

# ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

1 January to 31 December 2019



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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ABS	Access and benefits sharing
AELST	Association of Earth, Life and Sciences Teachers
AIS	Archipelagic and Island State
AUCA	American University of Central Asia
BAPPENAS	Ministry of National Development Planning (Indonesia)
B-C-G	Bio-Circular-Green Economy
BIOFIN	Biodiversity Finance Initiative
BMUB	German Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety
CAEM	Environment Corporation of Bogotá, Colombia
CCAC	Climate and Clean Air Coalition
CED	Centre for Environment and Development (Kyrgyz Republic)
CEM-NWU	Centre for Environmental Management at North-West University (South Africa)
CEPAL	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
CESE	Economic, Social and Environmental Council (Morocco)
CFC	Climate Finance Centre
CRSAP	Climate Change Resilience Strategy and Action Plan
CSCM	Civil Service College Mauritius
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (South Africa)
DEFF	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (South Africa)
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EECCA	Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia
EIP	Eco-Industrial Parks
ENA	Senegalese National School of Administration
ENAP	National School of Public Administration (Uruguay)
ENEF	École Nationale des Eaux et Forêts (Burkina Faso)
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (Ghana)
EPCRC	Economic Policy and Competitiveness Research Center
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
FECO	Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center (Jiangsu Province)
G20	Group of Twenty
GAIN	Green Jobs Assessment Institutions Network
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross domestic product
GEC	Green Economy Coalition
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEMS	Guyana's Economy Modelling Study
GEP	Green Economy Progress
GET	Green Economy Transformation
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GGKP	Green Growth Knowledge Partnership
GGPM	Green Growth Performance Measurement

GIP	Green Industry Progress
GIRSU	Integral Management of Urban Solid Waste (Argentina)
GIS	Georeferenced information system
GITA	Green Industry and Trade Assessment
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GJAM	Green Jobs Assessment Model
GLN	Green Learning Network
GSDS	Green State Development Strategy (Guyana)
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
ICEFI	Instituto Centroamericano de Estudios Fiscales (Guatemala)
IFL	Innovative Financing Lab
IGE	Inclusive green economy
IGEM	Integrated Green Economy Measurement
IIEP	International Institute for Educational Planning
IKI	International Climate Initiative
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INEFOP	National Institute for Employment and Professional Training (Uruguay)
INJUVE	Youth of the National Ministry of Social Development
INTA	National Institute for Agricultural Technology (Argentina)
ILO	International Labour Organization
IR	Indian Railways
ITC	International Training Center
IUFIC	Institut Universitaire de Formations Initial et Continue (Burkina Faso)
IWA	Industrial Waste Assessment
LCDI	Low Carbon Development Initiative (Indonesia)
LCDS	Low Carbon Development Strategy
MCSAR	Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reform
MEDD	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Senegal)
MEE	Ministry of Ecology and Environment (Jiangsu province)
MESTI	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (Ghana)
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (Mongolia)
MGFC	Mongolian Green Finance Corporation
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (Ghana)
MoBEC	Ministry of Business, Enterprise and Cooperatives (Mauritius)
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (India)
MoHRSS	Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (Jiangsu province)
MPTF	Multi-Partner-Trust Fund
MSFA	Mongolian Sustainable Finance Association
MSMEs	Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises
MSW	Solid municipal waste
MTPE	Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion (Peru)
MTSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security (Uruguay)
MULS	Mongolian University of Life Sciences

NCCP	National Climate Change Policy (Mato Grosso State)
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission (Ghana)
NESDC	National Economic and Social Development Council
NESDP	National Economic and Social Development Plan (Thailand)
NGDP	National Green Development Policy (Mongolia)
NITI	National Institution for Transforming India
NPCC	National Productivity and Competitiveness Council (Mauritius)
NSC	National Steering Committee
NSP	National Strategic Plan (Barbados)
NTFP	Non-Tariff Forest Products
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)
PCI	Produce, Conserve and Include
PCP	Programme for Country Partnership
PEA	Poverty Environment Action
PNDES	National Programme for Economic and Social Development (Burkina Faso)
PNSR	Programme National du Secteur Rural
PRCEE	Policy Research Centre for Environment and Economy (Jiangsu province)
PRODUCE	Ministry of Production (Peru)
PSCESA	Programme de Croissance Économique dans le Secteur Agricole
PSE	Plan Senegal Emergent
RPJMN	National Medium-Term Development Plan (Indonesia)
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
SAG	SWITCH Africa Green
SA-LEDS	South Africa Low Emission Development Strategy
SARUA	Southern African Regional University Association
SCORE	Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprise
SCP	Sustainable consumption and production
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDV	Sustainable Development Vision
SEB	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
SEBRAE-MT	Brazilian Support Service for Micro and Small Enterprises – Mato Grosso
SEIAF	State Government Integrated Farming System (Mato Grosso State)
SEWA	Self-Employed Women’s Association
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SIDS	Small Island Development State
SIYB	Start and Improve your Business
SNEV	Stratégie Nationale de l’Économie Verte
SPF	Strategic Partnership Framework (Mauritius)
SPP	Sustainable public procurement

SSTC	South-South and Triangular Cooperation
TPSEE	Tracking Public Sector Environment Expenditure
UGBS	University of Ghana Business School
UIBE	University of International Business and Economics
UN CC: Learn	One-UN Climate Change Learning Partnership
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP FI	United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
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
WEP	Women Environmental Programme
WIEGO	Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing
WRI	World Resources Institute
WTO	World Trade Organisation
WWF	World Wide Fund for Wildlife
YREB	Yangtze River Economic Belt

## **Note for the reader:**

This report summarizes the progress made against the four PAGE outcomes since the beginning of the programme with an emphasis on the developments in 2019.

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 2019. 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 2019 progress in the 20 PAGE Countries with links to additional information on aggregate results under the 3 relevant outcome areas.

Section 5 summarises 2019 progress in global capacity development and knowledge sharing activities.

Sections 6 to 9 provide an overview on the activities of the PAGE Secretariat, Collaboration with other Initiatives, South-South Cooperation, and Lessons Learned and Challenges.

Section 10 provides the main developments 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 complemented by an online report: [2019.page-annual-report.org/](https://2019.page-annual-report.org/)

The text of the 2019 report was finalized in the first quarter of 2020 and reflects the situation and planned work before countries were confronted with the COVID-19 outbreak.



## FOREWORD

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The world is in urgent need of a sustainability revolution. Continuing with the current trajectories of our economies is not an option in an era of climate breakdown, increasing environmental risks and scarcities, growing economic uncertainty, unprecedented inequalities and technological innovations. The emerging health and job crisis as result of the COVID-19 outbreak provides an additional challenge since early 2020. Achieving the SDGs and climate targets requires an economic transformation in which the growth of jobs, income and prosperity is driven by investments in solutions for global sustainability challenges.

The partners of the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE), have developed a model for supporting partner countries in a just and fair transition to an economy that is low-carbon, resource efficient, inclusive and equitable, supporting a major reframing of national economic and development planning. PAGE is proud to be the humble partner of 20 countries on their journey to a truly sustainable and inclusive economy, with many more countries benefiting from inspiration, discussion, exchange, knowledge and capacity building at global level.

When PAGE embarked on this journey in 2012 at Rio+20, the path was still an uncertain one. Since then, it has become clear that concerted efforts by eight funding partners and five UN agencies and – leveraging their specialized expertise, networks and partners from the public and private sectors, civil society and academia – can catalyse a wave of change that has an impact greater than the sum of its parts.

The 2019 Annual Report reflects on all that has been achieved through this dynamic partnership, over the past year and more broadly since its inception. The report provides an aggregated and in-depth look at the progress made in each partner country and at the global level towards an inclusive green economy transition.

PAGE is committed to staying the course in the collective journey towards achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Building on this strong foundation, PAGE is planning a next decade of action to deepen its engagement with current partner countries, assist new countries in integrated economic policy development and national planning, and widen its alliance with other institutions, initiatives and programmes.

# 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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In 2019, PAGE reached its target of supporting 20 countries by 2020 in their green economy transition with two new countries – Thailand and Morocco - joining the partnership.

At the same time 2019 marks the phase out of PAGE support from six countries, with Mongolia leading the way since 2018 and Peru, Senegal, Ghana, Mauritius and Burkina Faso following. As PAGE support scales back in these countries, national sustainability strategies have been developed to ensure that inclusive green economy (IGE) policy reforms will be sustained and graduating countries stay engaged in South-South cooperation as champions for change.

2019 also was the year for strategizing. Another major milestone was reached with the finalization of a forward-looking strategy for PAGE. Building on the collective knowledge of agencies and funding partners and leveraging the lessons learned from the first phase, the PAGE 2030 Strategy “A New Decade of Action: Accelerating a Fair and Green Economic Transformation” defines a new level of ambition matching urgent calls to step up efforts on sustainable development, climate action and biodiversity conservation. The strategy provides a promising framework to respond to the growing demand for PAGE services and the further expansion and deepening of PAGE support to countries over the next ten years.

Since its inception in 2013, PAGE has raised USD 76 million to support governments around the globe to work across sectors seeking the integration of inclusive green economy into policies and strategies that enable multiple global sustainability targets.

By the end of 2019, across the partnership, a total of 12 countries and 2 provinces have national development plans or cross-sectoral strategies in place that integrated IGE objectives or are in a final stage of development. Increasingly, PAGE support is shifting to further operationalizing these policy frameworks through action plans and sectoral and thematic policy reforms. With PAGE support, 19 new sectoral and thematic policies in line with national IGE priorities have been adopted or are in final stage of development, and in 3 cases support is now tailored towards policy implementation.

The complementary work on individual and institutional capacity development also yields results across countries. Through the different capacity building programmes and tailored trainings at global and national level over 6,500 people that have been trained to date and over 200 national institutions had the opportunity to strengthen their capacity to deliver IGE policy analysis, consultations and trainings. An increasingly important element are strategic partnerships with institutions that are training current and future policymakers. A total of 14 recurrent training programmes are already established in seven countries, and additional ones are under development.

Through its strategic partnerships with countries around the world, PAGE serves as an important model for achieving Sustainable Development Goal 17 (partnerships for the goals) and contributes to

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 in diverse partner countries to achieving 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).

At the global level, PAGE continued to provide unique platforms for dialogue around the world bringing together green economy champions from government, private sector innovators, UN agencies, development partners, civil society and media. In early 2019, the third PAGE Ministerial Conference showcased transformational action across continents and economic sectors. The third edition of the Green Economy Academy with over 100 participants from 34 countries has again been a highlight for green economy learning, knowledge exchange and South-South Collaboration. With side-events at international fora - High-Level Political Forum, UNFCCC COP 25, UNEA-4 - PAGE stimulated global debates and exchange on IGE as a driver for achieving the sustainable development and climate goals.

## PROGRESS IN PAGE COUNTRIES

As summarized above, PAGE has delivered inspiring results in line with its four key outcomes, as well as its sustainability criteria for graduating countries. A summary of the main progress by country and at global level in 2019 is provided below.

### **Graduating countries that joined PAGE in 2013 and 2014**

In **Mongolia**, where PAGE reached the end of its five-year funding programme in 2018, support has focused on the implementation of the national sustainability plan and the consolidation of sectoral policy reform processes. In line with the goals set out in Mongolia's National Green Development Policy, 2019 saw the

- Approval of the new State Policy on Construction and its supporting Action Plan. Related to this, PAGE supported the formulation of a 'business case' for green buildings, provided capacity-building to stakeholders to foster up-take of green design elements for public and private buildings, and helped publish a green building design and planning handbook.
- An amendment to the Law on Procurement of Goods, Works and Services with State and Local Funds was adopted by Parliament, with PAGE and other partners supporting the design of this policy reform and development of the related Action Plan.
- Approval of the Orkhon Aimag Sustainable and Green Development Policy at sub-national level.

Further action was facilitated on green entrepreneurship focusing on youth, with two workshops held to support project action plans for nine aimags. PAGE also continued to work with Mongolian

universities to integrate green economy into tertiary curricula, with a course on sustainable finance tested and an introductory e-learning course on green economy developed in partnership with five universities.

Several initiatives are providing direct follow-up or complementary work to sustain PAGE results in line with the sustainability strategy, including the SCP facility of EC Switch Asia Green on sustainable public procurement, a GEF project in the waste sector, UNEP-led work on green economy policy reviews as well as UNDP-led work on a private equity fund and SDG-led environmental budgeting.

A major milestone for **Peru's** green economy transition was the development and adoption of the National Competitiveness and Productivity Policy in 2018, which calls for environmental sustainability and aims to create green growth and jobs. This was further enhanced through the development of its supporting National Competitiveness and Productivity Plan in 2019 that defines concrete measures around sustainability, as well as a monitoring framework and indicators to move from policy to action. PAGE was instrumental in drafting the environmental chapter of this Plan, as well as supporting policy analysis in the manufacturing sector using the Integrated Green Economy Modelling framework.

At a sectoral level PAGE has engaged in three main areas of action:

- development of the National Green Industrial Policy, incorporating green economy principles and the adoption of a Circular Economy Roadmap;
- a study on green business models for urban transport, which will contribute to the National Mitigation Action on sustainable urban transport; and
- the development of key products in relation to the National Green Employment Plan, including a definition and measuring system for green jobs and systematization of good practices.

PAGE and the University of the Pacific have designed two courses relating to IGE – a general course on green economy offered as an elective by the Public Management School of the University from September 2019 and a green economy modelling course to be offered as an elective from September 2020. The national sustainability plan was finalized to support the phase out period.

**Senegal** commenced the first year of its second Priority Action Plan (2019-2023) linked to the second edition of the Plan Senegal Emergent – the national development framework for the country. Against this background, PAGE actions focused on providing technical inputs to further strengthen green economy objectives the new Plan, including an update of the existing national green economy model and related green economy assessment report.

At sectoral level, Senegal's National Strategy for the Promotion of Green Jobs was recognised by the World Future Council as one of the most inspiring and impactful policies for empowering young people to build a fair and sustainable future. It was selected from 67 nominated policies from 36 countries as one of the winners of the Future Policy Vision Award. PAGE supported the Senegalese government in developing and implementing the strategy, which has stimulated the creation of up to 2000 jobs. PAGE

also provided an analytical contribution to the policy debate and process of Senegal's legislation on the management of expected revenues from recently identified oil and gas reserves. The report on *"Funds and Mechanisms for the Management of Oil and Gas Revenues to Support Sustainable Development"* was presented to the High Council on Social Dialogue, bringing together senior-level representatives from all professional sectors and mandated by the President of Senegal to play a central role in the national dialogue around oil and gas.

In relation to institutional capacity building, the Senegalese National School of Administration and UNITAR established a partnership to develop a package of learning modules on green economy to be used in the school's programme for initial and continuing education of public administration managers. As part of its sustainability measures, Senegal has been reflecting on the possibility of issuing green bonds in certain sectors. PAGE supported a training workshop on how to mobilise financial resources for green economy using green bonds. A national sustainability plan is being developed to guide PAGE phase out with a National Multi-Stakeholder Platform on Green Economy providing a central mechanism to further drive green economy action.

In **Ghana**, in line with the exiting national policy framework and decentralized planning approach, PAGE work focused on support to the planning and monitoring processes of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies. A major milestone in 2019 was the development of metadata to monitor SDGs related to climate change and green economy. Completed in 2019, this report will support sound policymaking and planning and help Ghana to meet its reporting obligations to the international community.

At a sectoral level, PAGE has been supporting a National Strategy on Green Jobs to be developed in line with Ghana's National Determined Commitments (NDCs). As an input to this process, a national study on skills for green jobs has been developed. The National Strategy is expected to provide a framework to operationalise Ghana's National Employment Policy. Further, recommendations for measures to be replicated through a national resource efficiency programme were finalized, drawing on a PAGE-supported resource efficiency demonstration in the steel industry, with another demonstration for the palm oil industry initiated. A scoping study on green finance was also completed, identifying green finance interventions, investment opportunities and barriers to support domestic resource mobilisation.

In relation to capacity-building, PAGE and the UN Climate Change Learning Partnership have been supporting the Ghana Education Service to integrate climate change into all subjects of the new primary school curricula. In 2019, teaching and learning materials were tailored to primary schools, with 600 teachers trained and learning commenced in September 2019. In collaboration with the University of Ghana Business School, PAGE also started development of a nationally tailored course on green finance for public officials. A national sustainability plan has been developed to guide PAGE phase out and follow-up actions.

PAGE engagement in **Mauritius** has focused on the achievement of the country's Three-Year Strategic Plan (2017/18-2019/20) that highlights green economy as an approach for implementing low-carbon growth and renewable energy strategies in important sectors, including agriculture, manufacturing waste management and tourism.

In 2019, PAGE supported these objectives through:

- a study on access to green finance by small and medium sized enterprises to strengthen implementation of the SME 10-Year Master Plan;
- a pilot training to optimise efficiency, productivity, cleaner production and competitiveness of local businesses; and
- an agreement with the Civil Service College Mauritius to integrate green economy into national learning programmes.

With the country in its final year of PAGE support, a key focus has been on building a national sustainability plan, together with a communications plan, to facilitate national ownership and ensure continued focus on IGE goals. A ceremony is planned for 2020 to mark the end of the formal PAGE programme. Several complementary initiatives and programmes have been leveraged, building on PAGE studies and initiatives to continue work in Mauritius on waste management and sustainable tourism.

**Burkina Faso** reached a major milestone in 2019 with the formal adoption of the National Strategy for Green Economy and the related Action Plan. A launch event is planned during the upcoming National Green Economy Academy in early 2020.

At sectoral level, building on the support provided by PAGE related to green trade and green industry, an Action Plan for the Sustainable Management and Export of Non-Timber and Forest Products and a National Industrial Strategy and Action Plan incorporating IGE elements were adopted.

In 2019, PAGE also prepared agreements with the University of Ouagadougou II and the National School for Water and Forests (Ecole Nationale des Eaux et Forêts – ENEF) to establish a master degree on green economy, as well as professional training on IGE for staff in the agricultural sector. Following these agreements, PAGE supported the introduction of a professional course on IGE and sustainable agriculture into the curricula of the ENEF, in collaboration with the Institute for Initial and Continuing Education of the University (Institut Universitaire de Formations Initiale et Continue). With the country approaching the end of the first phase of PAGE engagement, national sustainability plan was developed accompanied by related consultations with a wide range of partner to support long-term achievement of IGE goals.

## Continuing work - countries that joined between 2015 and 2017

In **Jiangsu Province (China)** progress centred around to areas: broadening the green economy progress measurement and strengthening the knowledge base and capacity for developing Green Industrial Parks. An International Seminar on Green Industrial Parks held in the Province in 2019 provided the platform to exemplify good practices and launch two PAGE-supported reports: A synthesis report on “Green Transformation of Industrial Parks in China’s Jiangsu Province”, and a report on “Measuring the Green Industry Progress of 18 Provinces in China”. Following its first application in 2018, the measurement framework has been broadened to measure the performance of 13 prefecture-level cities in Jiangsu and is also applied in Fujian Province, operated by Fujian Normal University, to monitor the green economy progress at both, provincial and city levels. This work is complemented by a comprehensive indicator framework focused on the industrial sector - the China Green Industry Progress (GIPro) Index - covering economic, environmental and social aspects of the green transition of industries in 18 Chinese provinces.

Stakeholders across sectors and institutions were mobilised to draw attention to other important aspects of Jiangsu’s industrial transition and build related capacity. A National Roundtable on Achieving Green Jobs for an Inclusive Green Economy shared good practices and initiatives for green employment policy and launched the development of a roadmap to for quality industrial development. A one-week Workshop on Green Development provided a platform for cross-sectoral dialogue, learning and information exchange, including a training to policy professionals and industrial park managers; a learning workshop on social dialogue gender equality, green jobs and the application of Just Transition guidelines, and an expert consultation on the Green Economy Progress (GEP) measurement framework.

In **South Africa**, with PAGE support, the government developed a dashboard of green economy and sustainability indicators to monitor progress of national policies. This was inspired by the global Green Economy Progress Measurement Framework, and exchanges with Jiangsu Province in China.

At sectoral level, work has focused on:

- creating social dialogue on Just Transition by convening a roundtable discussion with the labour movement. These dialogues support the work of National Planning Commission and are linked to the National Development Plan (2030-2050), Chapter 5.
- updating the previous-developed South African Green Economy Modelling report to include the water-biodiversity nexus, with a sub-national focus on the provinces worst affected by South Africa’s water crisis.

Institutional and individual capacity development was further advanced through the creation of a regional training hub for Africa focused on measurement and modelling of the social and employment outcomes of policies, with the first edition held in September 2019 with six African countries. Another area of progress was the further integration of green economy into recurrent courses of national

university programmes and the development of guidelines for quality assurances in continued education programmes.

**Barbados** joined PAGE in 2016 with the objective to support the country in the delivery of its National Strategic Plan (2006-2025), one of the first national development plans to include inclusive green economy as an explicit element. Following a change in government, PAGE experienced a delay in commencing its work and PAGE agencies engaged again with the government and national stakeholders in a joint mission in November 2018. Since then, PAGE has experienced a second delay arising from the austerity programme during which public policies were reconsidered. In September 2019, the Government of Barbados provided approval to proceed with the PAGE programme to support the country's green and blue economy vision and reconfirmed the National Steering Committee. Work has since started with the development of a stocktaking report and further mobilisation of stakeholders.

Significant strides have been taken in **Mato Grosso State (Brazil)** throughout 2019 to implement an array of sectoral and thematic policies aligned with the overarching provincial strategy 'Produce, Conserve and Include'.

Important milestones in 2019 include:

- development of operational guidelines on electronic tools for monitoring family agriculture to support implementation of the State Government Integrated Farming System (SEIAF);
- finalisation of the Renewable Energy Development Strategic Plan with inputs from a PAGE supported study on renewable energy;
- completion of guidelines for the standardisation and certification of Sustainable Tourism Products;
- development of a cultural heritage and urban analysis of the Historic Centre of the city of Cuiabá;
- and finalisation of the Methodology and Guidelines for the Implementation of the Participative Municipal Development Master Plans, with a first application started in the municipality Salto do Céu.

This sectoral and thematic work was accompanied by a series of national training workshops rolled out in different parts of the province building capacity of over 500 people in 2019. To guide further capacity development a green economy learning needs assessment is also under development.

PAGE support to the **Kyrgyz Republic** has prioritised integration of IGE goals and targets into the government's national planning processes linked to the long-term National Development Strategy 2040 and the accompanying five-year development programme – Unity, Trust and Creation.

In 2019, an important milestone was reached with the adoption of the Green Economy Development Programme (2019-2023). PAGE supported the development of this document through the completion of a macroeconomic policy assessment, as well as the development of a Sustainable Finance Roadmap, Green Economy Learning Needs Assessment and Green Industry Trade Assessment – all of which were



integrated into the programme. Stakeholder across all regions of the country were mobilised for the country's flagship Green Economy Week hosted under the theme "Strong Regions". More than 2000 individuals participated in 33 events, making it the world's biggest green economy week. The green economy week also provided the platform for the Government to ratify the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and to join the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI).

At sectoral level, with PAGE support,

- sustainable public procurement was introduced in an amendment to the Law on Public Procurement, currently under consideration by Parliament, and
- a Green Jobs Assessment Model to inform the impact of green policies on the labour market is in development.

In addition to targeted training on green economy modelling and measurement, the creation of an Alliance of Green Universities and the development of green economy and climate change strategy lead the way for a comprehensive capacity development programme in the country.

**Uruguay** has completed important national planning processes in 2019, with the National Development Strategy Uruguay 2050 officially adopted and the National Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development approved. Beyond providing an overarching environmental perspective, PAGE's role in the development of the National Strategy included the completion of a strategic environmental assessment and greenhouse gases scenarios analysis of the forest-wood-cellulose value chain.

At thematic and sectoral level, important developments include:

- the adoption of a National Circular Economy Action Plan and the first Circular Economy Awards for Latin American and the Caribbean held in Uruguay;
- supporting policy design process to address issues around artisanal brick production, including the first international event on Cleaner Production and Formulation of Brick Production Activities and creation of the Pando Brick Production School and Park;
- developing a report characterising the economic, social and environmental characteristics of areas within metropolitan Montevideo and the tensions between residential and industrial land use; and
- collaborating with Plan Ceibal to develop prototypes of brick-lick blocks from recycle plastics that are being used as furniture in schools and educational spaces.

This sectoral and thematic work was accompanied by a series of national training workshops rolled out in different parts of the country building capacity of over 120 people in 2019. To guide further capacity development a green economy learning needs assessment is under development which will feed into the country's National Capacity Strengthening Plan for IGE.

In **Guyana**, 2019 marked the approval of the Green State Development Strategy – a major milestone and enabling factor in Guyana’s green economy transition and a strong foundation for PAGE work. The development of the strategy benefitted from Guyana’s green economy modelling study completed 2019, with a focus on four priority sectors – energy, agriculture, forestry and road transport. As part of Green Economy Week, a series of high-level events were held in 2019 involving various ministries, private sector and civil society and the, including a session on effective green economy messaging to support implementation of the new Strategy.

At sectoral level, PAGE work focused on further scoping the work on green industry and trade, green jobs as well as sustainable agriculture. This work was linked to targeted capacity development, including:

- a week of training to build capacity to use the Green Jobs Assessment Model that is currently in development,
- a training on green economy modelling and a training on green fiscal policies for staff in the Ministry of Finance, and
- a media training jointly with the Guyana Press Association.

### **Countries in inception phase that joined 2018**

**Argentina** joined PAGE to support the country’s green economy transition with a focus on governance, technical analysis to inform policymaking, vocational training and sustainable productive development. In 2019, PAGE was building the foundation for its green economy policy work, including an inception workshop and stakeholder consultation and the development of a green economy stocktaking study and forward going country programme. Taking up a few emerging priorities, several analytical studies have already been initiated to inform cross-sectoral and sectoral policy reforms, including

- an assessment of the effects of IGE transition on the labour market;
- the creation of an analytical framework linking the approaches of Just Transition to the 2030 Agenda and SDG-related policies; and
- a diagnostic on green performance indicators to identify priority economic sectors and recommended political interventions to improve performance.

PAGE also supported the establishment of a Competitiveness Board for the Circular Economy and organized and participated in several outreach activities on green jobs, decent work and Just Transition.

In **India**, work was initiated by PAGE with the broad objective to catalyse action and enhance cooperation of existing initiatives at national and sub-national levels. In 2019, the government’s focus on increasing resource efficiency through a National Resource Efficiency Programme – currently under

finalisation – provided a specific entry point for the framing of PAGE support. To further explore priority areas for action an initial green economy stocktaking study was undertaken, accompanied by a national and three sub-national stakeholder consultation workshops to provide regional perspectives. In addition, a National Steering Committee was established to oversee planning, execution and monitoring of PAGE work. At sectoral level, PAGE supported the formation of a high level 'Task Force on Environmental Sustainability' to supervise the development of a sustainability roadmap for Indian Railways (IR) to achieve its green transition.

**Indonesia** joined PAGE to transform its economy into a driver of sustainability and social inclusion and to catalyse action to address environmental challenges. Key entry points for PAGE are the government's Low Carbon Development Initiative (LCDI) and the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024 under development. Given this window of opportunity, PAGE supported Phase 1 of the LCDI providing guidance and training on the use of system and spatial dynamics planning tools to assess development scenarios.

PAGE support then focused on the development a framework for the implementation of the LCDI Phase 2 which outlines action in different sectors, including energy, waste, industry, forestry, peat, agriculture, and blue carbon sectors. Complementary to this work, two UNDP-led initiatives aim to advance the development of a Green Suk Bond and a framework for blue financial instruments.

In parallel, PAGE supported the development of a green economy stocking, a green industry and trade assessment and a green economy learning needs assessment to provide analytical basis for further work on sectoral and thematic reform as well as capacity development.

**Kazakhstan** joined PAGE to support the implementation of its National Development Strategy and a related Green Economy Concept. Another entry point for PAGE is the revision of the country's Environmental Code and related regulatory frameworks. Throughout 2019, several foundational activities were completed to establish PAGE support and identify priorities for sectoral and thematic work, including completion of an inception mission, development of a green economy stocktaking report and establishment of a national steering committee. At sectoral level, going forward waste management is considered a focus area, together with green technology, public procurement, fiscal policy and building sustainable climate resilient cities.

**Guatemala** joined PAGE with the prospect to reformulate economic policies around sustainability to support social inclusion, green jobs and green growth. A potential entry point for PAGE is provided by the country's Environmental Fiscal Policy under the country's National Development Plan K'atun Nuestra Guatemala 2032. However, PAGE's engagement was delayed by the restructuring of the Ministry of Public Finance in 2018, followed by general elections in 2019, with a new President taking office in January 2020. As a result, the inception phase has been extended to 2020, with the forward going work to focus on completing a green economy stocktaking, a joint mission to identify priority

areas and mobilise stakeholders, and on foundational capacity development for policymakers, academia and civil society.

### **New PAGE countries that joined 2019**

**Thailand** joined PAGE to support green economic transition and achievement of the targets set out in its 12<sup>th</sup> National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017-2021). The Plan envisions prosperity, sustainability and happiness, whilst simultaneously promoting SDG implementation together with NDC climate change commitments. Following general elections in 2019, the new government has reconfirmed its commitment to PAGE and the inception phase is to commence in 2020.

**Morocco** joined PAGE with the National Sustainable Development Plan identified as a key entry point for PAGE support. This plan aims to reconcile economic growth, social inclusion, protection and enhancement of the environment by 2030. Among seven challenge areas, the second is devoted to the success of Morocco's transition to a green economy. Following a new government taking office in late 2019, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs formally reconfirmed the Government's support to the original application from the former State Secretary in charge of Sustainable Development, and the inception phase is to commence in 2020.

## **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT**

In 2019, PAGE continued its capacity development programmes through a combination of online training and face-to-face learnings. 2019 marked a shift in the way PAGE is delivering global e-learning products, focusing now on shorter self-paced courses that are free-of-charge and can be taken at any point in time. This new approach allowed the partnership to engage with over ten thousand learners from around the world in the span of one year.

Since its inception, a total of 3954 people (1704 women and 2250 men) have been trained in nationally organized training workshops on a wide range of green economy-related topics, including green industry, green bonds, economic modelling, waste valorization, green entrepreneurship, mainstreaming SDGs and climate change, and green economy e-learning, among others.

A total of 2613 people (1070 women and 1543 men) have benefited from online and face-to-face training programmes. 2019 highlights and new developments include:

- **The third Global Academy on the Green Economy** held from 14 to 18 October in ILO's International Training Centre in Turin, gathering over 100 participants from 34 countries, including policymakers from PAGE countries, representatives from civil society, trade unions, business associations, knowledge and research institutes, together with UN agency specialists and funding partners.

- A new self-paced **e-learning course Introduction to Sustainable Finance** available free-of-charge through the UN CC: Learn platform. Since its launch in 2019, 843 people completed the course.
- **Translation of the Introduction to Green Economy into Spanish**, with a French version to follow in 2020. In 2019, 439 people completed the English course and 420 the Spanish version.

## INFORMING GLOBAL AGENDA SETTING AND OUTREACH

PAGE in partnership with its institutional partners raised the profile of green economy and its champions from government, academia, the private sector and non-profit organizations, through several global events tied into global discussions on delivery of SDGs and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change:

- 2019 commenced with the **Third PAGE Ministerial Conference**, hosted by the South African Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA). On 10 and 11 January 2019, Cape Town welcomed ministers, UN heads, entrepreneurs, activists, and policymakers from around the world to focus on what makes a green economy socially inclusive. The Cape Town Action Pathways Towards 2030 summarized key messages that emerged from the discussion and supports countries in advancing their own Just Transition to the 2030 Agenda. On the eve of the conference, PAGE partnered with the Green Growth Knowledge Partnership (GGKP) and Green Economy Coalition (GEC) for a high-level media debate that explored the countries' wealth and related implications for the environment and society.
- At the **Third Asia Pacific Forum of Ministers and Environmental Authorities** in January, PAGE, jointly with the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea, organized the high-level event "Making the money flow" on policy levers and financing vehicles for circular and green economies.
- The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change of India, in association with PAGE, hosted an event at the **4th UN Environment Assembly**, which celebrated global partnerships as fundamental platforms to break the logic of business as usual and move towards green inclusive economies, leaving no one behind.
- In July, seven key players who are driving the green economy agenda – GGGI, OECD, GIZ, GEC, PEA, GGKP and PAGE – hosted the side event “Fast, Fair, and Green” at the **High-Level Political Forum** in New York. The event brought together a diverse cross-section of attendees focused on creating green and inclusive economies, including UN Heads of agencies, CEOs, and Ministers.
- In May, more than 300 global leaders gathered in Peru for the **Good Growth Conference**, a unique learning and networking event centred around sustainable commodity supply chains in the forests and agricultural sector. At this occasion, PAGE supported a two-day workshop encouraging a select group of journalists to explore solution journalism in the context of climate change and deforestation.

