



PAGE PARTNERSHIP FOR ACTION
ON GREEN ECONOMY



PAGE 2023 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

PART I: Summary report

PART II: Comprehensive Summary of Country Progress
and Global Work



International
Labour
Organization



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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 2023. It is presented in four parts:

Part I is a summary report including the following sections:

Section 1 provides an executive summary of the progress the PAGE programme has made in 2023.

Section 2 outlines the context, vision and objectives of PAGE.

Section 3 provides an aggregated progress statement for each of the outcomes together with an overview of the status of the indicators at the end of 2023. The details behind the aggregate reporting on the indicators are provided in the PAGE monitoring framework (in a separate document).

Section 4 outlines PAGE contribution to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, climate action, circular economy and biodiversity, human rights and gender objectives, highlighting examples from 2023.

Section 5 summarizes challenges, opportunities and lessons learned from the programme in 2023.

Part II presents the comprehensive reporting for the 22 partner countries and the work at the regional and global level, including the following sections:

Section 1 provides a summary of 2023 progress in the 22 PAGE countries.

Sections 2 to 3 summarize 2023 progress in regional and global capacity development, outreach and knowledge sharing activities.

Sections 4 to 6 provide an overview of the activities of the PAGE Secretariat and governance bodies, collaboration with other initiatives and South-South cooperation.

Section 7 provides the main developments related to fund management.

The consolidated financial report and the certified financial reporting focused on the funding administered by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office under the PAGE Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), is provided in a separate document.

The comprehensive monitoring framework with aggregate results and progress made in 2023 is provided in a separate document.

The detailed progress report is complemented by an [online report](#).



PART I: Summary report



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2023, the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) updated its Strategy 2021-2030 to respond to a new global economic and financial landscape after the global COVID-19 pandemic and other shocks which affected countries' ability to progress towards an inclusive green economy being faced with inflation, increase in food and energy prices, rising interest rates and high debt service.

With the update to the Strategy, PAGE has confirmed its ambition to shift finance and investment for a just, circular and green economic transformation through entry points at macroeconomic and upstream policy level, prioritizing essential elements of an inclusive green economic transformation: green jobs and a just transition; circularity; and sustainable finance for economic transformation.

Building on a body of knowledge and first-hand experience from 22 partner countries, PAGE will strengthen the focus on global and regional work, linking to global forums and negotiations and emphasizing South-South Collaboration. Recognizing greater uncertainties but also the more advanced state of countries' green economy policy frameworks, PAGE will offer shorter-term targeted support to interested countries, focusing on strategic, high-level priority policy requests where PAGE can have a high impact.

Partner countries



Figure 1 Partner countries as of 2023



The year 2023 already reflected the new direction, as the partnership strengthened its global and regional outreach and knowledge exchange and responded to the urgent call that green economy transitions must be just and fair and economies become circular to address the challenges of resource overuse, climate change and pollution.

Circular economy, green jobs and just transition have been high on the agenda in PAGE countries. PAGE responded to governments through a wide range of assistance from embedding circular economy principles into national strategies to providing different types of analysis looking into circular models in specific sectors. Several countries have started processes to conceptualize a just transition in their country contexts, such as in Thailand, Guatemala, India and Indonesia. In addition, requests for tools such as the Green Jobs Assessment Model have been high in demand, for example in Ghana and Burkina Faso, with PAGE providing an important contribution to answering the critical question on the impacts of new policies on jobs. Linked to climate commitments, countries also sought assistance to develop low carbon development strategies or analyse specific aspects of a green energy transition, such as energy subsidy reform, coal phase out or renewable energy promotion, as was the case for Mongolia, Kazakhstan and Morocco.

Thematic focus in 2023

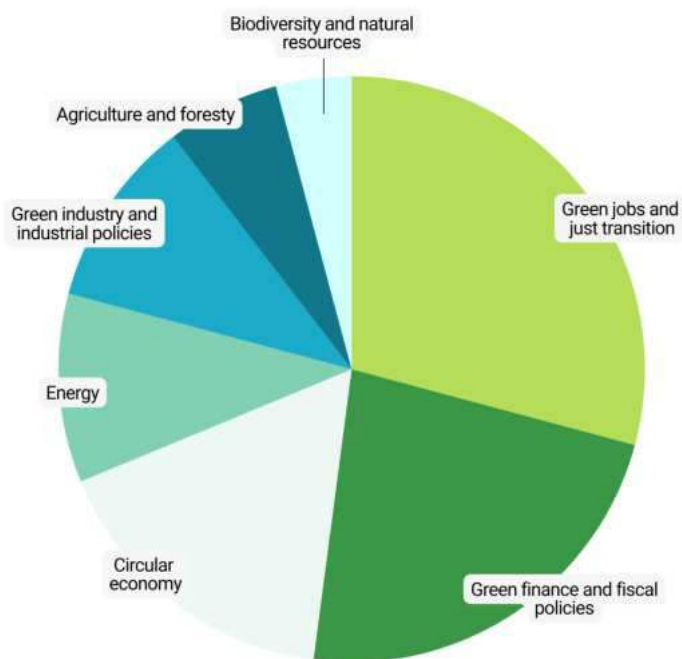


Figure 2 Thematic focus in 2023

The partnership deepened existing cooperation and expanded collaboration with several public and private organizations and initiatives, such as the Federation of Industries of Mato Grosso State, the Kazakhstan Association of Regional Environmental Initiatives, the University of Ghana and the National Stock Exchange Authority of Argentina. These collaborations are country-driven, dependent on the opportunities offered by the local context and needs and offer a flexible mechanism for engaging with regional and local organizations and initiatives.

Drawing on the specialized expertise of the five participating agencies - UNEP, ILO, UNDP, UNIDO and UNITAR - PAGE has since 2013 supported the greening of national policies and highlighted exemplary policy solutions to catalyse a green transformation through green finance and fiscal policies, green industrial policies or sustainable public procurement, providing thematic diagnostics, assessments, roads maps, policy analysis, and mobilizing public, private and civil society stakeholders in areas such as energy, agriculture, tourism and forestry.

This has resulted in a total number of 123 policies that PAGE has supported up to 2023, out of which 98 have been formally adopted. The policies cover a wide range of aspects,



starting from long- and medium-term national plans and strategies to more targeted ones covering finance, energy, employment, tourism, industrial development and the promotion of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

PAGE has also been supporting partner countries by way of designing and implementing nationally tailored training packages and programmes on specific priority areas with the overall objective of capacity-building and awareness creation on inclusive green economy. Through the different capacity-building programmes and tailored trainings at the global and national levels, around 63,000 people (over 23,600 additional in 2023) have been trained to date.

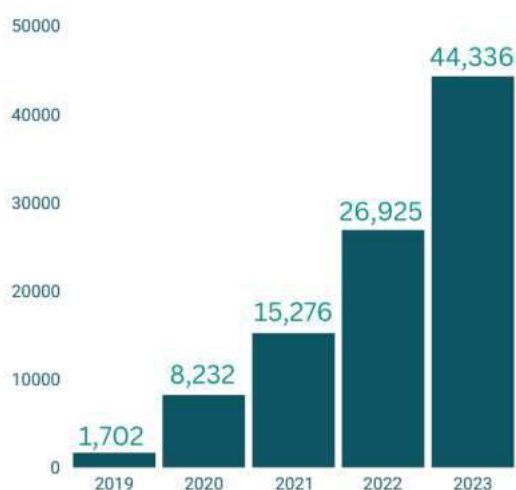
PAGE by Numbers

358	National institutions and ministries partnering	244	Assessments
98	Policies adopted so far out of 123 supported policies	US \$108.75m	Total contributions to PAGE
66	Countries requesting PAGE support	63	Financing sources mobilized
26	Training packages	62,923	People trained
24	Knowledge products	56	Global events

Over 44,000 learners completed courses of the PAGE e-learning portfolio on green economy (more than 17,400 additional learners in 2023), offering seven courses in 10 languages.

PAGE online learners

Certificates issued



Learners certified from PAGE partner countries

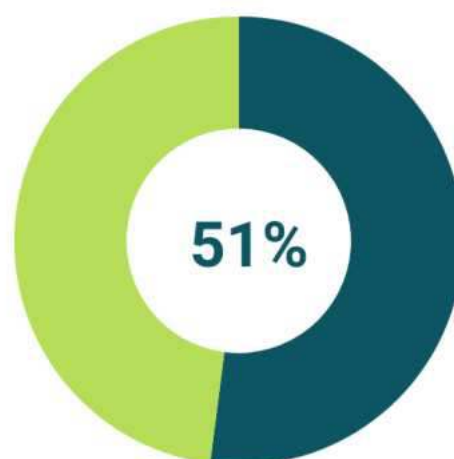


Figure 3 Online learners (UNITAR data)

In 2023, most PAGE countries have reached the point when the partnership phases out its support with priorities shifting to initiatives that can build on achievements and sustain progress towards an inclusive green economy in the future. The countries that still benefit from continued financial support in the coming years under PAGE earlier delivery model



include Indonesia, Kazakhstan, India, Guatemala, Thailand, Morocco, Rwanda and Cambodia.

To expand its reach at global and regional level, PAGE strengthened its partnership with the Global Alliance on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency (GACERE), the UN Development Cooperation Office (DCO), the Green Economy Coalition (GEC), collaborated with the UN Environment Management Group, the One Planet Network, the United Nations University and the Ellen McArthur Foundation, among others, and leveraged South-South Collaboration at global and regional levels.

A highlight in 2023 in this respect was thematic discussion on new frontiers for a fair and green economic transformation with three regional online dialogues for Africa, Latin America and Asia, delivered in collaboration with UN DCO and global economic research institutes that searched for policy levers that link the urgent need for social and economic progress with long-term sustainable development.

The 5th edition of the Global Academy on the Green Economy, combining online training and self-guided learning modules with a face-to-face segment, moved beyond its original format as a learning event and turned into a platform for South-South Collaboration and knowledge exchange on first-hand experiences in green economy policy design and implementation.



PAGE GLOBAL GREEN ECONOMY ACADEMY 2023 held in Turin. Photo credit: PAGE/ITC-ILO

PAGE was able to reach a wider group of countries by collaborating with UN DCO and UN Resident Coordination Offices (RCOs) when delivering a tailor-made training series on the role of macroeconomic modelling in economic policy making to a select group of stakeholders.

UN RCOs and processes for joint UN system support were also in the centre of the support provided under the Green Transformation Economic Advisory Service (Green TEAM), with a new line of work related to Common Country Analysis as input to United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and support to UN Country Teams. In addition, supported by economic experts from the Green TEAM, PAGE developed the 3rd edition of the Green Economy Measurement Framework, providing a new series of assessments on countries' progress towards an inclusive green economy.



PAGE is supported by the generous contributions of its partners. Their support, financial and in-kind contributions are essential to keeping sustainability high on the global agenda and assisting countries in their green economic transformation. Since its inception in 2013, PAGE has received pledges of a total of USD 108.75 million. In addition, over the course of the years, 63 financing sources have been mobilised to support PAGE countries in inclusive green economy. With new contributions from SIDA, the Republic of Korea and the European Commission firmed up in 2023, PAGE stands on solid grounds for the next four years to deliver under its updated strategy.

In the context of the changing global landscape, PAGE remains committed to global and regional dialogue to highlight opportunities and benefits of inclusive green economy and help its partner countries achieve sustainable growth and prosperity that is built on resilience, investments in jobs and nature, innovation, and new circular business models.

A unique strength of PAGE has been its ability to continuously learn from realities on the ground and review, revise and realign its thematic priorities, delivery model and operational procedures to what is best to catalyse a green economic transformation in its partner countries and foster inclusive green economy globally.



PROGRESS IN PAGE COUNTRIES

*A summary of the main progress by country in 2023
is provided in this section.*

Graduated countries completing green recovery work

Mongolia had already reached the end of its five-year support in 2018, but the country has remained closely tied to PAGE as an alumni country, sharing knowledge to help replicate its achievements. In 2020, PAGE re-engaged with Mongolia to support a green recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic, linked to the Action Plan for 2020-2024, which emphasizes sustainable tourism based on nature, history and cultural heritage as key to economic recovery.

To promote a green recovery of the tourism sector, the government developed under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, and with PAGE support, a 'Ger and Nature' scheme, contributing to economic diversification, improving rural livelihoods and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The second pillar of support has been linked to the government's plans to reform energy subsidies, which will be critical to creating fiscal space, redirecting incentives and achieving Mongolia's ambitious climate targets. In 2023, the Energy Economics Institute conducted a study with PAGE support that analyses options and implications of energy subsidy reform to support renewable energy development in Mongolia. Related to this, at sub-national level, a technical and economic feasibility study provided recommendations to the Dundgovi provincial government on renewable energy generation from solar and wind.

