of South Africa in Cape Town under the theme of advancing sustainable and inclusive economies. The two-day event was preceded by a media debate focused on the question of “what makes your country wealthy?”, jointly organized by PAGE, GGKP and GEC and was broadcasted live on CNBC Africa.⁵

The organization of the PAGE Ministerial Conference focused on enabling a gathering of over 500 participants from more than 50 countries representing governments, development organizations and international finance institutions, think tanks and scientific institutions, businesses, labour unions, civil society and the media.

Unlocking green finance, smoothing the way towards a sustainable future through policies and strategies that promote green economies, social and economic inclusion and sustainable consumption and production were the four themes identified for active discussions in a variety of formats, including keynote addresses, high-level panels, and parallel thematic sessions, among others.

⁵ Full recording of the Media debate can be found [here](#)

As part of the Conference, an exhibition of pioneers in green economy was organized to celebrate drivers of innovation and entrepreneurship. More than 20 companies, start-ups and NGOs from various sectors were invited to their work, ranging from educational initiatives to innovative engineering projects. The Conference also included an element to recognize excellence in sustainability, highlighting innovative, impactful work being undertaken in South Africa.

Key policy messages and pathways for action that emerged from the 2019 Ministerial Conference are included in the outcome document, *Cape Town Action Pathways towards 2030*, which recognizes that the current scale and pace of action is not enough to achieve sustainability. Meaningful change is only possible through radical reform to social, economic and financial systems. The document's main messages are to i) reinvent our economies as inclusive green economies; ii) anchor green strategies and policies in long-term development frameworks; iii) focus on economic, social and political inclusion; iv) create the future of work we want; and v) strengthen partnerships and multilateralism.

PAGE Side Event at the High-level Political Forum: The annual High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in New York is the main platform within the UN system to review and discuss progress on achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Leveraging this opportunity, on July 16 2018 PAGE held a side event at the HLPF in which thought leaders, business executives, green economy policy champions, heads of the five PAGE UN agencies and four ministers gathered under the PAGE banner to discuss pathways for transforming our economies and lifestyles to underpin a greener, fairer world.

Under the themes of green investment, sustainable lifestyles and policy as enabler for transformational change, the event strengthened South-South-North learning on linkages between inclusive green economy and the SDGs, including an understanding of the challenges and green economy solutions that address topics such as youth and gender participation in just economic transitions, enabling policy frameworks, catalytic green investments, and behavioural change.

Green Industrial Policy Trilogy launch event: On 22 February 2018, PAGE, together with the Centre for International Environmental Studies of the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, hosted the launch of the Green Industrial Policy Trilogy, incorporating three major publications guiding PAGE's action on green industrial policy. The event featured a panel discussion about the central role that green industrial policy may play in the transformation to greener and more sustainable economies. Drawing on the insights from the three publications developed by PAGE and country-level policy experience, the event informed policymakers, researchers and practitioners about the theory behind green industrial policies and current practices.

UNFCCC - COP 24 Side Event: On 12 December 2018, PAGE agencies joined partners from across the UN system to hold an official side event on SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth at the UNFCCC COP 24 in Katowice. Through this event, researchers and practitioners from different parts of the world provided insights on how to ensure a just transition towards an inclusive green economy, demonstrating that climate action can be a driver for inclusive growth, job creation, rights and social justice.

PAGE newsletter and website: The PAGE website had 46,693 users visiting in 2018. The PAGE newsletter was sent to 1,767 subscribers. The PAGE twitter account (@PAGEExchange) grew to 1,833 followers and the PAGE YouTube channel, launched in 2017 for videos on PAGE work and

inclusive green economy, has garnered 10,358 views. Furthermore, PAGE has a Flickr account where it collects and shares pictures from PAGE global and national events.

PAGE visibility and informational material: In 2018, PAGE created a booklet on the PAGE Core Offer and a brochure on PAGE Tools and Services. These two informational publications present prospective partner countries with information on what PAGE can offer, including the specialized expertise of the partner agencies, and showcase best practices from across partnerships. Both documents are published on the PAGE website. PAGE has also produced a series of *Results Factsheets*, providing an overview of PAGE achievements and impact in partner countries. The documents were officially presented at the Third PAGE Ministerial Conference in Cape Town and are available online on PAGE website.

PAGE outreach through international events and missions: Throughout 2018, PAGE colleagues were engaged in a wide range of technical and policy-oriented meetings, which allowed PAGE agencies and the PAGE Secretariat to share information on the partnership, its tools, services and achievements. Examples include:

- *A workshop on bio-economy by FAO in April 2018, where a PAGE colleague shared experiences on the use of indicators for green economy policymaking.*
- *A UNFCCC workshop in Bonn, 30 April-1 May 2018, where PAGE colleagues shared experiences with Member States on supporting partner countries to assess ex-ante the multiple impacts of an inclusive green economy transition through economy-wide models.*
- *A series of OECD-UN Environment meetings in Paris, 14-18 May 2018, during which the Head of the PAGE Secretariat contributed best practices and lessons learned from global and country activities of PAGE.*
- *An ILO event on decent jobs for youth, 3 May 2018, where PAGE assisted in an event organized by ILO, during a Market Place session on green jobs.*
- *A PAGE Secretariat mission back to back with the SIDA Development Forum in Stockholm, 16-18 October 2018, to represent PAGE at the Forum and hold bilateral meetings with Swedish experts and institutions to identify opportunities for cooperation and joint work.*
- *The Green Industry Conference, in Bangkok, 2-6 October 2018, where a PAGE colleague presented the green economy measurement framework.*
- *The SWITCH to Green Annual Meetings, in Brussels, 3-4 December 2018, during which the Head of the PAGE Secretariat served as a panelist and shared PAGE achievements and lesson learned.*
- *UN Environment-led South-South Cooperation Workshop, Nairobi, 9-11 December 2018, during which a PAGE colleagues provided inputs on PAGE's South-South Cooperation work and related country examples.*
- *The Youth Entrepreneurship and Self-Employment Forum, in Dakar, 13-14 November 2018, was organized by the ILO, UNIDO, ITC, UNCDF, and UNCTAD under the Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth, which involved PAGE partners from Senegal, Ghana, and other countries.*

5.2.2. Policy analysis and guidance on green economy

Technical expert workshop on green industry indicators: In May 2018, a two-day workshop was held in Vienna during which PAGE agencies UNIDO and UN Environment, together with other international organizations and research institutions, discussed inclusive and sustainable industrial development indices for the Sustainable Development Goal 9 (inclusive and sustainable industrialization). Participants also discussed related green industry challenges, especially in terms of methodologies and policy implications. UNIDO is exploring several methodologies for

measuring a transition to a greener and more sustainable industry development and has developed a platform of inclusive and sustainable industrial development indexes for the SDGs. The GEP Measurement Framework, composed of a composite index of 13 indicators and a dashboard of six sustainability indicators, developed under PAGE, was a key input for this discussion.