- At the **UNFCCC COP 25** in December in Madrid, PAGE joined a group of partners to co-organize an official UN side event on Sustainable Development Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth.
- At its sixth edition the **Green Latin America Awards** in August in Ecuador, PAGE organized a panel on “The role of the financial system to boost the development of the green economy”, which analysed the current conditions of the financial system and the role of alternative financing mechanisms to promote the green economy and achieve the SDGs.

## KNOWLEDGE CREATION

PAGE partners further advanced the knowledge base on IGE in selected areas. New developments in 2019 include:

- Launch of the **Green Industry Platform** and **Green Finance Platform** by GGKP supported by PAGE acknowledging the importance of the two sectors in a green economy transition.
- An **introductory training manual on indicators for an inclusive green economy**. The manual provides material for a course that introduces participants to the concept of green economy, approaches to measurement, and selection and application of indicators that support policymaking for an inclusive green economy.
- A report entitled “**Latin America Green Finance State of the Market 2019**” providing a detailed insight into finance for climate change solutions in the region.
- Launch of the first benchmarked Green Growth Index by the Global Green Growth Institute through its **Green Growth Performance Measurement (GGPM)** programme. The first edition ranks 115 countries against 36 indicators. PAGE – through UNEP – was part of the group of experts that provided substantive inputs to the Green Growth Index.

## 2. CONTEXT, VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF PAGE

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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 (UNEP, 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.

PAGE works closely with policymakers and the private sector, to help formulate, adopt, finance and implement economic and sectoral policies and practices, with a focus on four outcome areas:

**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;

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

**Outcome 3:** Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the national and global level;

**Outcome 4:** Countries have improved their knowledge base for advancing IGE.

As PAGE support for countries is time-bound, as countries approach the end of the five-year funding period, a set of sustainability criteria determine whether countries have achieved specific results, and what strategies should be put in place to support long-term success.

**Criteria 1:** The economic and national development policies have been reframed along IGE, SDGs and climate action priorities;

**Criteria 2:** A national coordination mechanism for IGE is established;

**Criteria 3:** Strategies, plans, policies for implementing IGE across sectors have been developed, including within civil society and the private sector, and capacities for policy analysis have been strengthened;

**Criteria 4:** Funding opportunities have been identified and embraced by national and international actors and in particular by international finance institutions and domestic financial markets;

**Criteria 5:** IGE elements are integrated into training programmes delivered by national institutions.

### 3. PROGRESS MADE TOWARDS PAGE OUTCOMES

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Up to 2019, PAGE has supported 16 countries and 2 provinces/states: [Argentina](#), [Barbados](#), [Burkina Faso](#), [Mato Grosso State \(Brazil\)](#), [Jiangsu Province \(China\)](#), [Ghana](#), [Guatemala](#), [Guyana](#), [India](#), [Indonesia](#), [Kyrgyz Republic](#), [Kazakhstan](#), [Mauritius](#), [Mongolia](#), [Peru](#), [Senegal](#), [South Africa](#) and [Uruguay](#). With 2 additional countries - [Morocco](#) and [Thailand](#) – joining the partnership in 2019, PAGE reached the important milestone of supporting 20 countries by 2020. Since 2018 the gradual phase out of PAGE support after a five-year engagement started for [Mongolia](#), followed in 2019 by [Ghana](#), [Burkina Faso](#), [Mauritius](#), [Peru](#) and [Senegal](#).

### 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 IGE 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 2019, three additional countries adopted national development plans that include IGE objectives, and one country is in process of adoption (increasing to total number to 12 countries and 2 provinces).

- **Burkina Faso** officially adopted the National Strategy for Green Economy and related Action Plan, developed in a process that PAGE accompanied over the past years.
- **Uruguay** officially adopted the National Development Strategy Uruguay 2050, for which PAGE provided an overarching environmental perspective, as well as a sector specific strategic environmental assessment and greenhouse gases scenario analysis.
- **Guyana** officially adopted its Green State Development Strategy, which PAGE supported with a green economy modelling report and through stakeholder consultations.
- **Indonesia** is in process of adopting the Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024, with PAGE supporting green economy modelling and the delivery of Phases 1 and 2 of the Low Carbon Development Initiative.

Two countries that adopted cross-sectoral national plans and policies in 2018 and commenced implementation in 2019.

- **Peru's** National Competitiveness and Productivity Policy has been further operationalized through a corresponding National Competitiveness and Productivity Plan;
- **Kyrgyz Republic's** National Sustainable Development Strategy (2018-2040) and the accompanying five-year Government programme 'Unity, Trust and Creation', were further operationalized through a National Green Economy Programme and updated foreign policy concept prioritizing green economy.

In eight additional countries or provinces PAGE support focuses on the implementation of National Plans that already integrate IGE objectives (incl. Mongolia, Ghana, Senegal Mauritius, Jiangsu Province, South Africa, Mato Grosso State and Barbados).

New developments in 2019 include:

- **Senegal** launched its updated National Plan - Plan Senegal Emergent II - and the accompanying Priority Action Plan 2019-2023 (Phase II) in 2019 with a sharpened focus on green economy,



benefitting from an updated green economy model and green economy assessment report supported by PAGE.

- **Ghana** completed a metadata report with climate change and green economy related indicators supporting Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies in the development of robust indicators for their medium-term development plans.
- **Jiangsu Province, China** developed the broadened Green Economy Progress Measurement Framework to measure the performance of 13 prefecture-level cities in the Province.
- **South Africa** established the dashboard on green economy and environmental sustainability indicators as part of the governments monitoring framework for a transition to an environmentally sustainable and low-carbon economy.
- In **Kazakhstan**, which newly joined in 2018, PAGE will support the government in the implementation of the already existing National Development Strategy 2050 and the related Green Economy Concept.

The development and implementation of national plans and cross-sectoral policies benefitted from six PAGE supported cross-sectoral diagnostics and assessments (mentioned above) as well as cross-sectoral stakeholder consultations and dialogues.

20 cross-sectoral stakeholder consultations and dialogues were held in 12 countries and one province in 2019 (Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Mauritius, Burkina Faso, Jiangsu Province, South Africa, Kyrgyz Republic, Uruguay, Guyana, Argentina, India and Kazakhstan), including a range of public and private actors relevant for cross-sectoral policy reform.

To enhance inter-ministerial coordination and planning on IGE, seven additional countries have formally established national steering committees or equivalent steering mechanism with interministerial representation in 2019, including Burkina Faso, Barbados, Kyrgyz Republic, Guyana, Argentina, India and Kazakhstan.

A breakdown of key statistics against PAGE Outcome 1 indicators is provided below:

## 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 2019:** 12 countries and 2 states/provinces (in 2019, 8 countries and 2 states/provinces are implementing with PAGE support, 3 countries have adopted new policies and 1 is 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 into national planning processes

**Status end of 2019:** 32 reports completed, 2 with earlier agency support; 30 with PAGE support (out of which 6 additional in 2019)

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 2019:** 101 cross-sectoral consultations (out of which 20 additional in 2019)

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

**Status end of 2019:** 14 countries (out of which 7 additional in 2019)

## 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.

In 2019, seven sectoral or thematic policies or policy instruments were adopted in four countries with PAGE support, which integrate IGE objectives. Four policies or policy instruments are in process of adoption in three countries (increasing the total number of sectoral policies/instruments supported by PAGE to 19).

These include:

- a National Construction Sector Policy and an Amendment to the Law on Public Procurement in **Mongolia**;
- a Roadmap on Circular Economy and elements of a National Green Jobs Plan in **Peru**;

- a National Industrial Strategy and Action Plan and an Action Plan for Sustainable Management and Export of Non-Timber Forest Products in **Burkina Faso**;
- a National Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development and a National Circular Economy Action Plan in **Uruguay**;
- an amendment to the Law on Public Procurement sent to Parliament for approval in the **Kyrgyz Republic**;
- a National Strategy towards a Sustainable Bioeconomy in process of adoption in **Uruguay**;
- a Strategic Plan for the Development of Renewable Energies being developed in **Mato Grosso**; and
- a Participatory Master Plan for Sustainable Development being developed in the Municipality 'Salto de Ceu' in **Mato Grosso**.

PAGE further supported the implementation of sectoral and thematic policies adopted in previous years in three countries, including

- the National Strategy for the Promotion of Green Jobs linked to the **National Employment Policy in Senegal**;
- the Marshall Plan against poverty in **Mauritius**; and
- the State Integrated System of Family Agriculture in **Mato Grosso**.

Sectoral and thematic policy reform processes were informed by targeted consultations with sectoral or thematic focus, and 11 sector assessments and policy diagnostics completed in 2019 in five countries including:

- a green building design and planning handbook and a technical study and policy brief on trade and green economy in **Mongolia**;
- two guidance documents related to green jobs (definition and measuring system and systematization of good practices) and a quantitative analysis of green policies in the manufacturing sector in **Peru**;
- a Green Industry Progress (GIP Index) in **Jiangsu Province, China**;
- an assessment on the technical and economic potential for generation and use of renewable energy, operational guidelines for monitoring family agriculture and a cultural heritage and urban analysis of the city of Cuiabá in **Mato Grosso, Brazil**; and
- two assessments (strategic environmental assessment and greenhouse gas scenarios) relating to the forest-wood-cellulose chain in **Uruguay**.

40 additional sectoral and thematic consultations and dialogues were held in 12 countries and two states/provinces in 2019 (Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Ghana, Mauritius, Burkina Faso, Jiangsu Province, China, South Africa, Mato Grosso State, Brazil, Kyrgyz Republic, Uruguay, Guyana, Argentina and Indonesia).

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 2019, additional partnerships were mobilised in 11 countries, with arrangements for co-financing or follow-up support reached in 19 cases. This includes mechanisms to ensure continuation of results as part of sustainability planning in graduating countries. A full summary of cooperation with other initiatives is provided in Section 7.

A breakdown of key statistics against PAGE Outcome 2 indicators is provided below:

## 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 2019:** 19 policies (in 2019: 3 policies are being implemented with PAGE support, 12 policies have been adopted, 4 policies are in process of adoption)

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 2019:** 71 reports (4 with earlier support by UNEP GEI initiative/ILO and 67 with PAGE support), out of which 11 additional in 2019

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 2019:** 131 consultations, out of which 40 are additional in 2019

**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 2019:** 43 partners, out of which 19 are additional in 2019

### 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 including those under Outcomes 1 and 2.

In 2019, PAGE further strengthened individual and institutional capacities for IGE action at national, regional and global level.

Across the PAGE countries, a total of 70 institutions, ministries and departments are reported as being able to deliver IGE analysis or trainings (19 additional in 2019). Over 200 institutions, ministries and departments are actively engaged in different areas of PAGE delivery at national level and with the opportunity to continuously strengthen their capacity (60 additional in 2019).

Increasingly important elements of institutional capacity building are strategic partnerships with institutions training current and future policymakers that were further consolidated 2019. A total of 14 recurrent training programmes are already established in seven countries (4 in Mongolia, 4 in South Africa, 2 in Peru and 1 each in Senegal, Ghana, Burkina Faso and Uruguay). Additional training and university courses are under development in Senegal, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Uruguay, Kyrgyz Republic and Mauritius.

In 2019, PAGE also continued targeted trainings at national level, and delivered tailor made training jointly with national partners in Peru, Senegal, Ghana, Mauritius, Burkina Faso, South Africa, Mato Grosso State, Kyrgyz Republic, Uruguay, Guyana and Indonesia. The trainings cover a range of green economy topics in support of PAGE outcomes 1 and 2, including green economy modelling, mainstreaming of SDGs and climate change indicators, sustainable agriculture, sustainable trade, green taxation, green bonds and green entrepreneurship. These trainings often featured a training-of-trainers methodology to ensure replication, for example, training for entrepreneurs on green enterprises as part of the SIYB programme in Senegal and training-of-trainers on IGE and sustainable agriculture in Burkina Faso.

By 2019, a total 3,954 people have been trained through national training workshops (1,704 female, 2,250 male), out of which 1,579 are additional in 2019.

Since its inception, PAGE has supported a total of 2,613 people to increase their knowledge and understanding of IGE topics at global level (1070 female and 1543 male), with 1,810 additional people 2019.

For 2019, this number includes the participants of the global Academy for Green Economy held in October 2019, an International Journalist Training held back to back with the Good Growth Conference in Peru, as well as trainees obtaining certificates from the newly offered self-paced e-learning courses on sustainable finance and inclusive green economy (the latter offered in both English and Spanish).

The number of IGE training programmes and specific training modules being offered to countries at global and national levels has increased from 13 to 15. New additions are i) an introductory and advanced training module on Indicators for an Inclusive Green Economy; and ii) the Spanish version of the Introduction to Green Economy e-learning course. A further four courses are under development, which will expand the portfolio of training topics offered by PAGE to green industrial policies, green economy and trade, green fiscal reform and green economy modelling.

A breakdown of key statistics against PAGE Outcome 3 indicators is provided below:

## Outcome 3 Indicators:

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

Indicator #3.1: Number of people using knowledge and skills acquired from the PAGE training and capacity development activities

**Status end of 2019:** 91% of participants surveyed reported using knowledge and skills acquired through PAGE global training and capacity development activities

Indicator #3.2: Number of national institutions which deliver IGE policy analysis, IGE training, develop IGE related policies and lead related policy processes and stakeholder consultations

**Status end of 2019:** 70 national institutions (19 additional in 2019)

### **Output 3.1: Capacity development support delivered to national institutions**

Indicator #3.1.1: Number of national institutions having strengthened their capacity to deliver IGE policy analysis or training or to lead policy and stakeholder consultation processes

**Status end of 2019:** 217 national institutions/ministries/departments, out of which 60 additional in 2019

Output 3.2: Nationally tailored training programmes developed and delivered

Indicator #3.2.1: Number of people trained through national level training programmes

**Status end of 2019:** 3,954 people, (1,704 female, 2,250 male), out of which 1,579 are additional in 2019

Indicator #3.2.2: Percentage of participants who report having increased their capacity in IGE related issues through national trainings

**Status end of 2019:** Average 90.3% of participants report having increased their capacity

**Output 3.3: Global and regional leadership and training programs and packages developed and delivered for individuals and institutions**

Indicator #3.3.1: Number of people that have been trained on IGE in globally or regionally offered online training programmes and on-campus training programmes

**Status end of 2019:** 2,613 people (1070 female and 1543 male), of which 1,810 were additional in 2019. 907 people were from PAGE countries.

Indicator #3.3.2: 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)

**Status end of 2019:** Average 81% of participants report having increased their capacity

Indicator #3.3.3: Number of IGE training programmes and specific training modules being offered to countries (at global and national level)

**Status end of 2019:** 15 training packages, of which 2 are additional in 2019

## 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 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.

To enhance visibility at the global level and drive the global discourse on IGE in the context of SDGs and Climate Action, PAGE successfully organized seven global events throughout 2019, including high-level conferences and side events at international meetings (increasing the total number of global events delivered under PAGE to 44). The year started with the Third PAGE Ministerial Conference held in January in Cape Town, South Africa followed by contributions to the Good Growth Conference in Peru in May and the Sixth Green Latin America Awards in Ecuador in August. PAGE further contributed to high-level side events at Third Forum of Ministers and Environmental Authorities in Singapore in January, the fourth United National Environment Assembly in Nairobi in March, the High-Level Political Forum in July, and UNFCCC COP 25 in Madrid in December.

In addition, 68 institutions and initiatives are collaborating under the wider PAGE network, of which 18 are additional in 2019.

Since 2013, PAGE has produced 17 IGE knowledge products, which are available to countries for use in national policy making processes, including three released in 2019. New developments include the launch of two GGKP platforms on Green Industry and Green Finance, a UNDP-led report on Latin America Green Finance State of the Market, and the translation of the guidance note for PAGE country implementation into Spanish.

By end of 2019, a total of 57 stakeholders in 13 PAGE countries can be identified that have used the knowledge products for the design and implementation of IGE related policies priorities at national and sectoral levels and related capacity building activities.

The monthly PAGE bulletin has been regularly disseminated to more than 1,800 subscribers to share PAGE highlights and other IGE initiatives around the world. The PAGE twitter account (@PAGEExchange) is also growing with more than 2,000 followers, while the PAGE website had about 40,000 visitors in 2019.

A breakdown of key statistics against PAGE Outcome 4 indicators is provided below:

## Outcome 4 indicators:

Outcome 4: Countries have improved their knowledge base for advancing IGE

Indicator #4: Number of PAGE stakeholders and countries report having made use of PAGE knowledge products for the implementation of IGE priorities at national level

**Status end of 2019:** 57 stakeholders in 12 countries are making use of PAGE knowledge products



Output 4.1: IGE knowledge products generated and shared through North-South-South collaboration

Indicator #4.1.1: Number of IGE knowledge products generated and made available on PAGE website for national level application

**Status end of 2019:** 17 knowledge products, of which 3 are additional in 2019

Indicator #4.1.2: Number of global and regional knowledge sharing events / dialogues held in cooperation with other partners

**Status end of 2019:** 44 knowledge sharing events, of which 7 are additional in 2019

Indicator #4.1.3: Number of institutions and initiatives collaborating under a wider PAGE network

**Status end of 2019:** 68 institutions and initiatives, of which 18 are additional in 2019

Output 4.2: Global IGE advocacy, outreach and communications strategy developed and put in practice

Indicator #4.2.1: Number of users visiting the global PAGE website per quarter

**Status end of 2019:** Total 39,212 (Q1: 8,119; Q2: 11,488; Q3: 10,102; Q4: 10,864)

Indicator #4.2.2: Number of monthly PAGE newsletter subscribers

**Status end of 2019:** 1,885 subscribers

Indicator #4.2.3: Number of UN PAGE Twitter followers (@PAGEExchange)

**Status end of 2019:** 2,179 followers

Indicator #4.2.4: Number of views on PAGE YouTube channel

**Status end of 2019:** 12,047 views

## 4. PROGRESS IN PAGE COUNTRIES

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**GRADUATING COUNTRIES:** 2019 marks the phase out of PAGE support from six countries – **Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Ghana, Mauritius and Burkina Faso**. Extensive work has been completed to support readiness, facilitate ownership and embed change. A country specific assessment is provided in the individual sustainability plans. This section explores recent progress in the six graduating countries with additional access to a comprehensive summary of with accumulated results under the three outcome areas.

## 4.1 MONGOLIA

### Country context and PAGE portfolio

*Over the past 25 years, Mongolia has transformed into a vibrant democracy, with triple the level of GDP per capita, increasing school enrolments, and dramatic declines in maternal and child mortality. With vast agricultural and mineral resources, and an increasingly educated population, Mongolia is quickly moving towards its long-term development goals. At the same time, it continues to face significant environmental challenges, including land degradation, air and water pollution and increasing carbon dioxide emissions. Confronted with these challenges, the country has shown firm commitment to alternative growth based on environmental sustainability and social inclusiveness.*

PAGE's work in Mongolia commenced in 2013, with its first action to support conception of the National Green Development Policy (NGDP). This set the tone for strong evidence-based policy analysis, resulting in reforms across a range of sectoral and thematic areas, including sustainable public procurement, finance and trade, green economy learning, green jobs, green buildings, and industry and waste management.

Mongolia was the first country where PAGE started to phase out its support since 2018 accompanied by the development of a comprehensive sustainability plan. PAGE's support has culminated in several achievements including: integration of IGE goals and targets into national economic and development planning; sectoral and thematic reforms in green buildings and construction, green finance, waste management and sustainable procurement; and strengthened institutional capacity of government institutions, the media, universities, research institutes and businesses. **In turn this work has contributed to SDG 4 (Quality Education), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 13 (Climate Action), and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).**

Following graduation, Mongolia stays in the partnership as an alumni country, sharing knowledge to help replicate its achievements on a global scale.

### Progress in 2019

In 2019, PAGE work in Mongolia has continued across a range of thematic and sectoral areas, with an emphasis on consolidating results, further capacity development and establishing links to complementary initiatives.

## **Dissemination of cross-sectoral assessment and policy results (Outcome 1)**

In 2019, PAGE further disseminated the findings of the Green Economy Assessment Report that was finalised in 2018 utilising T21 modelling tools. A key milestone was a stakeholder workshop organised jointly with the Ministry for Environment and Tourism (MET) on 4 December 2019 in Ulaanbaatar, which brought together representatives of nine governmental agencies and three national institutions. The workshop highlighted the policy scenarios and investment opportunities analysed in the assessment covering four sectors of the Mongolian economy: construction, water, energy and waste management, and provided insights into the green economy modelling methodology used and its benefits for future policy making processes. The workshop also provided the starting point for a Green Economy Policy Review focused on Mongolia's National Green Development Policy, currently being conducted by the Economic Policy and Competitiveness Research Center (EPCRC).

## **Sectoral and thematic policy reforms (Outcome 2)**

**Construction and green buildings:** Supported by PAGE and other partners, the Mongolian Cabinet approved their new State Policy on Construction in February 2019, followed by a supporting Action Plan. The policy has eight objectives, 23 strategies and 108 activities to be implemented in three phases from 2019-2029. It represents another step towards sustainability in Mongolia, where appropriate energy efficiency standards and a rating system for green buildings are among the priority areas of the NGDP.

Related to this Construction Policy, additional work has been completed on green buildings. PAGE supported the formulation of a 'business case' for green buildings and is providing capacity development for stakeholders in the construction sector to further foster up-take of green design elements for public and private buildings. PAGE has also contributed to the establishment of a multi-stakeholder Green Buildings Advisory Council. Finally, the green building design and planning handbook was published in Mongolian in March 2019. The purpose of this handbook is to showcase the efficiency standards proposed in the NGDP can be achieved in order to reduce heat loss through buildings by 20 per cent by 2020 and 40 per cent by 2030.

**Sustainable public procurement:** An amendment to the Law on Procurement of Goods, Works and Services with State and Local Funds was adopted by the Parliament in March 2019 and entered into force in June 2019. PAGE, together with other partners, has supported Mongolia over the past years to design this policy reform and develop a related Action Plan. The Law introduces sustainable procurement of goods, works and services to ensure that energy use is efficient, emissions are reduced, and that procurement processes are harmless for the environment and human health. As a next step, PAGE in collaboration with the EU funded SWITCH-Asia Programme is planning a study tour for Mongolian officials to Europe (Denmark, Sweden or Germany) in 2020 to provide further guidance on implementation of the law. Building on this work, the EU SWITCH-Asia programme, under its SCP Facility, will further review the Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) Action Plan, support

organisational development and capacity building, and prepare a first set of SPP criteria for three selected product groups.

**Green Economy in sub-national plans:** At sub-national level, the Orkhon Sustainable and Green Development Policy document was finalised with UNDP support and approved by the Orkhon Aimag Citizen’s Representatives Presidium in early 2019. As part of the implementation of this Policy, the aimag authorities have allocated funds for prevention of soil pollution in urban settlement areas for 2019 and 2020.

**Fostering green entrepreneurship:** PAGE further facilitated the action on green entrepreneurship with a focus on youth. In partnership with the Decent Work for Youth Network two workshops were held in 2019 aimed at the development of green entrepreneurship and project action plans for nine aimags in the Western region of Mongolia. The first workshop, held on 26-28 June, identified priorities and entrepreneurship opportunities for young people in these regional areas. The second workshop focused on youth green entrepreneurship and the circular economy, aiming to mainstream circular economy concepts into the aimag logical frameworks developed in June. Some of the project proposals developed across the two workshops have since received funding (for example in the region of Gobi-Altai a project on waste management received funds from “EcoAltaqi”).

### **Integrating green economy into national training programmes (Outcome 3)**

PAGE has been working with Mongolian universities to integrate green economy concepts and approaches into tertiary programmes and curricula. A course of sustainable finance was tested in April 2019, with results used to finalise learning materials. The textbook was distributed to higher education institutions in Mongolia, with components of the course already integrated into six existing courses.

A new introductory e-course on green economy has been developed in partnership with MET as well as the Mongolian University of Life Sciences (MULS), Otgontenger University, National University of Commerce and Business, Mongolian University of Science and Technology, and the National Academy of Governance. The Mongolian version features relevant case studies from the national context and is expected to be launched in March 2020.

### **Measures to support sustainability of results**

Further to the follow-up provided by SCP Facility of the EC Switch Asia Programme, mentioned above, synergies with complementary initiatives have been built as part of Mongolia’s ongoing efforts to sustain PAGE’s work.

**Environmental budgeting:** With initial funding from PAGE, UNDP is supporting a pilot on SDG-based environmental budgeting. UNDP Mongolia worked with the MOF to introduce a gradual integration of SDGs into the budget cycle both horizontally (coverage of sectors) and vertically (processes to ensure state and local budget decision-making using SDGs). In 2019, an initial expenditure trend analysis was conducted and the exercise to align budgeting with Sustainable Development Vision

(SDV) and SDG priorities and indicators was launched covering three areas: special protected areas; desertification and land degradation; and water resource management. This work will continue in 2020.

**Sustainable finance:** With link to PAGE's work on sustainable finance, the ILO continues to increase the knowledge of commercial banks and the Mongolian Sustainable Finance Association (MSFA) in Just Transitions and the financial and employment implications of changing production and consumption systems (e.g. in a circular economy). A capacity building workshop on 12 November, attended by 20 bank staff, highlighted Just Transition planning in sustainable investments of commercial banks and the links between green jobs and industry lending products. The workshop led to the creation of a working group across commercial banks to develop Guidelines for Environmental and Social Outcomes, including decent work, which are to be integrated into the lending assessment processes.

**Designing a private equity fund:** UNDP is supporting the design of a private equity fund to incentivise green commodity value chains including cashmere. UNDP is looking to identify one or more potential Fund Managers for a potential two-country fund between Mongolia and China. It will support companies that advance climate-resilient livestock management and help reverse pasture degradation, complementing efforts funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Global Environment Facility (GEF). This work builds on the Mongolia's sustainability strategy and aligns with the National Green Development Policy and Sustainable Development Vision 2040.

**Waste management:** Following a study on industrial waste management and the recycling industry, PAGE carried out a baseline study on waste from end of life vehicles to determine the feasibility for local SMEs to process and recycle waste together with financing solutions. Following a renewed Law of Mongolia on Waste Management in May 2017 the government approved two allocations to be used for appropriate handling of end-of-life vehicles and the processing of used tires. UNIDO also received approval by the GEF for a USD 4.5 million project to support implementation of policy recommendations resulting from this work.

**Green trade policy brief:** PAGE, together with the UN Environment Trade Hub, completed a study on trade and green economy. The report takes stock of trade-related green economy policies, analyses opportunities and barriers and provides specific insights into the meat and cashmere sectors. From the study, a policy brief was constructed in 2019 to inform the development of a green trade policy. To further translate the findings into policy change, UNEP had a bilateral discussion with Mongolian Ambassador to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in June 2019 and joined the consultation organised in August 2019, which convened UNCTAD, WTO, UNECE, FAO, ITC and UNEP to discuss how to unlock Mongolia's trade in meat and agricultural products.

**NDC Action:** A project on NDC Action led by UNEP aims to translate the NDCs into sectoral strategies and actions. The NDC Action Project will work closely with PAGE's former counterpart, the MET. An NDC Action Project team will coordinate with ministries and agencies responsible for specific sectors,

finance and planning. Following a scoping mission to Ulaanbaatar from 9-13 September 2019 to discuss with ministries and NDC stakeholders, a baseline study will be initiated to identify sector specific needs and institutional challenges for NDC implementation.

**Green economy policy reviews:** As mentioned above, Mongolia was selected as a pilot country to apply the Green Economy Policy Review methodology, developed by UNEP in the framework of the EU funded project “Inclusive Green Economy Policy Making for SDGs”. The findings of the policy review will be provided by EPCRC to the MET in early 2020 to support the Ministry in conducting a mid-term review of the NGDP.

**More information:**

Summary of achievements across outcomes, links to SDGs and key milestones of PAGE support ([https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/19BKvc3ZMWfANI9uEL9yihS3u6FV\\_g1Xb](https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/19BKvc3ZMWfANI9uEL9yihS3u6FV_g1Xb))

Mongolia in 2019 On-line Annual Report: <https://2019.page-annual-report.org/mongolia/>

## 4.2 PERU

### Country context and PAGE portfolio

*Located on the west coast of South America with more than 50 per cent of its territory covered by forest, Peru has an abundance of natural resources that serve as the backbone of its economy. Decades of resource-driven growth have degraded the environment, resulting in water and air pollution, soil erosion and deforestation, affecting all segments of society, particularly the most vulnerable. In recent years, Peru has made significant efforts to not only offset the balance between economic growth and environmental preservation, but to turn its sustainability concerns into drivers of government policy and long-term prosperity. This is no more prevalent than in its Bicentennial Development Plan of 2011.*

Against this backdrop, PAGE commenced work in Peru in 2014, with the aim of promoting efficient use of resources, environmental quality, and green jobs creation. PAGE has since supported the integration of green growth into national planning, assisted the implementation of green sectoral and thematic policies and built both, individual and institutional capacity to support long-term change. As an important milestone, Peru approved a National Competitiveness and Productivity Policy, including a chapter on sustainability in 2018. Other key achievements include sectoral and thematic reforms in green jobs, green industry, teleworking and urban transport; introduction of IGE courses into national curricula and strengthened capacity on forward looking policy analysis. **This is turn has supported achievement of the OECD Declaration on Green Growth and several SDGs, including SDGs 4 (Quality Education), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 10**

**(Reduced Inequalities), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 13 (Climate Action) and 17 (Partnership for the Goals).**

In 2019, PAGE has started a gradual phase of its support from Peru, accompanied by the development of a sustainability plan. Over the next two years, work will continue through the GIZ led initiative “Transformation Towards a Green Economy in Cooperation with PAGE” to enhance national capacity and ownership and generate lasting results.

## Progress in 2019

### **Supporting further integration of sustainability into policy actions (Outcome 1)**

Peru’s National Competitiveness and Productivity Policy was further specified through the development of a National Competitiveness and Productivity Plan completed in July 2019. Among the nine priorities identified, the policy calls for environmental sustainability and aims to create green jobs and growth through: clean technologies and green industries; circular economy and sound waste management; and bio-trade. This conceptual framework was taken forward with the Plan, which defines concrete actions and implementation measures around sustainability, as well as a monitoring framework and indicators to move from policy to action. PAGE was instrumental in installing the committee tasked with drafting the environmental sustainability chapter of this plan, with five working groups formulating green growth measures on different thematic areas including circular economy, green growth, natural infrastructure, access to markets, and green financing.

To further operationalise the plan, PAGE also expanded its support using the Integrated Green Economy Measurement (IGEM) framework for policy analysis in the manufacturing sector. A report on “Quantitative analysis of green policies in the manufacturing sector” was completed by the University of the Pacific in May 2019. A workshop on 21 November 2019 brought together key players from PRODUCE (Ministry of Production), CEPAL (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean) and the University to strengthen their capacity on modelling tools for the formulation of sector strategies, with a focus on using the IGEM tool for analysis of energy efficiency in the manufacturing sector.

### **Shaping sectoral and thematic policy reforms (Outcome 2)**

In 2019 PAGE supported the implementation of IGE policies across a range of thematic areas and sectors, including green jobs and urban transportation.

**Green jobs:** PAGE continued to support the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion (MTPE) in taking forward two key products related to the National Green Employment Plan, which was drafted in 2018. The first was a definition and measuring system for green jobs developed in collaboration with different ministries, as well as workers and private trade unions. This was finalised in June 2019

and shared with the MTPE with the view to use the proposed methodology for analysis and calculation of green jobs, collect baseline information and identify sector targets for Peru. The second was the systematization of good practices relating to green jobs, completed in September 2019, accompanied by the development of communication materials, including a photo bank and videos.

**Urban transport:** PAGE supported a study on green business models for urban transport, which was discussed between representatives from the public and private sectors, civil society and trade unions on 14 June 2019. Once finalised, this study is expected to contribute to the National Mitigation Action on sustainable urban transport, including six priority areas focused on reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, supporting local governments to implement sustainable transport system and inspiring green businesses.