In **Peru**, PAGE had started the phase-out of support in 2020, with a sustainability plan that was developed and implemented in close collaboration with GIZ Green Economic Transformation project. Towards the end of 2021, PAGE re-engaged with Peru to support its green economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic with a focus on enhancing competitiveness and sustainability in the manufacturing sector.

The additional support fell within the wider context of an ongoing revision of the National Industrialization Policy, which will outline the main path for application of circular economy principles by Peru's industry by 2030. In collaboration with the Ministry of Production, PAGE developed a study in 2023 to identify existing and new manufacturing products that have the potential to contribute to both, diversification and sustainability of the industrial sectors. Expanding these objectives to the sub-national level, PAGE was provided the opportunity to strengthen the capacity of the Regional Centre for Entrepreneurship and Innovation, BIOINNOVA San Martín, a local business development services provider by delivering green entrepreneurship training to start-ups. This focused on bringing the structure of the eco- and bio-business start-up incubation processes in line with the national legislation for enterprises to be considered bio- or eco-businesses.

Senegal celebrated eight years of partnership with PAGE in 2022 and developed a sustainability strategy that reinforces the government's commitment to continue working on inclusive green economy. As the main pillar to sustain PAGE achievements, the government established by decree the National Green Economy Platform which connects all relevant stakeholders, with the aim to support further research on green economy, green initiatives, information sharing, awareness-raising, capacity



development, partnerships and networking. In 2023, members of the platform were engaged in the update of the National Green Jobs Strategy.

At the same time, PAGE had taken up new opportunities since 2021 to support the economic and social revival of the country after the COVID-19 pandemic through inclusive and circular economy as well as sustainable public procurement (SPP) with activities still ongoing in 2023. As a result of this work, PAGE developed for the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development a study on 'Opportunities and Options to Support and Strengthen the Plastics Recycling Sector', highlighting activities to strengthen this industry. PAGE also supported the ministry to develop a report and a guidebook that advice on the prioritization and development of sustainability criteria and environmental clauses in the various stages of the public procurement process, as well as a training guide that introduces the topic of SPP for the implementation of sustainable purchasing strategies.

PAGE had begun to phase out its support in [Ghana](#) in 2019 and completed the development of a sustainability plan to safeguard results and maintain the green economy agenda. In 2021, PAGE re-engaged with the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation to support a green economic recovery under the COVID-19 Alleviation and Revitalization of Enterprises Support (CARES) programme, which provides a strategic framework of interventions to boost the country's post-pandemic economic transformation, through the promotion of green finance, green subnational recovery plans and capacity development for green enterprises.

In line with the objectives of the CARES programme, PAGE focused on analysing and strengthening green financing opportunities and supporting recovery measures for local governments, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and the informal sector.

In 2023, PAGE completed an analysis on the impact of COVID-19 on green enterprises based on three country cases - India, Ghana and Uruguay - which explored the impact of the pandemic on MSMEs in Ghana, and documented the measures adopted by enterprises, the government and other stakeholders to survive, revive and become resilient.

At the same time, Ghana is implementing a National Green Jobs Strategy (2021-2025) to ensure a just and socially inclusive transition to a greener economy. To support the strategy, PAGE developed in 2023 a Green Jobs Assessment Model in collaboration with the Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research, the University of Ghana and SINTEF, a Norwegian research institution. The assessment report highlights that the job and enterprise creation potential can only be realized if just transition policies, such as expanding energy access and increasing social protection coverage, are enacted together with climate and green policies.

In [Mauritius](#), PAGE had begun a gradual phase-out of its support in 2019, developing a sustainability plan to safeguard results. But since 2020, PAGE has continued to support the government's green recovery priorities following the COVID-19 pandemic, by strengthening the enabling environment for sustainable agri-food systems, including green jobs and green finance. In 2022, Mauritius celebrated eight years of engagement with PAGE, in a transition ceremony bringing together relevant ministries for discussions on how to sustain the progress towards an inclusive green economy.

As a result of the green recovery support, a technical study was completed by the University of Mauritius and the International Institute for Environment and Development that analysed the challenges and opportunities for financing nature-based solutions and climate-smart agriculture in Mauritius, with a related toolkit on scaling up sustainable finance. Based on the results, a policy brief on 'Financing nature-based solutions and climate-smart agriculture in Mauritius' was presented at the International Conference on Climate Smart Agriculture, organized by the University of Mauritius in August 2023.



Another interesting development in Mauritius was the adoption of a Roadmap and Action Plan for a Circular Economy supported by SWITCH Africa that aims to guide the country towards sustainable and environmentally friendly practices, including the creation of green jobs. To support this action, a 'Skills Roadmap for a Green Economy in Mauritius' was developed in 2023 with PAGE support. In conjunction, PAGE completed a modelling exercise focused on 'Green jobs and employment impacts of a green and low carbon strategy in Mauritius' that informed the government about the critical need to enhance existing institutional mechanisms and policy coherence for skills development, catering to both, current and future green jobs.

In **Burkina Faso**, PAGE had come to the end of its programme in 2021 when the COVID-19 pandemic opened the window for additional support focused on green economic recovery of the tourism sector in line with the objectives spelled out in the National Strategy for the Promotion of Sustainable Tourism. This support continued in 2023 also after the country officially celebrated eight years of achievements under PAGE in 2022 with a sustainability plan focused on the implementation of the National Green Economy Strategy that PAGE helped to develop.

To support the implementation of the National Strategy for the Promotion of Sustainable Tourism, PAGE applied the Green Jobs Assessment Model and developed different scenarios to analyse the strategy's social and employment impacts and evaluate the potential of sustainable tourism to drive green economic development and employment creation in Burkina Faso. The assessment highlighted the long-term impact of conflict on the economy comparing a scenario of political stability to a scenario of continued conflict.

In addition, PAGE provided to the Ministry of Tourism in 2023 a study on 'Financing of Sustainable Tourism in Burkina Faso', emphasizing the need for redirecting public and private finance to the greening of the country's tourism sector to reach the objectives spelled out in the National Strategy for the Promotion of Sustainable Tourism.

As a highlight of its sustainability strategy, Burkina Faso organized a second edition of the National Green Economy Academy in December 2023 on 'Green Economy: a factor of community resilience for sustainable peace in a context of climate change and security challenges' using resources mobilised domestically and from other international sources, showing the authorities' ownership in advancing the green economic transition.

South Africa celebrated its achievements under PAGE in a transition ceremony in 2022, including the additional results of PAGE green economic recovery support after COVID-19. Since then, the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) remained actively engaged with PAGE while focusing on the implementation of the sustainability plan and mobilisation of partners to advance the inclusive green economy work in the country.

As a springboard for further action, DFFE presented in 2023 the PAGE South Africa Sustainability Report which outlines the results of the seven-year collaboration with the partnership, achieved by an array of institutions and actors actively supporting South Africa's transition to an inclusive low-carbon economy from different angles and at different levels. The report highlights that PAGE contributed to better policy coordination and collaboration among key actors on green economic policy, planning and implementation processes and led to new government initiatives.

Linked to earlier work supported by PAGE, a revision of the Municipal Integrated Waste Management Planning Guidelines was completed by DFFE in 2023 which now incorporates the elements of job creation and circular economy. The guidelines have been adopted with the result that from now on all municipalities in South Africa must integrate circular economy dimensions into their planning and management of waste.



Also in 2023, the Presidential Climate Commission developed and adopted a 'Framework for a Just Transition in South Africa' to tap into the opportunities and manage the challenges. The framework is anchored on the ILO guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all. It integrates learnings from previous consultation processes on just transition, including those facilitated by the National Planning Commission supported by PAGE.

In **Mato Grosso State, Brazil**, PAGE has come to the end of its support, but still completed work related to green recovery in 2023. Under the overall framework of the State's Produce, Conserve and Include Strategy, the key entry point for green recovery has been the reformulation of the Strategic Plan for Family Farming, which is building on earlier work in the sector but with a stronger focus on state governance, environmental and social commitments, the development of an agro-industry value chain, and the logistical and commercial market integration of family farming products. PAGE contributed to capacity development for municipal sustainable rural development councils by supporting the Life Centre Institute in four trainings on a smart tool for the State Integrated Family Farming System, which facilitates primary data collection on family farming.

In 2023, PAGE also supported the promotion of green jobs with an assessment on the status of green jobs, the formulation of a strategy to support green jobs, and a feasibility study for a Mato Grosso Observatory for Green Employment. An observatory could play an important role in guiding the formulation of public policies, strategic investments and the proactive creation of green jobs within the state.

To support the state's ambition to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by up to 80 per cent by 2030 and achieve 100 per cent reduction by 2050, PAGE developed a comprehensive study that focused on identifying existing challenges and opportunities within the forest-based sector in Mato Grosso, with a specific emphasis on sustainability. The study offers policy recommendations to guide the state government in its efforts to support micro and small producers and family businesses through investments in cleaner and more efficient technologies.

The **Kyrgyz Republic**, with continuous PAGE support, developed a comprehensive policy framework including a long-term National Development Strategy 2040 and the accompanying five-year development programme that integrate inclusive green economy goals and targets and a mid-term development plan for the period 2022-2026, stating green economy as one development priority. Under this policy framework, PAGE completed its activities related to green recovery support in 2023 with a focus on sustainable finance, while also preparing the phase out of its support and related sustainability plans.

To advance sustainable finance, PAGE supported two important products in collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and Commerce and the Union of Banks: a feasibility study for a green finance facility in the Kyrgyz Republic that explores different options to set up a new mechanism; and a 'Green Finance – Kyrgyz Republic Market Assessment' published in May, that analyses green financial products and services already available and provides recommendations for improving and expanding green finance initiatives, e.g. through incentives provided by the government to actors in the finance sector.

At regional level, the 2023 Green Economy Forum, held in Bishkek, brought together green economy champions from Central Asian countries to discuss best practices, challenges and solutions for scaling up green economy in the region. The forum had started as a national platform for exchange among stakeholders from the Kyrgyz Republic interested in advancing inclusive green economy and evolved over time into a prominent regional forum, this year attracting 800 representatives from government, the private sector, academia and civil society.



Uruguay celebrated five years of programme delivery in 2022, which also marked the beginning of the period when the focus shifts to sustainability planning and phase-out of PAGE support. A package of activities related to green recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic started in 2021 and was still completed in 2023. Over the past years, the country has embraced the concept of circular economy, leveraging the potential to generate new businesses and jobs and advance environmental sustainability, which created an opportunity for PAGE to support the development of overarching strategies as well as sectoral and thematic reforms focused on circularity and greening of enterprises.

In 2023, with PAGE support, the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining set up a collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries to develop a National Circular Economy Strategy, which considering Uruguay's economic metabolism, aims to develop a circular economy model both nationally and regionally focusing on resource flows with a territorial perspective.

The Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining also received support for a series of workshops that built the capacity of subnational governments to advance the sustainable development agenda across Uruguay's territories. Participants learned about the new Green Hydrogen Programme, the upcoming National Circular Economy Strategy, and other national sustainable development initiatives.

The Faculty of Chemistry of the University of Uruguay showcased in an online workshop the results of a PAGE-supported circular economy activity utilizing by-products from forest-based and food industries, which triggered a discussion on market potential, attracting investors, and the quality of activated carbons produced from national biomass.





Countries completing programme delivery and preparing sustainability plans

With PAGE support, [Argentina](#) has been advancing an inclusive green economy transition since 2018. As the country set out plans for economic recovery following the COVID-19 crisis, PAGE offered support to link recovery to the SDGs and climate change targets through a range of sector-based activities and a focus on circular economy, green jobs and just transition. While the country started to develop its sustainability strategy anticipating the end of the programme in 2024, the following results were achieved under the ongoing work in 2023.

PAGE contributed a section on 'Developing the green economy for a just environmental transition' of the Argentina 2030 Productive Plan that was officially launched in 2023.

For the implementation of the Productive Plan, PAGE supported the establishment of a Sustainable Industrial Development Platform that provides resources for SMEs to engage in sustainable industrial development, as well as the development of an Information System for Circular Economy.

PAGE further supported the roll-out of the National Green Jobs Programme, which promotes the growth of green jobs and encourages economic activities that have low environmental impact and are efficient in the use of natural resources, at provincial level and related activities of Argentina's National Advisory Council on Green Employment that aims to contribute to employment policies that promote green jobs by providing a platform for dialogue, consultation and advocacy on employment policies .

Building on the labour adaptation plans developed in 2022 for the construction and the tourism sector of Argentina, PAGE supported the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security in the development of a Sectoral Plan for Green Employment in the Automobile Industry.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security, PAGE organized a conference 'Sustainable Industrial Development and Transition to a Green Economy' that discussed the industrial and labour policies and the country's challenges in the face of the climate crisis and energy transition, including the development of strategies for the promotion of sustainable jobs and energy efficiency in the industrial sector.