Policy note on International Investment Agreements: PAGE finalized a Policy Note in 2018 to raise awareness on the role of International Investment Agreements (IIAs) in inclusive green economy. Foreign Investor-State Dispute Settlements processes arising from IIAs have raised considerable concern in the environment community in the past years, and the reform of IIAs and Dispute Settlement procedures has been a priority issue of the EU and other actors. In this context, this Policy Note outlines how IIAs can be used as a tool to leverage sustainable and environmentally friendly development and growth, while at the same time providing sufficient policy space and flexibility for countries to design and promote policies conducive to environmental protection. In doing so, the Policy Note provides the reader with an understanding of the status quo as well as the potential of IIAs to support sustainable development and introduces a set of practical, forward-looking reform proposals on the design of IIAs in particular, and the global investment architecture, in general. The Policy Note has is available on the PAGE and GGKP websites.

5.2.3. Translated Guidance Manual for National PAGE Partners

The Guidance for Implementing a National PAGE Partnership was updated in 2017. In 2018, the Guidance Note was translated to Spanish, for dissemination in 2019. When released, the translated Guidance Note will make it easier for PAGE partner countries in Latin America to access this key reference material, which serves as a resource for national governments and institutions undertaking PAGE-supported analysis and policy reform, as well as international partners engaged in PAGE and green economy action.

5.2.4. GGKP Learning Platforms on Green Industry and Green Finance

The PAGE Multi-Partner Trust Fund is supporting the development of two new global knowledge platforms focused on the industry and finance communities and the creation of an online expert exchange. In 2018, substantial progress was made in the development of the new Green Industry Platform and Green Finance Platform.

Scoping studies for the new platforms were developed by leading sectoral experts and finalized by August 2018. In both cases, the scoping studies benefited from extensive interviews with leaders and organizational representatives from the finance and industry communities. Based on the outcomes from the scoping studies, outlines for the two new platforms (containing respective target audience, knowledge partners, content, taxonomy and architecture for the platforms) were developed and shared with the GGKP Steering Committee.

The Green Industry Platform will target small and medium-sized enterprises and will pursue knowledge partnerships with industry associations, particularly those based in developing countries. The platform will focus on championing green industry innovations and business leaders in these countries and will support the development and dissemination of good practices emanating from the partner associations and their membership.

The Green Finance Platform will target professionals working in public and private financial institutions or institutions actively engaging the finance sector, such as intergovernmental and governmental organizations, foundations and research institutes. The platform will aim to provide

a comprehensive entry point for green finance and work to draw together the latest research and policy advances in this field.

Based on these overall concept notes, a web development company with extensive experience in building multi-functional platforms was hired in September 2018 to undertake the development of the two new sites. After the discovery phase, the development work started in October 2018. Early draft versions of the new platforms were ready as of end-2018 for quality control testing. The formal launch of the new platforms is scheduled for the UN High-Level Political Forum in July 2019. The event will be supported by an extensive outreach campaign. The “beta” versions of the new platforms will be uploaded live and available for dissemination to partners for review by June 2019.

In parallel to the web development work, there has been a focus on partner outreach and engagement to inform the broader green economy community about the two new platforms. In October 2018, GGKP participated in a session at the UNIDO-ESCAP Green Industry Conference in Bangkok, Thailand and made a presentation informing conference participants about the new Green Industry Platform. GGKP also hosted an event in November 2018 at the joint OECD Green Growth and Sustainable Development Forum and Sixth GGKP Annual Conference to introduce the new platforms. The event included around 100 participants from governments and international organizations. Both events provided an opportunity to inform key constituencies about the target and scope of the new platforms and receive early feedback.

Content sourcing and uploading of knowledge products to the new platforms also began in 2018. Approximately 500 resources were identified and uploaded to the draft versions of the new sites by year end. The initiative is currently focused on drafting descriptive language for the sectoral and thematic pages of the platforms, identifying and uploading additional knowledge resources, and developing new databases, including a financial regulation database. These efforts are ongoing and will continue up to the launch of the platforms and afterwards to ensure the platforms remain up-to-date.

5.2.5. PAGE UNDP-led Regional Knowledge Sharing in Latin America

Through the engagement with several broader UNDP-led initiatives, PAGE has increased its outreach for sharing knowledge on green economy and green finance in countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region. Activities that were initiated and implemented in 2018 include:

Green Latin America Awards, Ecuador, 16 August 2018: With co-financing from PAGE, the UNDP Regional Hub in Panama and UNDP Country Office in Ecuador coordinated the Fifth Green Latin America Awards, underlining the role of green economy in Latin America as a key component for achieving environmental protection and prosperity. The Awards, which were held in Guayaquil, Ecuador in August 2018, drew in 2,733 success stories, 38 countries and 713 participating cities—clear evidence that the ambition and opportunity to develop ideas to protect the planet is growing in the region. Held in parallel to the awards, the Sustainable Finance Marketplace also invited over 20 institutions providing green financial services, business opportunities, know-how, capacity-building to showcase their work.

Going forward, PAGE will continue to support UNDP-led initiatives to develop and share knowledge on inclusive green economy in the Latin America and Caribbean region. In May 2019, UNDP will lead the organization of the Good Growth Conference in Lima, which aims to highlight challenges and opportunities for supporting inclusive green value chains with a focus on forests and agricultural commodities. Also starting in 2019, PAGE will support UNDP’s Regional Hub in Panama in its engagement with the ‘From Commitment to Action Initiative’, which aims to held

countries move from commitments to reduce deforestation to actual action on the ground. In addition, a UNDP-led initiative will be helping countries to strengthen capacities to assess trade-offs and green incentives, including through economic valuations using Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA). This TSA work is in preparation for Peru, Ecuador, Brazil and other Latin American and Caribbean countries, as well as Indonesia.

6 PAGE SECRETARIAT

The PAGE Secretariat, serving as the central point of liaison between the PAGE partners, provides services to the Technical Team, the Management Board and the Donor Steering Committee. Under the direction of the Technical Team, the Secretariat ensured smooth inter-agency cooperation in planning and implementing PAGE activities.

In 2018, the Secretariat assisted PAGE partners in organizing the following meetings:

- 2 Donor Steering Committee meetings, held on 15 March in Vienna (hosted by UNIDO) and on 9 October in Brussels (hosted by the EC), and a series of conference calls in preparation of the PAGE Ministerial Conference;
- 3 Management Board meetings, held on 20 February, 11 May and 9 November;
- 1 Technical Team meeting, held on 24-25 January in Geneva;
- Beginning in June 2018, a series of Technical Team Meeting calls, held on 21 June, 26 July, 4 September, 15 November, 11 December.

In close cooperation with PAGE partners, the Secretariat developed concepts, agendas and background materials, coordinated with partner agency focal points, ensured logistical arrangements, minutes and meeting summaries, and other follow-up activities.

The PAGE Secretariat also played a central role:

- Following up and reporting back on the Recommendations from the Midterm Evaluation;
- Facilitating contributions from funding partners to the PAGE MPTF (agreements concluded with Switzerland/SECO, Sweden/SIDA, Republic of Korea);
- Developing the overall 2018/2019 Annual Work Plan, which was approved by the Management Board on 11 May 2018;
- Supporting country teams in the development and monitoring of country workplans;
- Facilitating disbursements to agencies from the PAGE MPTF (6 rounds of disbursements in 2018);
- Developing the 2018 PAGE Annual Report in different formats (online, print and detailed progress report); and
- Drafting concepts and proposal to secure new pledges from funding partners.