**Circular economy and green industry:** PAGE contributed to the development of the National Green Industrial Policy, incorporating circular economy principles, as well as a Circular Economy Roadmap for Industry in 2019 giving priority to sustainable industrial production, sustainable consumption, waste management, a secondary raw materials market, sectorial measures, as well as innovation and financing. In support of this Roadmap, PAGE jointly with the Ministries of Production and Environment, carried out four validation and consultation workshops in 2019: on 2 October in Lima, 7 October in Trujillo, 9 October in Arequipa and 11 October in Tarapoto. The aim of these workshops was to endorse and review the Roadmap with key stakeholders. The participants discussed the priority areas and produced a report including general recommendations to support the measures foreseen within the National Plan of Competitiveness and Productivity under Chapter 9 on Sustainability (Policy Measure 9.3, Priority Objective 9).

### **Integrating IGE elements into national training programmes (Outcome 3)**

PAGE, in collaboration with the University of the Pacific, has designed two courses relating to IGE to boost national capacity. The first is a general course on green economy offered as an elective by the Public Management School of the University from September 2019 targeting current and future public servants. The second relates to economy modelling and aims to institutionalise knowledge of the IGEM framework and the construction of green economy policy scenarios. This will be offered as an elective from September 2020. These courses provide a sustainable and independent mechanisms to carry this capacity building on green economy policy analysis and tools forward in the future.

### **Measures to support sustainability of results**

In 2019, UNEP and GIZ launched the joint project “Transformation Towards a Green Economy in Cooperation with PAGE”. Funded by the German Ministry of Environment (BMUB) through the International Climate Initiative (IKI), this two-year project implemented by GIZ-Peru will utilise PAGE’s national sustainability plan to further embed and institutionalise PAGE results. A workplan to support implementation of the sustainability plan has been developed.



Results have been further supported by building synergies and leveraging complementary funding and financing opportunities. This includes collaboration with the EU bilateral cooperation mechanism Socieux+, linking up with a UNIDO-ILO Waste Management project and the development of a toolbox on green economy financing under UNDP-lead.

**More information:**

Summary of achievements across outcomes, links to SDGs, and key milestones of PAGE support ([https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/19BKvc3ZMWfANI9uEL9yihS3u6FV\\_g1Xb](https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/19BKvc3ZMWfANI9uEL9yihS3u6FV_g1Xb))

Peru in 2019 On-line Annual Report: <https://2019.page-annual-report.org/peru/>

## 4.3 SENEGAL

### Country context and PAGE portfolio

*In recent years, Senegal has established itself as one of West Africa's economic hubs and in the process, made significant strides towards improving the well-being of its population. Nevertheless, with approximately 50 per cent of its territory classified as semi-arid, the country is especially vulnerable to climate change, which is expected to intensify environmental threats such as desertification and water scarcity. As a large share of the population relies heavily on natural capital for their livelihood, committing to a green and inclusive economy is key to developmental success.*

Recognising the importance of sustainability, Senegal adopted the “Plan Senegal Emergent” (PSE) in 2014, outlining a new development model designed to accelerate its progress towards emerging market status and facilitate its transition to a green economy in the mid to long-term. This was bolstered by the adoption of a National Strategy for Sustainable Development in 2015.

In this context, the Senegalese Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) requested PAGE support in early 2014. The PAGE intervention has focused on the operationalisation of the PSE and its five-year Priority Action Plan (PAP 2014-2018), and specifically two pillars integral to green economy transition: “Structural Transformation of the Economy and Growth” and “Human Capital, Social Protection and Sustainable Development”. Since 2018, reinforcing IGE objectives in the elaboration of the PSE II and the second PAP to span 2019-2023 has become the main area of attention for PAGE support.

In 2019, PAGE has started a gradual phase of its support from Senegal, with a sustainability plan in development to further embed PAGE results and take the green economy agenda forward. To date, PAGE work in Senegal has already culminated in several achievements, including: the integration of Inclusive Green Economy (IGE) into national policies; sectoral and thematic reforms across green jobs,

sustainable construction, waste management, green industry and sustainable use of revenues from oil and gas; establishment of a national multi-stakeholder platform, and enhanced green entrepreneurship. **As such, PAGE work has contributed to the achievement of several SDGs, including SDGs 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and 17 (Partnership for the Goals).**

## Progress in 2019

### Supporting further integration of IGE into policy and priority actions (Outcome 1)

With PAGE's support, the MEDD, with technical input from the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation led a modelling exercise in 2019 to update the national green economy model and related green economy assessment report. The updated assessment was directly linked to the PSE II and second PAP (2019-2023) that is being implemented since the beginning of 2019. The model provided investment scenarios for six crucial sectors in Senegal's transition to a green economy (agriculture, fisheries, forestry, energy, water resource management and waste management) providing important insights into the benefits and challenges of related policy reforms.

The updated green economy assessment report was validated with stakeholder at a workshop on 1 August 2019, with participation from the GGGI. The technical support PAGE provided during this process was integral to ensuring that policy actions are supported by clear quantitative analysis, leading to effective and long-lasting change.

### Shaping sectoral and thematic policy reforms (Outcome 2)

In 2019, PAGE has continued to inform sectoral and thematic policy developments through knowledge and capacity building in the areas of oil and gas, green jobs and waste management.

**Oil and gas:** PAGE provided an analytical contribution to the policy debate and process of Senegal's legislation on the management of expected revenues from recently identified oil and gas reserves through its report entitled "*Funds and Mechanisms for the Management of Oil and Gas Revenues to Support Sustainable Development*". On 30 July 2019, the report was presented to the High Council on Social Dialogue, bringing together senior-level representatives from all professional sectors and mandated by the President of Senegal to play a central role in the national dialogue around oil and gas. A full session from 30 July to 1 August was dedicated to discussing the conclusions of the report as an input for deliberations at the council's 15<sup>th</sup> plenary session.

**Green jobs:** The National Strategy for the Promotion of Green Jobs (2015-2020) was recognised by the World Future Council as one of the most inspiring and impactful policies aimed at empowering young people to build a fair and sustainable future. It was selected from 67 nominated policies from 36

countries as one of the winners of the Future Policy Vision Award. PAGE supported the Senegalese government in developing and implementing the strategy, which has stimulated the creation of up to 2000 jobs. The Senegalese Government received the Future Policy Vision Award on 16 October 2019, during the 141<sup>st</sup> Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held in Belgrade, Serbia.

**Waste management:** PAGE supported the Government's social vision set out in the PSE that amongst other objectives aims to accelerate economic growth while also satisfying social demands and improving people's living conditions. To support the PSE (Pillar 2), the Senegalese Government has created a ministerial department dedicated to the promotion of the social and solidarity economy that calls for stronger advocacy and ways to promote equity and social inclusion for the most vulnerable populations. In line with this objective, PAGE – through ILO – in partnership with the charitable foundation WIEGO have started to explore options with the waste collectors' association in Mbeubeuss (the largest open-air landfill in West Africa spreading over 175 ha) to improve their working conditions and engage them in decision making processes related to a planned modernisation of the site involving the World Bank. On 21-22 August 2019, ILO and WEIGO co-organised a workshop bringing together national institutions involved in waste management, including the MEDD, the National Programme on Waste Management, and the association of informal waste collectors in Senegal. A total of 24 men and 29 women participated in the two-day workshop that drew on the findings of a scoping study on the waste site and presented the option of creating a cooperative to strengthen the representation and bargaining power of informal waste collectors. The workshop stimulated national media attention and paved the way for the integration of this group of workers into the national discussion on waste management.

### **Integrating green economy into national training programmes (Outcome 3)**

In May 2019, the Senegalese National School of Administration (ENA) and UNITAR established a partnership to develop a package of learning modules on green economy to be used in ENA's programme for initial and continuing education of public administration managers. As part of this, a workshop was held to discuss the introduction of the course on IGE into the school curricula. Seven modules providing a general introduction to green economy and related policies considering specific challenges and opportunities in Senegal were developed and started to be used in ENA's continuing education programme. As a next step, a shorter version will be developed for integration into the next cycle of the initial formation of future officials.

### **Measures to support sustainability of results**

To plan for sustainability of green economy action in the country, PAGE Senegal started to develop a sustainability plan involving some of the key actors and started preparation for a milestone event in early 2020 with the third edition of the Green Economy Days. Two important elements of progress in 2019 include the further institutionalization of the multi-stakeholder platform on green economy and capacity development on green bonds

**National Multi-stakeholder Platform on the Green Economy:** The platform initiated at the second Green Economy Days in 2018 is a central mechanism in Senegal’s sustainability plan. PAGE supported the establishment of this platform, holding consultations to develop a charter on green economy and to create a clear mission and objectives. 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, Planning and Cooperation and ENDA Energy. It is 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.

**Supporting capacity development on green bonds:** An important aspect of sustainability of green economy action is identifying innovative financing mechanisms, such as green bonds, to support work across the environmental sector. Senegal has been reflecting on the possibility of issuing green bonds in certain priority sectors. PAGE, led by UNDP in collaboration with other technical partners (CALIA Conseil and DS Avocats), has supported this initiative by organising a training workshop on 19-20 November 2019 on how to mobilise financial resources for the green economy by using green bonds.

**More information:**

Summary of achievements across outcomes, links to SDGs and key milestones of PAGE support ([https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/19BKvc3ZMWfANI9uEL9yihS3u6FV\\_g1Xb](https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/19BKvc3ZMWfANI9uEL9yihS3u6FV_g1Xb))

Senegal in 2019 On-line Annual Report: <https://2019.page-annual-report.org/senegal/>

## 4.4 GHANA

### Country context and PAGE portfolio

*Ghana has achieved strong economic growth over the past two decades, reducing poverty and improving social indicators. The 2006-2009 food, fuel and financial crisis prompted the government to transition to more sustainable growth. This was recognised in the 2010 publication “Ghana Goes for Green Growth”, together with the National Energy Policy that included a strategy for renewable energies.*

These ideas were taken forward in the 2013 National Climate Change Policy that envisaged a climate-compatible economy that achieves sustainable development through equitable low-carbon growth. The subsequent Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (2014-2017) and National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021) further refined out Ghana’s vision by providing an overarching policy framework for transformative change. Further, the UN Secretary General’s appointment of Ghana’s President as co-chair of the Group of 16 Eminent Advocates for the

SDGs in 2016, demonstrated the country's strong political will to achieve sustainable development and green growth.

This policy framework provided the entry point for PAGE engagement since 2014. In line with the existing policies and Ghana's decentralized planning approach, PAGE focused on planning and monitoring processes of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies. PAGE has supported the further integration of IGE into sub-national planning processes, select sectoral and thematic policy reform processes and related capacity development across institutions and levels of government.

In 2019, PAGE has started a gradual phase out of its support from Ghana and completed the development of sustainability plan to further embed PAGE results and take the green economy agenda forward. So far PAGE work as contributed to the following achievements: the mainstreaming of IGE into sub-national planning and reporting; inclusion of climate change education in basic schools across the country; initiation of thematic policy reforms across sustainable finance, green jobs and resource efficiency; as well as individual and institutional capacity building. **This in turn contributed to the achievement of SDGs 4 (Quality Education), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 13 (Climate Action) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).**

## Progress in 2019

### **Mainstreaming NDC and SDG implementation into local planning (Outcome 1)**

PAGE supported the completion of Ghana's metadata report providing information on climate change and green economy related indicators. It was prepared to support Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in developing robust indicators in line with the medium-term development plans in view to measure progress and improve reporting in the future. The Government has indicated its willingness to use the metadata report as a foundation for developing a comprehensive compendium of metadata for the SDGs and its medium-term development policy framework, which will improve the country's data capturing, analysis and reporting related to the country's green economy transition. The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) has set up a specialist committee to take this work forward. Through this work, PAGE helped to ensure that robust indicators are in place to monitor achievement towards a green economy on both a local and national level.

In this context, further training has also been conducted in 2019 to support the use of metadata. By 30 April 2019, PAGE has supported the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) and the GSS to provide training to approximately 162 statisticians (131 males and 31 females) covering all MMDAs. This training supports long-term mainstreaming of green economy goals and targets into local development plans.

## **Shaping sectoral and thematic policy reforms (Outcome 2)**

During 2019, work has continued across a variety of sectors and thematic areas, including resource efficiency, green finance and green jobs.

**Resource efficiency:** On 4 April 2019, a workshop was organised and attended by various Ministries, the National Cleaner Production Centre, the Association of Ghana Industries and representatives from the steel and palm oil sectors. Recommendations from a PAGE-supported resource efficiency demonstration in the steel industry were presented. Opportunities for additional finance to expand work on resource efficiencies were also discussed, including a joint proposal to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) under its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme. Another resource efficiency demonstration for the palm oil industry is due to be completed in the first quarter of 2020. Building on the lessons learned from these two sectors, PAGE is exploring opportunities to support the Government in its ambition to develop a national industrial efficiency policy and programme. The aim is to show that significant resource savings, including energy, water and materials, can result from such a policy.

**Green finance:** PAGE, in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, Bank of Ghana and the Banker's Association, has finalised a scoping study on green finance to identify green finance interventions, investment opportunities and barriers and support domestic resource mobilisation and development of targeted trainings to players in the finance sector. Recommendations from the study were discussed by the PAGE Steering Committee, with a range of activities identified for support in 2020, including advancing work on Green and SDG Bonds.

**Green jobs:** PAGE has been working with the Ministry of Employment on a strategy for green jobs to be developed in line with Ghana's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). In 2019, a national study on skills for green jobs was developed aimed at identifying needs, gaps and recommendations to meet the human capacity demands of a green economy in Ghana. The study is an input to the development a National Strategy on Green Jobs that is also supported by PAGE, which is expected to provide a framework to operationalise Ghana's National Employment Policy. This National Strategy is being drafted following a stakeholder consultation in August 2019 and is due to be completed in the first quarter of 2020.

## **Integrating IGE into training delivered by national institutions (Outcome 3)**

Considerable efforts were made in 2019 to embed IGE training programmes into national curricula and learning institutions as set out below:

**School curriculum:** Guided by Ghana's National Climate Change and Green Economy Learning Strategy from 2016, PAGE and UN CC: Learn have supported the Ghana Education Service (GES), together with the Ghana Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) to integrated climate change into all subjects of the new primary

school curricula. In 2019, the work advanced with the preparation of teaching and learning materials tailored to the new primary curricula; and the training of over 600 primary school teachers in 12 out of 16 regions of the country. Teaching and learning started in September 2019. The successful implementation of this project has laid the groundwork for a possible extension beyond primary schools. EPA and GES are currently looking for partners to bring climate change and green economy literacy to secondary education, and work with teachers training institutes to strengthen climate change and green economy issues in the standard training programme for teachers.

**Tailored training programme on green finance:** PAGE, in a collaboration with the University of Ghana Business School (UGBS), has started in 2019 to develop a nationally tailored course on green finance targeting public officials and other stakeholders involved in financial, economic and specific policy design and implementation. A competency framework has been developed, which will be further discussed with national stakeholders and then provide the basis for the development of the course in first quarter of 2020.

#### **Measures to support sustainability of results**

The sustainability plan for Ghana was drafted and reviewed by the PAGE Steering Committee on 11-12 July 2019 and by UN Inter-Agency partners on 16 August 2019. This document sets out PAGE's achievements as well as lessons learned to be taken forward.

#### **More information:**

Summary of achievements across outcomes, links to SDGs and key milestones of PAGE support ([https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/19BKvc3ZMWfANI9uEL9yihS3u6FV\\_g1Xb](https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/19BKvc3ZMWfANI9uEL9yihS3u6FV_g1Xb))

Ghana in 2019 On-line Annual Report: <https://2019.page-annual-report.org/ghana/>

## 4.5 MAURITIUS

### **Country context and PAGE portfolio**

*Mauritius has come a long way since its independence in 1968, transforming into a diversified upper middle-income economy, benefitting from dynamic industrial, financial and tourism sectors and high levels of human development. However, increased economic activity has adversely affected the environment. Marine and air pollution coupled with the island's vulnerability to climate change have made it essential for Mauritius to build a resource-efficient and resilient economy capable of not only withstanding but diminishing these shocks.*

The overarching Mauritius National Vision (previously named Vision 2030) sets a clear path towards tackling environmental and social challenges, as well as achieving the country's ambition of becoming a high-income, sustainable and inclusive economy. A Three-Year Strategic Plan 2017-2020, entitled "Rising to the Challenge of our Ambitions" was also launched in June 2017, aiming to address pressing challenges through targeted actions in key growth sectors. Within this plan, green economy was highlighted as an approach to implementing low-carbon growth and renewable energy strategies in agriculture, manufacturing, waste management and tourism.

Since 2014, PAGE has worked closely with the Mauritian government to achieve its vision, linked to the delivery of the Three-Year Strategic Plan. Key achievements include capacity development for the issuance of green bonds, guidance on social policies and the tracking public environment expenditures, assessment of industrial waste and related industrial strategies and advanced green economy learning.

A significant contribution was towards the Marshall Plan Against Poverty, including the Marshall Plan Social Contract, which aids households at risk of extreme poverty. In 2019, PAGE has started a gradual phase of its support from Mauritius with a sustainability plan in development to further embed PAGE results and take the green agenda forward.

**More broadly, PAGE has supported achievement of the country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and several SDGs, including SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 4 (Quality Education), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 13 (Climate Action) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).**

Mauritius also directly recognised PAGE as contributing to their achievements in the Voluntary National Review (VNR) of its SDGs presented at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July 2019.

## Progress in 2019

### Strategic support for policymaking (Outcome 1)

Several activities have taken place in 2019 to support policymaking at national and local levels to advance the objective of an IGE and achievement of SDGs.

- **Voluntary National Reviews:** PAGE indirectly supported the country's VNR to the HLPF in July 2019. PAGE activities featured amongst the VNR of individual SDGs (1,12, 13 and 17). The PAGE supported study '*Tracking of Public Sector Environmental Expenditures (TPSEE)*' was used to develop the report's chapter on SDG 13;
- The **Strategic Partnership Framework (SPF) Agreement** for 2019-2023 was signed on 20 August 2019 between the Government of Mauritius and the UN, to support collaboration for the next four years. The Framework is based on six priority areas including: transformed businesses; ageing



society, health and labour market reforms; ocean economy and tourism; inclusive, quality education and skilling; social protection and gender equality; and resilience to climate change. PAGE and SWITCH Africa Green played an important role in mainstreaming IGE principles into this Framework.

### **Supporting implementation of sectoral and thematic policies (Outcome 2)**

**Green jobs:** ILO has been working with a national modeler (at the University of Mauritius) on the current green jobs modelling workstream. The ILO's approach of working closely with a national technical expert will enhance capacity building for modelling going forward.

**Green finance and SMEs:** In July 2019, face-to-face consultations commenced with the Ministry of Business, Enterprise and Cooperatives (MoBEC) to support a study to facilitate SME access to green finance. This will help to strengthen implementation of the SME 10-Year Master Plan that was launched in 2017. A working group consisting of public and private sector stakeholders was set-up to oversee implementation.

**Waste management:** Work also continued in the waste management and sustainable tourism sectors, focusing on low-carbon development, in line with recommendations from PAGE's earlier analytical work in these two areas. Building on the results of the PAGE supported Industrial Waste Assessment (IWA), PAGE will develop a survey on the nature, structure, and share of industrial waste management costs in total production costs for enterprises ranging in size, from micro to large. The survey will target the following sectors: textile and wearing apparel; chemicals and chemical products; printing and reproduction of recorded media; and food products. PAGE's follow-up work on the IWA will also include the provision of concrete policy advice on the introduction and implementation of the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) principle in order to promote waste reduction, re-use and recycling, as well as examine the implementation of the EPR mechanism, initially, for the plastic industry. Previously, the IWA had already provided guidance to national policymakers to quantify the amount and main categories of industrial waste being generated in select industries.

### **Integrating IGE elements into national training programmes (Outcome 3)**

**Green economy in national curricula:** PAGE and Civil Service College Mauritius (CSCM) signed an agreement to integrate green economy considerations into learning action and programmes available to civil servants and the broader population. The agreement builds a Green Economy Learning Needs Assessment developed by the Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reform (MCSAR) and CSCM with PAGE support that covered capacity gaps for both policymakers and the business community.

The agreement outlines the following areas of action by CSCM that PAGE will support: i) mainstream IGE and SDG aspects into existing courses, such as strategic planning and project management training; ii) broaden the offer of Green Economy e-learning products delivered by CSCM, by integrating PAGE global training products into the existing e-learning platform; and iii) enhance knowledge and

capacity of high school teachers on how to integrate Green Economy learning in the classroom. In parallel, CSCM will organize a series of consultations with education regulators with the goal of formally obtaining an approval for integrating green economy and climate change subjects into the school curriculum.

**Green entrepreneurship training:** From 11-29 November 2019, PAGE supported a Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprise (SCORE) pilot training aimed at optimising the efficiency, productivity, cleaner production and competitiveness of SMEs through improved workplace cooperation. National partners included the National Productivity and Competitiveness Council (NPCC) and SME Mauritius. The event introduced SCORE to local SMEs to assess their need to build capacities and capabilities that will improve overall competitiveness and productivity at national and international levels. To ensure long-term sustainability, SCORE trained local trainers will instil SCORE's methods into NPCC-supported training on a recurrent basis.

### **Measures to support sustainability of results**

**Follow-up work on sustainable tourism:** The Green Economy Assessment completed in 2015 and the IWA included recommendation that highlighted sustainability avenues for the tourism sector. In line with these recommendations, UNEP's Responsible Industry Group (outside of PAGE) is supporting Mauritius' tourism sector in becoming more resource efficient and providing technical assistance to develop sustainable value chains. A training is planned at the end February 2020 for private sector and government officials on focused on sustainable procurement in the tourism sector.

**Stakeholder engagement, partnerships and outreach:** PAGE has been working with national counterparts to finalise a national sustainability plan that identifies programme results and recommends measures to sustain the benefits of work beyond the partnership. This includes a communications video to promote IGE and PAGE's results in Mauritius. The development of this video has benefitted from a stakeholder engagement workshop and bilateral meetings with the EC Delegation and UN Resident Coordinator.

As part of these discussions, it was recommended that PAGE provides support to the country's SDG Steering Committee to strengthen its operation. Furthermore, a request was made for PAGE's assistance in mapping i) institutions that are providing IGE related capacity building services; and ii) national experts that have contributed to the creation of PAGE analytical work.

A transition ceremony is being organised for 2020 in collaboration with complementary initiatives, such as Switch Africa Green, the One Planet Network, the Lifecycle Initiative, and the Green Climate Fund that will continue to support the country in reaching its sustainable development objectives.

#### More information:

Summary of achievements across outcomes, links to SDGs and key milestones of PAGE support ([https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/19BKvc3ZMWfANI9uEL9yihS3u6FV\\_g1Xb](https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/19BKvc3ZMWfANI9uEL9yihS3u6FV_g1Xb))

Mauritius in 2019 On-line Annual Report: <https://2019.page-annual-report.org/mauritius/>

## 4.6 BURKINA FASO

### Country context and PAGE portfolio

*Burkina Faso has one of the lowest carbon emissions and ecological footprints in Sub-Saharan Africa, with GDP growth continuing to rise. However, it faces persistent challenges in the form of limited natural resources, high poverty levels and heavy reliance on agriculture. In the face of these challenges, the Government has taken forward several national initiatives that highlight the country's commitment to sustainable development. It was one of the first countries to adopt a National Adaptation Plan, with combatting climate change positioned as a high-ranking goal for the country.*

In 2014, PAGE was requested to support the development of a National Green Economy Strategy (stratégie nationale de l'économie verte - SNEV) to serve as the backbone of the country's transition to a green economy, as well as contribute to the delivery of the National Plan for Economic and Social Development (PNDES 2016-2020). Several macroeconomic and sectoral assessments were conducted to inform this Strategy, including the Green Economy Assessment that identified priority sectors for green investment. Work has since been taken forward in several thematic and sectoral areas, including sustainable agriculture, green trade, green industry and green taxation.

In 2019, PAGE has started a gradual phase of its support from Burkina Faso and completed the development of a sustainability plan to further embed PAGE results and take the green economy agenda forward. Key achievements of PAGE work include: the adoption of the SNEV; contributions to sectoral and thematic reforms the areas of green trade, green industry, and sustainable agriculture; and the establishment of a green economy master's degree programme and pool of trainings for green entrepreneurship. Further, the country has created a model for joint delivery of complimentary UN initiatives, bringing together PAGE, the Poverty-Environment Action (PEA), and SWITCH Africa Green into one coherent programme aimed at greening the economy.

**Through this work PAGE has contributed towards the achievement of several SDGs, including SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 13 (Climate Action), 15 (Life on Land) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).**

## Progress in 2019

### **Integration of green economy principles into national policies (Outcome 1)**

The National Green Economy Strategy (SNEV) and Action Plan were officially adopted in July 2019, marking a major milestone in the country's IGE transition. The strategy promotes the creation, development and consolidation of a critical mass of competitive, sustainable, value-adding industries and decent job providers, primarily in the transformation of local raw materials. The implementation of the SNEV was discussed during the first PAGE Sustainability Workshop held on 9 July 2019 and a programme proposal was developed to seek support for its implementation. A launch event for the SNEV is planned during the National Green Economy Academy in early 2020.

### **Shaping sectoral and thematic policy reform (Outcome 2)**

**Green trade:** The Action Plan for the Sustainable Management and Export of Non-Tariff Forest Products (NTFP) was validated during a national stakeholder workshop on 4 April 2019, with more than 50 representatives from government, international NGOs, and NTFP producers, processors and distributors attending. A training on sustainable trade took place on 24-25 October 2019, with 70 stakeholders from NTFP operators, NGOs and sector ministries dealing with trade, industry and research attending. The participants put in place a monitoring committee of ten persons to follow-up on the following priority activities: i) sustaining the production of NTFPs; ii) certification of NTFP enterprises; iii) marketing and communication; iv) and resource mobilisation for the action plan to develop the access of NTFP to global markets.

**Green industry:** A National Industrial Strategy and Action Plan were adopted on 8 April 2019 by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Handicraft, reflecting IGE principles. PAGE supported this process with a Green Industry Assessment and direct inputs for the content of the strategy. Two dissemination workshops were supported by PAGE – the first in December 2018 in Ougadougou and the second in Bobo Dioulasso on 22 July 2019 - highlighting PAGE's involvement in the development of the strategy.

**Green taxation:** A workshop was held on 11 November 2019 to validate the interim report of an environmental reform study financed by LuxDev as a follow-on from the PAGE proposal presented in 2017 for an environmental tax. Terms of Reference were discussed for a second phase of the study focusing on the development of a fiscal reform plan and implementation strategy.

**Sustainable agriculture:** Over the past 10 years, Burkina Faso has become an important mining country, producing large amounts of gold, zinc and phosphates. Initial studies on impact of gold mining have already been completed by the UNEP Chemicals Programme. PAGE is taking this work to the next level with a focus on assessing the impact of artisanal mining on sustainable agriculture in Burkina Faso and by exploring how green fiscal reform and other policy options could promote sustainable artisanal mining practices compatible with sustainable agriculture.

### **Integrating IGE elements into national training programmes (Outcome 3)**

**Green entrepreneurialism:** On 7-8 March 2019, a mission was conducted to consult with government officials, the Burkina Faso Business Center (*Maison de l'Entreprise*) and master trainers of the *Start and Improve your Business (SIYB) programme* to define priority sectors and groups of entrepreneurs to participate in a pilot coaching and training programme. This work follows on from the train-the-trainer session held in 2017 to build local capacity to deliver green entrepreneurship training, with plans to take it forward under the sustainability strategy. It was agreed that PAGE action would focus on support to ten micro-enterprises, already identified through SWITCH Africa Green projects and the Programme to support economic growth in the agricultural sector (*Programme de croissance économique dans le secteur agricole - PSCESA*) and active in waste management, agriculture and food processing. In addition, the activity would aim to showcase “green enterprise champions” in priority sectors. Beyond PAGE, a larger programme is to be developed within the framework of the G-5 Sahel Initiative, including the development of an Action Plan on Green Jobs and training of enterprises in early 2020.

**Green economy in university curricula:** During 2019, PAGE prepared agreements with University of Ouagadougou II (*Université Ouaga II*) and National School of Water and Forests (*Ecole Nationale des Eaux et Forêts - ENEF*) to establish a master degree on green economy at the University, as well as a professional training on IGE for staff of the agricultural sector in Burkina Faso. Following these agreements, PAGE has supported the introduction of a professional course on IGE and sustainable agriculture into the curricula of the ENEF, in collaboration with the Institute for Initial and Continuing Education (*Institut Universitaire de Formations Initiale et Continue - IUFIC*).

### **Enhancing individual capacity to support green economy across sectors (Outcome 3)**

In support of the activities on sectoral and thematic policy reforms under outcome 2 several trainings were delivered in 2019:

On 10-13 July, 27 participants (40 percent women) participated in a train-the-trainer on IGE and sustainable agriculture, to build capacity to deliver training within ENEF. A total of 12 two-hour modules were taught, with content adapted to Burkina Faso utilising local knowledge. A gender expert supported the training to identify entry points to mainstream gender into every module.

These trainers went on to teach four of the modules on IGE and sustainable agriculture to 48 public officials (30 percent women) on 21 November 2019 in Ouagadougou. The purpose was to build the capacity of managers from the Ministries of Agriculture, Water, Animal Resources and the Environment. It is expected that the participants will be able to influence decision making that promotes IGE in the sector.

On 24 and 25 October 2019, a training of stakeholders in the NTFP sector on sustainable trade took place in Ouagadougou. A total of 75 persons participated in the training (44 per cent women).

Two trainings were delivered on 5 and 6 December 2019 in Bobo Dioulasso (the second capital of Burkina Faso) and on 12 and 13 in Ouagadougou building on the study on environmental fiscal reform carried out by PAGE in 2019, currently being updated with funding from LuxDev. The trainings introduced the participants to the concepts, principles, approaches and tools of green taxation and its role in the greening the economy in general and the rural sector. A total of 80 persons representing the ministries of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, water resources and research, all involved in the national programme for the rural sector (PNSR) - including members of the monitoring committee of the ongoing fiscal study - participated in the training (30 percent women).

### **Measures to support sustainability of results**

The first PAGE Sustainability Workshop was held on 9 July 2019 to discuss the sustainability plan, with more than 20 public officers, including representatives from GGGI. This was followed by bilateral meetings with delegations from Switzerland and Belgium on 12 July to discuss further linkages. The sustainability plan is being used to develop a programme proposal for the implementation of the Action Plan of the National Green Economy Strategy.

#### **More information:**

Summary of achievements across outcomes, links to SDGs and key milestones of PAGE support ([https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/19BKvc3ZMWfANI9uEL9yihS3u6FV\\_g1Xb](https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/19BKvc3ZMWfANI9uEL9yihS3u6FV_g1Xb))

Burkina Faso in 2019 On-line Annual Report: <https://2019.page-annual-report.org/burkina-faso/>

**CONTINUING WORK:** PAGE continued its work with seven partner countries in 2019 – **Jiangsu Province (China), Mato Grosso (Brazil), South Africa, Guyana, Kyrgyz Republic and Uruguay**. Each country has a unique story to tell on its progress towards a green economic transition.

## 4.7 JIANGSU PROVINCE, CHINA

### Country context and PAGE portfolio

*As the second largest economy in the world, China has positioned itself as a frontrunner of sustainable development, guided by the national development vision known as “Ecological Civilisation”. In 2015, the Chinese Government expressed an interest to join PAGE, starting at the provincial level in Jiangsu – the second richest province in the country. Located on the eastern coast of China, Jiangsu province is home to around 80 million people. Characterised by a dense network of rivers, lakes and waterways, it has a strong resource base but is faced by several challenges, including high population density, environmental degradation, and a reliance on heavy industry.*

Jiangsu has demonstrated a strong commitment to green economy in recent years by fostering green and high-tech industries, shifting towards energy saving and resource efficient production and consumption models, redefining the eco-redlines of conservation zones, and enhancing the policy monitoring, coordination and evaluation of green development progress. The *13th Five-Year Development Plan (2016-2020) of Jiangsu*, formally established these as priority areas.

As one of China’s major industrial powerhouses, Jiangsu was the first province to release a *Provincial Plan on Ecological Civilisation Construction (2013-2022)*, highlighting the mid- and long-term development goals for Jiangsu. This plan foresees the greening of industrial parks as a means for achieving clean and circular production, setting the target for all provincial-level industrial parks to meet the national Eco-park standard by 2022. In addition, policy guidelines on Strengthening the Green Industrial Development along the Yangtze River Economic Belt (YREB) were issued by five ministries, focused on accelerating green industrial transformation in heavy industry sectors.