Together with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, PAGE organized a series of workshops for the development of the National Implementation Strategy for the Escazú Agreement – a Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was published in October 2023.



In **Kazakhstan**, PAGE has been supporting several strategic priorities of the government notably the update of the Concept for the Transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to a Green Economy, the development and operationalisation of Kazakhstan's Carbon Neutrality Strategy by 2060, and the adoption and enforcement of the revised Environmental Code. With a full portfolio of related initiatives being delivered in 2023, the country also developed its sustainability strategy anticipating the end of the programme in 2024.

A key achievement in 2023 was the official adoption of Kazakhstan's Strategy on Achieving Carbon Neutrality by 2060 that determines the country's strategic course of transformation towards decarbonization of the economy. PAGE contributed to the strategy development by providing international and national expertise and ensuring a multi-stakeholder consultation process, including the organization of twenty-two working group meetings.

Immediately supporting the implementation of the Carbon Neutrality Strategy, PAGE conducted a coal phase-out and just transition analysis for Kazakhstan that assessed the socio-economic aspects of the decarbonization process at local level, including the risks and benefits of decreasing coal usage. The formulated measures for a just transition were incorporated into the Coal Phase-out Roadmap 2030 and an Action Plan for a Just Transition that will be integrated into the country-wide roadmap for implementing the Carbon Neutrality Strategy 2060.

Anticipating the introduction of an EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), PAGE also supported the Economic Research Institute under the Ministry of National Economy by further developing an analytical tool that allows national stakeholders to add different scenarios and products and to model the future impact of the CBAM as related legislation evolves.

PAGE continued its support for the revision of the national Green Economy Concept, a key strategic document guiding action towards a just green economic transition and carbon neutrality, through a multi-stakeholder process. The revised concept aligns with new national policies and regulations, as well as commitments to the SDGs and climate targets and indicators.

Further achievements of the partnership in 2023 include support for the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Astana City Masterplan. Under the new Environmental Code, SEAs have become mandatory for all policies, plans and projects. PAGE supported the piloting of the SEA methodology by conducting a SEA for the Master Plan for Development until 2035 of Astana. A methodological guide is developed to assist public officials in carrying out future SEA assessments.

PAGE also supported the government in advancing the draft legislation on sustainable public procurement (SPP) by organizing a roundtable, which provided information on the draft law that incorporates provisions for SPP and sector-specific regulations, established a working group to facilitate collaborative efforts across various government agencies, and showcased best practices on implementation of SPP. To raise awareness on SPP within the region, participants from the Kyrgyz Republic, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan shared their experience. It is expected that the country's first law on SPP will be adopted in early 2024.

In **Indonesia**, PAGE has supported government in integrating inclusive green economy into the national medium- and long-term development plans, the implementation of its Low Carbon Initiative, and related sectoral and thematic policy reforms. With the additional



support provided for green economic recovery from 2021, circular economy moved into the centre of government's attention and PAGE support. In 2023, PAGE Indonesia started to develop its sustainability strategy anticipating the end of the programme in 2024, while at the same time wrapping up a comprehensive portfolio of work related to circular economy and green jobs.

As a major milestone in 2023, the Ministry of National Development Planning, developed the National Circular Economy Roadmap and Action Plan. PAGE provided support through technical assistance,

assessments and capacity development for the Low Carbon Development Indonesia Secretariat and the Circular Economy Secretariat.

To support circular economy in the food and beverages sector, PAGE completed four assessments on the palm oil sector which has high potential for introducing circular economy principles: i) a life cycle assessment on the waste and CO2 reduction potential; ii) an assessment on circular economy opportunities with the principles of resource efficiency and cleaner production in the food and beverages sector; iii) an in-depth assessment on green jobs and skills needs for a green recovery; and iv) an assessment on enabling policy environment to encourage private sector investment for circular economy practices.

PAGE also released a 'Green Jobs and Just Transition Policy Readiness Assessment in the Energy Sector in Indonesia' that provides a baseline of existing green jobs and just transition policy frameworks in the sector and analyses measures for the labour market to mitigate negative employment impacts. The study also highlights institutional arrangements that ensure a just transition process.

In [Barbados](#), after a delay in programme delivery, the country team was able to reaffirm government support for previously agreed activities and initiated their completion. PAGE accepted a narrower scope of work than was originally planned and started its phase out shifting the focus towards sustainability planning, the strengthening of national partners, regional knowledge transfer and capacity development. Despite changes in the administration over the past years, inclusive green economy also articulated as blue economy for a Small Island Development State has remained a development priority for the government.

In line with this priority, PAGE initiated a day-boat fishery and value chain analysis in 2023 to identify climate-resilient livelihood development opportunities and investment needs for the future development of day-boat fishery. The assessment encompasses an in-depth examination of various aspects of day-boat fishery, with a focus on outlining climate-resilient policy reforms, technology requirements and necessary investments.

PAGE also continued its support to the development of a SIDS-SIDS Green-Blue Economy Knowledge Transfer Hub and organized a review meeting for a training course on 'Resource Efficiency: The Basis for Sustainable Consumption and Production' to gather feedback from professionals on the course and the topics covered.

Another target group for capacity development was environmental technicians. PAGE supported the Ministry of Environment and National Beautification in the development of a training course for environmental technicians on municipal waste management to enhance their knowledge of environmental issues and related management; and the Barbados



Community College to develop a certified course for public sector environmental technicians for greening space development.

In [Guyana](#), PAGE has embedded its work into the UN Country Team's results framework and the UN-Guyana Country Implementation Plan but is preparing its phase out as a result of a reassessment of the potential of the partnership to add additional value in the future. Activities already committed will be completed before drawing the country programme to conclusion. PAGE scope was narrowed down to targeted support in a few select activities on green jobs, green skills development in the forestry sector and assessing plastics consumption.

One of the activities that PAGE was able to complete with Cambridge Econometrics (CE), an international research institute, was the development of a Guyanese macroeconomic model, based on CE's FRAMES model, to assess the economic and employment implications of different policy scenarios, including a summary of the results of the policy simulations, covering topics such as green industries, green jobs and just transition.





Photo credit: PAGE Thailand

Countries in full programme delivery

In **India**, PAGE started its work in 2019 with the objective to develop and replicable models on inclusive green economy and enhance cooperation on initiatives at national and sub-national levels. At the sectoral and thematic level, the partnership has focused on circular economy, green jobs, eco-labelling, green manufacturing and sustainable public procurement, working primarily with the National Institution for Transforming India, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) and the Ministries of Textiles and Finance.

A key achievement in 2023 is related to national ECO-Mark scheme. PAGE conducted an assessment that focused on barriers to the scheme's implementation resulting from its current institutional structure and financing, the product categories, as well as aspects related to criteria development, certification and licensing, communication, marketing and capacity building. The report contributed to the development of the draft of the ECO-Mark certification rules released for public consultation.

To advance green jobs and just transition, PAGE targeted the important area of India's local development planning and conducted a preliminary review of selected rural development programmes and schemes to identify the scope for green jobs creation in rural areas.

Complementing this effort, PAGE also finalised an 'Assessment of India's Green Jobs and Just Transition Policy Readiness'; and an 'Assessment of Green Jobs and Decent Work Opportunities in the Textile/Garment Sector in Jharkhand State, India'.

The recommendations of the assessments apply to a wide range of actors, including national level ministries, employers' and workers' organizations, and Jharkhand State government departments related to the textile and garment sector.

To help government create an enabling policy framework for the application of Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) systems at the national level, PAGE supported the Ministry of Finance by conducting three preliminary market assessments to recommend criteria for SPP for selected services.

PAGE also supported the development of a report outlining a 'Framework and Guidance for the Establishment of a Centre of Excellence on Circularity in India' which assesses the relevance and viability for such a centre to build the technical capacities that India needs to advance towards a circular economy and the country's net zero emission target by 2070.

In **Guatemala**, PAGE supports the reformulation of economic and policies around sustainability with a focus on green fiscal reforms, just transition, green jobs and cleaner production. The programme that started in 2018 was complemented with targeted



activities to support the green economic recovery after COVID-19 within the framework of the country's Economic Recovery Plan.

For an update of the National Cleaner Production Policy and the development of a related Action Plan, PAGE supported the Ministries of Public Finance, Environment and Natural Resources, and Economy with an analysis of the best available techniques for sustainable production and specific models of economic recovery and circularity, while considering the country's commitments to climate targets and other relevant international environmental agreements. The recommendations provide the most suitable circular economy approaches in line with existing national policies, such as the Conservation, Protection and Improvement of the Environment and Resources Policy, and the Environmental Management Framework Policy.

In collaboration with the Ministries of Public Finance, Environment and Natural Resources, and Economy and Labour, as well as employers' and workers' organizations, PAGE finalised two studies in 2023: an 'Analysis of Just Transition Opportunities and Green Jobs in Guatemala' that evaluates the potential of green jobs and a just transition and identifies agriculture, energy, transport and waste as potential sectors for intervention in the future; and an 'Analysis of the Potential for Generating Green Jobs in the Cocoa and Tourism Value Chains in Guatemala' that provides a basis for the development of future initiatives in the sector.

Guatemala's first High-Level National Forum on Inclusive Green Economy was held in March 2023, organized by PAGE in collaboration with the Ministries of Public Finance, Economy, and Environment and Natural Resources. The event provided an opportunity to establish new networks focused on inclusive green economy and to present to a national audience preliminary result and the work in progress of PAGE in Guatemala as well as good practices and lessons learned from Argentina and Uruguay, two other PAGE countries in Latin America.

In [Morocco](#), PAGE was launched in 2020 at an opportune time when green economy featured high on the country's political agenda. The government has adopted a National Charter and a Framework Law on the Environment and Sustainable Development which places all public policies within the framework of a national sustainable development strategy and started to develop specific measures for a green economic transition. Under this incentivising policy framework, PAGE supports sectoral and thematic policy reform and initiates with a focus on green industry, sustainable energy, green jobs and water resource management.

In 2023, PAGE started developing a Green Hydrogen (GH2) feasibility study for the Moroccan steel sector in 2023 which links to a future Green Climate Fund readiness project that will build on PAGE work, which will determine the capacity and needs of key operators of the steel industry, and their role in the implementation of Morocco's GH2 Roadmap with skills development being a pivotal area. Detailed planning of the study and the methodology for GH2 were presented at the second edition of the PAGE Green Crossroads Conference.

The conference, which was organized by PAGE and the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development, acted as a catalyst for projects and ideas by discussing advances, challenges and opportunities related to inclusive green economy, and it facilitated the exchange of information and collaboration among key national green



economy stakeholders. In collaboration with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the Ministry of Equipment, Transport, Logistics and Water, PAGE developed a sectoral diagnostic and policy analysis on the improvement of inland waters and coastline governance for sustainable water resource management and the realisation of water saving from industrial, touristic and domestic use. The report on 'Water governance in Morocco: for a coherent approach to inland and coastal water management' provides an institutional overview of the governance mechanisms for water in Morocco and includes a comparative analysis with Tunisia, Spain and Senegal.

To support institutional and individual capacity building on inclusive green economy, PAGE has initiated a Green Economy Learning Assessment by starting with a competency framework and two structured quantitative surveys – one on learning needs and priorities, and one on existing capacities of national education and training institutions. The assessment focuses on the learning needs of professionals involved in policy development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, including government officials and representatives of business associations, academia and civil society.

In addition, PAGE organized targeted training workshop at the technical level: a training for technical officers from the High Commission for Planning on green jobs statistics to support the governments' ambition for a greener and more inclusive growth path; and two training workshops on sustainable waste management for the public and private sector as a first step to engage key stakeholders involved in construction and demolition waste management.

Subsequently, a capacity-building roadmap to expand the trainings to all regions in Morocco was developed and submitted to the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development to support the new National Strategy for Sustainable Development.

Thailand joined in 2019 under the leadership of the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC) and the programme was officially launched in November 2022. The government's Bio-Circular-Green Economy Business Model and the transition from the 12th to the 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP) provided the initial entry point for PAGE. In the context of COVID-19, PAGE expanded its programme to support the government's plans for a green economic recovery.

The green economy stocktaking study completed in 2022 provided inputs for the development of the NESDP 2022-2026 by exploring the gaps and identifying drivers for the implementation of Thailand's existing green economy principles. The study also provided priorities for PAGE support on inclusive green economy, including i) reduction of carbon emissions and pollution; ii) promotion of energy and resource efficiency; iii) biodiversity and ecosystem conservation; iv) decent job creation; and v) a just transition creating prosperity for all.

In line with these priorities, PAGE advises the government on the development of a carbon market mechanism and the development of a related framework for controlling high carbon emission sectors, such as petroleum, plastic, cement, textiles and the electricity generation sector. A subcommittee for carbon market management was appointed, led by the Deputy Secretary General of the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, and supported by several ministries.