In 2018, the Secretariat also managed the country selection process for five new countries joining PAGE, including Argentina, Guatemala, India, Indonesia and Kazakhstan, and supported the first steps of the inception phase. In the second half of 2018, the PAGE Secretariat prepared the next call for applications, which was released in November 2018.

Secretariat staff was actively engaged in the preparation and delivery of the Third PAGE Ministerial Conference held in Cape Town, South Africa from 10-11 January 2019 and the organization of other outreach events (described in the Section 5.2.1 on communications, visibility and outreach). Most importantly, this included the delivery of a high-level side event at the HLPF in New York in July 2018. To facilitate exchange among countries and provide regular updates

on new tools and developments, the PAGE Secretariat organized quarterly webinars throughout 2018 for National Coordinators and country focal points (further described under Outcome 4).

Beyond its regular services, the PAGE Secretariat delivered new products to enhance the understanding of PAGE and its key results. Together with the PAGE partner agencies, the Secretariat developed the Core Offer – Tools & Services, which outlines in detail the joint offer of the five UN agencies. This has become a useful background document for countries applying to PAGE or for new countries starting their PAGE engagement. Also, with support from the PAGE agencies, the Secretariat released a series of Results Factsheets, which summarize the outcomes and outputs achieved since 2013 in all countries with an ongoing PAGE programme.

2018 also marked the beginning of the development of future plans and ambitions for PAGE. Encouraged by positive feedback from funding partners, the PAGE Secretariat has led the effort to develop a wire frame for a Strategy for PAGE beyond 2020, which was discussed at a high-level breakfast meeting on 11 January 2019, back to back with PAGE Ministerial Conference.

7 COOPERATION WITH OTHER INITIATIVES

Since its inception in 2013, PAGE has developed models at the country and global level for promoting cooperation and collaboration with other initiatives working on different dimensions of green economy. These include the UN Environment-UNDP Poverty-Environment Initiative (currently known as the Poverty-Environment Action Initiative (PEA)), SWITCH Africa Green and SWITCH-Asia, UN REDD, 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10 YFP) (now under the One Planet Network), GGGI, GEC, GGKP, UN Environment Trade Hub, UNEP FI, GIZ, among others.

PAGE is also part of the global inter-institutional Green Economy Collaboration Group, composed of UN Environment, GEC, GGKP, PEA, ILO, OECD, GGGI, the International Institute for Environment and Development and GIZ.

IN-COUNTRY COOPERATION

At the country level and following the efforts made in previous years, in 2018 PAGE deepened existing cooperation and expanded collaboration with a number of organizations and initiatives. These collaborations are country driven, dependent on the opportunities offered by the country context and country needs. In that sense, PAGE offers a flexible mechanism for engaging with a broad number of global, regional and local organizations and initiatives. A list of joint collaboration and partnerships at the country level is provided in the table below.

Collaboration is done through organizing joint events, implementing joint activities, and strengthening common platforms for a coordinated country delivery. The following section presents a brief description of the most relevant examples.

Cooperation with GIZ: The joint GIZ-UN Environment-German Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) project “Green Economy Transformation in cooperation with the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) – Synergies between low-emission paths and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)” enhances PAGE in-country work and complements the partnership and its impacts through flexible, innovative, action-oriented and locally-rooted cooperation measures. During 2018, this project was active in four PAGE countries: Peru, South Africa, Uruguay and Argentina.

- In Peru, as the country approaches the end of PAGE's direct support, the project is helping to consolidate achievements and elaborate a Sustainability Strategy. Going forward, it will continue to assist Peru in the process of transitioning to a greener economy and enhancing its sustainability.
- In South Africa, the project has been complementing PAGE work by supporting the country to strengthen the management of the national South African Green Fund on sustainable finance and investment policy.
- Uruguay received support from the project for its application to PAGE in 2017. PAGE is building on previous work done by the project, notably the green economy assessment and the already very well established inter-institutional coordination. Joint work plan development and implementation of concrete interventions were among the successes achieved in 2018.
- In Argentina, a new PAGE partner country in 2018, the project is supporting the PAGE inception phase through assistance for the strategic planning and stakeholder engagement.

Global Green Growth Institute: During 2018, PAGE and GGGI continued to deepen their collaboration. In addition to the ongoing joint work in Peru, Mongolia and Burkina Faso, collaboration was extended to Senegal.

- In Mongolia, the collaboration has focused on i) measuring green economy progress; ii) financing green growth; and iii) supporting the workstream on green buildings.
- In Peru, PAGE and GGGI have been supporting the Ministry of Finance to green economic policies. In 2018, this work yielded results through the adoption of the National Competitiveness and Productivity Policy, including a full section on inclusive green growth.
- In Burkina Faso, complementarity of work is ensured through regular coordination meetings with both organization's government agency focal point.
- In Senegal, in 2018 the two organizations began a joint workstream to support the country on statistical measurement and modelling of green jobs.

UNEP Finance Initiative: In 2018, UNEP FI and PAGE strengthened their collaboration on sustainable finance in Ghana, Mauritius and Mongolia. Furthermore, discussions of joint delivery activities have started and were included in the 2018-2019 country work plan in additional new countries: Kyrgyz Republic and Burkina Faso.

- In Mongolia, collaboration has focused on developing the Mongolian Green Credit Fund.
- In Ghana, the collaboration is supporting small, and medium-scale enterprises to access sustainable finance and business models.
- In Mauritius, collaboration has focused on the development of a green bonds programme.
- Collaboration in Burkina Faso is focused on mobilizing investors for supporting the implementation of the upcoming National Green Economy Strategy, while in Kyrgyz Republic it is focused on the development of a sustainable roadmap for the upcoming National Programme towards Green Economy.

Trade Hub of UN Environment: PAGE and the UN Environment Trade Hub have joined forces to explore and harness trade and investment opportunities arising from the transition to an inclusive green economy in partner countries. So far, the collaboration has focused on Mongolia, Ghana, South Africa, Burkina Faso, Peru, and Jiangsu province (China).

- In Mongolia, the collaboration included a study and technical note on trade and green economy.
- In Burkina Faso, the collaboration includes a strategy for trade in non-timber forestry products, with the aim of greening production and commercialization while exploring

access to new markets. Technical assistance has included institutional and individual capacity-building for key decision makers.

- In Jiangsu province (China), activities have been looking at raising awareness around the role of trade in transition to green economy in the province.
- In South Africa, the focus has been on the role of green industrial policy and trade in the green economy transition. Particularly, it is exploring market opportunities for bio-composite materials (goods produced from natural, renewable resources) and “smart grids”.
- In Ghana, the Green Industry and Trade Assessment, produced by the Trade Hub at the beginning of PAGE engagement in the country, has guided the support PAGE is providing to the country in this area.
- In Peru, thanks to the collaboration, green trade policy proposals have been generated and discussed with relevant stakeholders for the sustainable management of water resources.