Against this background, Jiangsu Province joined PAGE in 2015 with the objective to i) leverage new opportunities and overcome existing challenges in Jiangsu, ii) identify and share success stories at the provincial and sub-provincial levels, which can help inspire other provinces and countries to embrace green economy; iii) identify and analyse major barriers to an inclusive green economy transition; and iv) advance green industrial transitions and policy coordination in Jiangsu's industrial parks. PAGE has

since been supporting the province with capacity development, on macro-level green economy policy monitoring and with targeted sectoral policy advice on green industrial development, green jobs and green trade centred around the concept of green industrial parks. **In doing so, it has contributed to several SDGs, including SDG 4 (Quality Education), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production), 13 (Climate Action) and 17 (Partnerships for Goals).**

With Jiangsu province approaching graduation from the partnership in 2020, a national sustainability plan is under development to sustain results in the future.

## Progress in 2019

### Measuring progress towards a green transition (Outcome 1)

**Broadening the GEP framework to city level:** Based on the initial results from the application of the Green Economy Progress (GEP) Measurement Framework to the Province, the framework has been broadened to measure the performance of 13 prefecture-level cities in Jiangsu facilitated by Nanjing University. In addition, the GEP measurement tool has been applied in Fujian Province, operated by Fujian Normal University, to monitor the green economy progress on both, provincial and city levels. A GEP learning network has hence been initiated between these two universities and other interested universities across China, including Zhejiang University and Suzhou University of Science and Technology, which participated in the expert consultation workshop in December 2019. A dedicated Jiangsu green economy database and an online monitoring tool were presented at the workshop, to be finalised in 2020.

**Cross-sectoral stakeholder dialogue on green development:** A workshop on Green Development took place from 2-6 December 2019 in Suzhou to provide a platform for cross-sectoral dialogue, learning and information exchange in order to boost green development in Jiangsu. Led by PAGE and organised by the University of International Business and Economics (UIBE) and Nanjing University, this so-called “PAGE Week” gathered representatives from Chinese central and local government, UN agencies, research institutes, trade unions and enterprises to Suzhou – a major economic centre and focal point of trade and commerce in China. Three sessions were held: i) A Workshop on Eco-Industrial Parks (EIP) from 2-4 December organised by UNIDO and UIBE to better exemplify good practices and provide training to policy professionals and industrial park managers; ii) A Learning Workshop on Green Jobs from 4-6 December organised by ILO and UIBE, including a field trip to Suzhou Industrial Park; and iii) An expert consultation on the GEP measurement framework of Jiangsu and Fujian Province organised by UNEP and Nanjing University on 6 December. This Learning Workshop on Green Jobs included a “Social Dialogue” – a participatory approach with facilitation techniques and tripartite role-plays



among Industrial Park managers, government, employers, workers and academia on the promotion of gender equality, green jobs and the application of Just Transition guidelines.

### **Supporting the implementation of sectoral and thematic policy reforms (Outcome 2)**

**Transforming industrial parks in support of green jobs:** In partnership with the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (MoHRSS) and Policy Research Centre for Environment and Economy (PRCEE), a “National Roundtable on Achieving Green Jobs for an Inclusive Green Economy - Social Dialogue Supporting Quality Green Industrial Development in China” was held on 16 April 2019. The roundtable established a roadmap to strengthen institutional and individual capacities to support green jobs for quality green industrial development. The national roundtable also focused on sharing good practices and initiatives for green employment policy and achieving green jobs, and the role social partners can play.

From 18-19 April 2019, PAGE and its partners held an International Seminar on Green Industrial Parks to exemplify good practices and lessons learnt from Jiangsu province. The event featured the official launch of two PAGE reports – “*Green Transformation of Industrial Parks in China’s Jiangsu Province: A Synthesis Report*” and “*Measuring the Green Industry Progress of 18 Provinces in China*”. Respectively, these reports offer a micro and macro perspective on the role of green policy instruments in China’s economic transition and transformation of industrial parks. The workshop facilitated South-South learning between the Governments of China, Cambodia and Vietnam, as well as leading experts representing industrial parks and the private sector, universities, research institutes and other international organisations.

**Launching a Green Industry Progress Index:** PAGE, through UNIDO, has supported the development of a comprehensive indicator framework focused on the industrial sector - the China Green Industry Progress (GIPro) Index. This initiative covers economic, environmental and social aspects of the green transition of industries in 18 Chinese provinces including Jiangsu province, benchmarking it with other green industry indexes. The assessment provides an overall picture of advancement for each province, with specific policy recommendations identified for enhancing green industrialisation efforts on areas where government intervention is most critical. The publication of the indicator framework and results are currently being translated into Chinese for wider distribution. This work facilitated the development of a research paper on the “*Green Evaluation of Industrial Firms in China*” that in turn is being used as an input for the China country page of GGKP’s Green Industry Platform.

### **Measures to support sustainability of results**

As PAGE China in Jiangsu has entered the phase out period of the partnership, work focusing on the development of a sustainability plan has started. As part of this, spill over effects to other provinces are recognized, e.g. Dongying, a city in Shandong province, that has been involved in PAGE related activities since 2016 expressed an interest in continuing to conduct activities utilising its own resources with technical support from PAGE during the April workshop in Beijing.

#### More information:

Summary of achievements across outcomes, links to SDGs and key milestones of PAGE support ([https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1S6Z5Fg59IjjHH\\_PoSvk03OnNQ2gPYJu](https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1S6Z5Fg59IjjHH_PoSvk03OnNQ2gPYJu))

Jiangsu in 2019 On-line Annual Report: <https://2019.page-annual-report.org/china-jiangsu-province/>

## 4.8 SOUTH AFRICA

### Country context and PAGE portfolio

*South Africa has become one of the largest economies in Africa, benefiting from high levels of industrialisation and abundant natural resources, including large mineral deposits. The country has also made considerable strides towards improving the well-being of its citizens, significantly lowering poverty rates and increasing access to public services. Whilst the economy is still expanding, economic growth has slowed down in recent years, with many social and environmental challenges persisting. South Africa still grapples with inequality, poverty, and unemployment; and industrialisation coupled with increasing exploitation of natural resources has resulted in a large ecological footprint.*

Recognising the potential of green economy strategies, the South African government embarked on a development path linking economic prosperity to environmental sustainability and social equity. Released in 2010, South Africa's New Growth Path identified the green economy as a national priority, with the subsequent Green Economy Accord of 2011 - a result of social dialogue between government, business, civil society and labour. Through the South African National Development Plan 2030, a long term strategy adopted in 2012, the government significantly strengthened its ability to manage environmental costs and respond to the increasingly severe impacts of climate change. The Medium-Term Strategic Framework (2014-2019) has provided an action plan for realising the country's national development vision.

Interesting recent developments are a carbon tax of USD 8.34 per ton of carbon dioxide equivalent signed into law (effective from 1 June 2019 to December 2022), as well as the development of a Law Emission Development Strategy (SA-LEDS) by the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries.

Given the comprehensive green economy policy framework already in place when South Africa joined the partnership in 2015, PAGE work has been structured around improving policy coordination, deepening collaboration between different stakeholders and supporting policy implementation. PAGE has also helped to identify sectors and industrial segments with potential for IGE transformation and strengthened capabilities through green economy learning and training. PAGE support has further 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; and (ii) harnessing research and information management capacity to identify, develop and maintain datasets to generate policy-relevant statistics, indicators and indices.

Since 2015, PAGE work has already culminated in several achievements, including a green economy progress measurement framework, creation of social dialogue on Just Transition and contributions towards policy reforms related to green industry, trade, water management and renewable energy. PAGE activities have also enabled South Africa to assume a leadership position as a green economy champion, as demonstrated by hosting the Third PAGE Ministerial Conference in Cape Town in January 2019.

**In turn, PAGE has contributed to the achievement of SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and cut across several other SDGs, including SDGs 4 (Quality Education), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 15 (Life on Land) and 17 (Partnership for the Goals), as well as South Africa's NDCs.**

PAGE will phase out support to South Africa from 2020, with a national sustainability plan in development to sustain green economy action.

## Progress in 2019

### **Measuring progress towards a green transition (Outcome 1)**

PAGE has been supporting the Government of South Africa to develop a framework for monitoring the transition to an environmentally sustainable and low-carbon economy. This focused on bringing together a dashboard of green economy and sustainability indicators based on the Green Economy Progress (GEP) Measurement Framework. As part of the work, a workshop was held by PAGE and the South African Government on 10 July 2019 to validate selected IGE indicators. Once applied, the GEP Indicators will capture the many dimensions of an IGE, and measure the accumulation of natural, human, and social capital - as inputs for producing goods and services in an environmentally friendly manner. This represent the second time the GEP Measurement Framework has been applied in a PAGE country, following the example of Jiangsu Province.

### **Shaping sectoral and thematic policy reforms (Outcome 2)**

**Creating social dialogue to support a Just Transition:** PAGE continued its collaboration with the National Planning Commission to engage stakeholders for a social compact on pathways for a Just Transition to a low-carbon society. Building on the previous O.R. Tambo debate series on Pathways for Just Transition co-hosted with Wits University School of Governance, a roundtable discussion with

labour movements in South Africa was convened in March 2019, linked to the review of National Development Plan - Chapter 5 (2030-2050).

PAGE South Africa and the International Training Centre (ITC) of ILO further organised a Just Transition training for ILO constituents, including government, organised business and labour and civil society from Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho and South Africa. Taking place on 7-11 October 2019, it was the first localised version of the ITC-ILO Just Transition training course, specifically tailored to the challenges and opportunities in Southern Africa. The objective of the training was to support the promotion and implementation of Guidelines for a Just Transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all through peer-to-peer learning and exchange. A total of 55 participants attended that were selected based on fair country and gender representation.

**Enhancing the water biodiversity nexus:** A stakeholder consultation workshop on Green Economy Modelling with a focus on the water and biodiversity nexus was convened on 23 September 2019. The purpose of the workshop was to present the initial results of specific green economy modelling in this area, which provides an important contribution to tackling the water crisis faced in South Africa. This work builds on the earlier SAGEM report that assessed the impact of green investments in select economic sectors. Some data gaps need to be addressed to finalise this work. Once completed the findings and recommendations of the report will be validated by national and provincial stakeholders in a workshop to be hosted in early 2020.

**Complementary work on green industry and trade:** Complementing PAGE work, UNEP has been working under an EU funded project on a Green Economy Policy Review focused on South African Industrial Policy Action Plan. A stakeholder workshop to validate the findings of the review took place on 21 November 2019.

### **Integrating IGE elements into national training programmes (Outcome 3)**

**Regional training hub on green jobs assessment:** Building on the PAGE supported training manual to guide practitioners in the preparation of green job assessments, on the 9-13 September 2019 a sub-regional training took place on measuring and modelling social and employment outcomes of climate change and sustainable development policies. The training was held by the University of Pretoria, which hosts the Africa regional training hub of the Green Jobs Assessments Institutions Network (GAIN). Policymakers and researchers from six African countries (Mauritius, Ghana, Senegal, South Africa, Rwanda and Zimbabwe) from the Ministries of Finance, Ministries of Labour, Ministries in charge of Climate Change, and Social Partners discussed key social, economic, and employment outcomes that climate policies must take into account. The workshop also identified key questions that the models need to address to feed into policymaking processes, including information on job gains and losses of specific policy measures, skill requirements, distributional impacts as well as effects related to waste and pollution.

**Development of green economy courses:** PAGE has supported the Centre for Environmental Management at the North-West University (CEM-NWU) to develop a green economy e-learning course, aimed at stakeholders at all levels of civil administration, as well as the private sector, trade unions and civil society. In 2018, the first e-learning course on green economy was offered with 24 participants enrolled from academia, government and civil society. To ensure the sustainability of the e-learning course, it has been incorporated into the CEM course portfolio on environmental management and was offered again in 2019. Modules from the course have been incorporated into two master's programmes on Environmental Management and Waste Management at the NWU, with 22 students participating in the programmes in 2019. The green economy teaching material was also incorporated into the Youth Environmental Services Programme from DEFF, which provides face-to-face training to unemployed young people in the North-West province, training approximately 80 students from four local municipalities in 2019. The NWU will collaborate with other learning institutions, such as the School of Governance and the University of Venda and integrate the training into their work in 2020.

**Quality assurance for continuing education and appropriate recognition:** PAGE supports the development and uptake of an appropriate recognition of shorter learning interventions provided by universities, working with the Southern African Regional Universities Association (SARUA), which has the convening power and established connection with universities and regulating bodies in the educational sector. The lack of such mechanism is seen as an obstacle to the uptake of quality IGE learning products. In 2019, an online group for universities has been created to exchange ideas on issues related to quality management and appropriate recognition of continuing education. Further, standards and guidelines for continuing education, with the principles of IGE integrated, and a prototype of a tool to assess the quality of continuous education programmes have been developed. The prototype is being tested by the University of Western Cape. In 2020, policy dialogues and consultations with qualification authorities and regulatory bodies will be organized and formal support for the guidelines and the tool to assess quality of continuous education programmes will be sought.

#### **Measures to support sustainability of results**

PAGE South Africa has entered the phase out period of the partnership, with work focusing on the development of a sustainability plan. An initial discussion was held in April 2019 by the National Steering Committee to map results and identify next steps to support sustainability. This is supported by a 2019-2020 workplan that includes a planned evaluation of South Africa's work, which is the first time a country has proactively requested this, highlighting the high degree of ownership.

#### **More information:**

Summary of achievements across outcomes, links to SDGs and key milestones of PAGE support ([https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1S6Z5Fg59IjjHH\\_PoSWk03OnNQu2gPYJu](https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1S6Z5Fg59IjjHH_PoSWk03OnNQu2gPYJu))

South Africa in 2019 On-line Annual Report: <https://2019.page-annual-report.org/south-africa/>

## 4.9 MATO GROSSO, BRAZIL

### Country context and PAGE portfolio

*In recent years, the Brazilian state of Mato Grosso has benefitted economically from the growth of its large agricultural sector. It is now working towards increasing the added value of agricultural commodities through processing as well as reducing the environmental challenges associated with this growth, coupled with significant social issues, such as poor working conditions and uneven income distribution.*

Recognising the importance of achieving inclusive sustainable growth, Mato Grosso has opted for the promotion of new economic activities and technologies and efforts to rehabilitate its natural resource base. In 2015, the State of Mato Grosso launched the Strategy - Produce, Conserve and Include (PCI) – with the objective to increase production, encourage added value through processing of agriculture commodities, achieve international standard labels, conserve natural resources and promote the inclusion of families in rural settlements, traditional and vulnerable communities. This approach requires decarbonizing the economy, more energy efficiency, planning capacities and skilled labour. The Strategy benefits from various national level planning instruments advancing sustainable development across Brazil, including the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Amazon, the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP), and the Low Carbon Agriculture Plan – a sectoral plan of the NCCP.

Against this backdrop, Mato Grosso joined PAGE in 2016, with a priority to support development of a green economy with emphasis on the generation of green employment opportunities and poverty eradication, both linked to the economic transformation pursued by the State of Mato Grosso. Thematic and sectoral reforms have since been pursued in a variety of areas, including agriculture, agro-industry, tourism, renewable energy, land regularisation and green jobs.

**These activities contribute to the achievement of SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger), 4 (Quality Education), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and 17 (Partnership for the Goals).**

### Progress in 2019

#### Shaping sectoral and thematic policy reforms (Outcome 2)

**Identifying sectors for green jobs and growth:** PAGE has been supporting the development of a tool to assess opportunities for generating employment and income in specific economic sectors (both

brown and green), based on projections of an input/product table of the economic profile of Mato Grosso. PAGE work aims to identify the sectors that provide the greatest opportunities for future green growth. A workshop was held in November 2019 entitled “Inclusive Green Economy – Building Skills for Tomorrow’s Economy” with 58 participants in relation to this work. The study will be finalised in March 2020.

**Supporting the move towards renewable energy:** PAGE worked with the Foundation for Support and Development of the Federal University of Mato Grosso (Uniselva Foundation) to assess the technical and economic potential for the generation and use of biomass and solar energy sources in Mato Grosso. Finalised in August 2019, this study supported the elaboration of the Strategic Plan for the Development of Renewable Energy in Mato Grosso. The Strategic Plan will serve as the basis for the State Government Renewable Energy Policy, currently being developed by the Economic Development Secretariat (expected to be finalised by December 2020).

A seminar entitled “*Preparing Mato Grosso for the Energy Transition: Renewable Sources and Efficiency*” was held on 12 August 2019 in partnership with the Legislative Assembly to launch this PAGE product, bringing to together 40 participants from several government institutions, the private sector and education institutions.

**Shaping a sustainable future for tourism:** PAGE continued its collaboration with the Brazilian Support Service for Micro and Small Enterprises-Mato Grosso (SEBRAE-MT) to elaborate Guidelines for the Standardisation and Certification of Sustainable Tourism Products.

The State Secretariat of Tourism and SEBRAE-MT jointly hosted a PAGE supported workshop on sustainable tourism on 14 March 2019 that brought together approximately 80 entrepreneurs and public managers to discuss the development of the guidelines and received widespread media coverage.

The guidelines were finalised in December 2019, with two parts, one targeting Government officials and one targeting the private sector. They include a mapping of practices, initiatives and policies for sustainable tourism and define strategies and actions for a Roadmap for Sustainable Tourism. They also provide a manual and guidance for the standardisation and certification of sustainable tourism products and services as well as an incentives framework for public policies on sustainable tourism in the State of Mato Grosso. These elements are being incorporated into the *Mato Grosso State Government Tourism Policy*, which is expected to be finalised in 2020. As a next step, a suitable location will be identified to test the guidelines.

**Facilitating sustainable municipal planning:** PAGE continued its support to municipalities building on technical assistance started in previous years. A Methodology and Guidelines for the Implementation of the Participatory Municipal Development Master Plans were completed to be used by the 106 municipalities in Mato Grosso with a population of less than 20,000 inhabitants. The methodology and guidelines will serve to guide the development and planning of Participatory

Municipal Development Master Plans of the municipalities in a sustainable manner in accordance with the SDGs and the UN New Urban Agenda (an agreement between UN Member States that serves as a guideline for sustainable urban development through 2046). Since December 2019, PAGE has supported the development of the Participatory Municipal Development Master Plan in Salto do Céu, Mato Grosso (Region of the Spring Pantanal Complex), including the development of a georeferenced information system (GIS).

**Promoting integrated family farming:** PAGE also provided technical assistance for the development of processes and tools for the implementation of the State Government Integrated Family Farming System (SEIAF) and its subsystems. The operational guidelines that outline steps on how the electronic tools for monitoring family agriculture could operate in line with the existing subsystems were completed in June 2019. A Council for Sustainable Rural Development was established to oversee this work, with support from PAGE. Three workshops were held in December with 171 participants to support implementation of the SEIAF.

**Conserving and safeguarding the Historic Centre of Cuiabá:** PAGE has supported the development of a Sustainable Management Plan for the Historic Centre of Cuiabá (the state capital of Mato Grosso). The Historic Centre, formed by the city's first urban roads, has significant historical, cultural, tourist and, by extension, economic importance for the State of Mato Grosso. The Sustainable Management Plan serves as a valuable instrument for the State government, not only for conserving and safeguarding the Centre, but also for enhancing knowledge and raising awareness of sustainability, natural resources, cultural heritage preservation, and improving the local economy. The plan will be used as a road-map to guide its efforts and decision making to make the city a more sustainable and resilient community. Since 2019, PAGE has contributed to the elaboration of a stakeholder engagement plan and a cultural heritage and urban analysis, which were finalised in December 2019.

Several stakeholder engagement activities have taken place throughout 2019 to support this work, including a workshop with residents, architects and local business associations to assess and discuss the development of the Sustainable Management Plan and three capacity building workshops in October 2019 to build knowledge and skills among stakeholders.

### **Individual and institutional capacity development (Outcome 3)**

**Assessing green economy learning needs:** Under the guidance of PAGE, the Federal University of Mato Grosso (UFMT) commenced a Green Economy Learning Needs Assessment in October 2019. The work will include an assessment of the institutions currently providing green economy related training in Mato Grosso, as well as the potential expansion of learning and training services. Questionnaires have been produced and approved by the National Steering Committee as well as a list of educational institutions. A workshop was held in November 2019 to discuss the preliminary results of the assessment.



**Targeted training in support of sectoral work:** A series of trainings have taken place throughout 2019 in support of sectoral work described under outcome 2, including:

- A training on building strategies for sustainable tourism in Mato Grosso with 14 participants held on 3 June 2019;
- Four training workshops with 311 participants to support use of the methodology to subsidize the regularization and analysis of informal rural settlements on 19, 23, 24 and 25 October 2019;
- Three capacity building workshops with 94 participants on the Management Plan for Cuiabá Historic centre from 15-17 October 2019; and
- Four training workshops with 171 participants to support implementation of the SEIAF across three different municipalities in October and December 2019.

#### More information:

Summary of achievements across outcomes, links to SDGs and key milestones of PAGE support ([https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1S6Z5Fg59IjjHH\\_PoSWk03OnNQu2gPYJu](https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1S6Z5Fg59IjjHH_PoSWk03OnNQu2gPYJu))

Mato Grosso, Brazil in 2019 On-line Annual Report: <https://2019.page-annual-report.org/brazil/>

## 4.10 KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

### Country context and PAGE portfolio

*The Kyrgyz Republic is a landlocked country in Central Asia, with a rich natural heritage. A large mountainous region, its economy is mainly driven by agriculture (accounting for 40 percent of employment), extractive industries, hydropower energy, service and construction sectors. It has a medium human development status, shrinking unemployment rates to 8 per cent in recent years. However, for an economy heavily reliant on agriculture and natural resources, land degradation and desertification pose serious threats to the economy, its people and the environment.*

The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic is committed to advancing inclusive sustainable growth, as set out in its long-term National Development Strategy 2040 that recognises the importance of integrated policies balancing social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. To realise this Strategy, the government has prepared an accompanying five year development programme – Unity, Trust and Creation. Spanning the period 2018-2022, it provides a medium-term framework for all national, sub-national and sectoral strategies, including those related to the environment and climate change. To complement the Strategy, the Government developed a Green Economy Programme 2019-2023 with special focus on green energy, agriculture, industry, low carbon

economy and environment, friendly transport, sustainable tourism, waste management and natural ecosystems sectors.

It is within this broader national context that PAGE, together with other bilateral and multilateral partners, including GIZ, the EU and the OECD are collaborating to support the transition to IGE in the Kyrgyz Republic. Since 2016, PAGE has prioritised support to advance integration of IGE goals and targets into the government's national planning processes. PAGE is also facilitating evidence-based sectoral reforms in green industry and jobs and strengthening institutional capacities around IGE diagnostics, coordination, finance and public procurement.

**This work supports progress towards achieving SDGs 4 (Quality Education), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 13 (Climate Action) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), as well as implementation of the Paris Agreement, which the country ratified in November 2019.**

## Progress in 2019

### Integration of IGE into national plans and policies (Outcome 1)

**Creating policy reforms to form the basis of IGE transition:** 2019 culminated in the achievement of several policy milestones that create a solid foundation for IGE transformation in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The President of the Kyrgyz Republic signed a Decree “On the Foreign Policy Concept for the Kyrgyz Republic” in April 2019 and approved an updated Foreign Policy Concept to ensure efficiency of foreign policy activities. This prioritised green economy development, climate change mitigation and commitment to the SDGs.

The Green Economy Development Programme 2019-2023 was approved in November 2019 during the Green Economy Week. PAGE supported the development of this national policy document, through the completion of a macroeconomic assessment using system dynamics modelling highlighting seven priority economic sectors and three cross cutting areas. The Sustainable Finance Roadmap, Green Economy Learning Needs Assessment and Green Industry and Trade Assessment (GITA) – all supported by PAGE in earlier years - have been integrated into this programme as separate sections. Other policy developments announced during the Green Economy Week include the ratification of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change by the Government of Kyrgyz Republic and joining the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI). These policy milestones serve as a strong foundation for the implementation of important initiatives on IGE work towards achieving the SDGs.

**Establishing national mechanisms to support IGE implementation:** Several important mechanisms were put in place during 2019 to guide IGE implementation. This includes the set-up of the PAGE Inter-

Ministerial Board, consisting of 11 ministries and departments and Chaired by the Ministry of Economy – the coordinating ministry for PAGE.

The Government further worked on a resolution establishing a Coordination Commission on Green Economy and Climate Change, with PAGE supporting this process. This Commission will, among other things, coordinate action of the state executive authorities, local governments, non-profit and international organisations to support implementation of the National Green Economy Programme. A decree for its establishment was issued at the end of January 2020.

**Nationwide stakeholder mobilisation on green economy:** The 2019 Green Economy Week focusing on “Strong Regions” was held in Bishkek from 11-17 November 2019. More than 35 events were organised, making it the world’s biggest green economy week. Under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Economy, 10 ministries and more than 50 national institutions hosted 33 events on a wide range of topics. More than 2000 participants attended the events, with 54 media stories produced. A two-day training on PAGE’s macroeconomic analysis, using system dynamics modelling built capacity to support implementation of the Green Economy Programme. It was attended by representatives from 15 ministries and institutions, including the Ministry of Finance, National Bank and Investment Authority. This Green Week demonstrated the high degree of country ownership of the IGE agenda and commitment to PAGE.

### **Shaping sectoral and thematic policy reforms jointly with other initiatives (Outcome 2)**

**Sustainable public procurement:** Given the interest of the Kyrgyz Republic in sustainable public procurement (SPP) as a tool for transition to IGE, SPP was reflected in the Green Economy Development Programme. Additionally, SPP was introduced in a new amendment to the Law on Public Procurement, which is currently under consideration by Parliament. The Ministry of Finance in close cooperation with the Ministry of Economy is implementing the United Nations Development Account project (*“Enhancing sustainable public procurement for the regional transition to inclusive green economy in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia”* - UNDA SPP project), led by the UNEP Regional Office for Europe. In 2019, PAGE and the UNDA SPP project supported the preparation of SPP assessments (including legal review, products categories prioritization, market readiness) and discussed it during an SPP event during Green Economy Week in November 2019. Additionally, UNEP delivered two training courses: (i) an eco-labelling webinar for Kyrgyz stakeholders to promote SPP; and (ii) a webinar on the products categories prioritization to be further used for SPP pilot tenders in the Kyrgyz Republic.

### **Individual and institutional capacity development (Outcome 3)**

**Alliance of green universities:** Building on the recommendations of the 2018 Green Economy Learning Assessment, 2019 saw the inception of two important initiatives with partners in the educational system. With PAGE support, an Alliance of Green Universities in the Kyrgyz Republic was formed in June 2019. Led by the Centre for Environment and Development (CED) and the American University

of Central Asia (AUCA), this Alliance creates a platform for universities and research centres to exchange knowledge on green economy and sustainable development, as well as create inter-university research teams and carry out large-scale research projects. Moreover, it can provide a link between universities and government agencies, to ensure there is a strong foundation for policy developments. During the Green Economy Week in November 2019, the Alliance hosted a thematic workshop for its 12 members and other interested partners under the thematic umbrella “*Education for Green Economy*”.

**Climate change and green economy learning strategy:** Aligned with work already initiated by PAGE, the One-UN Climate Change Learning Partnership (UN CC: Learn) launched a project aimed at developing and implementing a strategy to enhance learning and skill development on climate change and green economy in Kyrgyz Republic. An inception workshop took place during the Green Economy Week in November 2019, raising visibility of the importance of climate change learning and charting key milestones towards the development and implementation of a National Climate Change and Green Economy Learning Strategy.

#### **Measures to support sustainability of results**

Attracting financial resources for sustainable development: PAGE has been building cooperation links with the CFC over the past year in view to enhance sustainability of its results. The Climate Finance Centre (CFC) is a newly established government body, with a mission to work towards attracting financial resources and investments from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and international organisations to implement climate change initiatives in the Kyrgyz Republic. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), which acts as administrator of the grant funds of the Climate Investment Fund’s Pilot Programme on Climate Resilience, provided a grant to CFC of USD 800,000 spanning 36 months. The main aspects of work include: i) assisting the development of strategic policies to address climate change issues; ii) coordinating and attracting climate finance; and ii) capacity building and awareness raising on climate change and climate finance.

#### **More information:**

Summary of achievements across outcomes, links to SDGs and key milestones of PAGE support ([https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1S6Z5Fg59IjjHH\\_PoSWk03OnNQu2gPYJu](https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1S6Z5Fg59IjjHH_PoSWk03OnNQu2gPYJu))

Kyrgyz Republic in 2019 On-line Report: <https://2019.page-annual-report.org/kyrgyz-republic/>

## 4.11 URUGUAY

### Country context and PAGE portfolio

*Over the last decade, Uruguay has demonstrated economic growth as well as one of the highest levels of human development in the Latin American region. At the same time, its open economy remains vulnerable to oscillations in the global market. Exports still rely on primary sectors such as agriculture and livestock that 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 and better wealth distribution, job creation, poverty reduction, equality and shaping the environment into one of its core pillars of economic development. For example, as of 2017, 98 percent of the electricity consumed in Uruguay came from a combination of renewable energy sources and governance for sustainable development was strengthened by the creation of the National Environmental Cabinet in 2016.*

To set out its ambition and strengthen its overall policy frameworks, Uruguay completed several national planning processes, including the preparation of the recently adopted *National Development Strategy - Uruguay 2050*, a *National Agenda of Infrastructure*, and the *National Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development*. In 2015, the government also created the National Planning Directorate to advise the Office of Planning and Budget (OPP) on strategic action for the country's long-term sustainable development.

Since joining in 2017, PAGE has helped to inform and promote these planning processes and build related capacities. Work initially focused on strengthening the capacity of policymakers to assess the impact of environmental policies using macroeconomic models, enhancing public-private collaboration, and broader engagement and awareness-raising on IGE.

More recently, Uruguay has embraced the concept of circular economy, given its potential to generate new businesses and jobs in an environmentally-conscious manner. This has provided an important entry point for PAGE at sectoral level. PAGE helped to mainstream circular economy into the overarching programme *Transforma Uruguay* (also known as the National System of Productive Transformation and Competitiveness), created in 2016 with the purpose to promote a productive transformation of the country's economy and increase its competitiveness. Subsequently, PAGE is supporting Uruguay to operationalise this programme through the National Circular Economy Action Plan published in September 2019. Under this overall framework, PAGE is providing technical assistance for the greening of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), waste and by-product valorisation, green production methods in specific industries as well as sectoral and thematic analysis in different areas.

**PAGE activities to date in Uruguay are contributing towards the achievement of SDGs 4 (Quality Education), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 13 (Climate Action) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), as well as Uruguay's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement.**

PAGE was also selected as an example of action on SDG 17 as part of Uruguay's Voluntary National Review (VNR) presented at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July 2019.

## Progress in 2019

### **Incorporating environmental dimensions in national development strategies (Outcome 1)**

**Shaping national development planning:** PAGE supported the incorporation of environmental components into the "National Development Strategy Uruguay 2050", which was officially announced at an event led by the Office of Planning and Budget on 27 August 2019. Among the participants were the President of the Astur Foundation, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Co-chair of the Ibero-American Council for Productivity and Competitiveness. The Strategy is based on the articulation of more than 20 prospective studies carried out over the last four years, in which more than 2000 technicians participated, together with inputs from various ministries, businesses, academia and civil society organisations.

PAGE's role in the development of this Strategy included three contributions: i) a strategic environmental assessment on the forest-wood-cellulose value chain within the framework of the strategic planning process, completed in October 2019; ii) a greenhouse gases scenario analysis on the forest-wood-cellulose value chain, completed in September 2019; and iii) an overarching environmental perspective of the Strategy. Two workshops were conducted in March and June 2019 with 16 and 40 attendees respectively to support this work. Going forward, PAGE will support the design and implementation of the monitoring and evaluation system for the Strategy.

In this context, PAGE Uruguay co-organised a workshop on the Strategic Environmental Assessment with the National Environmental Cabinet and the Regional Office of the UNEP in May 2019. Approximately 25 national technicians attended to strengthen their knowledge and build capacity. The training was led by one representative of the Ministry of the Environment of Chile and a PAGE consultant.

**Building environmental components into economic modelling:** In 2018, PAGE started work on the use of macroeconomic modelling, summarizing different options, and related capacity development for public officials. As follow-up, a workshop was held in January 2019 presenting the final report on the analysis of available models for the assessment of macroeconomic impact of environmental

policies, including the climate change dimension. Public officials from a range of institutions attended and there were more than 30 online viewers of the workshop through Twitter.

### **Shaping sectoral and thematic studies and reforms (Outcome 2)**

Throughout 2019, PAGE supported work across a diverse array of sectoral and thematic areas, as outlined below.