In conjunction, PAGE supported a modelling work on 'Macroeconomic Planning for Green and Climate Policy Options in Thailand' analysing environmental policies as well as policies related to energy efficiency, renewable energy investment and bio-circular-green economy with respect to their contribution to achieving climate targets including a scenario for with a carbon pricing mechanism.

Also, in collaboration with the NESDC, PAGE organized a consultation workshop on 'Shaping Thailand's Policy towards Green and Inclusive Recovery and Development' to share the results of PAGE 'Green and Inclusive Recovery Assessment' that evaluated the government's projects under the Economic and Social Rehabilitation Fund. The outcomes of the consultation were included in the final assessment report. Based on the assessment, PAGE developed best practices for Thailand on developing projects that incorporate the SDGs, the NDCs and the Bio-Circular-Green Economic Policy into the project cycle, including online and in-person training modules.

In addition, a learning needs assessment for the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives to identify areas for targeted training programmes that help advancing green economy in the agriculture sector was supported by PAGE with an initial dialogue to gather learning needs related to the implementation of the Thailand's national Bio-Circular-Green Economic Policy in the agriculture sector.





Countries completing the inception phase

Under the leadership of the National Council for Sustainable Development, chaired by the Ministry of Environment, **Cambodia** joined PAGE in 2022. PAGE support started at a critical time when the government was developing its post-COVID-19 economic recovery strategy with a pillar dedicated to promoting a more resilient and sustainable economy while at the same time setting its ambition to become an upper middle-income country by 2030 and an upper-income country by 2050.

To build the foundations of PAGE support, Cambodia established a National Steering Committee, which is chaired by the Ministry of Environment, with the Ministry of Economy and Finance and UNITAR as the coordinating UN agency serving as vice-chairs. In addition, PAGE Cambodia completed a policy scoping study and related stakeholder consultations and developed its first country work plan.

The policy scoping study developed by the Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI) - a national research institution - identifies opportunities for macroeconomic and sectoral policy reform in Cambodia to advance an inclusive green economy. The study recommends setting the focus on capacity and skill development, access to green finance, green industry and green technology, promotion of SMEs and green jobs, as well as circularity and resource and energy efficiency. To ensure inputs from a wide range of stakeholders, PAGE organized consultative and technical meetings in 2023 with representatives from relevant ministries, private sector, academia and civil society groups.

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment and the National Council for Sustainable Development, Cambodia officially launched the PAGE programme in May 2023 in Phnom Penh, providing an opportunity to CDRI to present the finding of the policy scoping study. The launch event confirmed the commitment of the government toward sustaining the country's economic growth with an environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive trajectory.

Following the launch and building on the policy scoping study, the first PAGE country work plan for 2024-2025 was agreed with the government, also considering alignment with the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2024-2028.

It focuses on reframing economic policies around sustainability and social inclusion; aligning sectoral and thematic policies and strategies with key economic transformation priorities aiming to becoming an upper middle-income country by 2030 and an upper-income country by 2050; catalysing public and private finance; and building capacity for policy implementation.



Rwanda joined PAGE in 2022 under the leadership of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. In its vision 2050 'The Rwanda We Want', the country set out the ambition to become an upper middle-income country by 2035 and a low carbon and high-income country by 2050. Rwanda's partnership with PAGE is set in this context with a focus on the implementation of the National Vision-2050, the update of the National Strategy for Transformation 2024-2029, which also links to the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy, the country's National Determined Commitments and the National Economic Recovery Plan after the COVID-19.

In 2023, the government set the foundation for this support by establishing a governance structure and completing a green economy policy stock-taking study.

In Rwanda, PAGE is implemented through a technical committee under the oversight of the National Steering Committee. The committee is made-up of institutions, including representatives from several ministries as well as representatives of civil society and the private sector.

An 'Inclusive Green Economy Policy Stocktaking Study' was conducted in collaboration with several ministries, including the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, as well as with non-governmental organizations and private sector federations, which describes the country's progress in its transition to an inclusive green economy, the remaining gaps and identifies priority areas for PAGE engagement over the next five years. The study provides an in-depth analysis of the Rwandan socio-economic context and existing national plans, policies, strategies and processes that promote economic and social development and inclusive green economy objectives through structural transformation. It maps national and sectoral sustainability priorities, baselines, targets and investment needs framing the expected outcomes of PAGE, related risks and proposed mitigation measures.

The policy analysis also provides relevant information for the integration of inclusive green economy into the upcoming National Strategy for Transformation 2024-2029. In 2023, PAGE helped establish a technical team under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to develop a technical paper describing tools and a methodology for integrating green economy, environment and climate change components into upcoming National Strategy. In addition, PAGE started supporting the consultation process for the strategy to kick-start a discussion on how inclusive green economy and just transition can become general guidance for government staff, the private sector and civil society organizations.



GLOBAL AND REGIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

In 2023, PAGE continued to strengthen the capacity of individuals, governments and institutions further contributing to the critical mass of convinced and enabled actors needed for a green economic transformation. The new developments of PAGE global capacity-building approach were a close collaboration with UN RCO's as key enablers of UN system support for green economic transformation and a focus on leveraging the potential of South-South Collaboration.

With a packed agenda, the 5th edition of the Global Academy on Green Economy on 'New Frontiers for Resilient, Inclusive and Green Economic Transformation' was held in October, combining two weeks of online training with self-guided learning modules and webinars on key green economy topics, and one a week of intensive face-to-face learning and exchange at ILO International Training Centre in Turin. In this year's edition South-South Collaboration was fully embedded into the concept of the Academy putting centre stage the experiences gained in PAGE countries over the past 10 years. Eighty delegates from 22 countries, comprising of policymakers, policy advisors and other stakeholders had a chance to learn from their first-hand experiences in key policy areas of green economic transformation.

Leveraging the UN Development System Reform, PAGE delivered in collaboration with the UN Development Coordination Office a tailored online training on the role of advancing macroeconomic modelling in a green and fair economic transformation to government officials, economists from UN Resident Coordinator Offices, and representatives of national think tanks and academic institutions involved in modelling. The training build on an introductory training session on 'Advancing a green and fair economic transformation in a crisis-driven World: The Role of Macro Economic Modelling' delivered in 2022 preceding the selection of countries and participants for the longer course that was attended by 72 participants from 10 countries.

Throughout 2023, the PAGE e-learning portfolio on green economy, offering seven courses in 10 languages, has again attracted a high number of interested people from many different countries and backgrounds. Over 44,000 learners completed courses since its launch (9,700 additional in 2023). The open access and self-paced courses, available on the UN CC:Learn platform, improve the knowledge of individuals from governmental institutions, academia and the private sector on green economy and trade, sustainable finance, green industrial and green fiscal policies.

An impact survey on learning achieved over the past years, helped to understand how participants have been applying the knowledge and skills acquired through the partnership's capacity building and training packages, including e-learning courses, the 5th edition of the Global Academy on Green Economy in 2023 and the 2022 Green Industry Summer School. The survey highlighted the positive impacts of PAGE global capacity building services, including mention of improved job performance and enhanced knowledge and skills for drafting strategies, conducting field assessments, advocating for policy changes, and delivering lectures.



GLOBAL OUTREACH AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING

Global events and platforms connect inclusive green economy champions throughout the world to share success stories and business models for a green transition. In 2023, in collaboration with different partners, PAGE continued to contribute to the global and regional dialogue on inclusive green economy with a focus on addressing circularity and the promotion of green jobs for advancing a fair and green economic transformation. PAGE targeted key international forums through high-level and technical side events to initiate dialogue between different stakeholders and to draw the attention to inclusive, circular and green economy being a vehicle to achieve development and climate targets.

At the High-Level Political Forum 2023 in New York, PAGE, the Global Alliance on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency (GACERE) and the Green Fiscal Policy Network partnered for a high-level event. The event highlighted the importance of circular economy, innovative finance solutions and sustainable production and consumption in the global green economic transformation, as well as the role of effective business models, innovation and collaboration.

During the UNFCCC COP28 in Dubai, PAGE, the United Nations University and the Ellen McArthur Foundation organized a discussion on accelerating the application of circular economy principles and practices worldwide, bringing government representatives from Argentina, India and Peru together with officials from the European Union and UN agencies and researchers from the United Nations University.

PAGE contributed to the first dialogue of the Nexus Series on Sustainable Consumption and Production, focusing on 'Digitalization for Circular Economy and Green Jobs for Youth', together with the UN Environment Management Group, the One Planet Network and the Coalition for Digital Environment Sustainability. Experts highlighted the role of technology in advancing circularity, the importance of skills development for green and digital economies, as well as the need for more intergenerational consultations in the UN, women's empowerment and labour-intensive green investments.

As part of the global policy dialogue series for UN Resident Coordinator Offices on inclusive and sustainable economic development, PAGE and the UN Development Coordination Office organized the 4th dialogue on 'Greening the economy for all: leveraging the green transformation to mitigate multidimensional poverty and inequality', with representatives from the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, the University of Pretoria, and UNDP Global Policy Bureau and economists from the UN Resident Coordinator Offices.

PAGE organized three regional dialogues on advancing a fair and green economic transformation for Africa, Latin America, and Asia as part of the Regional Dialogues on New Frontiers for a Fair and Green Economic Transformation. Through this new platform, PAGE funding partners, government representatives, Resident Coordinators (RC), UN RC Offices Economists, and technical experts, were able to discuss the challenges of advancing a green economy and focus on key policy levers that do not only allow for short-term measures but also long-term sustainable development. PAGE has developed a think piece that summarizes the discussions' main conclusions to be published in 2024.

For the sixth year, PAGE contributed to the Latin America and Caribbean Green Awards - the most important sustainability event in the region that awards the best socio-environmental projects. In 2023, PAGE supported the implementation of a mentoring programme for members of the community - an initiative that has convened 23 international mentors with distinguished credentials and experience, creating learning



spaces through masterclasses and allowing the integration of peer networking, online learning and experience sharing.

A new series of 13 interviews featuring people at the heart of PAGE work was published on the PAGE website in 2023 in which experts and partners from seven PAGE countries discussed their roles, the challenges and the opportunities that they perceive in advancing an inclusive green economy, the potential for government investments, and the industries that should be prioritised for promoting green recovery. The interviewees emphasized the importance of looking beyond the gross domestic product in efforts to rebuild economies and address inequalities. The interviews included government representatives from Senegal, Peru, South Africa, Indonesia, Argentina, Uruguay and Mato Grosso State in Brazil, in addition to experts who have been collaborating with PAGE on different tools and services.



CONTEXT, VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF PAGE

PAGE aims to put sustainability at the heart of economic policymaking and practices to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and biodiversity targets through inclusive green economy approaches and by bringing together the expertise of five specialized UN agencies (UNEP, ILO, UNDP, UNIDO and UNITAR). It supports countries 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. Since 2013, PAGE has provided support to 22 countries and offered a complementary package of global services for knowledge exchange, capacity development and South-South Collaboration. PAGE works closely with policymakers and a wide range of stakeholders to help formulate, adopt, and implement economic and sectoral policies and practices, and mobilise related resources.

2023 progress is reported against the overall programme logical framework providing the underlying reference for the programme and the Multi-Partner Trust Fund with a focus on four outcome areas:

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

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

Outcome 3: Individuals and institutions representing public, private, social partners, civil society groups and stakeholders have acquired capacities needed to advance IGE approaches at the regional, national, and sectoral levels.

Outcome 4: National and regional stakeholders, including green economy champions, decision-makers, practitioners, and youth representatives, access and apply knowledge for advancing IGE.



PROGRESS MADE TOWARDS PAGE OUTCOMES

Since 2013, PAGE has supported 20 countries and two states: Argentina, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Mato Grosso State (Brazil), Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jiangsu Province (China), Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Mauritius, Mongolia, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Uruguay, Morocco and Thailand. The countries have joined at different points in time over the past 10 years and nine of them have already reached the point when PAGE phases out its financial support, namely Mongolia, Ghana, Peru, Jiangsu Province (China), Burkina Faso, Mauritius, Senegal, South Africa and Uruguay. The countries that more recently joined PAGE include Morocco, Thailand, Cambodia and Rwanda.

CONTRIBUTION AT IMPACT LEVEL

The Theory of Change and the logical framework of the PAGE Strategy 2021-2030, defines the impact of the programme as

“Countries transform their economies to eradicate poverty, increase jobs and social equity, strengthen livelihoods and environmental stewardship, and sustain investment and foster growth in line with the Sustainable Development Goals, the objectives of the Paris Agreement, Post-2020 Biodiversity Targets and other environmental conventions and sustainable development frameworks”.

In line with this impact description, PAGE identified several global reference frameworks to which PAGE outcomes can be aligned to indicate the wider impact of the programme.

- With its work PAGE contributes to progress towards:
- Different Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- Regional sustainable development priorities;
- Countries' National Determined Contributions (NDCs); and
- Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework.