SWITCH Africa Green (SAG): PAGE - SWITCH Africa Green collaboration and complementarity of programmes was key for supporting the greening of the economies of partner countries in 2018. Both initiatives are present in Ghana, Burkina Faso, South Africa and Mauritius. A key element for this success has been the sharing of PAGE National Coordinators in three of the countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana and Mauritius). While PAGE is supporting the countries to create enabling environment for the economic transformation and working to strengthen institutional and individual capacities, SAG has mobilized and made the case for eco-entrepreneurship and sustainable consumption and production practices. For instance, in Burkina Faso, the validation of the National Green Economy Strategy took place in July 2018 as part of SWITCH Africa Green’s National Policy Dialogue in Ouagadougou. In Mauritius, PAGE and SAG joined efforts during the Green Economy Forum that took place in May 2018. SAG hosted a half a day session on green business development.

One Planet Network and SWITCH Asia: PAGE, the One Planet Network and SWITCH Asia have collaborated in the areas of green buildings and sustainable public procurement in Mongolia and more recently, in Kyrgyz Republic and India. In Mongolia, this collaboration enabled the expansion of green buildings and green practices in Mongolia’s construction sector. Another key achievement was the Amendments to the Law on Public Procurement, which now include a sustainability component. In the Kyrgyz Republic, collaboration in 2018 has focused on the development of a set of recommendations to catalyse sustainable public procurement in the country. In India, a new PAGE partner country in 2018, both initiatives are working on an inventory of sustainable public procurement, which will serve as a starting point for future joint intervention.

GLOBAL COOPERATION

Capacity-building and green economy learning: In 2018, PAGE strengthened partnerships with several projects and initiatives of PAGE partner agencies in the development and implementation of capacity-building programmes.

- The PAGE Introduction to Green Economy e-learning course benefited from technical inputs and resources from the One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership (UN CC:Learn), which is hosted within UNITAR.
- The e-learning course on green fiscal reform benefited from the expertise and support of the Green Fiscal Policy Network.
- The development of the self-paced e-learning course on green trade began in 2018 in collaboration with the UN Environment Trade Hub.

- The substantial progress was made on the Green Economy Progress (GEP) Framework and Indicators course, which is being developed jointly with the International Training Centre of ILO (ITC-ILO).
- The e-learning course of sustainable and green finance is being developed in a cooperation with the Strategic Alliance (which is comprised of SEB and GIZ).
- The development of the Expert Connect Services is being undertaken through GGKP.
- The 2nd PAGE Global Forum on Green Economy Learning was jointly organized by PAGE, GGKP, OECD, GGGI, GEC and EfD.

Knowledge sharing and dissemination

- The Third PAGE Ministerial Conference, hosted by the Government of South Africa, was jointly organized by GGKP and GEC and broadcasted live on CNBC Africa. Partners such as UNEP FI and One Planet Network played an active role.
- A side event at the 2018 High-level Political Forum was organized jointly with UNICEF.
- At the UNFCCC COP 24, PAGE agencies joined partners from across the UN system to hold an official side event on SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, including FAO, IOM, OHCHR, UNICEF, UN WOMEN, WHO, WFP and World Bank Group.
- The Green Industry Platform and Green Finance Platform, in development in 2018, will be hosted by GGKP.
- PAGE, through UNDP, has partnered key UNDP-led initiatives such the Good Growth Partnership and the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN).

List of examples: PAGE in-country cooperation with other initiatives

Country	Organizations and Initiatives	Description
Mongolia	PEI	Supported two aimags (Mongolian provinces: Orkhon Aimag and Dornogovi Aimag) to elaborate green development programmes and implement local green initiatives.
	Education for Sustainable Development Project (ESD), IFC, UNEP FI, UNEP Inquiry, GGGI, Netherlands Development Finance Company (FMO)	Supported to strategically position Mongolia's banking sector to unlock private finance for green development.
	EU SWITCH-Asia SCPF	Supported the expansion of green buildings and green practices in Mongolia's construction sector. Informed Amendments to the Law on Public Procurement.
	UNEP Inquiry	Developed a roadmap for sustainable finance to better align Mongolia's financial system with the Sustainable Development Vision.
	ADB	Provided financial support to advance sustainable procurement.
	GGGI	Supported the development of indicators for measuring progress towards the goals of the NGDP.
	UNEP Trade Hub	Supported study and technical note on trade and green economy in Mongolia.
Peru	GIZ, GGGI, GEC	Development of the Sustainability plan of PAGE Peru.
	SOCIEUX+, an EU programme	Co-organized the National Forum on Promotion of Green Jobs.
	EU-funded project Inclusive Green Economy Policymaking for the SDGs: From Implementation to Evaluation	Supported the application of the Integrated Green Economy Modelling (IGEM) framework.
Senegal	ENDA Energy	Establishment of a National Platform for Green Economy.

Country	Organizations and Initiatives	Description
	GGGI	Supporting statistical measurement and modelling of green jobs.
Mauritius	SWITCH Africa Green	Complementing activities (waste management, tourism); co-sharing national PAGE coordinator.
	UNEP FI	Development of a local green bonds market.
Ghana	ILO's SCORE project	Supported the "Ghana National Dialogue on Decent Work and Just Transition to An Environmentally Sustainable Economy and Society for All", held in Accra on 24 January 2018.
	UNEP FI	Joint study on identifying green finance interventions, investment opportunities and barriers. on financing for green investments for SMEs.
	IFC	Discussions for jointly developing a course on green finance by the University of Ghana Business School.
	One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership (UN CC:Learn)	Integration of climate change and green economy concepts into school curricula.
Burkina Faso	SWITCH Africa Green	Complementing activities; co-sharing national PAGE coordinator.
	IFC	Discussions for jointly developing a course on green finance by the University of Ghana Business School.
	One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership (UN CC:Learn)	Integration of climate change and green economy concepts into school curricula.
South Africa	SWITCH Africa Green	Complementing activities; co-sharing national PAGE coordinator.
Guyana	UN Environment-led project for the Green State Development Strategy	Development of the Green State's Development Strategy.
	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Conservation International	Supported Green Conversations — high-profile public and media events.
India	SWITCH-Asia, One Planet Network	Work on Sustainable Public Procurement.
Jiangsu province (China)	World Bank and GIZ	Applying international frameworks for industrial parks.
	ILO's project on Decent Work in the Garment Sector Supply Chains in Asia	Facilitating its implementation in Jiangsu province - textile industry and industrial parks.
Mato Grosso (Brazil)	REDD Program (REM Mato Grosso)	Supporting the reformulation of sectoral policies on family agriculture.
Uruguay	Finnish Innovation Fund	Share experiences on circular economy.
	GIZ	Complementing and coordinating joint activities.
Kyrgyz Republic	UNDP Biodiversity Finance Initiative	Establishment of a national inter-agency and cross-disciplinary expert group
	GIZ	Green economy modelling support to the Ministry of Economy; and 2018 Green Economy Week and Forum.
	OECD, GIZ and OSCE	Supporting the development of a Sustainable Finance Roadmap.
	Joint project by UN Environment Regional Office for Europe, UN Economic Commission for Europe and GGKP	Analysis of legislation on SPP in the country, identify priority products and technical specifications for public procurement and facilitate consultations and roundtables.
	UN CC:Learn	Development and implementation of a National Strategy for Green Economy and Climate Change Learning.