**Green and inclusive production and services:** PAGE worked with different local and international partners to raise awareness and build capacity for addressing issues in artisanal brick production activities, giving special attention to gaps in decent work and environmental practices. The first international event on Cleaner Production and Formalisation of Brick Production Activities of Uruguay was organised by PAGE in May 2019, with support from the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), GIZ and the Environment Corporation of Bogotá, Colombia (CAEM), with approximately 80 attendees. On 14-15 May, national and international technicians, local brick producers and local authorities participated in an exhibition session on different aspects of the brick value chain. The event explored good practices, the implementation of better technologies and energy efficiency, the environmental and social aspects linked to the brick sector, marketing, value chains and economic-financial instruments. On 15-17 May field visits were conducted to several producers in the departments of Canelones, Florida and Rivera, with the event closing at the National School of Brick Producers in Rivera.

Since October 2019, PAGE has been supporting the creation of the Pando Brick Production School and Park. This initiative will contribute to the generation of decent work in the sector, provide knowledge and experience in Cleaner Production and improve environmental performance and market access.

Furthermore, throughout November 2019, PAGE organised capacity building workshops on raw materials and cleaner productions and good practices in several cities in Uruguay with over 100 attendees. During the workshops, samples of local raw material were identified, collected and brought to the Faculty of Engineering in the University of Republic.

**Resolving land use tensions:** The report on the design and implementation of policies to resolve tensions around the coexistence of industrial activities and residential areas was finalised in March 2019. In particular, the report characterised an urban zone that shows tensions between leather tannery activities and residential use. This is one of the initial steps for policy design process to address this issue.

**Sustainable finance:** In cooperation with BioValor, PAGE organised the first workshop on sustainable finance in Uruguay on 9 October 2019, gathering approximately 30 representatives from the public and private sector. The workshop focused on the results of the preliminary study carried out by BioValor that analyses the supply and demand of financial products, missing links between existing

green financial products and the sectors and organisations that are potentially interested in these products.

**Circular economy:** Several activities have been completed to support PAGE Uruguay's work on circular economy. On 5 June 2019 (also World Environment Day), PAGE Uruguay launched the first Circular Economy award in the Latin America and Caribbean region – #UruguayCircular2019 with 100 attendees. The Award offers visibility and recognition to companies, entrepreneurs, communities and educational institutions whose processes, products or services advance circular economy principles and methods. The following five winners were recognised as contributing to the country's transition to a Circular Economy (incl. Lanas Trinidad, NIDO, URUPLAC, Prendentec and Repapel).

The National Circular Economy Action Plan was also launched in September 2019 by the Secretariat of Productive Transformation and Competitiveness - the inter-institutional body responsible for overseeing the *Transforma Uruguay Programme*. The Plan aims to boost the circular economy within the framework of the country's sustainable development plan by identifying actions that seek to generate systematic information for the design of public policies. It also promotes research and innovation, identifies initial activities, promotes knowledge of business models and encourages practices and processes based on its principles. The BioValor Project and PAGE held several meetings to define the axes of action to drive the transition to a circular economy in Uruguay. Together, they will be responsible for carrying out the capacity building component of the Plan, with the objective to create and disseminate content on the circular economy to the public.

Linked to circular economy, PAGE also started to support Uruguay's bio-economy strategy, currently under development. The bio-economy is recognized as one of the pillars for the productive transformation necessary for the sustainable development of Uruguay by 2050. Bio-economy is seen as a tool to achieve a green economy, by involving the economic sectors that use renewable biological resources (plants, animals, microorganisms).

**Green jobs and skills development:** PAGE has been working together with other partners on the elaboration of the National Strategy on Green Jobs for Youth. A first workshop was organised in September 2019 with approximately 50 attendees. In addition, a workshop was held in November 2019 to support the identification of capacity building needs on IGE. PAGE Uruguay will continue supporting the policy design process that is being promoted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MTSS).

### **Individual and institutional capacity development (Outcome 3)**

**Green Economy Learning Needs Assessment:** In 2018, PAGE commenced work on the development of a Green Economy Learning Assessment to feed into the National Capacity Strengthening Plan for IGE. A workshop was conducted in May 2019 to progress this activity. The Plan will be reviewed in another workshop planned in March 2020 and finalised in first half of 2020. In 2019, work also



commenced with National Institute for Employment and Professional Training (INEFOP) to institutionalise green economy training into its curricula, aiming to reach approximately 100,000 individuals, including labour unions and civil servants. The course will be launched in 2020. Additionally, PAGE has agreed with the National School of Public Administration (ENAP) on the elaboration of an online platform to deliver courses on green economy, primarily targeted at civil servants.

**Targeted training in support of sectoral work:** A series of trainings have taken place throughout 2019 in support of sectoral work described under outcome 2, a training with 25 technicians on green economy scenarios and the Strategic Environmental Assessment from 28-30 May 2019; and a series of capacity building events with 100 participants from 25-28 November 2019 on cleaner production and formulisation of brick production activities in various locations across Uruguay.

### **South-South Cooperation**

Uruguay has paved the way for South-South collaboration, jointly hosting the first regional webinar with Argentina as part of a South-South Green Economy Network for Change in Latin America. The initiative is a direct follow-up to the Green Economy Academy held in Turn in October 2019, with 40 representatives from Brazil, Guatemala and Mexico attending to discuss views on how technology can be used to foster education on IGE, amongst other topics. This webinar will be taken forward as an important information sharing platform expanding also to the Caribbean, including Barbados.

#### **More information:**

Summary of achievements across outcomes, links to SDGs and key milestones of PAGE support ([https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1S6Z5Fg59IjjHH\\_PoSWk03OnNQu2gPYJu](https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1S6Z5Fg59IjjHH_PoSWk03OnNQu2gPYJu))

Uruguay in 2019 On-line Annual Report: <https://2019.page-annual-report.org/uruguay/>

## **4.12 GUYANA**

### **Country context and PAGE portfolio**

*Guyana is a middle-income country in South America endowed with natural resources, fertile agricultural land and extensive forests that cover around 87 per cent of the country. Agriculture and mining are key sectors in Guyana's economy, accounting, respectively for 21 and 20 percent of GDP. As a natural resource-based economy, the country is highly susceptible to climate change and fluctuations in global commodity prices. Petroleum discovered off the coast in vast quantities offers*

*the potential for rapid industrial development and increased revenues but comes with environmental, governance and economic risks.*

Against this background, the Government has recognised the importance of taking measures to combat environmental degradation and support sustainable development, by committing to a transition to a 'green state'.

The PAGE partnership with Guyana began in 2017, linked to the development and implementation of the *Green State Development Strategy: Vision 2040 (GSDS)* – Guyana's long-term economic and socio-cultural vision and strategy for national development.

The Strategy builds on previous national commitments, including: the *Low Carbon Development Strategy*; the *Climate Resilience Strategy and Action Plan (CRSAP)*; the *Renewable Energy Transition Plan*; the *Climate Change Resilience Strategy and Adaptation Plan*; the *National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan*; and the *National Adaptation Strategy for the Agricultural Sector (2009-2018)*. The GSDS is also aligned to the SDGs and Guyana's NDCs that initially set a target of transitioning to close to 100 percent renewable energy by 2025 in its first NDC, currently under review.

As a key milestone, the GSDS was received by the President in May 2019 and now guides the priority areas of PAGE support on sectoral and thematic reforms as well as capacity development. Through the Strategy, the government is pursuing and promoting value-added processing for traditional sectors such as agriculture, whilst also generating sustainable income and investment opportunities in future growth sectors, including tourism, fruits and vegetables and business process outsourcing. This is coupled with promoting social equity and strengthening the economy's ecological foundations.

**PAGE support to the GSDS, through its Green Economy Modelling Study and support to building stakeholder and institutional capacity, contributes towards the achievement of SDGs 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 13 (Climate Action) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), as well as Guyana's NDC, especially as it relates to developing the country's renewable energy potential.**

Following a vote of no confidence in the National Assembly on 21 December 2018, Guyana is gearing up for general elections in March 2020, which may impact progress towards PAGE goals.

## Progress in 2019

### Integration of IGE into national plans and policies (Outcome 1)

**Facilitating dialogue and ownership of green issues:** A series of high-level events were hosted as part of Guyana's Green Economy Week from 9-13 March 2019, bringing together representatives from the Ministry of Finance, the Guyana Revenue Authority, Ministry of Business, private sector, the media,

the national chamber of commerce, donors, representatives of civil society organisations and research institutes among others. The workshops included:

- a media training under the theme *“Green Economy Concepts for Communications”* (including seven media organisations);
- an economic modelling workshop to introduce system dynamics modelling methods and approaches and review the modelling work undertaken in Guyana;
- a green fiscal policies workshop, exploring the role and benefits of green fiscal policies in addressing environmental externalities; and
- a *Green Conversations* public event, convened in collaboration with local partners – Conservation International (Guyana), University of Guyana and WWF Guianas – to explain green fiscal policies and green economy concepts to the general public under the theme *“International Best Practices in Inclusive Green Economy Transition”*.

**National Development Plan:** The GSDS, 20-year national development strategy for Guyana, was officially received by the President of Guyana in May 2019. The new *Vision 2040* promotes three messages: management of natural resource wealth; support of economic resilience; and building human capital and institutional capacity. These messages summarise a total of eight development objectives and 213 policy priorities to be pursued by Government in partnership with the people of Guyana, the private sector and development partners.

PAGE supported the multi-stakeholder consultation process related to the Strategy, provided inputs through a green economy modelling exercise and informed the political process on SDGs. With work on a green industry and trade assessment and a green jobs assessment, PAGE is fostering thematic reforms in line with *Vision 2040*. In addition, PAGE has been building capacity for green economy decision making through trainings on modelling to enhance understanding of the impact of strategy execution whilst simultaneously building country ownership. The implementation of the GSDS is set to begin in 2020 following its review by Parliament and formation of the proposed high-level *Vision 2040* ministerial council, secretariat and stakeholder networks for implementation.

Guyana presented its Voluntary National Review Report on SDGs at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in New York on 16 July 2019 – placing the GSDS at the heart of this review. In its representation at the UNFCCC COP25 Conference in Madrid from 2-13 December 2019, the Government of Guyana urged the international community to support countries in their quest to pursue low carbon development to reduce carbon emissions, citing the priorities of the GSDS. These examples demonstrate Guyana’s commitment to implementing the GSDS.

**Creating a model to evaluate policies:** With the support of PAGE, Guyana’s green economy modelling, using system dynamics techniques, was completed in September 2019. Known as GEMS (Guyana’s Economy Modelling Study), this model assessed the economic, social and environmental impacts of selected green policies, with a focus on four priority sectors – energy, agriculture, forestry and road

transport. This assessment was vital in informing the development of the GSDS and in demonstrating to policy makers that with every USD invested in green economy initiatives, the payback could be four times the investment. PAGE has also supported the Ministry of Finance's capacity-building efforts to support use and ownership of the economic model, as outlined above. Future modelling of Guyana's economy is expected to build on this initial economic model and delve further into questions regarding where investments can be made in order to attain GSDS targets.

### **Individual and institutional capacity development (Outcome 3)**

**Building capacity to support the Green Jobs Assessment Model:** PAGE conducted a week of training from 2-6 December 2019 to build the capacity of the Guyana Bureau of Statistics and the University of Guyana on Input-Output tables and the social accounting matrix to be used for the Green Jobs Assessment Model (GJAM), currently under development. The training provided hands-on knowledge on model construction to technical staff from the Guyana Bureau of Statistics and trained staff from the University of Guyana on the data needed to build the GJAM across environmental and social dimensions.

**Green economy modelling training:** PAGE has built the capacity of staff at the Ministry of Finance to use system dynamics modelling, holding three training events in February 2018 and one in March 2019. A total of 30 staff have been trained to date, with further activities planned for 2020.

**Media training:** Following consultations with a range of stakeholders, including the Guyana Press Association, media training was conducted as part of Green Economy Week in March 2019, with a total of 10 media professionals trained. To support the launch of the GSDS and enhance public awareness and understanding on the short and long-term benefits of the Strategy, the media training focused on effective green economy messaging of relevance to Guyana, as well as on how to identify and access trustworthy sources of information on green economy. Additional training is being discussed in 2020 as part of a proposed second edition of the Green Economy Week

### **South-South collaboration**

Guyana was invited by China's Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center (FECO) of Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) to participate in a 15-day training course on Climate Change and Green & Low Carbon Development in Beijing in December 2019. One staff member from the Department of Environment attended to learn best practices via courses and field trips, exchange experiences and boost the South-South cooperation.

#### **More information:**

Summary of achievements across outcomes, links to SDGs and key milestones of PAGE support ([https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1S6Z5Fg59IjjHH\\_PoSwwk03OnNQu2gPYJu](https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1S6Z5Fg59IjjHH_PoSwwk03OnNQu2gPYJu))

Guyana in 2019 On-line Annual Report: <https://2019.page-annual-report.org/guyana/>

**INCEPTION PHASE COUNTRIES:** PAGE welcomed five new partner countries in 2018 – **Argentina, Guatemala, India, Indonesia and Kazakhstan**. Each are in the critical inception phase, during which priority areas for support are identified, stakeholders are mobilised, and an action plan developed to support results. In addition, **Barbados** is also considered to still be in its inception phase due to political and economic circumstances that had placed a hold on the country’s implementation of activities.

## 4.13 BARBADOS

### Country context

Barbados is one of the most prosperous states in the Caribbean, transitioning into an increasingly diversified economy. The country enjoys high human development, with continual investments made to promote social and inclusive policies. Nevertheless, the negative effects of recent global financial and economic crises, together with a dependency on imported fossil fuels have placed pressure on the economy and environment. Limited access to natural resources, coupled with its vulnerability to climate change as a small island development state (SIDS) underline the importance of increasing economic, social and ecological resilience.

Recognising these challenges, the Government of Barbados has made strong policy and institutional commitments to sustainable development through long and medium-term strategic frameworks, a Social Compact with the private sector and trade unions, and a National Sustainable Development Policy. Its National Strategic Plan (2006-2025) (NSP) provides a framework for Barbados to become a fully developed society that is prosperous, socially just and globally competitive. With six strategic goals, the Plan speaks specifically of “Building a Green Economy: Strengthening the Physical Infrastructure and Preserving the Environment” (under the Strategic Plan’s Goal 4).

#### **Developments since joining PAGE**

Barbados joined PAGE in 2016, with the intended purpose to support implementation of the National Strategic Plan and green economy objectives building on previous work conducted by UNEP in 2012. However, the programme has been delayed from progressing from the inception phase on two occasions. The first delay was on account of general elections held in 2018, which led to a change in administration and the need for the new government to reconfirm national priorities. The outcome of this process was an affirmation of PAGE’s relevance to national objectives, with the request to incorporate blue economy principles into PAGE’s country work as well. (Blue Economy being defined

by the UNEP as “a marine and coastal analogue to the Green Economy”, based on the same vision of “improved wellbeing and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities”.)

PAGE officially re-engaged with the government in November 2018 in the form of a PAGE mission to the country, in which all partner agencies were represented, and high-level consultations were held with the government and other national stakeholders. The PAGE workplan and targeted workplans were presented to the government for official cabinet endorsement, a step required by national processes for the country programme to commence.

Since the mission, PAGE experienced a second delay arising from a national context of a difficult austerity programme that led to retrenchments in the government in order to reduce the burden of public debt. Consequently, all public policies were being reconsidered. By the end of 2019, the government agreed for PAGE to proceed in Barbados.

**PAGE activities in Barbados are expected to contribute to the achievement of SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), and SDG 17 (Partnerships).**

## Progress in 2019

### Revising the foundation for PAGE support and setting new priorities

In September 2019, the cabinet in Barbados approved the PAGE programme for Barbados that was submitted during the re-engagement mission. As part of this approval, local guidance for PAGE will come from a governance committee, the Technical Working Group on Climate Finance and Climate Resilience. This group has oversight over several of the government’s climate related initiatives, including PAGE. Placing PAGE within this structure can facilitate greater synergies among climate change, green and blue economy undertakings. The cabinet approval also acknowledged that the University of West Indies will serve as PAGE technical partner in Barbados.

PAGE in Barbados will be organised around five areas:

- Establish baseline systems for evidence-based progress assessment on green and blue economy
- Demonstrate resource-efficient interventions in agri/fisheries value chains and infrastructure;
- Develop inclusive green and blue economy principles and integrate those into evidence-based policy interventions;
- Enhance institutional support for green economy and blue economy transition; and
- Enhance citizen engagement in Barbados’ green and blue economy transition.

In line with these areas, PAGE has planned the following outputs going forward.

- Developing a stocktaking report, including an inventory of best practices in Green and Blue Economy (Outcome 1);
- Mobilising and engaging stakeholders in defining a green and blue economy vision for the country (Outcome 1);
- Conducting the Labour Force Survey Module on “Employment in the Environmental Sector and Green and Blue Jobs in Barbados” (Outcome 2);
- Formulating a youth engagement and communications strategy for IGE and climate change education in a 1.5-degree Celsius world (Outcome 2);
- Conducting a green industry assessment with a focus on manufacturing value chains and with the view of also creating jobs for youth and women (Outcome 2);
- Delivering foundational training on IGE to policymakers through a combination of face-to-face and online trainings and customised to address Barbados' blue-green economy priorities (Outcome 3);
- Strengthening the institutional capacities of UWI by delivering a training for professors, learning professionals and other staff on how to develop new Green/Blue Economy learning products, as well as integrate the topic into existing courses (Outcome 3);
- Collaborating with UWI to integrate existing PAGE e-courses, contextualised to local/regional conditions (Outcome 3);
- Undertaking a feasibility study, in partnership with UWI, for the establishment of a SIDS green economy regional knowledge transfer hub (Outcome 3); and
- Providing training on sustainable finance for green economy and climate resilience for stakeholders in the national financial services industry (Outcome 3).

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## 4.14 ARGENTINA

### Country context

*As the third largest economy in Latin America and an upper middle-income country with a well-diversified economy, Argentina has recently experienced a slowdown in economic progress with low/negative growth in GDP and a rise in unemployment. The specific dynamics of the Argentinian economy over the last decade, with altering periods of accelerated growth and recession, as well as exchange rate crises, have resulted in sudden changes in regulatory frameworks, the deterioration of productive factors and significantly impacted investments in technological change and productivity. Against this background, the country recognizes that economic reforms need to be pursued to*

facilitate growth, stimulate employment and promote sustainability, with important structural challenges to overcome on the road to IGE.

Argentina has already 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 (G20) in 2018, Argentina selected “Building Consensus for Fair and Sustainable Development” as the theme of the G20 Leaders’ Summit, highlighting its commitment to promoting green economy as part of the global sustainability agenda. It has taken forward a series of important commitments in environmental and socioeconomic matters, assuming Voluntary Commitments on emission reduction according to the Paris Agreement and promoting an agenda within the framework of its G20 Presidency focused on the "Future of Work", a "Sustainable Future of Food" and the "Infrastructure for Development". Congress has also recently approved the Minimum Standard Law on Climate Change, setting standards for climate protection in policy strategies for different sectors and a law on prohibiting use of microplastic in cosmetic and housekeeping products.

### **Developments since joining PAGE**

Argentina joined PAGE in 2018, with the government recognising the potential for IGE to provide a means for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. With PAGE support, Argentina aims to advance IGE transition with a focus on governance; technical analysis to inform policy making; vocational training to support labour market transition; and sustainable productive development and finance for technological innovation, including fiscal incentives, sustainable public procurement schemes and sustainable financial instruments. Emerging areas for a specific PAGE contribution are facilitation of cross-sectoral dialogue and targeted support to waste management and green industry.

In 2018, PAGE commenced the inception phase to identify priority workstreams with an initial workshop and stocktaking exercise including the identification of complementary initiatives. Although progress has been made in 2019, PAGE work has been impacted by several challenges, including a severe financial and economic crisis in 2019, government changes and broader political instability in the region. In 2020, a new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework will be established with the new government, providing an opportunity to elevate IGE priorities and to further enhance the foundation for PAGE.

**PAGE work is likely to support SDGs 4 (Quality Education), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).**



## Progress in 2019 and planned next steps

### Establishing the foundation for PAGE support

**Stakeholder consultation to scope PAGE work:** Several activities have taken place in 2019 to identify the nature of PAGE support in Argentina, engage stakeholders and put mechanisms in place for coordination and implementation.

The National Coordinator for Argentina was onboarded in mid-February and monthly National Steering Committee meetings were held throughout 2019, in which the Theory of Change for PAGE support was outlined and discussed in a participatory manner.

A scoping and inception workshop was held from 16-17 May 2019 with more than 160 participants from unions, businesses, financial sector, state agencies and civil society attending. The Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Resident Coordinator of the UN, and GIZ were among the speakers. The event received significant media attention. Two further Logical Framework Workshops were held in July and August 2019, to develop the Theory of Change and draw-up the results chains envisaged under the Argentine PAGE country programme.

Additional work to strengthen inter-ministerial coordination and social dialogue is planned in 2020, including workshops to raise awareness and validate cross-sectoral IGE prioritisation, alongside support for policy analysis and development of policy recommendations.

**Green economy stocktaking:** Further progress was made on a green economy stocktaking study, together with the Theory of Change and Logical Framework. The development of a stocktaking study has been assigned to the Centre for Sustainability (UNESCO-IIEP) of the faculty for Economic Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires and is expected to be finished in March 2020.

Complementing the overall stocktaking study, PAGE, led by UNDP, is developing an analytical framework that links the approaches of Just Transition to the Agenda 2030 and SDG-related policies. This study, expected to be finalized in February 2020, emphasizes how the green economy can be a tool to achieve sustainable development with special focus on poverty eradication. This work, together with the tools currently under development by ILO (described below), are directly linked to the recently approved UN Climate Action for Jobs Initiative.

The analysis of the nexus between the Just Transition and SDGs will be further shared in 2020, through a Strategic Dialogue Series taking place in business chambers, banks, international credit institutions and other identified spaces.

### **Developing green performance indicators to inform policymaking (Outcome 1)**

In recent months, PAGE, led by UNEP, has advanced the country diagnostics on green performance indicators to provide a decision-making tool for policymakers. The focus of this diagnostic is to develop and prioritise environmental performance indicators and streamline them into a single report that provides a technical basis for informed decision-making on IGE. The report focuses on an assessment of Argentina's environmental performance with an emphasis on the OECD Green Growth indicators—particularly those related to environmental productivity and economic resources—and those linked to SDGs 8 and 12, among others. The assessment will identify priority economic sectors, the political interventions necessary to improve performance against these indicators and related data gaps. The current analysis of variables and data taken from different sources is classified according to the scheme developed by the GGKP considering three categories: (a) resource efficiency, subdivided into energy, non-energy and waste; (b) economic opportunities and initiatives; and (c) social inclusion / integration.

In 2020, this work will be complemented by: i) specific trainings on green economy assessment tools and indicator frameworks, including the Green Economy Progress (GEP) Indicator framework; and ii) conducting a review of existing environmental, economic, and labour policies to establish a coherent framework of indices and indicators for IGE.

### **Initiating sectoral and thematic policy reforms (Outcome 2)**

Several events and activities have taken place to form the basis of workstreams focused on sectoral and thematic policy reforms under Outcome 2. These related to waste management, green industry and green jobs, in line with priority areas identified by the Argentinian government.

**Assessing the effects of green economy transition on the labour market:** In November 2019, ILO and the National University of Tres de Febrero, commenced an assessment of the effects of a green economy transition on the labour market. Due to be finalised in March 2020, the study will feed into the design and implementation of policies aimed at promoting a fair transition process, with a special focus on gender. An additional element of this workstream is institutional capacity development, with a focus on the design and delivery of professional training strategies that provide reference frameworks for qualifications, content of vocational trainings, certifications and standards.

Different research approaches will be used, including quantitative and qualitative analysis, a review of legal and policy documents, and social dialogue, involving employers, unions, government and civil society. The research is composed of five interrelated studies that will provide inputs for different elements of the country's IGE transition, including: i) a comparative static analysis - an estimate of green employment in 2018; ii) a sector analysis of the circular economy with regard to its transformative potential and labour impacts; iii) sector scenarios; iv) an analysis of future job skills

requirements and the professional training system; and v) a summary of policies required to ensure a fair transition.

In 2020, this work will be taken forward under Outcome 2 with four objectives: i) the development of a Green Employment Promotion strategy involving multiple sectors through tripartite social dialogue; ii) the development of a monitoring system for the evolution of labour supply and demand related to green economy; iii) the adaptation of the vocational training system to demands on the labour market arising from the transition to a green economy; and iv) the development of a social dialogue platform for integration of green economy into labour policies.

**Circular Economy:** PAGE supported the establishment of a Competitiveness Board for the Circular Economy within the Ministry of Production. This brings together all relevant sectors and chambers to assess barriers and opportunities relating to the industrial sector to support successful implementation of the Circular Economy (with a focus on recycling) and to draft possible legal, fiscal or productive reforms.

Using this mechanism, PAGE has supported a first industrial mapping being developed by sector representatives in a participatory manner. Engagement with stakeholders at an early stage has helped to facilitate ownership and build consensus on the way forward for green industrial development. Regular meetings in the Board between the Ministry of Production and Labour and relevant industrial and business chambers and employer's organisations also helped to develop ideas for possible reforms to the recycling sector that will be further discussed in 2020.

**Waste management:** PAGE contributed to the Second International Congress on Integral Management of Urban Solid Waste (GIRSU) organised on 12-14 June 2019 in San Juan with the aim to strengthen decision making and institutional quality of the integrated management of urban solid waste. The PAGE national coordinator participated as a keynote speaker on a side event related to green jobs. The panel consisted of representatives from government, NGOs, universities and cooperatives.

The work on the circular economy and waste management provides a basis for activities that are planned for 2020, including: i) an assessment of the economic impact and tools required for the promotion of IGE and a circular economy; ii) an assessment on the reverse manufacturing costs and fiscal and labour impact for sector specific material flows related to the circular economy; and iii) the development of a proposal of a new normative and fiscal scheme for the sustainable development of specific productive sectors.

From 2020, the development of a sustainable finance roadmap for the promotion of sustainable productive development with emphasis on Circular Economy, will be taken forward as an additional workstream. This will focus on the elaboration of a strategy, including national and international financial instruments for the promotion of sustainable development (e.g. sustainable public

procurement and blended finance mechanism), and support the development of criteria for green financial instruments.

**Outreach on green jobs, just transition and youth engagement:** A *Green Jobs Fair* took place on 6 September 2019 in Buenos Aires, bringing together over 700 young people, government, employers and private sector representatives. This was jointly organised by PAGE, the National Ministry of Production and Labour, the Secretariat for Environment and Sustainable Development, the Government of the Buenos Aires City, and the National Institute for Youth. The fair focused on sustainable ventures, training opportunities and a Just Transition towards a green economy. Eleven thematic workshops were held, including a course on Green Economy in Urban Planning, held jointly with International Maritime Organization (IMO), in the frame of the Strategic Planning Unit of the City of Buenos Aires.

This was followed by another direct engagement on 17 September 2019 with the Strategic Urban Planning Council of the Buenos Aires City, where the PAGE Coordinator, with IMO representatives, taught a course on Green Jobs and Just Transition together for public agents dedicated to strategic urban planning under the *IX Capacity Developing Course of the Government of Buenos Aires*.

On 13 November 2019, PAGE Argentina, together with the Institute for Youth of the National Ministry of Social Development (INJUVE) and the National Secretary for Labour Security and Safety, organised a *"Youth Hackathon on Green Jobs and Just Transition"* to discuss youth employment challenges and opportunities with around 50 young people covered by employment programmes.

On 2 October 2019, PAGE collaborated with other ILO initiatives to organize a dialogue on green economy and decent work, at which the national coordinator gave a presentation on the informal economy entitled *"Challenges Towards the Future of Work in Argentina"*. The seminar, presided by the Secretary of State for Environment and Sustainable Development, gathered researchers, public officials, social actors and international experts on different areas including green economy and the Just Transition.

Further, PAGE, in collaboration with the ILO Project OFFSIDE, held a webinar on green economy and the Just Transition as part of the Webinar Series on Decent Work in Agriculture that is implemented jointly with the National Institute for Agricultural Technology (INTA) under the Ministry of Agriculture.

### **South-South cooperation**

Argentina's tripartite delegation participated in the Global Academy on Green Economy, held in October 2019 in Turin, and shared experiences in three panels and two specific workshops of the Academy. In follow-up to the Green Economy Academy, on 11 November 2019, PAGE Argentina co-organized with PAGE Uruguay the first south-south exchange webinar under the title *"Experiences, Learned Lessons and Lines of Action from the Global Academy for the Green Economy – Thinking Technology as a Tool for Global Education on Green Economy"*. PAGE Argentina's national coordinator

shared his view on how to foster South-South and Triangular Cooperation, especially among countries that have experience with the tripartite Social Dialogue to inform green fiscal reforms or sustainable public procurement initiatives. Two more webinars are planned: in February 2020, coordinated by PAGE Brazil, and in May 2020, coordinated by PAGE Barbados – expanding the reach of the network beyond the region. Argentina has also expressed interested in coordinating one event.

Further, PAGE has been working closely with the GIZ Green Economy Transformation (GET) programme over the course of 2019, which provided additional opportunities for outreach on green economy and South-South exchange.

The PAGE national coordinator participated in the *Global Exchange Forum on Inclusive Green Economy*, co-organised by the GIZ GET programme on 23 September 2019. PAGE also contributed to a discussion at the *2<sup>nd</sup> National Resource Efficiency Panel of the German-Argentinean Chamber of Commerce*, held by GIZ GET on 5 September 2019 together with the National Ministry of Environment and other UN and bilateral agencies.

Further, PAGE Argentina facilitated the participation of key stakeholders in a Study Visit to Berlin on green entrepreneurship, organised by the GIZ GET. Two green enterprise incubator firms and the Director for Environmental Sustainability of the National Bank for Investment and Commerce (under the Ministry of Production and Labour), participated in the study visit and shared their experiences through a joint Skype Meeting on 9 December 2019.

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## 4.15 INDONESIA

### Country context

*Indonesia has experienced stable economic growth over the past decade, transforming the country into one of the largest economies in Asia. At the same time, the government recognises 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.*

In 2017, the Government under the leadership of the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) launched the Low Carbon Development Initiative (LCDI), providing analysis of policy scenarios 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 are being mainstreamed in the *National Medium-Term Development Plan*

2020-2024 (RPJMN – from its Indonesian title) which will be used by sector ministries, government bodies and other stakeholders as reference for their policymaking and programmatic planning for the next five years.

### **Developments since joining PAGE**

In this context, Indonesia joined PAGE in 2018 to 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 sub-national level. Phase 1 of LCDI has already successfully introduced system and spatial dynamics planning tools to allow simultaneous assessment of social, environmental and economic impacts in development scenarios. With the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) as the key implementing partner, PAGE was launched in October 2018 to support the implementation of LCDI Phase 2 with a focus on the energy, waste, industry, forestry, peat, agriculture, and blue carbon sectors.

Building on insights from the green economy stocktaking exercise, and with a national steering committee newly established, national partners started to explore the priority areas for PAGE support.

**PAGE work in Indonesia is currently aligned to the following SDGs: SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth); SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals).**

## **Progress in 2019 and planned next steps**

### **Establishing the foundation for PAGE support**

**Green economy stocktaking:** Throughout 2019, PAGE conducted a stocktaking of green economy initiatives and policies, with a draft for review completed in December 2019. The study has identified key entry points for areas of support to be provided by PAGE for implementation of LCDI policy scenarios, as well as existing challenges with implementation at the national and regional level. As mentioned in the overview, recommended interventions include: i) supporting the translation of LCDI targets into specific sectoral policies at the national level; ii) enhancing the LCDI model and improving the database system development required for LCDI modelling; iii) supporting local governments to mainstream the national LCDI model within their RPJMD and build capacity for its utilisation for the next term planning process; v) developing a private sector engagement platform and incentives for the private sector to support implementation of the LCDI; and vi) improving knowledge and awareness of LCDI amongst stakeholders.

## **Integration of IGE into national plans and policies (Outcome 1)**

**Supporting Phase 1 of the LCDI with green economy modelling:** Together with other development partners, PAGE provided support in identifying policy interventions for the green economy modelling exercise under the LCDI, which the modelling team (consisting of national modelling experts from Bandung Institute of Technology, BAPPENAS planning staff and international experts) used for its simulations in the LCDI model. This work formed the basis of Phase 1 of the LCDI, with policy scenarios to be incorporated into the RPJMN 2020-2024. Final inputs were provided in January 2019. The modelling exercise is an essential contribution to the development of Indonesia's RPJMN 2020-2024 and supports BAPPENAS to introduce systems thinking into national and as well regional development planning.