As many different factors influence the overall impact, the references below are possible contributions of PAGE and is not attempting to analyse direct attribution.

PAGE is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in many ways, especially with **SDGs** that relate to the economy, jobs, the environment and partnerships: PAGE supports governments to work across sectors and to seek the integration of policies and strategies that will enable them to achieve multiple sustainable development targets through an inclusive green economy approach. PAGE work currently supports the achievement of 13 SDGs (1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 17). An overview of how the specific work in countries contributes to the different SDGs is included on the [PAGE website](#).



PAGE is contributing to advancing **regional sustainable development priorities**. For example, PAGE supported Argentina with the development of the National Implementation Strategy for the Escazú Agreement – a Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in **Latin America and the Caribbean**. PAGE has been supporting the regional Green Economy Forum in Central Asia that was held in 2023 in the Kyrgyz Republic to identify common goals for sustainable development of the **Central Asian region**. PAGE also supported the Permanent Inter-State Committee against Drought in the Sahel on providing recommendations for a post-COVID-19 economic recovery and ecological transition in **West Africa**, including in Burkina Faso, Morocco and Senegal.

PAGE is supporting the advancement of **NDCs** in 13 countries (Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Mauritius, Ghana, South Africa, Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Argentina, Indonesia, India, Guatemala and Thailand). For example, in **Ghana, Argentina, Indonesia** and **Guatemala**, PAGE is supporting and guiding initiatives on green jobs and just transition to foster success factors for NDC implementation.

PAGE is contributing to the targets of the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework** in 11 countries and one state (Mongolia, Peru, Burkina Faso, South Africa, Kyrgyz Republic, Mato Grosso State, Uruguay, Kazakhstan, Indonesia, India, Morocco and Thailand). For example, in the **Kyrgyz Republic** and in **Indonesia**, PAGE is collaborating with the UNDP-led Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) that aims to improve biodiversity conservation outcomes with a focus on biodiversity finance plans in the former, and to reduce, replace or phase out harmful agricultural subsidies that threaten biodiversity and the welfare of farmers in the latter.

PROGRESS TOWARDS INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME

The intermediate outcome is defined as

“Countries reframe economic policy around sustainability and strengthen enabling policy conditions, incentives, partnerships, and business practices that catalyse greater public and private investment in resource-efficient technologies, economic activities, and infrastructure that benefit all of society including vulnerable and marginalized women, men, youth, and communities.”

The purpose of the intermediate outcome is to convey the higher-level changes that result from collective progress across outcomes 1-4 throughout the country programmes, such as the promotion of green industry and jobs, for example, which may result from the accumulative progress under multiple outcome areas.

It also serves to support the development of narrative reporting through capturing the ways in which the different streams of work under each outcome area culminate to stimulate economy-wide change. There are eight indicators under the intermediate outcome which connect the programmatic work to higher-level impact. Indicators at this level represent a qualitative and observational assessment of the collective outcomes of PAGE, rather than measured attribution.

Economic policy and programmes reframed along sustainability and climate action and enabling policy conditions, including finance, strengthened across sectors.



- Most PAGE countries reframed national plans, sectoral and thematic policy and programmes along sustainability and climate action and strengthened enabling policy conditions, including finance across sectors to set the path towards inclusive green economy transition. For example, PAGE supported policy analyses in **Burkina Faso, Ghana, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mauritius, Mongolia, Peru, Senegal and South Africa** that fed into the integration of inclusive green economy targets into national plans or the development and adoption of national green economy or green development policies, strategies and action plans.

Green Public-Private Partnerships and sustainable business practices strengthened.

- In most PAGE countries initiatives that bring together private and public partners to achieve green economy objectives have been strengthened with the support of PAGE including the introduction of measures that support the adoption of sustainable production patterns. For example, in **Argentina**, PAGE supported the government to raise awareness and train small and medium-sized enterprises on sustainable practices, such as through the Climate Action Agreement, a public-private platform for sustainable development. In **Peru**, PAGE partnered with the government and a local business development services provider to support eco- and bio-business startups to comply with the related national legislation for enterprises. In **South Africa**, PAGE supported government-led sustainable business promotion initiatives strengthening small and medium-sized enterprises contribution to an inclusive green economic transition. In **Mauritius**, PAGE supported the implementation of the Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises 10-Year Master Plan, a strategy to encourage enterprises to adopt sustainable production practices. PAGE provided recommendations to enterprises in **India, Ghana and Uruguay** for design, production, process optimisation and business models to address challenges in transitioning to sustainable business practices.

Green industry and green jobs promoted.

- Almost all PAGE countries have either completed analysis, introduced strategies, policies and programmes, or implemented explicit measures and activities which promoted green jobs and/or green industry with the support of PAGE. For example, in **Argentina**, analysis on waste management and circular economy, fed into the Argentina 2030 Productive Plan. In **Ghana**, the greening of industries was enhanced through tailor-made training in resource efficiency and energy efficiency. In **Kyrgyz Republic**, PAGE supported the development of a National Industrial Resource Efficiency Policy, as well as national circular economy plans in **Argentina, Peru and Uruguay**. The partnership developed green jobs assessment models in various partner countries, including **Burkina Faso, Kyrgyz Republic, Mauritius, Mongolia and Thailand** and supported the development of green jobs promotion strategies in **Argentina, Ghana and Senegal**.

Social conditions and social equities improved across societies.

- In the context of PAGE's support package, countries have in many cases increased the emphasis on the social conditions and social equities across their societies by addressing issues such as poverty, human rights and gender mainstreaming in their green economic transition. Several countries put an explicit focus on just transition in



the policies and analytical products that PAGE supports, such as **Argentina, Ghana, Indonesia, Kyrgyz Republic, South Africa, and Thailand**. In addition, in **Mauritius**, PAGE supported the development of the Marshall Plan Against Poverty and the drafting of policy measures to prevent extreme poverty.

Knowledge and learning for green economy enable institutions, policymakers, and individuals to take effective action on green economy. .

- Many PAGE countries have created and expanded knowledge and learning on green economy through capacity-building initiatives, such as training programmes, for a variety of stakeholders. PAGE has, for example, supported governments with the introduction of green economy in the curricula of schools, institutions and universities, the development and delivery of green economy courses for public officials, as well as courses targeted at the private sector, for instance, on regulatory challenges and opportunities. Training of public officials was, for example, conducted in **Argentina, Burkina Faso, Ghana, India, Kazakhstan, Mato Grosso State, Mauritius, Mongolia and Uruguay**. As a basis for capacity development initiatives, a large number of countries completed green economy learning needs assessments, namely **Argentina, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mato Grosso State, Mauritius, Morocco, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand and Uruguay**.

New South-South and Triangular and PAGE alumni country collaborations resulting from established or leveraged mechanisms. .

- PAGE countries in many cases disseminated green economy practices at sub-regional or regional level or found opportunities for peer-to-peer learning. For example, PAGE **Senegal** collaborated with the West African Regional Learning Platform on Climate Change to engage in South-South knowledge exchange with countries in the region. PAGE also initiated a peer-learning partnership between **Mongolia** and **Kyrgyz Republic** leveraging Mongolia's experience in establishing a green credit fund. South-South Collaboration was fully embedded into the fifth edition of PAGE's Global Green Economy Academy that provides a platform for policymakers, policy advisors and other stakeholders to share experiences and lessons in key policy areas of a green economic transformation.

Partnerships and alliances strengthened with key institutions and actors that help establish platforms for expanding and financing the IGE transition. .

- In several cases, PAGE countries have established multistakeholder platforms on green economy as a vehicle to continue their path towards an inclusive green economic transition. For example, in **Senegal**, a National Platform on Green Economy was established, issued by decree by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. The government of **Burkina Faso** organized the second edition of the National Green Economy Academy in 2023, using its own resources to advance green economy.



Joint delivery model of the five UN agencies strengthened, contributing to the UN System delivery.

- PAGE has established and continuously strengthened the joint delivery model of the five participating agencies. The partnership has been recognised in UN System documents and processes for its focus on transformational change and a One UN interagency approach and delivery. The joint delivery model was applied in the 22 partner countries as well as to numerous global and regional activities that were delivered under the partnership. Since the beginning of the UN Reform process and the establishment of the UN RCOs, PAGE has built strong partnerships with UN RCOs in its partner countries which allowed it to embed its offer within the countries' broader reform agendas and strengthen the focus on green economy in UN joint support. Where openings were identified, PAGE was able to contribute to the Common Country Analysis as in the case of Indonesia and Peru. Beyond the country support, PAGE was also able to provide a platform for knowledge exchange providing thematic dialogues for UN RCOs or collaborating with UN RCOs and UN DCO on targeted training sessions.

OUTCOME 1 - COUNTRIES HAVE REINFORCED AND INTEGRATED IGE GOALS AND TARGETS INTO SDG-ALIGNED ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND FINANCING

To achieve outcome 1, PAGE supports countries in the design and implementation of cross-sectoral policies and plan through IGE diagnostics, assessments, policy analysis and prioritization of IGE sectors in line with the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and other international environmental and sustainable development frameworks. It also supports the mobilization and engagement of public, private and civil society stakeholders, the development of measurement frameworks, green budgeting processes and planning for the sustainability of results.

As of 2023, 15 countries and 2 states/provinces have adopted **cross-sectoral plans and strategies integrating IGE priorities**. Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Ghana, Mauritius, Burkina Faso, Jiangsu Province, South Africa, Kyrgyz Republic, Mato Grosso State, Kazakhstan, Argentina, Barbados, Indonesia and Thailand are implementing such plans and strategies. PAGE has supported governments in the development of different and subsequent cross-sectoral and national policy frameworks that advance an inclusive green economy, resulting in a total of 53 plans and strategies which include IGE goals.

A highlight in 2023, was the approval of the Strategy on Achieving Carbon Neutrality by 2060 by the government of Kazakhstan that presents a comprehensive plan to reduce carbon emissions, to promote low-carbon development, and to encourage the adoption of renewable energy sources. PAGE contributed to the development of the strategy through international and national PAGE experts and the organization of working group meetings.

In addition, there are the following developments related to cross-sectoral policies and plans.

PAGE is supporting the government of **Rwanda** with consultation process for the upcoming National Strategy for Transformation 2024-2029 with the aim to incorporate inclusive green economy and just transition elements as guidance and targets for government staff, the private sector and civil society organizations.

In **Argentina**, PAGE supported the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development with a series of workshops in the development of the National Implementation Strategy for the Escazú Agreement



– a Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean.

To build a foundation for support in new partner countries, PAGE supported the analysis of the existing policy frameworks and setting of future IGE priorities in Cambodia, Rwanda and Thailand through the development of green economy stocktaking studies that were completed in 2023.

Cambodia: A Policy Scoping Study identifies opportunities for macroeconomic and sectoral policy reform in Cambodia to advance an inclusive green economy and a green economic recovery. Following the study, the first PAGE country work plan was developed.

Rwanda: An Inclusive Green Economy Policy Stocktaking Study describes the Rwanda's progress in its transition to an inclusive green economy, the remaining gaps and identifies IGE priority areas providing guidance for PAGE support over the next 4 years.

Thailand: A Green Economy Stocktaking Study outlines opportunities and options for macroeconomic and sectoral policy reform to advance an inclusive green economy, laying the foundation for PAGE support over the next 4 years.

Cross-sectoral stakeholder consultations and dialogues have been held in all PAGE countries, bringing together public and private actors relevant for cross-sectoral policy reform. In 2023 consultations and dialogues were held in Peru, Senegal, Ghana, Mauritius, Burkina Faso, Barbados, Kyrgyz Republic, Mato Grosso State, Uruguay, Kazakhstan, Argentina, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Thailand, Rwanda and Cambodia.

National Steering Committees (NSC) have been established in 20 PAGE countries, which held regular meetings to guide the respective country programmes and engaged relevant government counterparts and other stakeholders. The includes two new ones that were established in 2023 in Cambodia and Rwanda.

Five countries and two states/provinces (Mongolia, Jiangsu Province, Argentina, South Africa, Ghana, Mato Grosso State and Uruguay) have so far established **Inclusive Green Economy Measurement frameworks**). PAGE supported the development of an additional national green jobs indicator system in Argentina in 2023.

Mechanisms for green budgeting have been developed in six countries and one state (Mongolia, Peru, Mauritius, Mato Grosso State, Guatemala, Uruguay and Argentina). The additional country in 2023 is Argentina where the government makes direct transfers to employers and workers under the national green jobs programme, and to micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises who implement energy efficiency plans under the competitiveness support programme.

As of 2023, eight countries and one province have developed a **sustainability strategy to ensure the continuation of green economy actions after the completion of the PAGE programme** (Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Ghana, Mauritius, Burkina Faso, Jiangsu Province, South Africa and Argentina).