8 SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) allows countries to learn from each other and replicate evidence-based solutions from one country in another. Under the common frameworks provided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Paris Climate Agreement, there are unlimited opportunities to establish good practices, identify key factors for success and share those with countries that are also in search for pathways to a resource-efficient, low-carbon and socially inclusive economy.

An important aspect of SSTC lays in its primary purpose to empower countries to design home-grown responses to development challenges taking into consideration evidence-based solutions from their peer countries. PAGE – with 18 partner countries and eight funding partners engaged at different stages of a green economy transformation, including policy development at national and sectoral level, capacity-building and awareness rising – provides an ideal platform for SSTC. Building on the positive experiences from previous years, throughout 2018 PAGE has again encouraged and supported partner countries to share experiences and lessons learned. These cover a wide range of aspects, including policy analysis and assessments, design of policies, plans and strategies, capacity development approaches, and multi-stakeholder engagement.

PAGE global space for South-South and North-South Exchange: At the global level, a highlight with respect to SSTC was the Third PAGE Ministerial Conference, held in South Africa in January 2019. The event brought together representatives from over 50 countries for policy dialogue around green economy and the SDGs, sustainable finance, sustainable production and consumption and social inclusion, while the many panel discussions and parallel sessions provided an extensive space for countries to share their experiences and engage in interactive discussions. The PAGE-supported side event at High-Level Political Forum in New York provided another of these opportunities.

A specific space for the exchange among institutions involved in green economy-related training and education was provided at the 2nd Global Forum on Green Economy Learning in November 2018 in Paris, jointly held with GGKP, GGGI, OECD, GEC and EfD.

The moderated e-learning course on green fiscal reform held for the second time in 2018 allowed the 38 participants from 25 countries to engage in working groups and peer-to-peer learning as part of the course programme.

More information on the events and courses is provided in Section 5.1.1.

Regular webinars for National Coordinators and country focal points. Throughout 2018, PAGE organized webinars for the National Coordinators and country focal points to exchange their experiences on different topics. Each webinar focused on a particular area of PAGE work and invites the National Coordinator from a country that has experience in this area to share examples of their work. More information on the webinars is provided in Section 5.1.4.

South-South exchange between Mongolia and Kyrgyz Republic: Mongolia and the Kyrgyz Republic have been PAGE partners since 2013 and 2016, respectively. In 2017, they had initiated a fruitful South-South exchange focused on a wide range of policy process supporting a green economy transition (development of national plans, sustainable public procurement, sustainable finance and waste management). Following two study visits in 2017, the exchange continued throughout 2018 at the technical level, as well as through the renewed engagement of Mongolian representatives in the Green Economy Week held in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic in October 2018. On International South-South Cooperation Day, 12 September 2018, PAGE's work in Mongolia

and the Kyrgyz Republic was recognized in a report highlighting best practices in SSTC throughout the entire UN system.

South-South exchange between Jiangsu province (China) and South Africa: China, through Jiangsu province, was the first country to apply the Green Economy Progress Measurement Framework – a tool developed by PAGE - at the sub-national level. In 2018, policymakers in South Africa began to consider the tool to track their green economy transition and use it as a potential dashboard for green economy and sustainability indicators. A national training and stakeholder workshop on indicators for green economy policymaking took place in Pretoria, which provided the opportunity to link the processes from the two countries. To support this exchange, researchers from Nanjing University in China were invited to share their experience applying the GEP Framework in Jiangsu province.

PAGE Uruguay supports Launch of PAGE Argentina: Argentina joined PAGE in 2018 and kicked off its activities with a workshop in November, gathering representatives from PAGE partner agencies and government agencies to identify challenges and opportunities and set priorities for future PAGE work in the country. To support this initiative, the National Coordinator from PAGE Uruguay participated in the workshop, sharing experiences and lessons learned from PAGE's engagement in Uruguay.

South-South exchange with Mauritius on green finance: During the Green Economy Forum in Mauritius in May 2018, PAGE facilitated an exchange between Mauritius and South Africa. As part of this exchange, the Green Economy Coordinator for Western Cape Province and the Innovation Specialist for the Climate Innovation Hub Centre in Gauteng Provincial Government shared their expertise on public policy and private sector engagement towards green economy with participants in the Forum, with a focus on sustainable procurement, green bonds and green business development.

9 LESSONS LEARNED AND CHALLENGES

PAGE as a common space for action: The space that was created with the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals for governments, the private sector and civil society to rally around a set of common goals has had a positive impact on PAGE as a global platform for action. The high-level engagement of private sector and civil society actors in PAGE outreach events has gradually become stronger, pointing to even greater potential for building alliances in support of a green and just transition in the future. The Third PAGE Ministerial Conference in South Africa and events aligned with it demonstrated how many actors coming from different backgrounds see PAGE as a common space for green economy action and want to contribute with a positive spirit. PAGE agencies notice a shift where green economy has moved beyond being perceived as a process that is led through state actors, but in which civil society and the private sector would like to play an active role driving change in people's attitudes and behaviour. Topics such as inclusiveness, private sector mobilization, sustainable finance and youth engagement have become common ground in ongoing global discussions. A stronger focus in PAGE on the social dimension, including gender, will open new opportunities for engagement and partnerships with line ministries with relevant social portfolios. New opportunities can also be found in leveraging better regional mechanisms and initiatives, including stronger links with regional development banks and commissions and intergovernmental bodies.

Application process and first engagement with new PAGE countries: The PAGE application process, in which countries express their interest, initiate inter-ministerial coordination during the

phase of application and spell out the policy processes for potential PAGE support, has been instrumental in putting country selection on solid ground. It also has facilitated the first PAGE engagement with new countries. In 2018, PAGE released a summary of its Core Offer describing tools and services, which further helps to guide countries in their application process with respect to the areas where PAGE, with a unique offer of five UN agencies, can add value.

There remain challenges with unforeseen changes in government, which can also happen during the inception phase, requiring a re-orientation at an early stage of PAGE engagement in the country. A continuous dialogue with key counterparts in the country, led by agencies based on the ground, has been key to maintaining momentum despite a government transition at an early stage. This was, for example, the case in Argentina, where a restructuring of the government led to a change in the lead Ministry just after PAGE had started.

For the next phase, PAGE sees a few additional elements that could further improve the country selection process, given interest for PAGE beyond 2020 to choose fewer countries with high potential for a successful green economy transition. In addition to the identification of key policy processes to support, countries could spell out key milestones and institutional roles in the policy making process for PAGE to improve insight into key entry points and time frames for technical assistance. In this process, including the application and inception, PAGE should take sufficient time clarify where the programme can add strategic value and then further elaborate this in specific work streams. Another element in the application process could be interviews with interested countries, before they are selected, to gather additional insights which go beyond the written application.