The modelling exercise was used as an input to the ground-breaking report *“Low Carbon Development: A Paradigm Shift Towards a Green Economy in Indonesia”*, launched on 26 March 2019 by BAPPENAS, which showed how the country could gain tremendous economic benefits by transitioning to a low-carbon economy. According to the report, a low-carbon development path could deliver an average of 6 percent GDP growth per year until 2045, with continued gains in employment, income growth and poverty reduction.

**Supporting Phase 2 of the LCDI:** In collaboration with other partners, PAGE has also supported BAPPENAS to develop a framework for the implementation of the LCDI Phase 2, which was completed in July 2019. When developing this Phase 2 framework, PAGE assisted BAPPENAS to transfer the concept of the National Action Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emissions (*Rencana Aksi Nasional-Gas Rumah Kaca*) to the LCDI. Through activities identified in the LCDI Phase 2 framework, the government will receive support to broaden this National Action Plan to incorporate socio-economic and other environmental impacts.

Relating to this, the Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Environment and Forestry has finalised a report on the methodology and inventory of greenhouse gases from energy, waste, industry, forestry, peat, and agricultural sectors.

A side event at UNFCCC COP25 in Madrid in December 2019 on *“Mainstreaming Low Carbon Development Economy into Policy Planning”* drew attention from a global audience to the Indonesian experience in mainstreaming low carbon development into policy planning with an emphasis on technological changes, financing and investment opportunities.

## **Initiating sectoral and thematic policy reforms jointly with other initiatives (Outcome 2)**

**Green industry:** In 22 October 2019, PAGE Indonesia carried out a validation workshop of the recently developed Green Industry and Trade Pre-Assessment (GITA). The assessment focused on resource efficiency, energy intensity and other relevant IGE indicators, in three industry sectors: pulp and paper, cement, and food and beverage. The workshop was held together with BAPPENAS and other line

ministries, including the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and several industrial associations.

**Blue financing:** UNDP Indonesia through its Innovative Financing Lab (IFL), is assisting the Government of Indonesia to develop the world's first framework for blue financial instruments, with work initiated in 2018. This exercise aims to open capital markets for investment in blue economy in line with SDG 14 (Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources) and to increase the involvement of woman in the marine industry by highlighting gender equality. In October 2019, the Blue Financing Framework was launched during the Archipelagic and Island State (AIS) Forum, in Manado, North Sulawesi, Indonesia. Moving forward, PAGE may leverage this initiative by collaborating with the IFL to support its work under Component 3 on private sector engagement of the LCDI Phase 2 Framework.

**Green financing:** UNDP Indonesia through collaboration with IFL has also been supporting the establishment of a Green "Sukuk" Bond in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance. Since 2015, this work has included: i) strengthening public financial management; ii) supporting national systems that allow for better decision making; and iii) developing impact measurement frameworks for green investments and SDG related outcomes. In February 2018, the first Green "Sukuk" Bond was launched, by the Ministry of Finance, with a second launched in February 2019 for the retail sector. A complementary initiative to this work is the Poverty Environment Action (PEA) technical assistance project that supports the development of training modules for impact monitoring and reporting for Green "Sukuk" Bonds together with an impact measurement manual and feasibility study. As per blue financing, PAGE may leverage this initiative by collaborating with the IFL to support its work under Component 3 on private sector engagement of the LCDI Phase 2 Framework.

**Developing green fiscal policy:** Under the Green Economy Transformation (GET) project implemented by UNEP and GIZ, Indonesia has been selected as one of the partner countries to receive support in the area of green fiscal policy. UNEP took part in a mission to Jakarta (9-12 July 2019) to attend a project kick-off meeting with the Ministry of Finance and to consult with UNDP and other organisations working on carbon pricing issues in Indonesia. A *"Preliminary Study on Carbon Taxes as Fiscal Incentives to Reduce GHG Emissions and Develop a Carbon Market in Indonesia"* has been prepared and will be finalised in the first quarter of 2020, together with a two-day training on carbon pricing. Discussions are ongoing with the Ministry of Finance on how to best support their work to prepare a carbon pricing scheme by 2024 in coordination with other donors and on-going projects.

### **Individual and institutional capacity development (Outcome 3)**

**Green economy modelling training:** PAGE in collaboration with GIZ has provided support for BAPPENAS in conducting an introductory training on system thinking and System Dynamics Modelling targeted at Regional Governments officials and universities in the Central Indonesia region (incl. Provincial Government and to some extent City/District Governments). The training was held in



Surabaya, East Java on 28-31 October 2019 and was attended by 184 participants (104 male/84 female) from several Ministries/national government, government from various provinces, universities and development partners.

**Green economy learning needs assessment:** The Terms of Reference for a Green Economy Learning Assessment were finalized and a call for proposals sent out. The recruitment process will conclude in the first quarter of 2020. The overall objective is to develop a comprehensive, nationally executed skills development programme on green economy for civil servants within BAPPENAS and other key stakeholders, in support of the LCDI Framework.

Indonesia in 2019 On-line Annual Report: <https://2019.page-annual-report.org/indonesia/>

## 4.16 KAZAKHSTAN

### Country context

*Kazakhstan is an upper middle-income country whose economic growth has largely depended on exploitation of fossil fuels since independence. With 42.1 percent of the population residing in rural areas, the country is an important supplier of grains and oilseeds and has an ambitious livestock development programme. However, climate change, environmental degradation and waste pollution present significant threats to the country. Kazakhstan is one of the biggest emitters of CO<sub>2</sub> in the world in terms of emissions per capita, it is also flood-prone, exposed to extreme temperatures and impacted by glacier melting droughts. No integrated waste management system exists, with 86 percent of solid municipal waste (MSW) ending up in uncontrolled landfills and waste disposal sites, most of which do not meet sanitary requirements. Historically, toxic and radioactive industrial waste is also a serious issue.*

To address these challenges, the Republic of Kazakhstan has taken progressive steps to promote sustainable development with ambitious targets set out in its National Development Strategy Kazakhstan 2050 and its Green Economy Concept - serving as the strategic vision of the country on inclusive sustainable development. These targets include sourcing as much as 30 percent of energy from renewables by 2030, increasing to 50 percent by 2050. More generally, Kazakhstan seeks to promote economic diversification through the green economy, also taking account of the benefits of achieving inclusive growth.

Another important avenue for progress is the revision of the country's current Environmental Code that will be discussed in early 2020 in Parliament. The revision of the Environmental Code is seen as crucial step to enable the implementation of important international obligations, set a frame for the

sustainable use of natural resources as well as mitigation and adaptation measures, and build resilience in the face of climate change.

### **Developments since joining PAGE**

Against this backdrop, Kazakhstan joined PAGE in 2018 with the objective to support the implementation of its National Development Strategy Kazakhstan 2050 and to support the development of legal regulatory framework to implement the updated Environment Code.

Following a scoping mission in early 2019, led by the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources (previously the Ministry of Energy), foundational work was completed to align PAGE with country priorities. Important elements going forward will be the integration low-carbon development into the strategic vision on green economy of Kazakhstan and the country's Green Economy Concept, including its translation to the subnational level.

As waste management is central in the Green Economy Concept and is one of the seven priorities of the new Environmental Code, PAGE will also give specific attention to the development of the waste section of a Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) that is under development. The LCDS is developed for submission to the UNFCCC in response to the commitments of Paris Agreement. PAGE support will further focus on work across several sectoral and thematic areas including green technology, public procurement, fiscal policy as well as institutional capacity building.

**PAGE work in Kazakhstan is aiming to contribute to the following SDGs: SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) - through a focus on waste management and related energy and emission related challenges and opportunities; SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 12 (Responsible Production and Consumption), and SDG 15 (Life on Land) - through a focus on green technologies; and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) - through the work on green economy concepts at the subnational level.**

## **Progress in 2019 and planned next steps**

### **Establishing the foundation for PAGE support**

**Inception mission:** An inception mission took place from 26 February – 1 March 2019 in Astana with more than 30 government and non-government stakeholders attending. Led by UNITAR, with support from UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO and the Ministry of Ecology the mission kicked-off discussions with the Government of Kazakhstan and all concerned Ministries, including the Vice Ministers from the Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Agriculture. It also facilitated engagement with research organisations, NGOs and international organisations to identify priority areas for joint action on green economy.

A stakeholder workshop on green economy was held on 28 February, hosted by the Ministry of Ecology, as well as discussions with the Economics and Research Institute of the Ministry of National Economy, the Centre for Green Technology and Investments of the Ministry of Energy, and the Astana Finance Centre.

The mission identified several promising areas for future support and collaboration encompassing integration of green economy principles into national strategic planning (i.e. through a revision of the Green Economy Concept, supporting the nationalisation of SDG targets and indicators, and support for low carbon development), sectoral analysis and policy support for key industry sectors (i.e. waste management and agriculture), and foundational and applied learning.

**Stocktaking and stakeholder consultation:** Following completion of the inception mission, work commenced on a stocktaking report to assess the progress towards inclusive green economy, examine existing policies and initiatives, identify priorities and challenges for green economy in the country, and entry points for PAGE support.

The draft stocktaking report was presented at a validation workshop held on 26 November 2019. Attended by around 50 people, consensus was reached on the findings and recommendations presented. The draft study provides an overview of the economic, environmental and social issues facing the country, as well as key national and international stakeholders and partners to be engaged in PAGE work. It reviews the strategic green economy policy documents in Kazakhstan, as well as sectoral and thematic policies that could guide PAGE support in the country, including energy, national resource management, industrial development, agriculture, waste management, sustainable finance and education.

**Establishing national mechanism for IGE coordination:** Following a formal invitation letter from the Vice Minister, Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources a National Steering Committee has been set up to guide PAGE work. The inaugural National Steering Committee meeting took place back-to-back with the validation workshop on 26 November. The Committee members include officially nominated representatives from key partner institutions aligned to the proposed workstreams of PAGE support, including: the Ministries of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources, Industry and Infrastructure Development, Energy, Agriculture, Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan; Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan; Green Finance Centre; International Finance Centre Astana; and National Chamber of Entrepreneurs of the Republic of Kazakhstan Atameken (the biggest Association of Environmental Organisations in the country). It is chaired by the PAGE national focal point and Head of the Green Economy Department, Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources.

Following validation of the stocktaking report and logical framework and establishment of the national steering committee, the first annual workplan was finalised in December 2019.

## Identifying priority areas for PAGE support

Priorities for PAGE work in Kazakhstan have been identified as below, with work to be completed in the following areas.

- Organising a high-level green economy awareness raising event around the workstreams and log frame for the country (Outcome 1).
- Supporting the development of the waste section of the Low Carbon Development Strategy (complementary to modelling commissioned by GIZ) (Outcome 1);
- Supporting the implementation of Kazakhstan's NDCs through review of good practices relating to fiscal policy to reduce carbon emission in various sectors (Outcome 1);
- Providing support to develop legal tools related to Environmental Code (Outcome 1);
- Developing a National Programme on Waste Management up to 2030, with circular economy principles incorporated (Outcome 2);
- Supporting Green Industry through the development of a national legal and regulatory framework for promoting green technologies (Outcome 2);
- Developing a concept of green economy at a sub-regional/city level (Outcome 2);
- Completing analysis and consultations on the feasibility of introducing a Policy and Action plan for the implementation of Sustainable Public Procurement (Outcome 2);
- Completing a learning needs and knowledge gaps assessment to develop a capacity building programme with the Academy of Civil Servants (Outcome 3); and
- Organising a high-level Academy on Green Economy (Outcome 3).

## Connecting with complimentary initiatives

**Low carbon development:** As part of the inception phase, PAGE has identified complimentary initiatives and held discussion with other partners active in the country. This includes the GIZ project "*Low Carbon Development Strategy for Kazakhstan*" with which PAGE work is closely coordinated under outcome 1 (described above).

**Sustainable Public procurement:** A Pan-European Regional Workshop on Sustainable Public Procurement was held in Geneva, Switzerland, in March 2019 under the UN Development Account's project "*Enhancing sustainable public procurement for the regional transition to inclusive green economy in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA)*" (UNDA SPP project), implemented by UNEP's Regional Office for Europe. The UNDA SPP project covered involvement of two participants from Kazakhstan (representatives of the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Ecology), with the results of the meeting informing the inclusion of work on sustainable public procurement in the PAGE workplan.

Kazakhstan in 2019 On-line Annual Report: <https://2019.page-annual-report.org/kazakhstan/>

## 4.17 INDIA

### Country context

*The Indian economy is one of the fastest growing in the world, aiming to become a USD 5 trillion economy by 2024. After recording GDP growth of around 7-8 percent for several years, India has started to witness a comparative slowdown, with traditional drivers of growth such as manufacturing and international trade slowing down. At the same time, India is facing acute environmental challenges, including climate variability, poor air quality, over-exploitation of groundwater, water scarcity, increasing inland and coast salinity, degradation of land, and increased intensity of climate extreme events. These have also adversely affected productivity and economic performance and have resulted in increased poverty, unemployment and poor health.*

In light of this, India recognises that there is an urgent need for reflection and dialogue on the drivers of economic growth and to build momentum and capacity for low carbon socio-economic and employment growth. India has made efforts to tackle this through several policies and programmes, including, among others, the National Policy on Biofuels, the National Clean Environment Fund and the Smart Cities Mission. In addition, India has made concerted efforts to support achievement of the SDGs and its NDCs. Regarding green economy, India has shifted from focusing on select initiatives to embracing large-scale, integrated economy-wide approaches, including circular economy and sustainable consumption and production.

#### **Developments since joining PAGE**

India joined PAGE in this context in 2018 to catalyse action and enhance cooperation on existing initiatives on a national and sub-national level, with the government's concerted effort to increase resource efficiency providing a specific entry point for PAGE support.

In 2017, the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI), Aayog - released a Paper outlining a Resource Efficiency and Secondary Raw Materials Strategy, targeting reduced abiotic resource use and addressing issues that cut across life-cycle, materials and sectors. Building on this, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) – the leading Ministry for PAGE engagement - identified resource efficiency as a strategy to minimise trade-off between growth, resource constraint and environmental well-being, and started to develop a National Resource Efficiency Policy. This policy in turn, aims to contribute to India's national IGE targets, including its NDCs and SDGs. To drive this effort, MoEFCC, has established the Resource Efficiency Cell along with a high-level Steering Committee that aims to mainstream sustainable production and consumption in policy and practice in the country.

Against this background, a two-day inception workshop was hosted with the MoEFCC in November 2018 to identify priority activities relating to policymaking and capacity development. Possible entry points being explored are: i) enhancing national initiatives on resource efficiency, with particular focus on SDG 12 (Sustainable Production and Consumption); ii) providing support for the implementation of India's resource efficiency roadmap; iii) supporting national priorities pertaining to sustainable public procurement and eco-labelling; iv) supporting modernisation of the micro-small- and medium-sized enterprise, particularly in the manufacturing sectors; and v) building synergies with other green economy-aligned initiatives, including SWITCH Asia, One Planet Network, and the ILO 2018-2022 Decent Work Programme.

## Progress in 2019 and planned next steps

### Establishing the foundation for PAGE support

**Stocktaking and stakeholder consultation:** As one of its inception activities, PAGE India has undertaken an initial stocktaking study to establish a baseline and to identify and elaborate priority areas for PAGE support. One national and three sub-national consultation workshops took place for Southern and Western (combined), Northern, and Eastern states of India throughout July and August 2019 to complement and review this study and feed regional priorities and perspectives into it. The national workshop was conducted in New Delhi on 20 August 2019 to further refine the priorities identified in the sub-national consultations and discuss thematic areas, specifically around SDG 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production) and synergies with SDG 8 (Employment and Economic Growth). These workshops were successful in bringing together several stakeholders and decision makers on a single platform.

**Assessment of manufacturing sector:** Building on the stocktaking study, UNIDO and ILO plan to conduct a deep dive study with a focus on India's manufacturing sector. This study will include an appraisal of key macro drivers for economic growth and employment creation and map high impact opportunities, to initiate the transition towards inclusive green growth. The study will also deepen substantive and analytical work needed on circular economy, secondary materials and resource efficiency, quality of growth, job creation and skills building.

**Green transition of Indian Railways:** The Indian Railways (IR) is one of the largest railway networks in the world, employing more than 1.27 million people and having a huge carbon footprint in terms of energy and material consumption, fossil fuel consumption, greenhouse gas emission, waste generation and water consumption. PAGE, in 2019, has supported the formation of a high level "Task Force on Environmental Sustainability", preparing its terms of reference. The Task Force will be chaired by the Chairman of the Railway Board, co-chaired by UNEP and will work as an inter-ministerial, inter-agency and inter-department guidance mechanism for overall planning and supervision of a sustainability roadmap of IR to achieve its green transition.

**Establishing national mechanism for IGE coordination:** A National Steering Committee was established in January 2020 by the MoEFCC to direct and supervise PAGE work in line with national priorities and international commitments. Comprised of membership from key ministries and departments, UN PAGE agencies, and research and development organisations, the Steering Committee will amongst other responsibilities:

- Serve as an inter-departmental and inter-agency mechanism for overall planning, execution, monitoring, supervision and guidance of PAGE activities in India;
- Provide consultative inputs and guidance for PAGE engagement relating to IGE transition, considering the needs and priorities of national policies and programmes in India;
- Provide guidance on a roadmap for long-term sustainability of IGE interventions beyond PAGE by building on government priorities and on the collective synergies of PAGE UN agencies and other partners; and
- Serve as a platform for exchange of idea and forging partnerships and synergies under PAGE India.

#### **Identifying priority areas for PAGE support**

The national workshop held in August 2019 also discussed areas of focus for PAGE, generating several actionable ideas that are currently further discussed by national partners, including:

- Assessing selected SDGs for mainstreaming and integrating IGE principles at the national and state levels (Outcome 1);
- Appraising key macro drivers for growth of the economy and employment creation in India, with a focus on the manufacturing sector, and mapping high impact opportunities to initiate the transition towards inclusive, green growth (incl. gender aspects) (Outcome 2);
- Integrating Climate Budgeting within the national budgeting process (Outcome 2);
- Operationalising inclusive, green economy, carbon neutral and green employment transformative roadmaps for high impact industrial sectors including Just Transitions planning and emphasis on women's role (Outcome 2);
- Developing SPP criteria for selected product categories (Outcome 2);
- Completing a scoping exercise and feasibility study to inform the selection of a possible host entity for Centre of Excellence on SDG 12 (Outcome 3); and
- Developing and rolling out course modules for government officials in the domain of SDGs and IGE and strengthening national training capacity (Outcome 3).

#### **Connecting with complimentary initiatives**

**Sustainable public procurement:** Following the inception mission in November 2018, a UNEP mission was conducted from 11-14 February 2019 to meet with policy leaders and practitioners on greener economics, discuss the initial workplan, and meet with partners involved in the sustainable procurement workstream. PAGE is exploring synergies with UNEP-led work delivered with the Ministry

of Finance under other programmes to introduce sustainable public procurement. For 2020, PAGE explores the development of sustainable public procurement (SPP) criteria for selected product categories which have been identified through a UNEP-led prioritisation study. Further funding is being leveraged for SPP from Norway and the Switch Asia II grant facility.

**Green financing:** A UNDP-led project has been initiated relating to the development of a methodology for sharing benefits/disbursing funds accrued through the access and benefits sharing (ABS) mechanism by the National Biodiversity Authority and State Biodiversity Boards.

UNDP, along with the National Biodiversity Authority and select State Biodiversity Boards will commence implementation of activities in 2020. The expected results after two years are: i) The development and finalisation of a replicable methodology, and (ii) selected providers of bio-resources in one State receiving the appropriate share of benefits essential for conservation and sustainable utilisation of natural. This will enable the ABS mechanism to become more effective in achieving its objective of conservation and green economic development involving a range of stakeholders, including local communities.

### **South-South and global cooperation**

On 13 March 2019, the MoEFCC hosted a side event at the UNEA-4 called “*Global Partnerships: Keys to Unlocking Resource Efficiency and Inclusive Green Economies*”, celebrating partnerships as a fundamental platform to break the logic of business as usual and move towards IGE.

Members of the India delegation also attended the Global Green Academy held in October in Turin. Following the event, representatives from India held discussions with representatives from the Women Environmental Programme (WEP) in Burkina Faso regarding the availability of solar pumps. WEP has been in contact with the India-based Self-Employed Women’s Association (SEWA) to facilitate the availability of solar pumps for women workers.

India in 2019 On-line Annual Report: <https://2019.page-annual-report.org/india/>

## **4.18 GUATEMALA**

### **Country context**

*Guatemala is the largest economy and most populous country in Central America. It experienced solid economic growth over the last decade, but national income largely depends the agricultural sector, the export of a few commodities and remittances from oversee Guatemalans. Rich in biodiversity, the country is also vulnerable to climate change and extreme weather conditions. The country faces*



*persistent challenges around loss of natural resources, deforestation, increased soil and water pollution, and growing waste levels. These not only impact the natural environment, but have serious socio-economic consequences, compounding vulnerability and exclusion.*

In recent years, Guatemala has taken first steps to promote the greening of its economy through the development of the *Environmental Fiscal Strategy*. The Strategy presents a set of fiscal instruments to improve pricing of harmful economic activities, thus supporting national climate change and sustainability objectives.

### **Developments since joining PAGE**

Led by the Ministry of Public Finance and supported by other ministries, Guatemala applied to join PAGE in 2018, with the objective of reformulating economic policies around sustainability to support social inclusion, green jobs and green growth.

PAGE met with national counterparts in September 2018, to set the objectives and parameters for work in the country. Possible entry points explored include: i) operationalising the National Development Plan K'atun Nuestra Guatemala 2032, for example through the implementation of the Environmental Fiscal Strategy; ii) assisting development of a public investment strategy for climate change adaptation and mitigation; iii) supporting sectoral policy reform concerning greenhouse gas emissions, solid waste and water management, renewable energy and energy efficiency; and iv) supporting national commitments to the SDGs and NDCs.

Towards the end of 2018, the Ministry of Public Finance was restructured. This was followed by general elections in 2019, with a new President due to assume office in January 2020. As a result, the inception phase has been extended to 2019-2020, with the focus of PAGE on completing a national green economy stocktaking, a second mission to identify priority areas and mobilise stakeholders, and on foundational capacity development for policymakers, academia and civil society organisations.

## **Progress in 2019 and planned next steps**

### **Establishing the foundation for PAGE support**

The Minister of Public Finance sent an official letter in June 2019 to the Director and Regional Representative of UNEP in Latin America and the Caribbean, requesting support for the development of a National Inventory of Policies and Initiatives related to green economy along with capacity development activities. On this basis, PAGE is proceeding with the recruitment of the national coordinator and initiation of a green economy stocktaking study. A joint PAGE mission is planned in first half of 2020 to engage with new members of the administration, launch PAGE and build momentum nationwide.

As part of this planning process, a workplan for Guatemala's inception phase in 2019-2020 was agreed among agencies and with the government. In the coming months, work will focus on elaboration of the country logical framework and related workstreams in tandem with the stocktaking exercise. In addition, links are being made with other development partners (e.g. the Swedish Embassy and the Instituto Centroamericano de Estudios Fiscales - ICEFI) as part of the inception phase, in order to create synergies and catalyse change.

These activities will serve as the basis for PAGE activities aimed at shaping national policymaking around IGE principles, multi-stakeholder partnerships and in turn a contribution to SGD 17.

### **Building foundational capacity on green economy**

A prominent feature of the 2019-2020 inception phase workplan is foundational capacity building to raise awareness on options for a green transition and to facilitate the inclusion of additional stakeholders from the private sector, academia and civil society, thus broadening the green economy discourse in the country. For example, a stakeholder roundtable with public, private and civil society stakeholders on measuring and framing progress through indicators is planned.

Furthermore, early trainings on natural resource protection and green industrial policy will be delivered to key stakeholders in collaboration with local partners to promote behavioural change in various economic sectors. These activities are designed to contribute to the different SDGs including SDG 4, SDG 8, SDG 9 and SDG 12.

Guatemala in 2019 On-line Annual Report: <https://2019.page-annual-report.org/guatemala/>

**NEW PAGE COUNTRIES:** PAGE is pleased to welcome two new countries in 2019 - **Morocco and Thailand**. With the selection of these countries, the target of supporting 20 countries by 2020 has been achieved. The national context in which these countries were selected, together with potential support areas are explored in this section.

## 4.19 MOROCCO

### Country context

*Located in North-western Africa, Morocco is a lower middle-income country with an important service and manufacturing sector and a high share of population engaged in agricultural activities. Situated in one of the most arid areas of the world, the country is vulnerable to climate change and recent weather patterns, with highly variable rainfall and recurrent droughts producing severe environmental, social and economic consequences. Faced with several challenges, including increases in energy and food prices, depletion of natural resources, high youth unemployment, growing social inequality, and slowing GDP growth, Morocco recognised the importance of reframing economic policies around sustainable development.*

The Moroccan Government has already started to roll out several green economy initiatives in the areas of renewable energy, energy efficiency, water and waste management, sustainable agriculture and aquaculture, and eco-tourism. Additional efforts are envisaged related to green fiscal reform, green finance, job creation, capacity-building and innovation, all with a view to mobilise the potential of partnerships with the private sector. Recognised as a leader in Africa in its efforts to combat climate change, Morocco has committed to an ambitious target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 42 percent by 2030, depending on international support, as part of its NDCs to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Morocco's renewable energy strategy aims to increase the share of renewable energies in electricity production capacity to 42 per cent by 2020 and 52 per cent by 2030. The installation of one of the largest solar farms in the world in 2016 - Noor Ouarzazate Solar complex - saving one million tons CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per year, provides an example of the country's ambition.

Morocco's commitment to IGE transition is outlined in its National Sustainable Development Plan (SNDD from its French title) that aims to reconcile economic growth, social inclusion, protection and enhancement of the environment by 2030. Adopted in 2017 and developed through broad consultation with the public sector, private operators and civil society, the SNDD sets seven challenge areas – with the second devoted to the success of Morocco's transition to a green economy. Within the framework of this policy, Morocco is also working to achieve the SDGs and its NDCs. The

elaboration of the SNDD follows recognition in 2011 in the Moroccan Constitution that sustainable development is a right for all citizens and the adoption of a National Charter for the Environment and Sustainable Development, further translated into action through the Framework Law No. 99-12 since March 2014. The Strategic Committee of the SNDD is chaired by the Head of Government and includes all the ministerial departments, public entities in charge of energy and private sector representatives. The Ministry of Energy, Mines and Environment oversees the Secretariat of the Committee.

## Entry points for PAGE support

It is in this context that Morocco applied to join PAGE in 2019. Following a new government taking office in October 2019, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs formally reconfirmed the Government's support to the original application from the former State Secretary in charge of Sustainable Development. The Economic, Social and Environmental Council (CESE) (that provides advisory services to the Government), the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), and the Association of Earth, Life and Sciences Teachers (AELST) endorsed the original application and are likely to participate in the partnership as it starts to take shape.

At sectoral level, green economy is also one of the main pillars of the country's new industrial strategy, the Industrial Acceleration Plan 2021-2025 (Plan d'Accélération Industrielle 2021-2025), under development by the Ministry of Industry, Trade, Green and Digital Economy. In March 2019, Morocco and UNIDO, serving as lead among PAGE agencies, signed a Programme for Country Partnership (PCP) for the period 2019-2023 focusing on six priority areas including energy and circular economy.

### Opportunities for green economy action

The SNDD was identified as the key entry point for PAGE support in the initial application. This was reinforced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in its follow-up letter. The second challenge area of the SNDD around green economy identifies the following 11 strategic axes, that could form the basis for action.

- Reconciling modernisation of the agricultural sector and requirements of sustainable development;
- Ensuring the conservation and rational management of fishery resources;
- Improving the value of forests to ensure their sustainable management;
- Including industrial acceleration in a green economy trajectory;
- Accelerating the implementation of energy efficiency and transition policies;
- Having a sustainable mining sector;
- Promoting sustainable crafts;
- Promoting sustainable mobility;
- Reconciling tourism development and environmental protection;

- Promoting integrated waste management to implement a circular economy; and
- Aligning town planning with the principles of sustainable development.

### Potential outcomes

Possible outcomes of PAGE support, which will be formalised as part of the critical year-long inception phase to commence in 2020, include:

- Strengthening the national planning process to ensure continued alignment with green economic principles;
- Initiating policy and fiscal reforms that align with some or all the strategic areas identified in the second challenge area of the SNDD;
- Engaging with various sectors and regions identified in the SNDD to support coherent green economy policy reform; and
- Capacity building of public sector employees, civil society organisations and private sector to enhance efforts to establish an inclusive and sustainable economy.

Morocco in 2019 On-line Annual Report: <https://2019.page-annual-report.org/morocco/>

## 4.20 THAILAND

### Country context

*As a dynamic and emerging market economy, Thailand has recorded strong growth in recent decades, but this has come at a high environmental cost. The country's natural resources and environmental quality are deteriorating, no longer serving as a strong foundation for production, services and sustainable living. The forests are depleting, soil fertility is reduced, and biodiversity threatened. High plastic and air pollution, inadequate treatment of hazardous and non-hazardous waste and water pollution are also affecting quality of life and resulting in economic cost. Unsustainable production and consumption patterns from the industrial sector – which accounts for almost 40 percent of the country's GDP – is a key source of many of these environmental issues.*

At the same time, Thailand has embraced green economy principles for decades under its “Sufficiency Economy Philosophy” that incorporates a green growth development model. This model is deep-rooted in the National Strategy (2018-2037) that acts as an overarching guide for national development and a framework for international cooperation. This National Master Plan aims for the country to reach high-income status within 20 years, requiring GDP to increase by almost three-fold.

Furthermore, the 12<sup>th</sup> *National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP) 2017-2021* envisions prosperity, sustainability and happiness, whilst simultaneously promoting the implementation of the SDGs together with climate change commitments under the NDCs. It sets priorities around green jobs creation, green tourism, green cities, green businesses and sustainable finance, as a means of combatting the severe environmental challenges faced by the country, including rising pollution. In addition, the Thai Government has set an ambitious goal of increasing renewable energy to 30 per cent of the energy mix, and reducing energy intensity by 30 percent by 2036, to achieve the NDC target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20-25 percent by 2030.

In line with existing policies and plans including the SDGs, 20-year National Strategy, 12th NESDP and the Thailand 4.0 Vision, the newly established government of July 2019 put forward a practice of Bio-Circular-Green Economy (B-C-G model) to help the country achieve the GDP target as well as social and environmental sustainability.

## Entry points for PAGE support

Against this backdrop, Thailand joined PAGE at the end of 2019 to support green economic transition and achievement of the targets set out in the National Development Plan. General elections delayed onboarding; however, the new government has reconfirmed its commitment to PAGE. Moreover, a policy statement by the Prime Minister to Parliament in July 2019, stressed the government's pledge to accelerate efforts to promote the transition to a green economy, meet the carbon emissions commitment as well as reach the economic ambition of the country.

From 2020, the government institution driving PAGE work will be the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC), with ILO and UNIDO acting as joint leads for the UN. The Ministries of Energy, Industry, Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment, and Digital Economy and Society, together with the Thailand Development Research Institute and private sector and civil society organisations have demonstrated their commitment to support PAGE work.

### **Opportunities for green economy action**

The government outlined several challenges that need to be addressed in the 12<sup>th</sup> NESDP including:

- Building security in the stock of natural resources and leveraging environmental quality to support green growth;
- Solving the environmental crises to reduce pollution from production and consumption;
- Setting up a transparent and fair environmental management system;
- Promoting and scaling up sustainable consumption and production; and
- Accelerating readiness for greenhouse gas reduction whilst enhancing capacity for climate change adaption and management to reduce risks from natural disasters.

## Potential outcomes

It is anticipated that PAGE work will align with these challenges, together with the priority areas outlined in various plans and policy frameworks outlined above. Possible outcomes of PAGE work highlighted in Thailand's application process to PAGE include:

- Initiation of policy reforms and fiscal measures that are in line with the current NESDP to put the country firmly on a path to a green economy;
- Streamlining the national planning process so that future plans are aligned to green economic principles and the ASEAN Declaration on Promoting Green Jobs for Equity and Inclusive Growth of ASEAN Community; and
- Engagement with various sectors and regions to support coherent green economy policy reform;
- Capacity development of public sector employees, civil society organisations and private sector to enhance efforts to establish an inclusive and sustainable economy; and
- Supporting the NESDC in setting up the country's fiscal and regulatory frameworks on the B-C-G model.

These activities, together with priority sectors will be solidified as part of the inception phase to commence in 2020.