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

Outcome 1 indicators:

<p><u>Outcome 1:</u> Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals and targets into SDG-aligned economic and development planning and financing</p> <p><u>Indicator #1.1:</u> Number of countries or provinces (at sub-national level) that i) started implementing or ii) have adopted national development plans or cross-sectoral strategies integrating IGE priorities</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 15 countries and 2 states/provinces (in 2023, 13 countries and 2 states/provinces have adopted and are implementing with PAGE support and 2 countries have adopted policies)</p> <p><u>Indicator #1.2:</u> Number of national development plans or cross-sectoral strategies integrating IGE priorities</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 53 plans and strategies (1 additional in 2023 - Kazakhstan)</p>
<p><u>Output 1.1:</u> IGE diagnostics, assessments, and policy analysis undertaken</p> <p><u>Indicator #1.1.1:</u> Number of reports providing national IGE diagnostics, assessments and policy analysis conducted in consultation with national stakeholders that inform national planning processes</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 57 reports completed (3 additional in 2023)</p>
<p><u>Output 1.2:</u> Public, private, and civil society stakeholders mobilised and engaged in cross-sectoral IGE prioritization</p> <p><u>Indicator #1.2.1:</u> Cross-sectoral national consultations and dialogues organized to mobilise stakeholders, share results of policy analysis and consult priorities</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 22 countries held cross-sectoral consultations as of 2023 (consultations in 2023 include Peru, Senegal, Ghana, Mauritius, Burkina Faso, Barbados, Kyrgyz Republic, Mato Grosso, Uruguay, Kazakhstan, Argentina, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Thailand, Cambodia and Rwanda).</p> <p><u>Indicator #1.2.2:</u> Number of countries with national steering mechanism overseeing IGE work meeting regularly</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 20 countries (2 additional in 2023 – Cambodia and Rwanda)</p>
<p><u>Output 1.3:</u> Tools to measure progress and resources allocated to a more inclusive green economy</p> <p><u>Indicator #1.3.1:</u> Number of countries with IGE measurement framework established</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 5 countries and 2 states/provinces (0 additional countries in 2023)</p> <p><u>Indicator #1.3.2:</u> Number of countries with mechanism for green budgeting established</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 6 countries and 1 state (1 additional in 2023 - Argentina)</p>
<p><u>Output 1.4:</u> Sustainability strategy for the phaseout of PAGE support developed in consultation with and endorsed by national partners</p> <p><u>Indicator #1.4.1:</u> Number of countries with sustainability strategies for the phaseout of PAGE support developed/updated and endorsed by national partners</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 8 countries and one province (0 additional in 2023)</p>



OUTCOME 2 - COUNTRIES ARE IMPLEMENTING EVIDENCE-BASED SECTORAL AND THEMATIC REFORMS IN LINE WITH IGE PRIORITIES

To achieve 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, private banks and UN country teams.

As of 2023, there are a total of 45 thematic and sectoral policies, programmes and instruments supporting IGE priorities in PAGE countries. Six policies have been adopted and 39 policies have first been adopted and are now being implemented with PAGE support.

The total number of 45 includes eight additional sectoral policies, which integrate IGE objectives, which were either adopted or started implementation in 2023. The sectoral and thematic policies, strategies, programmes and plans either drew on results from diagnostics, assessments and policy analysis and/or are designed with PAGE advisory support.

The new policies and programmes include:

In **South Africa** the revision of the Municipal Integrated Waste Management Planning Guidelines that includes circularity in the waste sector.

In **Mato Grosso** a Strategy for Green Jobs.

In **Argentina** i) the National Strategy for the Promotion of the Low-Carbon Hydrogen Energy; and ii) the National Implementation Strategy for the Escazú Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Also in **Argentina**, PAGE supported the implementation of the following policies and programmes: i) the Labour Adaptation Plan for the Sustainable Construction Sector under implementation as part of National Green Employment Programme; ii) the Federal Circular Economy Plan; iii) the National Green Jobs Programme; and iv) the revised 2019 Decree on Waste Imports that mandates the Information System for the Circular Economy which is operative since 2023.

Beyond the thematic and sectoral policies stated above that are formally adopted and/or moved to the state of implementation, PAGE is supporting the design and advancement of policies, plans and programme that are still under development.

As of 2023, PAGE has supported 70 sectoral or thematic policies, strategies, programmes and plans that were designed and advanced in consultation with national partners. This includes 13 additional sectoral or thematic policies, plans and programme for which PAGE newly provided support in 2023:

In **Mauritius** the development of i) a Skills Roadmap for a Greener Future which will complement the National Skills Development Strategy 2022-2026 and ii) the National Employment Policy (in process of adoption).



In **Argentina** the development of i) a Labour Adaptation Plan for the Tourism Sector and ii) a Sectoral Plan for Green Employment in the Automobile Industry (both in process of adopting); as well as the development of iii) Policy guidelines for the implementation of the Mitigation and Adaptation Plans on Tourism in the frame of the National Cabinet on Climate Change (under development).

In **Indonesia** the development of the National Circular Economy Roadmap and Action Plan.

To inform the sectoral and thematic reforms and the related planning processes, 33 additional **diagnostics, assessments and policy analysis** were completed in 2023 in consultation with national stakeholders. These include:

In **Senegal** an analysis on i) Opportunities and options to support and strengthen the plastics recycling sector to propose options that can be taken forward by the government to strengthen the recycling industry; and ii) a Sustainable Public Procurement Guide and related Training Guide to support the implementation of the Public Procurement Code that was published at the beginning of 2023.

In **Ghana** a Green Jobs Assessment Model to support the implementation of the National Green Jobs Strategy.

In **Burkina Faso** i) a Green Jobs Assessment Model to advance Sustainable Tourism in Burkina Faso; and ii) a Study on Financing of Sustainable Tourism in Burkina Faso to support the implementation of the National Strategy for the Promotion of Sustainable Tourism.

In **South Africa** i) a Youth Barometer on perceptions on green economy, climate change and just energy transition; and ii) a report on unlocking demand for biomaterials.

In **Kyrgyz Republic** a Green Finance Market Assessment that provides recommendations for improving and expanding green finance initiatives, such as the planned Green Finance Facility.

In **Argentina** i) Guidelines for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises: Energy Efficiency in Industrial Processes; ii) Methodological Guidelines for Environmental, Social and Governance and Finance promoting Green Public Housing that provides guidance to municipalities and the private sector on sustainable housing projects; iii) a Guidance Manual for Industrial Symbiosis to support SMEs to manage resources as well as guidance to local authorities to establish regulatory frameworks for making industrial parks circular; and iv) a Handbook for Local Governments on Promoting Green Jobs to support the roll-out of the National Green Jobs Programme.

In **Guatemala** i) an Analysis of Just Transition Opportunities and Green Jobs; and ii) an Analysis of the Potential for Generating Green Jobs in the Cocoa and Tourism Value Chains in Guatemala to provide a basis for the development of future initiatives in the sector.

In **India** i) a Report on Assessment of Policy Readiness to Create Green Jobs, Decent Work, and Just Transition in the Energy Sector (national level) and Textile/Garment Sector (state level) as a follow-up to a previously conducted Green Jobs Policy Readiness Assessment for the ASEAN region; ii) a Framework for the Establishment of a Centre(s) of Excellence on Circularity that assesses the relevance and viability for a Centre of Excellence on Circularity and proposes a framework for a centre; and iii) Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) Criteria for Cleaning, Sanitation and Disinfection Services to provide guidance for creating



an enabling policy framework for green market transformation through the application of SPP systems at the national level.

In **Indonesia** i) a Green Jobs and Just Transition Policy Readiness Assessment in the Energy Sector; ii) an in-Depth Assessment of Green Jobs and Skill Needs related to Circular Economy in the Food and Beverage Industry; iii) a Life Cycle Assessment on Waste and CO2 Reduction Potential. The assessments were conducted to inform the development of the National Circular Economy Roadmap and Action Plan.

In **Kazakhstan** i) a Coal Phase-out Roadmap and Just Transition Action Plan for the city of Ekibastuz that provides an analysis of the Carbon Neutrality Strategy's risks and benefits for Ekibastuz, a mono-city hosting the largest open-pit coal mines in the country; ii) a report on Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) focusing on market readiness and product prioritization; iii) an assessment on sectoral legislation related to SPP; and iv) a report on a roadmap for the implementation of relevant national environmental certification in public procurement.

And in **Thailand** a Green Jobs and Just Transition Policy Readiness Assessment in the Agricultural Sector that provides recommendations to the government to support the sector on land rights, agricultural production structures and systems, marketing knowledge, and financing for investment.

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

Nine additional financing sources were mobilised for IGE related work resulting now in a total of 63 financing sources in 16 countries and one state (Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Mauritius, Burkina Faso, South Africa, Kyrgyz Republic, Mato Grosso, Uruguay, Kazakhstan, Argentina, India, Indonesia, Thailand, Ghana, Barbados and Morocco).

Ten additional partnerships were mobilised with arrangements for co-financing or follow-up support, reaching a total of 76 cases. This includes mechanisms to ensure the continuation of results as part of sustainability planning in graduating countries.

A summary of how PAGE has cooperated with other initiatives in 2023 is provided in section five of this report.



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

Outcome 2 indicators:

<p><u>Outcome 2:</u> Countries are implementing evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities</p> <p><u>Indicator #2.1:</u> Number of thematic and sectoral policies, programmes, and instruments supporting IGE priorities that PAGE countries i) have adopted, or ii) are implementing</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 45 policies (39 policies were being adopted and implemented with PAGE support, 6 policies were adopted), out of which 8 additional in 2023</p> <p><u>Indicator #2.2:</u> Number of countries that have mobilised financing for IGE</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 16 countries and 1 state have mobilised financing for IGE (1 additional in 2023 – Morocco)</p> <p><u>Indicator #2.3:</u> Number of financing sources mobilised for IGE</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 63 financing sources mobilised (9 additional in 2023) – new funding sources in Argentina, Mauritius, Thailand and Morocco</p>
<p><u>Output 2.1:</u> Sectoral and thematic diagnostics, assessments and policy analysis undertaken</p> <p><u>Indicator #2.1.1:</u> Number of reports available providing sectoral or thematic IGE diagnostics, assessments and policy analysis conducted in consultation with national stakeholders that inform sectoral or thematic planning processes</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 187 reports are available, out of which 33 additional in 2023</p>
<p><u>Output 2.2:</u> Sectoral and/or thematic policies, strategies, programmes and plans that draw on results from diagnostics, assessments and policy analysis and/or are designed with advisory support</p> <p><u>Indicator #2.2.1:</u> Number of sectoral or thematic policies, strategies, programmes and plans designed and advanced in consultation with national partners</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 70 policies, strategies, programmes and plans (13 new in 2023)</p>
<p><u>Output 2.3:</u> IGE financing partners mobilised and engaged including UNCT, donors, IFIs, development banks and the private sector</p> <p><u>Indicator #2.3.1:</u> Number of partners formally agreeing to co-financing, complementary follow-up programming, pledges, PPPs, etc.</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 76 partners, out of which 10 are additional in 2023</p>



OUTCOME 3 - INDIVIDUALS AND INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTING DIFFERENT GROUPS ACQUIRE CAPACITIES TO ADVANCE IGE APPROACHES AT REGIONAL, NATIONAL AND SECTORAL LEVELS

To achieve outcome 3, PAGE is supporting partner countries in development and delivery of nationally tailored training packages and programmes in 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 contribute 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. PAGE uses a participant survey to analyse the impact of its training activities.

In 2023, PAGE further strengthened individual and institutional capacities for IGE action at the national, regional and global level.

Across PAGE countries, a total of 158 institutions, ministries and departments were reported as being able to deliver IGE analysis or trainings (26 additional in 2023). 358 institutions, ministries and departments are actively engaged in different areas of PAGE delivery at the national level and with the opportunity to continuously strengthen their capacity (40 additional in 2023).

In 2023, PAGE also continued targeted trainings at the national level and delivered tailor-made training jointly with national partners. As of 2023, PAGE had supported 158 training programmes that integrate IGE elements and delivered by (sub)national institutions. Eight of these were additional in 2023, taking place in Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mato Grosso State, India and Morocco. The trainings cover a range of green economy topics in support of PAGE outcomes 1 and 2, including green economy modelling sustainable tourism, waste management, resource mobilization and green entrepreneurship. By 2023, a total of 17,433 people (7,322 female, 10,111 male) have completed sub(national) training programmes, out of which 5,825 were additional in 2023.

Strategic partnerships with institutions training current and future policymakers have been a key avenue for institutional and individual capacity-building over the past years. In addition to the one-off training programmes conducted, a total of 39 recurrent training programmes have been established so far and embedded in national institutions in 16 countries and one state (Six in Kyrgyz Republic, five in Uruguay, four each in Mongolia and South Africa, three each in Argentina and Mato Grosso State, two each in Peru, Senegal, Ghana, India and Mauritius, and one each in Burkina Faso, Indonesia, and Thailand). One of these programmes was established in 2023 in India, where two training of trainers were organised by PAGE (UNDP and UNITAR) in Uttarakhand and Madhya Pradesh, to bring awareness to municipal officials and civil servants about the significance of inclusive green economy in achieving SDG 11 and SDG 13 at the municipality level.