Further engagement of graduating countries: As PAGE has gathered additional insights with country graduation and sustainability planning in 2018, new lessons have emerged. Mongolia has been leading this experience as the first country to graduate, while Peru, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Mauritius and Ghana also are planning for phase out and developing their sustainability strategies (at different stages of completion). Lessons learned in this process include:

- The green economy transformation, and the related policy processes that PAGE has supported, is not a linear process in the countries. With a solid policy framework integrating green economy objectives, and sectoral reform processes under way, countries can be faced with unexpected developments and new challenges, which put an overall path for sustainable development in questions, even having once received broad consensus among stakeholders. For example, PAGE is accompanying countries like Senegal and Guyana as they face the discovery of fossil fuel reserves, adding a new angle to the green economy discussion. Faced with unforeseen developments, countries are turning to PAGE to ask for advice.
- Graduating countries have gathered a wealth of knowledge and experience, which makes them the best ambassadors for green economy, as well as technical experts with substantive and institutional knowledge on green economy policy design and implementation and the development of partnerships and mechanisms for broad stakeholder involvement. There is great potential for further engagement with graduated countries for South-South exchange activities, international outreach and capacity-building activities, as well as for a good consolidation of the results achieved. The successful example of South-South exchange between Mongolia and Kyrgyz Republic, recognized by the UN system as a best practice, has demonstrated this potential.

While the time bound approach of PAGE remains a key feature that is highly appreciated and a vehicle to government ownership, some further engagement with graduated countries may allow for important additional outcomes with a comparatively small investment. Taking on board these

lessons, the Strategy for PAGE beyond 2020 includes a component to further engage with graduating countries, allowing for continued support in a few key areas of critical importance and seeking to capitalize on the knowledge and experiences gained.

Emphasis on institutional capacity-building: Based on successful examples from the first PAGE countries, the emphasis on institutional capacity-building has become a central element in support to countries, providing a strong leverage for long-term sustainability. Mongolia was the first country that, with the support of PAGE, has managed to establish new university courses that foster knowledge and skills in the area of green economy. Senegal provided a successful example of an institutional approach to training green entrepreneurs through a training-of-trainers programme, run with local partners with a proven multiplier effect. In 2018, other PAGE countries started to replicate this work.

Along these lines, in 2018 PAGE agencies ensured that the global components of PAGE's capacity-building programme are designed to support the establishment of recurrent training courses at national level. Using the substantive knowledge that was compiled in assessment manuals and measurement frameworks, PAGE agencies are working to adjust and transform the content for use by local institutions, applicable to different situations, including courses in universities as well as training programmes for civil servants, journalists and other audiences.

The learning needs assessments, which are a common tool applied from the inception phase, provide key insights with respect to the institutional setting for training and education services in a country and the areas of priority and high concern. The transition of the thus far moderated e-courses into self-paced open access e-courses provides another element to facilitate the wider application of these trainings in PAGE partner countries, as e-courses can be integrated into face-to-face courses as a blended programme, for example, in universities or civil servant colleges.

A challenge that PAGE faces in this context is the wide variety of countries that participate in PAGE, coming with a multitude of languages and different country contexts. Any of the trainings will be most useful if adjusted to the specific situation in the country and provided in the local language. PAGE has increased its effort to include translations into Spanish and French for some of the key products. However, there is a much wider variety of languages in PAGE countries and materials also evolve quickly, making translations organized at global level challenging. A suggested way forward is to continue translating global e-courses to main languages (including Spanish and French) while also making resources available as part of the country programmes, allowing countries to lead the translation and adaptation to each country context (an approach already successfully applied in Mongolia and the Kyrgyz Republic).

The benefits of PAGE's model of engagement: PAGE delivery has strongly benefited from its collaborative model of engagement, which puts emphasis on involving funding partners into substantive discussions in the programme. The collective knowledge and expertise that funding partners and agencies can bring together is instrumental for making PAGE an impactful programme. The wide consultation that has been part of the PAGE beyond 2020 process, involving funding partners and PAGE countries at different levels (including a high-level breakfast meeting at the PAGE Ministerial Conference) provides a good example on how listening to many different voices will lead to a better result. In turn, the trust that is being built through continuous dialogue has come with renewed commitment by funding partners and a solid financial situation for PAGE, with un-earmarked funds being pooled in the PAGE Multi-Partner Trust Fund. This mechanism, now in its second year of implementation, remains a key element for the effectiveness of PAGE.

Increasing opportunities and capacity to deliver: PAGE partners clearly see the potential for making PAGE a wider platform for engagement at the national and global level. The momentum

and interest are there, but so are challenges in involving all actors that have an influence on a green economy transition. Specifically, more systematic outreach could be built into country programmes for the involvement of investment partners to secure sustainability (regional banks, private sector institutions, technical cooperation programmes, and other funding vehicles). In the PAGE beyond 2020 strategy, more emphasis is put, for example, on the development of sustainable finance road maps in countries.

At the international level, there also is a variety of players (new and old), which look to occupy a space in the green economy arena, with as-of-yet untapped potential for synergies and collaboration. At both, the national and global level, connecting all the dots in this arena requires considerable effort and poses a capacity challenge for PAGE.

For the future, the tasks requested from National Coordinators are likely to become more demanding, where, in addition to managing the PAGE country programme, efforts are requested to stay connected to SDG and NDC processes, build local partnerships, identify investment partners and engage continuously in policy processes leveraging key entry points for support and providing advocacy and outreach at the country level. Further resources, going beyond one National Coordinator per country, may be considered to address this situation in the future.

At the global level, PAGE agencies and the PAGE Secretariat also feel constrained by existing capacity and the challenge to live up to the expectations of an ever-increasing programme have become evident throughout 2018. To coordinate the work in 18 – and soon 20, countries – as well as to deliver a portfolio of global knowledge sharing, capacity development and communications work, while seeking opportunities from potential new partnerships and emerging global topics, would in the future require larger investment in the capacity of PAGE agencies and the PAGE Secretariat. A discussion on this topic was initiated among agencies as part of the PAGE beyond 2020 process.

10 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Income and contributions: PAGE fund management has been further consolidated in 2018, with all new contributions received in its Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF). The UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) continues to administer the PAGE Trust Fund as Administrative Agent. In 2018, MPTF signed three new agreements with Switzerland, Sweden and the Republic of Korea. Finland and Norway proceeded with the payment of installments under their multi-year agreements. A new pledge from EC/DG DEVCO was announced towards the end of 2018 (EURO 9 million), for a first contribution to the PAGE MPTF (agreement under development). The Republic of Korea also announced a contribution for 2019.

In parallel, UN Environment continues a distinct part of the fund management maintaining the earlier Trust Fund. In 2018, this included the management of the four-year contribution of the EC (2017-2020) and a small amount of remaining funds from earlier contributions, which ended in 2018. With the closing of the 2018 UN Environment Accounts, financial closure for these earlier contributions is in process.