Thailand in 2019 On-line Annual Report: <https://2019.page-annual-report.org/thailand/>

## 5. PROGRESS IN GLOBAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING

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### 5.1 OUTCOME 3 – BUILDING INDIVIDUAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND PLANNING CAPACITY AT GLOBAL LEVEL

#### 5.1.1 Learning products delivered

**Training modules on indicators for green economy policymaking: PAGE**, in a partnership between UNEP and ILO, launched introductory and advanced training modules on Indicators for an Inclusive Green Economy (with PowerPoint slides created in English, French and Spanish). The modules provide material for a course that introduces participants to the concept of green economy, approaches to

measurement, and selection and application of indicators. Through these modules, policymakers, policy analysts, statisticians and researchers will be equipped to choose IGE indicators relevant to their country contexts, and in line with country-specific SDGs. Launched at the 2019 Global Academy on Green Economy in Turin, the materials will be integrated into an e-learning course in 2020.

**Sustainable finance course:** UNITAR, under PAGE, launched a new self-paced course on Sustainable Finance in partnership with the Strategic Alliance (Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken – SEB & Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit – GIZ). The interactive and practice-oriented course introduces the functions, stakeholders and regulations that govern the sustainable finance market and presents two financial products (Green Bonds and Green Loans) in more detail. The course is designed for interested participants from the government, the financial sector, businesses, and civil society. At the end of 2019, course enrolments stood at 3,580, with 843 certificates issued. Going forward, this course has the potential to be a key learning product for PAGE, given the increased focus of the partnership on sustainable finance at global and national levels.

**Translation of introduction to green economy e-course:** As of 2019, the self-paced introductory course, Introduction to Green Economy, is now available in Spanish and English. With a user base of over 170,000 registered learners, the UN CC: e-Learn platform is already the largest dedicated e-learning platform on climate change-related topics in the world. Translation of the self-paced course to Spanish further expands the reach of PAGE products to partner countries, with translation to French due to be completed in 2020. In 2019, there were 5,786 enrolments and 439 completions in the English version of the course and 2,746 enrolments and 420 completions in the Spanish version.

## 5.1.2 Learning products under development

**Online course on green industrial policies and trade:** In cooperation with UNITAR, UNIDO and UNEP are developing an online course on Green Industrial Policies based on the products designed under the global outcome of PAGE. The overarching objective is to strengthen the capacity of current and future policymakers, advisors, and green economy professionals and to use Green Industrial Policy as an instrument to direct and accelerate structural industrial transformation, green trade and competitiveness. Course content and a course evaluation framework have been developed, and funding has been received to roll-out the course across PAGE countries.

**Green economy and trade and green fiscal reform courses:** Two self-paced courses are in the pipeline for UNITAR on Green Economy and Trade and Green Fiscal Reform. The basic parameters of the courses, as well as a course outline and core content for the trade course have been agreed. Both courses are expected to be ready for roll-out in the second quarter of 2020.

**Green economy modelling course:** UNITAR and UNEP have been collaborating on the development of a package of materials for a semester-long course covering different green economy modelling



approaches. The intention is that the package will be taken up by education institutions in PAGE partner countries that are interested in establishing recurrent courses on modelling. Partner institutions can also choose to integrate components of the course into their existing course portfolio or to use parts of the course for a series of seminars. The course builds on an existing UNEP-PAGE workstream in Peru and will be pilot-tested by the University of the Pacific during the spring semester of 2020. Final revisions will be made in mid-2020 based on feedback received from the pilot course in Peru. The complete set of materials will be translated into French and Spanish and presented during a webinar and regional workshop for Latin America in 2020.

### 5.1.3 Global Academy on Green Economy

The **third Global Academy on Green Economy** held from 14 to 18 October in ILO's International Training Centre in Turin, gathered over 100 participants from 34 countries, including policymakers from PAGE countries, representatives from civil society, trade unions, business associations, knowledge and research institutes, together with UN agency specialists and funding partners. In a week-long series of panel discussions, knowledge fairs, and training courses, participants shared policy-relevant and action-oriented knowledge on green economy policy and practice. The different sessions of the Academy touched on a wide range of topics, including tools and approaches for green economy policymaking, green industrialization, fiscal policies, green finance, green jobs, social dialogue, stakeholder engagement for IGE actions at country-level, learning and skills needs, and the different trends in reframing curricula around sustainability. With an additional day dedicated to a PAGE national coordinators workshop, this year's Academy was particularly successful in initiating South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC).

### 5.1.4 Workshop and Webinars for PAGE National Coordinators and Focal Points

**PAGE National Coordinators Workshop:** On 13 October 2019, a day was dedicated to a PAGE National Coordinators Workshop at the Global Academy on Green Economy. The workshop provided a space to share lessons and experiences, address common questions, receive additional guidance on PAGE processes, governance structure and tools, and establish contacts to support further SSTC. National coordinators from Guyana, Uruguay and South Africa opened the discussions by sharing how specific PAGE actions – aligned to SDG and climate targets - supported National Policy Reforms in their countries.

Also, the PAGE Secretariat organized a series of webinars in 2019 for PAGE National Coordinators, agency focal points and country leads, as follows:

**Follow-up webinar on 2019 PAGE Ministerial Conference:** A webinar was held on 23 January 2019 to provide an overview of the major outcomes from the PAGE 2019 Ministerial Conference, summarized through the Cape Town Action Pathways Towards 2030. The webinar also discussed ideas on the way forward and how to keep the PAGE community engaged.

**Webinar on mainstreaming inclusive green economy:** On 6 March 2019, a webinar was held to provide an overview of PAGE support to countries on mainstreaming IGE into national planning processes. Experiences and results at the country-level were presented and shared, enabling the exchange of knowledge and best practices.

**Webinar on fiscal policies for inclusive green economy:** A webinar was held on 3 April 2019, to present an overview of PAGE tools and services to countries on green fiscal policies and provide a platform to share best practices and some results of PAGE green fiscal policy work at the global and country level.

**Webinar on green employment policy:** On 12 June 2019, a webinar was organized by the PAGE Secretariat and ILO, focusing on mapping and assessing green jobs for an IGE. A presentation on the Green Jobs Assessment Model was given, followed by a case study on the application of the model in Zambia.

## 5.2 OUTCOME 4 – COUNTRIES HAVE IMPROVED THEIR KNOWLEDGE BASE FOR ADVANCING IGE

### 5.2.1 Communications, visibility and outreach

**Third PAGE Ministerial Conference:** 2019 commenced with the Third PAGE Ministerial Conference, hosted by the South African Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA). On 10-11 January 2019, Cape Town welcomed 500 participants from more than 50 countries, including ministers, UN heads, entrepreneurs, activists, and policymakers. The event provided a platform to raise political attention on the urgency of advancing sustainable and inclusive economics. The Cape Town Action Pathways Towards 2030 summarized key messages emerging from the discussion to support countries in promoting their own “Just Transition” to the 2030 Agenda.

**High-Level Media Debate at 2019 PAGE Ministerial Conference:** In conjunction with the 2019 PAGE Ministerial Conference on “Inclusive and Sustainable Economies”, PAGE, GGKP and partner organizations convened thought leaders from government, business, academia and civil society for a High-level Media Debate to address the question, “What makes your country wealthy?”. The panel called for new approaches to national wealth accounting that quantify natural and social capital in addition to productivity. The debate was broadcast live on CNBC Africa. The discussion concluded with

an agreement on the inherent value of nature for economies and societies, and an emphasis on the opportunities that lie ahead and the urgent need to move things forward.

**PAGE Event at Third Asia Pacific Forum of Ministers and Environmental Authorities:** On 25 January 2019, PAGE, jointly with the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea, organized the high-level event “Making the Money Flow” on policy levers and financing vehicles for circular and green economies. The event demonstrated how countries in the Asia Pacific region are already mobilizing green finance to tackle environmental challenges and promote sustainable consumption and production patterns underpinning the green economy. It highlighted the potential of PAGE to align national policy and investment planning frameworks and to provide a platform where public policy and private finance come together to advance circular and green economies.

**PAGE Event at UN Environment Assembly:** The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change of India, in association with PAGE, hosted an event at the 4<sup>th</sup> UN Environment Assembly on 13 March 2019, celebrating global partnerships as fundamental platforms to break the logic of business as usual and move towards IGE. The event showcased efforts underway in India to address the resource efficiency challenge and explored new pathways to sustainability, including life-cycle approaches to resources, energy, chemicals and waste management. Opening with the official launch of the 2018 PAGE Annual Report, the event highlighted the impact of global partnerships in moving towards greener and more inclusive economies.

**PAGE Side-event at the High-Level Political Forum:** On 16 July 2019, seven players driving the green economy agenda – GGGI, OECD, GIZ, GEC, PEA, GGKP and PAGE – hosted the side event “Fast, Fair, and Green” at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in New York. The event brought together a diverse cross-section of attendees focused on creating green and inclusive economies. With presentations from UN heads of agencies, CEOs, and ministers, it served as a platform to inspire leaders at the highest levels of government, civil society and businesses on key steps in a green economy transition. During the event, the “Principles, Priorities, and Pathways” were launched to guide future work, together with the new GGKP Green Industry and Green Finance Platforms.

**UNFCCC – COP25 Side Event:** At the UNFCCC COP 25 in Madrid, PAGE joined a large group of partners to co-organize an official UN side event on Sustainable Development Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth on 5 December 2019. Featuring a diverse range of speakers, including ministers, Members of Parliament, and employer and trade union representatives, the event analyzed features of a fair transition towards a green economy and the nature and scale of expected and ongoing structural transformations. Referring to successful country experiences on Just Transition planning and policies that involved governments and social partners and international support, it showed how climate action could be a driver for inclusive growth, job creation, human rights and social justice.

**PAGE newsletter and website:** The PAGE website had 39,212 users visiting in 2019. The PAGE monthly newsletter was sent to 1,885 subscribers. The PAGE twitter account (@PAGEExchange) grew to 2,179

followers and the PAGE YouTube channel, launched in 2017 for videos on PAGE work and IGE, has garnered 12,047 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 2019, PAGE worked on developing communication materials to promote and disseminate information on its new PAGE 2030 Strategy, which will be finalized in the first half of 2020. Furthermore, in addition to visibility gained in the high-profile global events mentioned above, media attention was also garnered through national events hosted by PAGE countries, including the Kyrgyz Republic Green Week and Uruguay Circular Economy Award. Further details of these and other national events can be found in the individual country reports.

**PAGE outreach through international events and missions:** Throughout 2019, 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:

- *The Unlocking Capital for Sustainability Workshop*, in Singapore, 22 January 2019, where PAGE provided a keynote speech and moderated the session;
- *The GIZ Green Economy Institutional Collaboration Meeting*, in Berlin, 1-2 April 2019, where PAGE contributed to a discussion on how to increase collaboration between leading international organizations focused on promoting a green economy and green growth;
- *OECD EnviroNet Meeting*, in Paris, 29-30 April 2019, where the Head of PAGE Secretariat attended and shared results;
- *The ILO Green Week*, 3-7 June 2019, during which PAGE presented its joint delivery model, providing examples of country support and collaboration with ILO;
- *A working breakfast on circular economy by EU delegation*, in New York, 15 June 2019, where PAGE provided feedback on opportunities to work together in relation to a circular economy;
- *The “Cooperation on Climate and Development Strategies in Developing Countries” seminar*, co-organized by the GGGI and the EU Commission, in Brussels, 17 June 2019, where PAGE participated and engaged in knowledge exchange;
- *A Youth Leader event on climate at the HLPF*, in New York, 15 July 2019, in which PAGE participated; and
- *The Go for SDGs launch at the Climate Summit*, in New York, 24 September 2019, where PAGE attended as a partner of the initiative.

## 5.2.2 Knowledge platforms and guidance documents

**Translated Guidance Manual for National PAGE Partners:** In 2019, the updated Guidance Note for Implementing a National PAGE Partnership was disseminated in Spanish. This reference in Spanish will serve the need for PAGE partner countries in Latin America. It will be a resource for national

governments and institutions undertaking PAGE-supported analysis and policy reform, and international partners engaged in PAGE and green economy action.

**GGKP Platforms on Green Industry and Green Finance:** In July 2019, at the HLPF in New York, GGKP launched the Green Industry and Green Finance Platforms, acknowledging the importance of the two sectors in a green economy transition. The new platforms, developed with PAGE support, provide users from the financial and private sector easy access to the latest research, data, guidance and tools through 194 country pages specified by region, sector, or cross-cutting themes. The Green Industry Platform is geared towards helping SMEs become more competitive by promoting greener and more profitable businesses. The Green Finance Platform focuses on sustainable finance principles, practices and protocols for banking, investment and insurance. Linked to the Green Learning platforms, an interactive on-line community space is under development that will provide a medium for policy, industry and finance actors to interact seamlessly as peers. The users will be able to address common challenges and pursue joint opportunities. Developments will continue in 2020 with the space rolling out in stages, first opening to select partners in a closed group, followed by a larger group, before a full launch at the PAGE Ministerial Conference in 2021.

**Contribution to the development of Green Growth Index:** Inspired by the Green Economy Progress Measurement Framework, developed by PAGE in 2017, the GGGI has developed the first benchmarked Green Growth Index through its Green Growth Performance Measurement (GGPM) programme. This Index provides policymakers with a metric to measure green growth performance to support their decisions in line with the SDGs, and national climate and biodiversity goals. The first edition of the Index launched in October 2019, guided by multidisciplinary experts and developed in consultation with policymakers, ranks 115 countries against 36 indicators. PAGE – through UNEP – was part of the group of experts that provided substantive inputs to the Green Growth Index.

### 5.2.3 Knowledge products under development

**Green Economy Learning Network:** In 2019, UNITAR and GGKP, collaborated on developing a concept for a Green Learning Network (GLN) - a space uniquely suited for learning institutions and education professionals to share, collaborate and learn from each other. The idea for a common platform on green learning was born at the Second Global Forum on Green Economy Learning held at OECD in November 2018. At that forum, change agents from around the world demonstrated a drive to build global collaboration to upscale both demand for and supply of quality green learning. The technical wireframe of the platform is being constructed by GGKP and will become operational in mid-2020. At the same time, UNITAR has mapped out potential members and is holding information sessions with learning practitioners from PAGE countries to familiarize them with the functionalities and benefits of joining the community. Initially, the network will focus on serving learning communities with a demonstrated interest in collaboration, such as an emerging network of civil service training institutes

in West Africa, a community on IGE learning in Latin America, and others. It can also support the roll-out of the learning packages on modelling and industrial policy.

## 5.2.4 PAGE UNDP-led Regional Knowledge-sharing in Latin America

Through 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, including two major events in the region.

**Good Growth Conference:** On 13-17 May, more than 300 global leaders gathered in Peru for the Good Growth Conference, a unique learning and networking event centred around sustainable commodity supply chains in the forests and agricultural sector. The conference highlighted how the demand for sustainable commodities, their production and financing can accelerate progress towards SDGs. PAGE supported a two-day workshop encouraging a select group of journalists to explore solution journalism in the context of climate change and deforestation. Jointly hosted by UNDP's Green Commodities Programme and the Thompson Reuter Foundation, the journalists were first exposed to key sustainability solutions in major agricultural commodities, they attended the opening sessions of the Conference, with opportunities to interview Ministers, and afterwards journeyed to the Amazon to put solution journalism into practice.

**Green Latin America Awards:** The Green Latin America Awards aim to energize the green economy in the region by recognizing projects and sustainable actions implemented in 10 categories inspired by the accomplishments of the SDGs. At its sixth edition, on 21-25 August in Ecuador, Latin America Green Awards and PAGE worked as strategic partners two main components, the High-Level Dialogue on Green Economy and Sustainable Development and the PLV-PAGE Connects Market Place. PAGE organized a panel on "the role of the financial system to boost the development of the green economy", which analyzed the current conditions of the financial system and the role of alternative financing mechanisms to promote IGE and achieve the SDGs. Panellists from seven countries (Ecuador, Costa Rica, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Argentina and Peru) shared their experiences about creating conditions that energize the transition to a greener, more inclusive economy. The second component was the PLV-PAGE Connects Market Place, which connected the top 500 initiatives from the ranking with organizations from the financial and non-financial sector. To participate in the marketplace, participants had to complete the training program as a mandatory requirement. A next edition is planned for 2020.

**Reporting on Green Finance in Latin America:** Uncovering the progress made and opportunities lying ahead, the report "Latin America Green Finance State of the Market 2019" provides a detailed insight into finance for climate change solutions in the region. It looks at green bond issuance from public

entities, as well as issuance from companies operating in climate-aligned sectors, providing examples of instrumental policies and initiatives in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru and Central America.

Also, in 2019, PAGE, through UNDP's Regional Hub in Panama continued to support the "From Commitment to Action" Initiative. Many commitments have been made by governments and companies, to reduce deforestation resulting from the production of cash crops. Still, progress in achieving the goals set out in these commitments has been slow and uneven. Starting in the Amazon, where the production of commodities including soy, beef, palm, coffee, and cocoa continues to contribute to forest loss and degradation, UNDP is helping countries to move "From Commitment to Action".

## 6. PAGE SECRETARIAT

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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 Steering Committee. Under the direction of the Technical Team, the Secretariat ensured smooth inter-agency cooperation in planning and implementing PAGE activities.

In 2019, the Secretariat assisted PAGE partners in organizing the following meetings:

- A high-level breakfast meeting on 11 January at the PAGE Ministerial Conference in Cape town on the wireframe for the PAGE 2030 Strategy;
- 1 PAGE retreat on PAGE 2030 Strategy (for Management Board and Technical Team), held on 9-11 April in Geneva;
- 1 Steering Committee meeting on 25 June in Geneva (hosted by ILO) and two conference calls with funding partners focused on the development of the PAGE 2030 Strategy on 5 April, and 19 November;
- 4 Management Board meetings and calls, held on 24 June, 13 September, 14 November and 13 December (related to country selection, PAGE 2030 Strategy, budget framework and delivery of work programme);
- Monthly Technical Team Meeting calls, held on 22 January, 26 February, 2 April, 14 May, 18 June, 23 July, 3 September, 8 October, 5 November and 3 December;
- 1 Workshop for National Coordinators held on 13 October back-to-back with the Green Economy Academy.

In close cooperation with PAGE partners, and supported by the Technical Team, 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.

To facilitate exchange among countries and provide updates on new tools and developments, the PAGE Secretariat organized several webinars throughout 2019 for PAGE National Coordinators agency focal points (further described under Outcome 4).

A key result in 2019 of the partnership was the development of a PAGE 2030 Strategy and Delivery Plan 2021-2025. Following the discussions held early in the year at the PAGE Ministerial Conference, the PAGE Secretariat led the consultation process with UN agency and funding partners, compiled and integrated comments, prepared related meetings, provided the majority of the drafting and managed external services of editing, design, and layout. A snapshot summary of the Strategy was distributed during the events held in the week of the UN Climate Action Summit in New York in September. The Strategy was discussed by funding partners in a Steering Committee meeting on 24 June and subsequently agreed upon in a conference call on 19 November. On 13 December the PAGE Management Board approved the Strategy, which is expected to be formally launched at the High-Level Political Forum in New York in July 2020.

The PAGE Secretariat also played a central role in:

- The preparation and facilitation of the EC Results-oriented Monitoring Review between March and June 2019;
- Facilitating contributions from funding partners to the PAGE MPTF (amendment for 2019 contribution with the Republic of Korea, 2019 installments from Finland, Norway and Switzerland, a new agreement with the European Union);
- Revision to the on-going EC-UNEP agreement;
- Developing the overall 2019-2020 Annual Work Plan, which was approved by the Management Board on 20 September 2019;
- Supporting country teams in the development and monitoring of country work plans;
- Facilitating disbursements to agencies from the PAGE MPTF (3 rounds of disbursements in 2019); and
- Developing the 2019 PAGE Annual Report in different formats (online and detailed progress report).

In 2019, the Secretariat also managed the country selection process in close cooperation with PAGE agencies for two new countries joining PAGE. Thailand and Morocco were selected in December 2019 from 6 countries that applied to join PAGE.



Secretariat staff was actively engaged in the preparation and delivery of outreach events (described in the Outcome Four Section on communications, visibility and outreach). Most importantly, this included the PAGE Ministerial Conference in January and a high-level side event at the HLPF in New York in July 2019.

## 7. COOPERATION WITH OTHER INITIATIVES

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Since its inception, PAGE has developed models at the country and global level for promoting collaboration with initiatives working on different dimensions of green economy. These include: the UNEP-UNDP Poverty-Environment Action for Sustainable Development Goals (PEA); SWITCH Africa Green and SWITCH-Asia; UN-REDD; One Planet Network; Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN); the UNDP Green Commodities Programme; GGGI; GEC; GGKP; the UNEP's Environment and Trade Hub; UNEP FI; and GIZ among others.

PAGE is also part of the global inter-institutional group called the Partners of Inclusive Green Economy, composed of UNEP, GEC, GGKP, PEA, the International Labour Organization, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), GGGI, the International Institute for Environment and Development and GIZ.

In addition, PAGE has engaged with the UN Resident Coordinator Offices from the early stages of the programme to ensure complementarity and coherence.

Most recently, since its launch in September 2019 at the Climate Summit, PAGE has contributed substantively to the design and shape of the new UNEP led initiative "Go for SDGs". The initiative aims to raise ambition for building inclusive and sustainable economies and societies by showcasing exemplary approaches from countries and strengthening capacity for replication across regions.

### 7.1 IN-COUNTRY COOPERATION

At the country level, PAGE has deepened existing cooperation and expanded collaboration with several organizations and initiatives. These collaborations are country driven, dependent on the opportunities offered by the local context and needs. In that sense, PAGE offers a flexible mechanism for engaging with a large number of global, regional and local organizations and initiatives. A list of collaborative and partnerships efforts at the country level is provided in the table in Annex II.

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. Further details of each of the cooperative efforts listed below can be found in the individual country reports.

**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. This project is active in five PAGE countries: Indonesia, Peru, South Africa, Uruguay and Argentina. Beyond the scope of this specific project, PAGE and GIZ have collaborated in Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan and Jiangsu Province (China):

- **Peru:** As the country reaches the end of the first phase of PAGE engagement, the project is helping to consolidate achievements and has supported the elaboration of the country’s Sustainability Strategy for PAGE. Going forward, the project will take a lead role in assisting Peru in the process of transitioning to a greener economy and enhancing its sustainability.
- **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. Additionally, GIZ is supporting South Africa to follow-up the national actions identified in the Cape Town Action Pathways towards 2030 that emerged from the discussion at the Third PAGE Ministerial Conference.
- **Uruguay:** The country received support from GIZ for its application to PAGE in 2017. PAGE is building on previous work done by the project, notably the green economy assessment and well established inter-institutional coordination. Joint work plan development and implementation of concrete interventions are among the successes of this collaboration. In May 2019, PAGE with the support of GIZ organized the first international event on Cleaner Production and Formalisation of Brick Production Activities of Uruguay. In October 2019, PAGE and GIZ organized the Interinstitutional Working Group on Green and Inclusive Economy; and supported discussions with International Sustainable Chemistry Collaborative Centre to turn Uruguay into a regional hub of Green Chemistry.
- **Argentina:** The project supported the PAGE inception phase through assistance for strategic planning and technical support for stakeholder engagement. This included participation in the inception mission in May 2019. During 2019, PAGE has been working closely with GIZ on national outreach on green economy and South-South exchange, including the Global Exchange Forum on Inclusive Green Economy and the second national Resource Efficiency Panel of the German-Argentinean Chamber of Commerce. PAGE Argentina facilitated the participation of stakeholders in a study visit to Berlin on Green Entrepreneurship, organized by GIZ.
- **Indonesia:** GIZ project activities in support of PAGE include the organization of the PAGE inception workshop, as well as the development of a “Study on Carbon Taxes as Fiscal Incentives to Reduce GHG Emissions and Develop a Carbon Market in Indonesia”. An introductory training on System Dynamics Modelling targeted at regional governments was also jointly conducted.
- **Kyrgyz Republic:** PAGE and GIZ are engaging in supporting the country’s transition to an IGE, for example through the organization of the 2018 and 2019 Annual Green Economy Forums. In 2018,

PAGE and GIZ commenced green economy modelling support with a focus on identifying sectors for IGE intervention, with work continuing in 2019. PAGE, together with GIZ, supported the development of a Sustainable Finance Roadmap that has been incorporated into the Green Economy Development Programme, launched in 2019.

- **Kazakhstan:** As part of the inception phase, PAGE identified the GIZ project “*Low Carbon Development Strategy for Kazakhstan*” as a complementary initiative, with efforts being made to coordinate efforts on PAGE outcome 1. This includes supporting the development of the waste section of the Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) and complementing the analysis with a technical study on how fiscal policies can support needed investments for the LCDS and implementation of Kazakhstan’s NDC.
- **China, Jiangsu Province:** GIZ supported an exchange on sustainable textiles (trade) between Ethiopia and China. As a result, both countries are working on a trilateral project (China-German-Ethiopia) on sustainable textiles in Ethiopia.

**Cooperation with the Global Green Growth Institute:** PAGE and GGGI are joining efforts to support common partner countries in their transition to an IGE, including Peru, Mongolia, Burkina Faso, Senegal, India and the Kyrgyz Republic. GGGI also supported the application of Morocco in 2019 to PAGE through a letter of support. Further details are as follows:

- **Mongolia:** Collaboration has focused on several different workstreams, yielding effective results including i) measuring green economy progress; ii) financing green growth; and iii) supporting green buildings.
- **Peru:** PAGE and GGGI have been supporting the Ministry of Finance to green economic policies. This work yielded results through the adoption in 2019 of the National Plan for Competitiveness and Productivity, with specific milestones identified on environmental sustainability (Objective 9).
- **Burkina Faso:** Complementarity of work is ensured through regular coordination meetings with both organization’s government agency focal points. In 2019, GGGI participated actively in the first PAGE Sustainability Workshop to discuss the sustainability plan of PAGE Burkina Faso.
- **Senegal:** PAGE and the GGGI have combined resources and technical support on the employment impacts of green economy policies. Both organizations joined efforts in the development of a methodology for data collection and statistical analysis of green jobs creation that has been integrated into the National Employment Survey.
- **India:** a PAGE mission held in 2019 started discussions with GGGI on synergies and complementarity between the two programmes to be explored further throughout 2020.
- **Kyrgyz Republic:** The country joined GGGI during the 2019 Green Economy Week co-organized by PAGE, highlighting their commitment to IGE and facilitating greater coordination in coming years.

**Cooperation with UNEP Finance Initiative:** UNEP FI and PAGE have collaborated on sustainable finance in partner countries including Ghana, Mauritius, Mongolia, Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic.

- **Mongolia:** Engagement has focused on developing the Mongolian Green Credit Fund (now Mongolian Green Finance Corporation - MGFC), to serve as a vehicle to bring long-term financing to projects and companies that stimulate green growth in the country.
- **Ghana:** A joint scoping study was completed in 2019 to identify green finance interventions, investment opportunities and barriers and support domestic resource mobilization and development of targeted training to players in the finance sector.
- **Mauritius:** Partnership has focused on informing the future development of a green bonds programme. Additionally, in 2019, PAGE and UNEP FI initiated a study on access to green finance to be completed in 2020. The study will provide recommendations on expanding SME access to green finance.
- **Kazakhstan:** UNEP FI provided substantive inputs to the chapter “Financial Green Economy Transition” of the country’s green economy stocktaking study.
- **Kyrgyz Republic:** PAGE and UNEP FI organized an introductory training workshop on Environmental and Social Risk Analysis during the 2019 Green Economy Week. The training aimed at sensitizing banks and micro-finance institutions on green finance opportunities.

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

- **Mongolia:** Collaboration has included a study and technical note on trade and green economy that was broadly discussed with stakeholders and policymakers. To further translate the findings into policy change, in 2019 the UNEP’s Environment and Trade Hub had a bilateral discussion with Mongolian Ambassador to the WTO to discuss how to unlock Mongolia’s sustainable trade in meat and agricultural products.
- **Burkina Faso:** Engagement has focused on the development of an Action Plan for Sustainable Management and Export of Non-Timber Forestry Products. This plan included institutional and individual capacity-building for key decision-makers.
- **China, Jiangsu Province:** PAGE and the UNEP’s Environment and Trade Hub conducted a project on south-south trade in environmental goods and services, including a technical report and an expert workshop. There has also been work on the sustainable textile trade and value chains, with a baseline study on sustainable conducted for Jiangsu province, along with targeted training for textile producers and retailers, as well as the development of an Action Plan to improve the sustainability of textile trade. This experience was widely shared at various national and international conferences and has inspired other Chinese provinces and cities and other countries, including Ethiopia. PAGE partners are examining opportunities to replicate the model in other Asian countries.
- **South Africa:** The focus has been on identifying trade opportunities from the perspective of green industrial development (i.e., Green Economy Industry and Trade Analysis). A second workstream

centered on “Trade in Certified Organic Agriculture: Challenges and Opportunities for South Africa” including a consultation workshop on scaling trade in organic and biodiversity-based agriculture. Going forward, a training on trade and climate smart agriculture will be delivered in 2020.

- **Ghana:** The Green Industry and Trade Assessment, produced jointly by the UNEP’s Environment and Trade Hub and UNIDO at the beginning of PAGE engagement in the country, has guided the support PAGE is providing in this area.
- **Peru:** As a result of collaboration between the Environment and Trade Hub and PAGE, green trade policy proposals have been generated and discussed with relevant stakeholders for biotrade and the sustainable management of water resources.
- **Guyana:** The UNEP’s Environment and Trade Hub contributed to Guyana’s Green Industry and Trade Assessment, fostering thematic reforms in line with the country’s Green State Development Strategy: Vision 2040.

**Cooperation with UNDP-Biodiversity Financing Initiative (BIOFIN):** BIOFIN and PAGE have collaborated on sustainable finance solutions including issues of fiscal reform for sustainable agriculture and biodiversity in partner countries including Kyrgyz Republic.

- **Kyrgyz Republic:** PAGE is collaborating with the BIOFIN team to deliver technical support on fiscal policy reforms to support the shift to sustainable agriculture in the Kyrgyz Republic. A joint side-event was organized at the 2019 Green Economy Week in Bishkek and PAGE activities will complement the on-going work of BIOFIN to support the Ministry of Finance on the reform of environmentally harmful agriculture subsidies.

**Cooperation with SWITCH Africa Green:** Complementarity of PAGE and SWITCH Africa Green programmes has been key to supporting the greening of the economies in common partner countries. Both initiatives are present in Ghana, Burkina Faso, South Africa and Mauritius. An important element of this success has been the sharing of PAGE National Coordinators in three countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana and Mauritius). While PAGE is supporting the countries to create an enabling environment for economic transformation and working to strengthen institutional and individual capacities, SAG has mobilized and made a case for eco-entrepreneurship and sustainable consumption and production practices. Going forward, as these three countries phase-out of PAGE, SWITCH Africa Green will provide invaluable support to continue the transition to an IGE.

- **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 2019, PAGE agreed to integrate ten micro-enterprises in waste management, agriculture and food processing into a pilot coaching and training programme on green entrepreneurialism, already part of SWITCH Africa Green programme. The two programmes have also worked closely on the development of the sustainability plan for PAGE Burkina Faso.

- **Mauritius:** The two programmes have undertaken complementary work on green industry. SWITCH Africa Green will continue supporting the country to reach its sustainable development objectives following phase out of PAGE. A transition ceremony is being organized for 2020 in which SWITCH Africa Green and other complementary initiatives would be highlighted for continuing support to the country for a transition to an inclusive green economy, after PAGE's five-year country programme is completed.
- **South Africa:** PAGE in South Africa is designed to reinforce and complement other support programmes on green economy, such as SWITCH Africa Green.

**Cooperation with SWITCH Asia:** PAGE and SWITCH Asia have been collaborating in India and Mongolia, as follows:

- **Mongolia:** Close cooperation between the two programmes enabled the adoption of an amendment to the Law on Procurement of Goods, Works and Services with State and Local Funds. PAGE, together with the SWITCH-Asia Programme, is planning to provide further guidance on the implementation of the law.
- **India:** The two programmes are joining forces in India to support the Ministry of Finance to introduce sustainable public procurement at national and state levels including the possible leveraging of further funding to support the country on SPP from the Switch Asia II grant facility.

## 7.2 GLOBAL COOPERATION

**Capacity-building and green economy learning:** In 2019, PAGE continued to engage with various partner agencies on the development and implementation of global learning initiatives and programmes. These activities are briefly listed below as examples, with full details presented in Section 5.1.1.

- PAGE and ITC-ILO collaborated to produce the introduction and advanced training modules on Indicators for an Inclusive Green Economy;
- UNITAR, SEB and GIZ launched a new course on Sustainable Finance to raise awareness of global financial products such as Green Bonds and Green Loans; and
- PAGE, through the UN CC: Learn platform launched a Spanish version of the self-paced course on Introduction to Green Economy, to increase the reach of this product to Spanish speaking countries in the network.