Since its inception, PAGE has supported a total of 45,490 people to increase their knowledge and understanding of IGE topics at the global level, with 17,534 additional



people in 2023. For 2023, this number includes trainees obtaining certificates from the now seven self-paced e-learning courses offered by PAGE on the UN CC:Learn platform.

To assess the impact of these trainings, an impact survey was developed and sent to learners in December 2023 that enrolled in at least one PAGE training at regional and global levels between 2014 and 2023. The sample included 513 participants that completed at least one of the e-courses related to green economy available on the UN CC:Learn platform or attended at one of the following trainings: the 2nd Summer School on Green Industry offered in 2022 and/or the PAGE Academy on Green Economy in 2023.

The survey concludes that for the respondents:

- 89 per cent have applied what they have learned.
- 91 per cent have increased their capacity to identify and build on opportunities for the promotion of an inclusive green economy.
- 95 per cent have become more confident in advocating for an inclusive green economy after taking PAGE courses/trainings.
- 68 per cent chose PAGE courses/trainings for professional reasons.
- 36 per cent have improved their job performance.
- 11 per cent received a financial reward (wage rise, bonus, and other financial incentives provided by their employer).
- 13 per cent received a job promotion or new responsibility after participating in a PAGE training.

In total PAGE has since its beginning supported the development and delivery of a total of 24 global training programmes and specific training modules on IGE at global and national levels.



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

Outcome 3 indicators:

<p><u>Outcome 3:</u> Individuals and institutions representing public, private, social partners, civil society groups and stakeholders have acquired capacities needed to advance IGE approaches at the regional, national and sectoral levels</p> <p><u>Indicator #3.1:</u> Number and percentage of survey respondents who report using knowledge and skills acquired from PAGE training and capacity development activities</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 89% of participants surveyed reported using knowledge and skills acquired through PAGE global training and capacity development activities</p> <p><u>Indicator #3.2:</u> Number of (sub)national institutions which deliver IGE policy analysis, IGE training, develop IGE related policies and lead related policy processes and stakeholder consultations</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 158 (sub)national institutions (26 additional in 2023)</p> <p><u>Indicator #3.3:</u> Number of training programmes for which IGE elements are integrated and delivered by (sub)national institutions</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 158 training programmes (8 additional in 2023)</p>
<p><u>Output 3.1:</u> Capacity development support delivered to (sub)national institutions</p> <p><u>Indicator #3.1.1:</u> Number of (sub)national institutions having strengthened their capacity to deliver IGE policy analysis or training or to lead policy and stakeholder consultation processes</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 358 national institutions/ministries/departments, out of which 40 were additional in 2023</p>
<p><u>Output 3.2:</u> (Sub)nationally tailored training programmes developed and delivered</p> <p><u>Indicator #3.2.1:</u> Number of people that have completed (sub)national level training programmes</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 17,433 people (7,322 female, 10,111 male) out of which 5,825 were additional in 2023</p> <p><u>Indicator #3.2.2:</u> Percentage of participants who report having increased their capacity in IGE related issues through (sub)national trainings</p> <p>Status end of 2023: An average 79% of participants reported having increased their capacity</p> <p><u>Indicator #3.2.3:</u> Number of IGE training programmes and specific training modules developed for recurrent use by (sub)national institutions</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 39 IGE training programmes and specific training modules (1 was additional in 2023)</p>
<p><u>Output 3.3:</u> Global and regional leadership and training programmes and packages developed and delivered for individuals and institutions</p> <p><u>Indicator #3.3.1:</u> Number of people that have completed training on IGE in globally or regionally offered online training and on-campus training programmes (knowledge versus performance)</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 45,490 people of which 17,534 were additional in 2023. 9,839 were from PAGE countries</p> <p><u>Indicator #3.3.2:</u> Percentage of participants who report having increased their capacity in IGE related issues in global and regional training programmes (with a target of 80% on average)</p> <p>Status end of 2023: An average 73% of participants reported having increased their capacity</p> <p><u>Indicator #3.3.3:</u> Number of global IGE training programmes and specific training modules being offered to countries by PAGE (knowledge versus performance)</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 26 training programmes and modules (0 additional in 2023)</p>



OUTCOME 4 - NATIONAL AND REGIONAL STAKEHOLDERS' ACCESS AND APPLY KNOWLEDGE FOR ADVANCING IGE

Improving the access and application of knowledge for advancing IGE through partnership, organization of events, communication and outreach 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 also part of the activities under outcome 4.

Since 2013, PAGE has produced 24 IGE knowledge products, which are available to countries for use in national policymaking processes.

By the end of 2023, a total of 109 stakeholders in 20 PAGE countries and two provinces/states were identified as having used the knowledge products for the design and implementation of IGE related policy priorities at the national and sectoral levels and related capacity-building activities.

PAGE also supported in previous years the establishment of five knowledge platforms for the Green Growth Knowledge Partnership: the Green Learning Network, the Green Industry Platform, the Green Finance Platform, the Green Forum and the Green Recovery Observatory that continue to grow and establish themselves as leading sources of knowledge for supporting a green economy transition.

In addition, 81 institutions and initiatives are collaborating under the wider PAGE network, of which four are additional in 2023: the UN Development Coordination Office, the Global Alliance on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency (GACERE), the Ellen MacArthur Foundation and the United Nations University.

Since 2013, PAGE has supported a total 56 events, in cooperation with other partners, that contribute to South-South Exchange, peer-to-peer learning, sharing knowledge and scaling of good practices on green economy. Four additional global and regional knowledge sharing events were held in 2023.

During the COP28 in Dubai, PAGE, the United Nations University and the Ellen McArthur Foundation organized a discussion on accelerating the application of circular economy principles and practices worldwide. PAGE, the Global Alliance on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency and the Green Fiscal Policy Network partnered for a high-level event at the High-Level Political Forum 2023. The Ministry of Economy and Commerce of the Kyrgyz Republic together with PAGE hosted the regional Green Economy Forum 2023: common goals for sustainable development of the Central Asian region. The fifth PAGE Global Green Economy Academy was held in Turin, Italy.

At the global level, PAGE has been working under the Communication Strategy developed in 2020 and updated on a yearly basis which encompasses the development and update of the website, the online annual report, monthly newsletter, outreach events and targeted social media postings, among other activities.



At the national level, as of 2023, nine PAGE countries (Senegal, Burkina Faso, Uruguay, South Africa, Argentina, Mato Grosso State, Morocco, Indonesia and Guatemala) have developed a national level outreach and communication strategy or plans to reach PAGE stakeholders. The additional country in 2023 is Guatemala, for which PAGE developed a communication strategy to inform the public on the recently adopted Electric Mobility Incentives Act.

As of 2023 a total of 147 targeted national awareness-raising activities and tools across all PAGE countries have been delivered or used, 34 of which were additional in 2023. These include, for example, an information system on circular economy in Argentina, a national youth ideathon on better management of food loss and waste to support green and circular economy in Indonesia, a conference on biological diversity in Morocco, and a national youth sustainability vote in India in 2023.



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

Outcome 4 indicators:

<p><u>Outcome 4:</u> National and regional stakeholders, including green economy champions, decision-makers, practitioners, and youth representatives, access and apply knowledge for advancing IGE</p> <p><u>Indicator #4:</u> Number of times that PAGE knowledge products are used for the implementation of IGE priorities at national level</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 109 stakeholders in 22 countries were making use of PAGE knowledge products</p>
<p><u>Output 4.1:</u> IGE knowledge products and platforms generated/leveraged and shared</p> <p><u>Indicator #4.1.1:</u> Number of IGE knowledge products generated and made available on PAGE website for national level application</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 24 knowledge products, of which 0 were additional in 2023</p> <p><u>Indicator #4.1.2:</u> Number of platforms established or leveraged to advance IGE knowledge-sharing and dialogue, including for and by youth and green economy champions</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 5 knowledge platforms (0 additional in 2022)</p> <p><u>Indicator #4.1.3:</u> Number of institutions, individuals, and initiatives collaborating under a wider PAGE network</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 81 institutions, individuals and initiatives (4 additional in 2023)</p>
<p><u>Output 4.2:</u> IGE South-South and Triangular events and dialogues organized to promote knowledge-sharing and debate on IGE</p> <p><u>Indicator #4.2.1:</u> Number of IGE South-South and Triangular events, peer learning and dialogues, including scaling of good practices, held in cooperation with other partners</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 56 events (4 additional in 2023)</p>
<p><u>Output 4.3:</u> Global PAGE IGE advocacy, outreach, and communications strategy to reach PAGE stakeholders developed, put into practice, and reviewed/updated annually</p> <p><u>Indicator #4.3.1:</u> Communication strategy, plan, or tools with defined audiences that include decision-makers, practitioners, and youth representatives developed, implemented, and updated annually</p> <p>Status end of 2023: Development of the PAGE knowledge hub; PAGE 2022 online annual report; social media campaign and monitoring and evaluation of social media performance; support to event planning at national international levels; update and improvement of the PAGE website, including introduction of the interview series 'People at the Heart of PAGE'; monthly newsletters</p>
<p><u>Output 4.4:</u> National outreach and communication strategies/plans to reach PAGE stakeholders developed/updated and put into practice</p> <p><u>Indicator #4.4.1:</u> Number of national communication strategies or plans with defined audiences developed and implemented</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 9 national communication strategies or plans developed (1 additional in 2023)</p>
<p><u>Output 4.5:</u> Targeted national awareness-raising activities implemented and/or tools developed</p> <p><u>Indicator #4.5.1:</u> Number of targeted national awareness-raising activities implemented and/or tools developed</p> <p>Status end of 2023: 147 awareness-raising activities/tools developed (32 additional in 2023)</p>



CONTRIBUTION TO CLIMATE, BIODIVERSITY, GENDER AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY TARGETS

CONTRIBUTION TO CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Amid the urgency of climate change and resource depletion, PAGE emerges as an important contributor in countries' transition to a circular economy. Through partnerships and collaborations, PAGE brings together governments, businesses, and civil society to drive the just transition to a circular and green economy aligning with SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production, among other SDGs. The circular economy is a framework and economic model that promises to sustainably redesign the way we produce, consume, and dispose of goods. Circular approaches are essential to delivering on every multilateral agreement, from the SDGs to the Paris Agreement to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. PAGE has a record of accomplishment in providing demand-driven policy and capacity-building support combining agendas for growth, jobs, sustainability and reduced inequalities. Using its toolkit and years of experience working towards green economic growth, PAGE has supported countries in achieving multiple targets of SDG 12 and moving towards a circular economy. See examples from 2023 below.

In **Argentina**, PAGE provided support for the conception, development and implementation of an Information System for the Circular Economy. This state-of-the-art platform serves as a gateway to access Non-Hazardous Valorised Waste generated within the country. This waste resource holds dual significance for the national industry: it serves as vital inputs for diverse production processes and can be directly repurposed into usable products.

In **Guatemala**, PAGE initiated a study in collaboration with the Ministries of Public Finance, Environment and Natural Resources, and Economy to support the update of the National Cleaner Production Policy and the development of its Action Plan. The study will provide policy recommendations to promote the most suitable circular economy approaches in line with existing national policies as well as international environmental agreements.

In **India**, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, PAGE supported the development of a report outlining a 'Framework and Guidance for the Establishment of a Centre of Excellence on Circularity in India'. The report assesses the relevance and viability for a Centre of Excellence on Circularity and proposes a framework for a centre that aims to build technical capacities to help India advance towards a circular economy and the country's net zero emission target by 2070.

In **Indonesia**, PAGE supported the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) in the development of Indonesia's National Circular Economy Roadmap and Action Plan through workshops, technical assistance, assessments, and capacity development for the Low Carbon Development Indonesia Secretariat and the Circular Economy Secretariat –



the national coordinating mechanism hosted by BAPPENAS tasked with integrating circular economy into the national planning documents and facilitating stakeholder involvement in the process.

Also in **Indonesia**, PAGE organized a multi-stakeholder policy dialogue on 'Accelerating a green industry transformation in Indonesia: from resource efficiency to circularity in key sectors.' The dialogue pursued commitment from stakeholders within the fertilizer and iron and steel industries to embrace and implement resource efficient and cleaner production alongside circular economy practices. The event also gathered inputs and insights from the participants to enrich the ongoing development of the National Circular Economy Roadmap and Action Plan.