PAGE continues to benefit from the multi-year commitments from funding partners covering the period from 2017 to 2021, which have increased the ability of agencies and countries to plan strategically and with a longer time horizon. With the new agreements signed in 2018, and the new pledges announced by the EC and the Republic of Korea, PAGE has now raised more funds than originally planned under its Operational Strategy 2016-2020.

The commitments and the contributions received in the PAGE MPTF in 2018 are summarized in Table 2 of the Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the Administrative Agent for the PAGE Fund. The overview is limited to the commitments to the PAGE MPTF and does not include the 2017-2020 contribution from the EC or contributions received prior to 2017 in the UN Environment Trust Fund.

2018 allocations: Throughout 2018, the disbursement of funds to agencies has been facilitated by the PAGE MPTF, based on the overall annual PAGE work plan and the country work plans for the 18 PAGE countries. Fund transfers are initiated after the Management Board approves a request for fund transfer to the MPTF Office.

From the income received in the PAGE MPTF, the MPTF Office has processed fund transfers in 2018 for:

- a remaining part of the 2017-2018 workplan (February 2018),
- the special multi-year projects led by UNDP and UN Environment-GGKP (in May and June 2018), and
- a part of the allocations under the 2018-2019 workplan (disbursed to agencies between June and December 2018).

Another part of the planned allocations under the 2018-2019 workplan will be processed in 2019.

Table 4, Table 5.1 and Table 5.2 in the Consolidated Annual Financial Report summarize the allocations per agencies from the PAGE MPTF, related projects and expenditures.

One aspect to be noted with respect to the disbursements and related expenditures is that the overview includes workplans with different time lines. Workplans for UNEP-GGKP and the UNDP Special Project cover multi-year programmes. The PAGE Secretariat received a first allocation from the PAGE MPTF in August 2018.

The delivery of country and global work led by UN Environment under the 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 overall workplans (different from the UNEP-GGKP project) and the larger part for the services of the PAGE Secretariat in 2018, was funded from the EC contribution held in the UN Environment Trust Fund, and is not included in the Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the Administrative Agent.

ANNEX I

**Consolidated Annual Financial
Report of the Administrative Agent
for
the Partnership for Action on Green Economy
Fund
for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018**

Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
Bureau for Management Services
United Nations Development Programme
[GATEWAY: http://mptf.undp.org](http://mptf.undp.org)

May 2019

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



International Labor Organization



United Nations Development Programme

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



United Nations Environment



UN Industrial Development Organization



UN Institute for Training and Research

CONTRIBUTORS



Government of Finland



Government of Germany



Government of Norway



Government of the Republic of Korea



Government of Sweden



Government of Switzerland

DEFINITIONS

Allocation

Amount approved by the Management Board for a project/programme.

Approved Project/Programme

A project/programme including budget, etc., that is approved by the Management Board for fund allocation purposes.

Contributor Commitment

Amount(s) committed by a donor to a Fund in a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent. A commitment may be paid or pending payment.

Contributor Deposit

Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement.

Delivery Rate

The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

Indirect Support Costs

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. UNDG policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of 7% of programmable costs.

Net Funded Amount

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back to the MPTF Office by a Participating Organization.

Participating Organization

A UN Organization or other inter-governmental Organization that is an implementing partner in a Fund, as represented by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MPTF Office for a particular Fund.

Project Expenditure

The sum of expenses and/or expenditure reported by all Participating Organizations for a Fund irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows for donor reporting.

Project Financial Closure

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

Project Operational Closure

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all programmatic activities for which Participating Organization(s) received funding have been completed.

Total Approved Budget

This represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Management Board.

US Dollar Amount

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars and due to rounding off of numbers, the totals may not add up.

INTRODUCTION

This Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the **Partnership for Action on Green Economy Fund** is prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in fulfillment of its obligations as Administrative Agent, as per the terms of Reference (TOR), the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the UNDP MPTF Office and the Participating Organizations, and the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) signed with contributors.

The MPTF Office, as Administrative Agent, is responsible for concluding an MOU with Participating Organizations and SAAs with contributors. It receives, administers and

manages contributions, and disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations. The Administrative Agent prepares and submits annual consolidated financial reports, as well as regular financial statements, for transmission to contributors.

This consolidated financial report covers the period 1 January to 31 December **2018** and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the **Partnership for Action on Green Economy Fund**. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/PGE00>).

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars and due to rounding off of numbers, the totals may not add up.

2018 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the **Partnership for Action on Green Economy Fund** using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December **2018**. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address:
<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/PGE00>.

1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December **2018**, 6 contributors deposited US\$ **26,408,904** in contributions and US\$ **314,549** was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ **26,723,453**

Of this amount, US\$ **11,170,502** has been net funded to **5** Participating Organizations, of which US\$ **3,500,360** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ **264,089**. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **Partnership for Action on Green Economy Fund** as of 31 December 2018.

Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

	Annual 2017	Annual 2018	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	20,902,763	5,506,141	26,408,904
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	36,862	276,230	313,092
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	1,457	1,457
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	20,939,626	5,783,827	26,723,453
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	3,506,872	7,735,644	11,242,516
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	(72,014)	(72,014)
Net Funded Amount	3,506,872	7,663,630	11,170,502
Administrative Agent Fees	209,028	55,061	264,089
Secretariat Direct Costs	-	428,000	428,000
Bank Charges	92	839	931
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	3,715,991	8,147,531	11,863,522
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	17,223,635	(2,363,703)	14,859,931
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	-	17,223,635	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	17,223,635	14,859,931	14,859,931
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	3,506,872	8,091,630	11,598,502
Participating Organizations' Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	646,183	2,854,177	3,500,360
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			8,098,142

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2018.

The **Partnership for Action on Green Economy Fund** is currently being financed by 6 contributors, as listed in the table below.

The table below includes total commitments from contributors through Standard Administrative Agreements signed to 31 December 2018, and deposits made through 2018. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond 2018.

Table 2. Contributors' Cumulative Commitments and Deposits, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Total Cumulative Commitments (2017-2021)	Deposits Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017	Deposits Current Year 2018	Total Deposits
Government of Finland	2,274,751	590,000	117,002	707,002
Government of Germany	17,529,500	17,529,500	-	17,529,500
Government of Norway	6,189,187	1,545,888	1,454,781	3,000,669
Government of the Republic of Korea	1,685,649	827,977	857,672	1,685,649
Government of Sweden	2,981,183	409,399	2,571,785	2,981,183
Government of Switzerland	1,532,398	-	504,900	504,900
Grand Total	32,192,668	20,902,763	5,506,141	26,408,904

3. INTEREST EARNED

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent (Fund earned interest), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations (Agency earned interest) where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest to the AA.

As of 31 December 2018, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **313,092**.

Interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ **1,457**, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ **314,549**.

Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017	Current Year Jan-Dec-2018	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	36,862	276,230	313,092
Total: Fund Earned Interest	36,862	276,230	313,092
Participating Organization			
UNIDO		1,457	1,457
Total: Agency earned interest		1,457	1,457
Grand Total	36,862	277,686	314,549

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Management Board and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2018, the AA has transferred US\$ 11,670,516 to 5 Participating Organizations (see list below).