**Knowledge-sharing and dissemination:** PAGE works closely with partners to catalyze global action on IGE, leveraging existing knowledge platforms and networks. These partnerships are listed below, with further details of each presented in Sections 5.2.1 and 5.2.2.

- Partnering with the Green Growth Knowledge Partnership and Green Economy Coalition for a high-level media debate at the Third PAGE Ministerial Conference (Cape Town, 10-11 January 2019);
- Hosting by PAGE, UNDP's Green Commodities Programme and the Thomson Reuter Foundation of the Good Growth Conference (Peru, 13-17 May 2019);
- Organization by GGGI, OECD, GIZ, GEC, PEA, GGKP and PAGE of the side event "Fast, Fair, and Green" at the HLPF (New York, 16 July 2019);
- Launching by PAGE and GGKP of the Green Industry and Green Finance Platforms at the HLPF (New York, 16 July 2019);
- Organization by PAGE of a panel on the role of the financial system to boost green economy development at the Green Latin America Awards (Ecuador, 21-25 August 2019);
- Organization by ITC-ILO and PAGE of the third Global Academy on Green Economy (Turin, 14-18 October 2019);
- Provision of inputs by PAGE (through UNEP) into the Green Growth Index (launched October 2019); and
- Co-organization of the official UN side event on SDG 8 at the UNFCCC COP25 (Madrid, 5 Dec 2019).

## 8. SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

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South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) allows countries to exchange knowledge, to learn from each other and utilize in the local context evidence-based solutions from one country to another. The common frameworks provided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Paris Climate Agreement, offers excellent opportunities to establish good practices, identify 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 tailored responses to development challenges taking into consideration evidence-based solutions from their peer countries. With 20 partner countries and eight funding partners engaged at different stages of a green economy transformation, including policy development at national and sectoral levels, capacity-building and awareness raising, PAGE provides an ideal platform for SSTC.

Throughout 2019, PAGE has built on the positive experiences from previous years to encourage and support partner countries to share good practices and lessons learned on a wide range of topics, including policy assessment, reform design, capacity development and multi-stakeholder dialogue and collaboration. This idea of SSTC has become increasingly important as the first six countries complete the initial five-year phase of their engagement to increase sustainability and embed PAGE work. Notable examples of cooperation throughout 2019 are outlined below.

**National coordinators learn from country experience:** At the global level, a highlight on SSTC was the exchange between National Coordinators at the Global Academy on Green Economy in Turin. The workshop strengthened dialogue across countries and identified new opportunities for South-South cooperation among PAGE countries, for example, between women’s organizations in Burkina Faso and India on the availability of solar pumps for women’s workers. More information on this event can be found in Section 5.1.4.

**South-South Exchange Network initiated in Latin America:** In November 2019, a South-South Green Economy Network for Change was set-up by PAGE countries in Latin America, starting with a webinar hosted by Argentina and Uruguay. This initiative is a direct follow-up to the Green Economy Academy in Turin. It allowed PAGE countries from the region to continue dialogue on experiences, lessons and forward going actions through a series of regional exchanges. Two more webinars are planned in 2020 coordinated by Mato Grosso (Brazil) and Barbados – expanding the reach of the network to the Caribbean region.

**Experience-sharing on Just Transition in South Africa:** A training workshop focused on Just Transition to low-carbon and climate-resilient economies brought together countries from Southern Africa in October 2019 to Johannesburg. Tripartite delegations from Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho and South Africa were welcomed to this event. Organized by the ILO Country Office in collaboration with the International Training Centre of the ILO and PAGE South Africa, the workshop presented best practices from South Africa’s Just Transition experience. This workshop enabled participants to deepen their knowledge of green jobs, Just Transition and social justice.

**Guyana invited to Low Carbon Development Training in China:** Facilitated by PAGE China, a representative from Guyana was invited by China’s Foreign Environmental Cooperation Centre of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) to attend a two-week training course on Climate Change and Green and Low Carbon Development held in Beijing in December 2019. Through this training and related field visits, a member of staff from the Department of Environment of the Guyana Ministry of the Presidency was able to learn best practices and participate in information exchange with other course participants.

**Mato Grosso and Uruguay exchange on Circular Economy and Capacity-building:** In December 2019, a delegation from PAGE Mato Grosso (Brazil) visited Uruguay for an exchange workshop on capacity-building and meetings with national institutions focused on vocational training and circular economy. The delegation had the opportunity also to participate in an event on the Transition to the Circular Economy in Latin America, organized by Chatham House and UNIDO, and meet representatives of initiatives in Uruguay involved in the circular economy. This event included Plan Ceibal, a technology and education programme engaging in e-waste, and BioProA, a university institution focusing on environmental biotechnology processes.



## 9. LESSONS LEARNED AND CHALLENGES

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**Scaling up South-South Collaboration:** With its engagement across regions and countries of different size and income, PAGE provides an ideal setting for South-South Collaboration. Following the internationally recognized collaboration between Kyrgyz Republic and Mongolia in 2018, PAGE has started to develop a more systematic approach for facilitating knowledge exchange and learning among countries. In the 2019 Green Economy representatives from country delegation took the floor in thematic electives to share their country experiences, and additional group work focused on identifying opportunities for future exchange and collaboration. A dedicated one-day workshop allowed national coordinators to exchange on common challenges, key drivers for change and ideas for collaboration in the future. As a result, new initiatives have been taken by countries as outlined in the Section 8 on South-South Collaboration. These lessons have been leading the way for building a more comprehensive component on South-South Collaboration into the PAGE 2030 Strategy and its first 5-year delivery plan. Going forward, interesting synergies with other initiatives are emerging, e.g. with the newly launched 'Global Opportunities for SDGs' initiative with a focus on enhancing action at the regional level. Through close collaboration with Go for SDGs, PAGE partner countries can on the one hand contribute to enriching regional fora and on the other hand benefit from further regionally focused policy dialogue, capacity development and knowledge exchange.

**Bringing national stakeholders closer together:** Beyond providing a platform for South-South Collaboration, the Global Green Economy and the PAGE Ministerial Conference also provide unique opportunities to bring key stakeholders involved in PAGE at the country level closer together. The carefully picked delegates from each country represent key institutions involved in PAGE work – different ministries, business, trade unions and other social partners - among which collaboration is critical but not necessarily always a usual practice. Specifically, for the newly joining countries, building linkages and collaboration early on is important to enhance ownership and secure successful delivery. Engaging these partner countries in the Green Economy Academy with a multi-institutional delegation and assigning concrete roles such as participation in thematic workshops or discussion panels helped to foster collaboration and willingness to walk jointly.

**Moving digital:** The trend around the world with increased internet connectivity, social media, digital learning and platform-based knowledge exchange, also requires PAGE to redefine its global offer for knowledge sharing and learning. Knowledge creation focused on printed guidelines, manuals and reports has become less relevant, and PAGE's global offer has also turned more digital. For example, with financial resources from PAGE, GGKP launched two new on-line platforms on green industry and green finance in 2019.

The global green economy learning offer has also shifted towards development of on-line tools - globally accessible, with interactive components, low-cost in development and use. The on-line

materials come with two benefits: they help PAGE to scale up its reach to any interested user around the world, and at the same time, they provide useful elements of support to PAGE countries.

In 2019 PAGE launched three self-paced courses: Introduction to Green Economy (in English and Spanish) and Sustainable Finance. To date (i.e. May 2020) over 3,700 people worldwide have been trained. This brings the cost of a certificate to roughly 36 USD and this number will continue to decrease as more people are trained, demonstrating the outreach potential and cost-efficiency of online trainings. The courses can easily and efficiently be embedded into the offer of national learning institutions, as experience from Mongolia, Mauritius and Kyrgyz Republic demonstrate.

With the world in lockdown in 2020, the importance of online courses has grown as many people are discovering new ways of learning. Enrolments in PAGE courses since March have soared. For example, the completion of the Sustainable Finance course is 1,5 time higher for the first four months of 2020, compared to all certificates issued in 2019. This is an opportune time to launch and promote a suite of Green Economy courses and new learning solutions (such as mobile and micro-learning). Support for the promotion of PAGE online courses in established media and communication channels could go a long way in increasing PAGE's outreach, impact, and visibility.

With PAGE face-to-face training activities disrupted, the pandemic also offers the chance to explore new training delivery models, such as real-time facilitated virtual training for specialized audiences as in the case of the Climate Smart Agriculture training in South Africa (planned virtual delivery in July 2020).

**Inclusive green economy in national policy frameworks:** Different from the situation when PAGE was initiated at the Rio+20 Conference in 2012, a larger number of countries today have national development plans or equivalent cross-sectoral strategies in place that integrate green economy targets or align with IGE objectives. In 14 PAGE countries/provinces, cross sectoral policies integrating IGE objectives are in place. Increasingly also countries have applied to PAGE which already have broadly conceptualized green economy objectives for their countries.

At the same time national development planning remains a circular process, and new engagement opportunities emerge as planning frameworks are renewed, e.g. as was the case in Senegal in 2019. But in these cases, countries already start from a well-developed base of knowledge with respect to green economy principles and targets and appreciate more technical advice.

This makes some of the initial elements of green economy work focused on 'making the case' and 'identifying priority sectors' less relevant. While PAGE's main entry point remains the highest policy level and strategic advice, the type of support provided is evolving towards the operationalization of policy frameworks and their translation into sectoral and thematic policy reforms. This will in the future require less emphasis on identifying opportunities and quantifying future benefits, and more targeted and tailored technical advice for budgeting processes, design of policy instruments as well as

the engagement with stakeholders in critical steps in the reform processes. Going forward PAGE is exploring new ways to address country demand, e.g. by building a pool of experts that can provide technical expertise and targeted advice at critical points in the policy reform processes of countries.

**Impact of economic crises on PAGE delivery:** PAGE, over the years, has developed a delivery model that is robust in situations where governments are instable and in transition. The five-year engagement with Mongolia has seen several changes and reshuffles in government. PAGE also was flexible enough to adjust to disruptions in leadership in Burkina Faso and Mauritius. For example, PAGE accompanied Burkina Faso – now a graduating country – through an initially promising inception phase, a coup d'état, the time for consolidation and rebuilding of government, up to the successful adoption of a National Green Economy Strategy in 2019. The model that allows to scale down work in difficult situations while monitoring the situation and looking for opportunities to reengage, without pressure to deliver predefined outputs in set time frames, proved to be successful.

Additional experiences were gained over 2019 in countries that are facing severe economic and debt crises. For example, in Barbados the government had to put PAGE delivery on hold through most of 2019 while adjusting to austerity measures. Argentina's economic and debt crises also comes with challenges for high-level engagement and national development planning. While the government is dealing with the crisis and less focused on overall political orientation, PAGE work finds its entry points at a more technical level. From experience with the first batch of PAGE countries, it is worth being patient and adjusting to the circumstances, while keeping realistic expectations with respect to policy reforms in support of a green economy transition.

Patience was also required in the case of Guatemala, which restructured the counterpart ministry right when PAGE started the inception phase. For Thailand and Morocco, PAGE provided additional time to confirm selection and onboarding since governments changed after the submission of the application to PAGE. In all three cases a way forward could be found following further dialogue with the governments.

**COVID-19 challenges and greening opportunities:** Different from country specific crises, the impact of COVID-19 is of more global scale and affecting all PAGE countries, requiring a more fundamental adjustment of PAGE support. While countries were still preoccupied with their immediate responses to the medical crises in the second quarter of 2020, PAGE has started to conceptualize its future support. As most PAGE countries have already announced economic recovery and fiscal stimulus plans, PAGE agencies have engaged with governments on potential entry points for a green recovery. In this context, PAGE was recognized in the "UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19" as a vehicle to support peer learning and knowledge transfer on policies that stimulate growth and recovery in the wake of COVID-19. PAGE's collaborative model and well-functioning governance structure – which allows close cooperation between funding partners, agencies and partner countries - again proved to be very effective. It allowed PAGE to react quickly to the new circumstances, identify new ideas and develop a joint way forward.

**Evolving technical cooperation landscape:** Over the past years, the global and national landscape in which PAGE delivers its work changed significantly, with many more international organizations and technical cooperation agencies offering support to countries for a wide range of different greening, low carbon, resource efficiency and related efforts (e.g. GIZ, OECD, development banks, GGGI). This is generally a positive development, showing the increased importance being given to inclusive green economy and related work. But for PAGE it also means that when starting work in a new country, agencies have to invest more into tacking stock of the landscape and on-going initiatives and communicating clearly on the PAGE offer. As many more synergies with other on-going programmes are possible these days, PAGE also needs a more systematic approach to engage with partners at country level and find platforms for collaboration. In countries where PAGE is already fully engaged, agencies also have to continuously monitor the evolving situation. Going forward, the aspect of building partnerships and synergies and establishing platforms for coordination and action at national level, would need to become an explicit activity in country workplans rather than being a side-effect. Some interesting lessons from graduating countries can be drawn here, such as the establishment of a Multi-Stakeholder Platform for Green Economy in Senegal.

**Handling complexity while increasing efficiency in delivery:** With 20 partner countries and a suite of global activities, PAGE turned from a humble effort into a comprehensive programme with operations around the world. With 20 partner countries and 5 agencies, counting all the UN agency colleagues and national coordinators that are in one way or the other involved in planning and delivering PAGE activities, can easily go over 100 colleagues. PAGE has been scaling up its operations and become more decentralized but has stayed loyal to its principles of interagency collaboration, joint work planning and integrated delivery. The evolving complexity of the partnership is a challenge as it is not necessarily matched with equivalent increase in agency capacity. Keeping track on workplans, sustainability strategies, delivery status and country reports with 20 countries in different stages of implementation can at times be challenging. With the demand driven nature of workplanning, which allows countries to move at different pace, agencies and the PAGE Secretariat are practically involved in workplanning processes all around the year. Forward going, PAGE plans to move to multi-year workplans and with yearly reviews which still allow to adjust to changing country situations in a flexible manner.

To more broadly address operational challenges, PAGE has initiated a review of its operational processes and delivery modalities, as part of a revision of its operational manual. This process aims to identify opportunities for increasing efficiency in PAGE operations and ways to manage complexity to make the programme fit for delivery of the next decade of action under its new PAGE 2030 Strategy.

## 10. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

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**Income and contributions:** Since 2019, all current PAGE funding partners are contributing to the PAGE Multi-Partner Trust Fund, making it the primary avenue for PAGE funding. The UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) continues to administer the PAGE Trust Fund as Administrative Agent. In 2019, MPTF signed two new agreements, one amendment with the Republic of Korea (for a contribution of USD 779,645) and one new agreement with the European Union (for a contribution of USD 9,995,400) which contribute to the further capitalization of the fund. Switzerland, Finland and Norway proceeded with the payment of instalments under their multi-year agreements.

In parallel, UNEP continues the fund management maintaining the UNEP Trust Fund for the earlier four-year contribution of the EC (2017-2021).

PAGE continues to benefit from the multi-year commitments from funding partners, with the new EC contribution now covering the period from 2017 to 2023. This contribution allows agencies and countries to plan strategically and with a longer time horizon. With the new agreements signed in 2019, the total amount of PAGE funds received in the time frame of the Operational Strategy 2016-2020 has come to USD 54 million.

The commitments and the contributions received in the PAGE MPTF in 2019 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 before 2017 in the UNEP Trust Fund.

**2019 allocations:** Throughout 2019, 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 2019 for:

- a remaining part of the 2018-2019 work plan (third transfer disbursed in 1st half of 2019),
- the first part of the allocations under the 2019-2020 workplan (two transfers disbursed to agencies between August and December 2019).

The remaining part of the allocations under the 2019-2020 work plan will be processed in 2020.

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 note on the disbursements and associated expenditures is that the overview includes work plans with different timelines. Work plans for UNEP-GGKP and the UNDP Special Project cover multi-year programmes.

The delivery of country and global work led by UNEP under the 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 overall workplans (different from the UNEP-GGKP project) and the larger part for the services of the PAGE Secretariat in 2019, was funded from the EC contribution held in the UNEP Trust Fund and is not included in the Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the Administrative Agent.

# ANNEXES

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## 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 2019

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

May 2020

## PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



International Labor  
Organization



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

United Nations Development  
Programme



United Nations Environment  
Programme



UN Industrial Development  
Organization



UN Institute for Training and  
Research

## CONTRIBUTORS



European Union



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 Steering Committee for a project/programme.

### Approved Project/Programme

A project/programme including budget, etc., that is approved by the Steering Committee 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 and EU Contribution Agreement.

### 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) and Addendum to the MOU for EU funding 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 Steering Committee.

### US Dollar Amount

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

## INTRODUCTION

This Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the Partnership Action on Green Economy Fund (PAGE) 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 2019 and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the Partnership 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.

## 2019 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the Partnership Action on Green Economy Fund using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2019. 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 2019, 7 contributors deposited US\$ 31,588,989 in contributions and US\$ 664,461 was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ 32,253,450

Of this amount, US\$ 14,421,271 has been net funded to 5 Participating Organizations, of which US\$ 8,899,668 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ 295,890. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the Partnership Action on Green Economy Fund as of 31 December 2019.

**Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars)**

	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2018	Annual 2019	Cumulative
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Contributions from donors	26,408,904	5,180,085	31,588,989
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	313,092	339,462	652,554
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	1,457	10,451	11,908
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-
<b>Total: Sources of Funds</b>	<b>26,723,453</b>	<b>5,529,998</b>	<b>32,253,450</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	11,242,516	2,822,769	14,065,285
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(72,014)	-	(72,014)
<b>Net Funded Amount</b>	<b>11,170,502</b>	<b>2,822,769</b>	<b>13,993,271</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	264,089	31,801	295,890
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	428,000	-	428,000
Bank Charges	931	390	1,320
Other Expenditures	-	20,000	20,000
<b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>11,863,522</b>	<b>2,874,960</b>	<b>14,738,482</b>
<b>Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>14,859,931</b>	<b>2,655,038</b>	<b>17,514,969</b>
Opening Fund balance (1 January)		14,859,931	-
<b>Closing Fund balance (31 December)</b>	<b>14,859,931</b>	<b>17,514,969</b>	<b>17,942,969</b>
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	11,598,502	2,822,769	14,421,271
Participating Organizations' Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	3,500,360	5,399,308	8,899,668
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>			<b>5,521,603</b>

## 2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2019.

The Partnership Action on Green Economy Fund is currently being financed by 7 contributors, as listed in the table below.

The table below includes commitments made up to 31 December 2019 through signed Standard Administrative Agreements, and deposits made through 2019. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond 2019.

**Table 2. Contributors' Commitments and Deposits, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars)**

Contributors	Total Cumulative Commitments (2017-2021)	Deposits Prior Year as of 31-Dec-2018	Deposits Current Year 2019	Total Deposits
European Union	9,995,400	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
Government of Finland	2,263,530	707,002	548,689	1,255,691
Government of Germany	17,529,500	17,529,500	-	17,529,500
Government of Norway	5,943,353	3,000,669	1,348,425	4,349,094
Government of the Republic of Korea	2,465,295	1,685,649	779,645	2,465,295
Government of Sweden	2,981,183	2,981,183	-	2,981,183
Government of Switzerland	1,544,131	504,900	503,325	1,008,226
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>42,722,392</b>	<b>26,408,904</b>	<b>5,180,085</b>	<b>31,588,989</b>

## 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 2019, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ 652,554.

Interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ 11,908, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ 664,461.

Details are provided in the table below.

**Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars)**

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018	Current Year Jan-Dec-2019	Total
<b>Administrative Agent</b>			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	313,092	339,462	652,554
<b>Total: Fund Earned Interest</b>	<b>313,092</b>	<b>339,462</b>	<b>652,554</b>
<b>Participating Organization</b>			
UNIDO	1,457	10,451	11,908
<b>Total: Agency earned interest</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>10,451</b>	<b>11,908</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>314,549</b>	<b>349,912</b>	<b>664,461</b>

#### 4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2019, the AA has transferred US\$ 14,421,271 to 5 Participating Organizations (see list below).

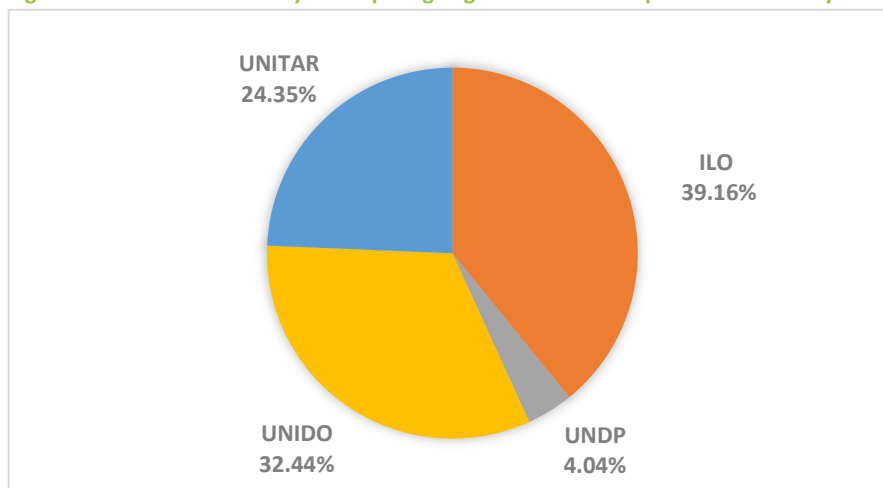
#### 4.1 TRANSFER BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

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 2019 (in US Dollars)**

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018			Current Year Jan-Dec-2019			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
ILO	1,896,147	(72,014)	1,824,133	1,105,524		1,105,524	3,001,671	(72,014)	2,929,657
UNDP	2,027,224		2,027,224	114,169		114,169	2,141,393		2,141,393
UNDP Special Project	2,346,102		2,346,102	-		-	2,346,102		2,346,102
UNEP-GGKP	2,192,430		2,192,430	-		-	2,192,430		2,192,430
UNIDO	1,039,505		1,039,505	915,815		915,815	1,955,320		1,955,320
UNITAR	1,741,108		1,741,108	687,261		687,261	2,428,369		2,428,369
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,242,516</b>	<b>(72,014)</b>	<b>11,170,502</b>	<b>2,822,769</b>	<b>-0</b>	<b>2,822,769</b>	<b>14,065,285</b>	<b>(72,014)</b>	<b>13,993,271</b>
UNEP-PAGE Secretariat	428,000		428,000				428,000		428,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,670,516</b>	<b>(72,014)</b>	<b>11,598,502</b>	<b>2,822,769</b>		<b>2,822,769</b>	<b>14,493,285</b>	<b>(72,014)</b>	<b>14,421,271</b>

**Figure 2: Transfers amount by Participating Organization for the period of 1 January to 31 December 2019**



## 5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year 2019 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 2019 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 2019, US\$ 2,822,769 was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ 5,399,306 was reported in expenditure.

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ 14,421,271 and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ 8,999,666. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of 62 percent.

**Table 5.1. Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars)**

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018	Current Year Jan-Dec-2019	Cumulative	
ILO	2,929,657	2,929,657	705,148	1,283,777	1,988,925	67.89%
UNDP	2,141,393	2,141,393	608,537	750,952	1,359,489	63.49%
UNIDO	1,955,320	1,955,320	529,893	716,304	1,246,197	63.73%
UNITAR	2,428,369	2,428,369	955,805	874,576	1,830,381	75.37%
<b>Sub-Total (Annual Workplan)</b>	<b>9,454,739</b>	<b>9,454,739</b>	<b>2,799,383</b>	<b>3,625,609</b>	<b>6,424,992</b>	<b>67.96%</b>
UNDP Special Project*	2,346,102	2,346,102	291,708	735,533	1,027,241	43.79%
UNEP-GGKP*	2,192,430	2,192,430	333,235	726,528	1,059,763	48.34%
<b>Sub-Total (Multi-year Programme)</b>	<b>4,538,532</b>	<b>4,538,532</b>	<b>624,943</b>	<b>1,462,061</b>	<b>2,087,004</b>	<b>45.98%</b>
UNEP - PAGE Secretariat**	428,000	428,000	76,034	311,636	387,670	90.58%
<b>Sub-Total (PAGE Secretariat)</b>	<b>428,000</b>	<b>428,000</b>	<b>76,034</b>	<b>311,636</b>	<b>387,670</b>	<b>90.58%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14,421,271</b>	<b>14,421,271</b>	<b>3,500,360</b>	<b>5,399,306</b>	<b>8,899,666</b>	<b>61.71%</b>

## 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 Expenditure by Project within Theme, as of 31 December 2019 (in US Dollars)**

Sector / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
<b>UN Agency Workplans</b>							
00105826	ILO - PAGE Workplan (ODA)	ILO	On Going	2,734,703	2,734,703	1,940,243	70.95
00105851	UNITAR- PAGE Workplan (ODA)	UNITAR	On Going	2,250,107	2,250,107	1,775,499	78.91
00105892	UNDP - PAGE Workplan (ODA)	UNDP	On Going	1,870,041	1,870,041	1,230,070	65.78
00105893	UNIDO - PAGE Workplan (ODA)	UNIDO	On Going	1,650,798	1,650,798	1,048,915	63.54
00107669	ILO PAGE Workplan (NON ODA)	ILO	On Going	194,954	194,954	48,682	24.97
00107674	UNITAR-PAGE Workplan (NON ODA)	UNITAR	On Going	178,262	178,262	54,881	30.79
00107850	UNDP PAGE Workplan (NON ODA)	UNDP	On Going	271,352	271,352	129,420	47.69
00108027	UNIDO -PAGE Workplan (NON ODA)	UNIDO	On Going	304,522	304,522	197,282	64.78
<b>Sub-Total (Annual Workplan)</b>				<b>9,454,739</b>	<b>9,454,739</b>	<b>6,424,992</b>	<b>67.96</b>
00110737	UNDP Special project - PAGE Workplan*	UNDP	On Going	2,346,102	2,346,102	1,027,242	43.79
00106751	UNEP-GGKP - PAGE Workplan*	UNEP	On Going	2,192,430	2,192,430	1,059,763	48.34
<b>Sub-Total (Multi-year Programme)</b>				<b>4,538,532</b>	<b>4,538,532</b>	<b>2,087,004</b>	<b>45.98%</b>
00112015	UNEP- PAGE Secretariat	UNEP	On Going	428,000	428,000	387,670	90.58
<b>Sub-Total (PAGE Secretariat)</b>				<b>428,000</b>	<b>428,000</b>	<b>387,670</b>	<b>90.58</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>14,421,271</b>	<b>14,421,271</b>	<b>8,899,668</b>	<b>61.71</b>

\*Projects with a multi-year programme

### 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. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) established six categories against which UN entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board (CEB) modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories. All expenditure incurred prior to 1 January 2012 have been reported in the old categories; post 1 January 2012 all expenditures are reported in the new 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 2019 (in US Dollars)**

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018	Current Year Jan-Dec-2019	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost	900,835	1,578,297.00	2,479,132.00	30.87
Supplies, Commodities, Materials	1,649	(1,614.00)	35.00	0.00
Equipment, Vehicles, Furniture including Depreciation	19,645	24,998.00	44,643.00	0.56
Contractual Services	1,452,123	2,009,805.00	3,461,928.00	43.11
Travel	421,711	39,195.00	760,906.00	9.48
Transfers and Grants	148,975	217,716.00	366,691.00	4.57
General Operating and Other Direct Cost	330,692	877,716.00	1,208,408.00	15.05
<b>Programme Costs Total</b>	<b>3,275,630</b>	<b>4,754,862.00</b>	<b>8,030,492.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<sup>1</sup> Indirect Support Costs Total	224,730	353,196.00	577,926.00	7.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,500,360</b>	<b>5,399,307.00</b>	<b>8,899,668.00</b>	

<sup>1</sup> **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 **2019**, 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\$ **31,801** was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December **2019**, US\$ **295,890** has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ **353,196** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **577,926** as of 31 December **2019**.

## 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.

## ANNEX II

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

Country	Organizations & Initiatives	Description
Argentina	Centre for Sustainability University of Buenos Aires (UNESCO-IIEP)	Development of the PAGE stocktaking study
	ILO Project OFFSIDE	Organization of a webinar on green economy and the Just Transition
	ILO Safeyouth@work initiative	Co-organized a Youth Hackathon with the National Institute for Youth, on Green Jobs
Barbados	GEF Small Grants Programme of UNDP	Organization of the Inaugural Small Island Future Fest – exposition on Green and Blue Economy in SIDS
Burkina Faso	UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Action (PEA)	Joint programming and delivery
Ghana	REDD+	Development of an investment plan for the implementation of Ghana's REDD+ strategy and targets in line with the country's NDCs
Guyana	Statistic Canada	Providing capacity-building on building the Green Jobs Assessment Model (GJAM) of Guyana
	Conservation International (Guyana) and WWF Guianas	Green Conversations public event on “International Best Practices in Inclusive Green Economy Transition”
Guatemala	Swedish Embassy and the Instituto Centroamericano de Estudios Fiscales	Conversations for joint delivery and complementarity of work programmes
Kazakhstan	UNDA Regional project on SPP in EECCA Region	Ongoing discussions on future collaboration on SPP
	GIZ project on development of a low carbon economy in Kazakhstan and Central Asia	Supporting development of a Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS), which PAGE will complement with study on fiscal policies related to NDC and waste section of the LCDS
	GIZ GET project	Green economy modelling with a focus on identifying sectors for IGE intervention
Kyrgyz Republic	UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Action (PEA)	Organized PAGE inception mission
	UNDA Regional project on SPP in EECCA Region	On-going implementation of the project on SPP in close cooperation with the Ministry of Finance

Country	Organizations & Initiatives	Description
	OECD, OSCE and GIZ BIOFIN UN CC: Learn programme	Development of a Sustainable Finance Roadmap Reforming environmentally harmful agricultural subsidies Capacity-building on IGE
Jiangsu province (China)	SIDA BIOFIN	Work on industrial parks specializing on the sustainability of garment industry value-chains Promoting biodiversity conservation outcomes using finance and economics
India	ILO 2018-2022 Decent Work Programme BIOFIN Green Economy Coalition	Development of employment transformative roadmaps for high impact industrial sectors (e.g., textiles and garments) Development of a methodology for a fund mechanism on Biodiversity PAGE India invited to lead a session in the Green Economy Coalition's annual global meeting in India
Indonesia	World Bank, WRI Indonesia and GIZ UNDP's Innovative Financing Lab (IFL) UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Action (PEA)	PAGE inception mission Assistance to develop a framework for blue financial instrument. Establishment of a Green "Sukuk" Bond Capacity-building on monitoring and reporting for Green "Sukuk" Bonds
Mato Grosso (Brazil)	REDD+ programme	Support implementation of the State Government Integrated Family Farming System
	UNEP's Responsible Industry Group, One Planet Network's Sustainable Tourism Programme ILO's SCORE project Switch Africa Green, One Planet Network Initiative, the Lifecycle Initiative	Building capacities regarding sustainable value chains in the tourism sector; developing an Action Plan for Low Carbon and Resource Efficient Accommodation Pilot training aimed at optimising the efficiency, productivity, cleaner production and competitiveness of SMEs Participation in the PAGE transition ceremony
Mongolia	UNEP Inquiry	Developed a roadmap for sustainable finance to better align Mongolia's financial system with the Sustainable Development Vision
Senegal	Charitable foundation WIEGO ENDA Energy ENABEL - the Belgium Technical Cooperation GEF-funded project on Energy Efficiency and Use of Local Material	Working on waste management with the association of informal waste collectors Setting up a national multi-stakeholder platform on the Green Economy Support to a Public-Private Partnership for the establishment of an incubator for the green economy and green jobs Training and support to the development of technical norms and standards on sustainable construction materials and energy efficiency

Country	Organizations & Initiatives	Description
	for Sustainable Construction	
South Africa	Southern African Regional University Association (SARUA)	To advance the provision of quality continuing education for sustainability in South Africa
	Green Jobs Assessments Institutions Network (GAIN)	Organization of a sub-regional training on green jobs modelling University of Pretoria established as a regional training hub for Africa on Green Jobs Assessments
	EU funded project on Green Economy Policy Review	Assessing the greening of the South African Industrial Policy Action Plan
Uruguay	Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), GIZ and the Environment Corporation of Bogotá, Colombia (CAEM)	Organization of the first international event on Cleaner Production and Formalisation of Brick Production Activities of Uruguay
	BioValor project	Organization of the first workshop on sustainable finance in Uruguay Implementing the capacity-building component of the Transforma Uruguay Programme
	Finnish Innovation Fund	Supporting the development of a circular economy as key component of a green economy transition in Uruguay