4.1 TRANSFER BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

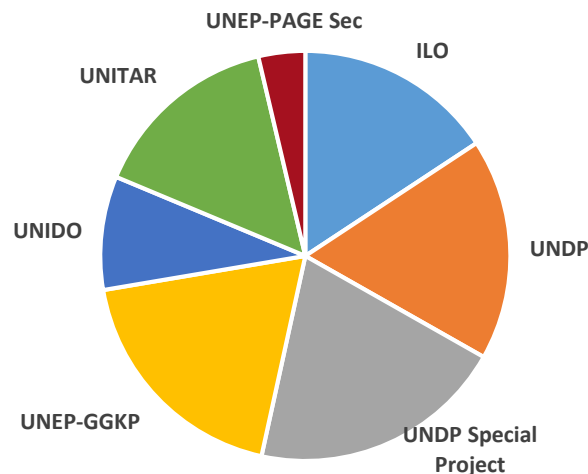
Table 4 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.

Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017			Current Year Jan-Dec-2018			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
ILO	1,174,967		1,174,967	721,180	(72,014)	649,166	1,896,147	(72,014)	1,824,133
UNDP	718,238		718,238	1,308,986		1,308,986	2,027,224		2,027,224
UNDP Special Project	0		0	2,346,102		2,346,102	2,346,102		2,346,102
UNEP-GGKP	266,430		266,430	1,926,000		1,926,000	2,192,430		2,192,430
UNIDO	558,540		558,540	480,965		480,965	1,039,505		1,039,505
UNITAR	788,697		788,697	952,411		952,411	1,741,108		1,741,108
Total	3,506,872		3,506,872	7,735,644	(72,014)	7,663,630	11,242,516	(72,014)	11,170,502
UNEP-PAGE Secretariat				428,000		428,000	428,000		428,000
Grand Total	3,506,872		3,506,872	8,163,644	(72,014)	8,091,630	11,670,516	(72,014)	11,598,502

*Not including funds to UN Environment which are administered outside of the PAGE MPTF.

Figure 1: Transfers amount by Participating Organization for the period of 1 January to 31 December 2018



5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year **2018** were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization, and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The reported expenditures were submitted via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The **2018** expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/PGE00>.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In **2018**, US\$ **8,091,630** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ **2,854,177** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **11,598,502** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **3,500,360**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **30** percent.

Table 5.1. Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017	Current Year Jan-Dec-2018	Cumulative	
ILO	1,824,133	1,824,133	124,231	580,916	705,148	38.66
UNDP	2,027,324	2,027,224	161,517	447,020	608,537	30.02
UNIDO	1,039,505	1,039,505	25,449	504,444	529,893	50.98
UNITAR	1,741,108	1,741,108	334,985	620,819	955,805	54.90
Sub-Total (Annual Workplan)	6,632,070	6,632,070	646,182	2,153,199	2,799,383	42.21
UNDP Special Project*	2,346,102	2,346,102	-	291,708	291,708	12.43
UNEP-GGKP*	2,192,430	2,192,430		333,235	333,235	15.20
Sub-Total (Multi-year Programme)	4,538,532	4,538,532	0	624,943	624,943	30.66
UNEP - PAGE Secretariat**	428,000	428,000		76,034	76,034	17.76
Sub-Total (PAGE Secretariat)	428,000	428,000		76,034	76,034	17.76
Grand Total	11,598,602	11,598,502	646,183	2,854,177	3,500,360	30.18

*Projects with a multi-year programme

**First allocation in mid-2018

5.2 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

Table 5.2 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Participating Organization.

Table 5.2. Cumulative Expenditure by Project within Theme, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Sector / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
UN Agency Workplans							
00105826	ILO - PAGE Workplan (ODA)	ILO	On Going	1,702,581	1,702,581	693,768	40.75
00105851	UNITAR- PAGE Workplan (ODA)	UNITAR	On Going	1,562,846	1,562,846	913,211	58.43
00105892	UNDP - PAGE Workplan (ODA)	UNDP	On Going	1,755,872	1,755,872	557,415	31.75
00105893	UNIDO - PAGE Workplan (ODA)	UNIDO	On Going	781,635	781,635	469,747	60.10
00107669	ILO PAGE Workplan (NON ODA)	ILO	On Going	121,552	121,552	11,380	9.36
00107674	UNITAR-PAGE Workplan (NON ODA)	UNITAR	On Going	178,262	178,262	42,594	23.89
00107850	UNDP PAGE Workplan (NON ODA)	UNDP	On Going	271,452	271,352	51,122	18.84
00108027	UNIDO -PAGE Workplan (NON ODA)	UNIDO	On Going	257,870	257,870	60,146	23.32
Sub-Total (Annual Workplan)				6,632,070	6,631,970	2,799,383	42.21
00110737	UNDP Special project - PAGE Workplan*	UNDP	On Going	2,346,102	2,346,102	291,708	12.43
00106751	UNEP-GGKP - PAGE Workplan*	UNEP	On Going	2,192,430	2,192,430	333,235	15.20
Sub-Total (Multi-year Programme)				4,538,532	4,538,532	624,943	30.66
00112015	UNEP- PAGE Secretariat**	UNEP	On Going	428,000	428,000	76,034	17.76
Sub-Total (PAGE Secretariat)				428,000	428,000	76,034	17.76
Grand Total				11,598,602	11,598,502	3,500,360	30.18

*Projects with a multi-year programme

** First allocation in mid-2018

5.3 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY CATEGORY

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board (CEB) approve eight categories as a result of IPSAS adoption. All expenditures are reported in eight categories. See table below.

2012 CEB Expense Categories

1. Staff and personnel costs
2. Supplies, commodities and materials
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation
4. Contractual services
5. Travel
6. Transfers and grants
7. General operating expenses
8. Indirect costs

Table 5.3. Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017	Current Year Jan-Dec-2018	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost	109,679	791,156	900,835	27.50
Supplies, Commodities, Materials	(4)	1,653	1,649	0.05
Equipment, Vehicles, Furniture including Depreciation	-	19,645	19,645	0.60
Contractual Services	353,057	1,099,066	1,452,123	44.33
Travel	39,783	381,928	421,711	12.87
Transfers and Grants	70,247	78,728	148,975	4.55
General Operating and Other Direct Cost	29,778	300,914	330,692	10.10
Programme Costs Total	602,540	2,673,090	3,275,630	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	43,643	181,087	224,730	6.86
Total	646,183	2,854,177	3,500,360	

¹ **Indirect Support Costs** charged by Participating Organization, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted upfront or at a later stage during implementation. The percentage may therefore appear to exceed the 7% agreed-upon for on-going projects. Once projects are financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%.

6. COST RECOVERY

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2018, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period US\$ 55,061 was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2018, US\$ 264,089 has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ 181,087 was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ 224,730 as of 31 December 2018.

7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway (<http://mptf.undp.org>). Refreshed in real time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.