In **Peru**, in collaboration with the Ministry of Production, PAGE developed a study to identify existing and new manufacturing products that have the potential to contribute to both, diversification and sustainability of the industrial sectors with the aim to expand new and green sectors. The study was conducted within the context of an ongoing revision of the National Industrialization Policy, which will outline the main path for application of circular economy principles by Peru's industry by 2030.

In **Senegal**, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, PAGE conducted a study on 'Opportunities and Options to Support and Strengthen the Plastics Recycling Sector'. The study identified business opportunities with high potential to create new jobs and increase circularity within the recycling processes and hence to significantly reduce plastic pollution in Senegal.

In **South Africa**, under the leadership of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, PAGE provided technical inputs to a recent revision of the 'Municipal Integrated Waste Management Planning Guidelines' to ensure that job creation, waste management and circular economy are incorporated. The guidelines have been adopted with the result that from now on all municipalities in South Africa must integrate circular economy dimensions into their planning and management of waste.

In **Uruguay**, the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining and PAGE embarked on the development of the National Circular Economy Strategy in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries to analyse Uruguay's economic metabolism, focusing on resource flows with a territorial perspective to develop a circular economy model both nationally and regionally.

CONTRIBUTION TO BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

An inclusive green economy aims to respect planetary boundaries and restore the ecosystem services provided by the natural environment. In line with this, PAGE is engaged in various initiatives that focus on sustainable environmental management and halting the loss of biodiversity. Notable developments in 2023 include:

In **Morocco**, in collaboration with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the Ministry of Equipment, Transport, Logistics and Water, PAGE developed a sectoral diagnostic and policy analysis on the improvement of inland waters and coastline governance for sustainable water resource management and the realisation of water saving from industrial, touristic and domestic use.



Also in **Morocco**, PAGE organized a conference in Rabat on the theme 'From agreement to action: pooling resources and actions to ensure implementation of the new Global Framework at the national level' at the International Day for Biological Diversity. The focus of the conference was on biodiversity mainstreaming in key economic sectors, with biodiversity's role in the transition towards a green economy. It also included discussions on 'Rebuilding biodiversity through action: How to finance and budget the biodiversity action plan for effective implementation of the new post-2020 global biodiversity framework'.

In **Thailand**, PAGE prepared a working draft paper 'Emission Trading Systems Policy for Thailand: Charting a sustainable Path to a Low-Carbon Future' that incorporates elements of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem resilience to underscore the intrinsic link between a low-carbon economy and the preservation of the country's rich biodiversity.

CONTRIBUTION TO CLIMATE TARGETS

Supporting countries' efforts to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement through their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) is a key priority which PAGE assists through various mechanisms, such as policy mainstreaming, support related to the NDCs and climate finance. Examples from 2023 are included below.

In **Argentina**, PAGE provided support for the organization of a high-level conference to discuss climate change adaptation, carbon neutrality, green jobs, finance and sustainability reporting. In the closing ceremony, over eighty companies and business associations signed a letter of commitment for public-private action on climate, displaying their willingness to adopt new business models in support of national efforts linked to the 2030 Agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals and the green transition.

In **Barbados**, PAGE is conducting an analysis of day-boat fishery and the related value chain. The comprehensive analysis aims to identify climate-resilient livelihood development opportunities and investment needs for the future development of day-boat fishery. It focuses on outlining climate-resilient policy reforms, technology requirements, and necessary investments for a transition toward a more climate-resilient day-boat fishery.

In **Ghana**, PAGE supported the development of a 'Green Jobs Assessment Model' to ascertain the social and employment impacts of Ghana's climate and green policies captured in the updated National Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the National Energy Transition Framework. A business-as-usual growth scenario was compared to an alternative development path in which climate and green policies are implemented. The alternative climate and green policy scenario demonstrate positive development impacts in terms of economic growth and job creation while greenhouse gas emissions are being reduced. It provides a baseline on green jobs requirements for implementing Ghana's revised NDCs to meet the objectives of the Paris Climate Agreement.

In **Indonesia**, PAGE released a 'Green Jobs and Just Transition Policy Readiness Assessment in the Energy Sector' that was conducted under the guidance of the Directorate of Environment Affairs of the Ministry of National Development Planning. The study anticipates the significant impacts that the country's target for net-zero emission by 2060 will have on employment in the energy sector.



In **Kazakhstan**, PAGE supported the following activities:

- The approval of a landmark 'Strategy on Achieving Carbon Neutrality by 2060' in 2023 by the government, which presents a comprehensive plan to reduce carbon emissions, to promote low-carbon development, and to encourage the adoption of renewable energy sources. PAGE contributed to the development of the strategy through international and national PAGE experts and the organization of 22 working group meetings in the last two years.
- The update of the national Green Economy Concept (GEC) with the development of a strategic vision that was incorporated into the final text and the different sectoral and thematic sections of the concept. The revised GEC aligns national policies, regulations and commitments with the SDGs targets and indicators, as well as other international agreements, such as the Paris Climate Agreement. The concept reinforces the plans of the government to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060.
- The development of an analytical tool and technical note to assess the impact of the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism and a modification to it that will allow national stakeholders to add new scenarios and products as related legislation evolves. The revised tool was made available to the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and the Ministry of National Economy, as well as to companies that may be affected by the CBAM to support them in evidence-based decision making.
- The completion of a report of an analysis on coal phase out and just transition in Kazakhstan. The primary objective of the analysis was to assess the risks and benefits associated with decreasing coal usage in Kazakhstan. It examined the socio-economic aspects of the decarbonization process and aimed to develop measures for a just transition, including the formulation of a comprehensive 'Roadmap 2030' and an 'Action Plan for a Just Transition'. Activities identified for local coal phase-out roadmaps will be integrated into the country-wide roadmap for implementing the Carbon Neutrality Strategy 2060.

In **Mauritius**, PAGE supported the development of a policy brief on 'Financing nature-based solutions and climate-smart agriculture in Mauritius' that was presented at the International Conference on Climate-Smart Agriculture - a platform for sharing knowledge and new data on the concepts, practices, and benefits of climate-smart agriculture across various crops, engaging a wide range of stakeholders such as scientists, researchers, farmers, students, policymakers, decision-makers, non-governmental organizations and the media.

In **Morocco**, PAGE started developing a Green Hydrogen (GH2) feasibility study for the Moroccan steel sector. The study will determine the capacity and needs of key operators of the steel industry of green hydrogen in this high-energy consumption sector, and their role in the implementation of Morocco's GH2 Roadmap. The focus will be on exploring opportunities, limitations and synergies to develop local industry through domestic GH2 production and minimize costs for decarbonization of the steel industry in Morocco.

In **Rwanda**, PAGE is supporting the consultation process for the upcoming 'National Strategy for Transformation 2024-2029' with the establishment of a technical team to provide guidance to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning on how to describe tools and a methodology for integrating green economy, environment and climate change components into the strategy.



In **Thailand**, the PAGE coordinator presented to the members of the Committee of Economics, Monetary and Finance under the House of Representatives the ongoing and planned work related to climate actions and the planned carbon market mechanism. As a follow-up, PAGE is developing a carbon market mechanism framework that will focus on controlling high carbon emission sectors, such as petroleum, plastics, steel, textiles and the electricity generation sector.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING APPROACH

By its focus on reframing macroeconomic policies to promote sustainable, inclusive and circular economic transformation, PAGE can contribute to the realization of social, economic and environmental rights, such as the right to food, the right to health, the right to work, the right to an adequate standard of living, and the right to a healthy environment. In addition, by empowering marginalized groups, including women and youth, PAGE promotes core human rights principles such as participation and inclusion as well as equality and non-discrimination. As interagency programme with 22 partner countries, PAGE uses in this context language that is commonly understood across a wide range of constituencies, including the concepts of just transition, decent jobs, social justice and equality, as well as women and youth empowerment. See examples from 2023 below.

In **Argentina**, the Ministry of Labour launched the National Green Jobs Programme with the aim to promote the growth of green and decent jobs and encourage economic activities that are efficient in the use of natural resources and limit environmental impacts. The Programme seeks to identify strategic opportunities at sectoral and territorial levels, stimulate vocational training and improve labour skills. The new legislation explicitly adopts the definitions of green jobs and just transition of the Green Jobs Promotion Roadmap produced by PAGE. By promoting the growth of green and decent jobs and sustainable economic activities, the programme supports the right to work and the right to an adequate standard of living. It also emphasizes the efficient use of natural resources, thereby addressing the right to a healthy environment.

To support the implementation of the National Green Jobs Programme in **Argentina**, PAGE organized an online training on 'Green Employment and Just Transition' which offered a green perspective on a diverse range of topics, including the eradication and prevention of child labour, the promotion of just transition for recovery of the labour market, the advancement of gender equality in the workforce through green sectors, and the facilitation of labour inclusion of individuals with disabilities.

In **Indonesia**, PAGE supported the organization of a National Youth Ideathon on 'Better Management of Food Loss and Waste to Support Green and Circular Economy' that collected out-of-the-box ideas and potential solutions to help address various issues of food loss and food waste. Through this activity, the younger generation was explicitly involved in the process of formulating public policies and national development planning, and in particular the preparation of a national roadmap for Indonesia's circular economy. Involving the younger generation in policy formulation supports the human rights principles of participation and inclusion, empowering them to shape development plans.

Also in **Indonesia**, PAGE supported a 'Green Jobs and Just Transition Policy Readiness Assessment in the Energy Sector' to develop a baseline perspective of the current green



jobs and just transition policy frameworks and highlighted areas to advance a just transition including better policy alignment and coordination in the sector, further analysis on sector employment impacts and skills needs and the enhancement of labour protection measures.

In **Kazakhstan**, PAGE supported a coal phase out to achieve a green transition, by strengthening small and medium-sized enterprises and unblocking a fiscal reform on energy subsidies. In addition, PAGE contributed to key learning and research institutions to provide learning and technical advice on inclusive green economy, and to ensure long-term capacities across the public sector. By advising the country through a coal phase-out, PAGE contributes to the right to a healthy environment of the current and next generations. Moreover, including inclusive green economy principles in education allows the country to build awareness, and it empowers the public to participate in green economy and decision-making processes, and is thus a direct connection to the human rights principles of participation and inclusion.

In **Morocco**, PAGE contributed to the development of the 'National Employment and Entrepreneurship Policy of Morocco until 2035' by analysing rural value chains, identifying sectors with high potential for green and female entrepreneurship and sustainable social-economical inclusivity. The study draws attention to rural women's inclusiveness, their right to work, the right to an adequate standard of living and non-discrimination principles.

In **Ghana**, a PAGE supported Green Jobs Assessment Model highlighted the job and enterprise creation potential that can be realised if just transition policies, notably skills training, green enterprise and entrepreneurship development and social protection are enacted together with climate and green policies. The outcomes of the assessment and the related multi-stakeholder dialogues guide the implementation of the National Green Jobs Strategy by providing a baseline on green jobs and green enterprises in Ghana and help to reflect employment and just transition objectives in relevant national instruments, including the medium-term National Development Framework. The assessment also provided a baseline on green jobs requirements for implementing revised Ghana's revised Nationally Determined Contributions.

In the **Kyrgyz Republic**, PAGE has also supported the development of a Green Jobs Assessment Model. Back-to-back with related consultations PAGE organized an awareness-raising workshop on 'Promoting a gender-responsive just transition towards an environmentally sustainable economy in the Kyrgyz Republic to enhance the capacity of national partners on gender mainstreaming in the just transition process. Participants of the workshop discussed the role of women and their representation in policy discussions, linking climate action and gender equality, including at the enterprise level for enhancing sustainability and promoting a just transition.

In **Indonesia**, PAGE undertook a 'Green Jobs and Just Transition Policy Readiness Assessment in the Energy Sector' to develop a baseline perspective of the current green jobs and just transition policy frameworks. Key policy areas to promote just transition dimensions in the energy sector, notably the need for sectoral analysis to support the just transition process with policy alignment, planning and coordination were identified in the report. The importance of sectoral employment impact analysis and labour protection, identification of potential sectors and enabling dynamics for economic transformation, fiscal incentives, green jobs potential and skills needs assessments were highlighted as intervention areas for a just transition.



In **India**, PAGE drew the attention to just transition and decent work through two reports: an 'Assessment of India's Green Jobs and Just Transition Policy Readiness' and an 'Assessment of Green Jobs and Decent Work Opportunities in the Textile/Garment Sector in Jharkhand State, India'. The recommendations of the reports apply to a wide range of actors, including national level ministries, employers' and workers' organizations, research and academic institutions, community-based organizations, trade unions, as well as Jharkhand State government departments related to the textile and garment sector. At a validation workshop, consensus was reached on the need to better define green jobs, develop a skills roadmap, incentivise green technologies, and to strengthen institutional mechanisms, social dialogue and occupational safety and health.

For further insights into concepts just transition and related actions, PAGE developed a summary of results related to just transition as a key driver for a human rights-based approach and gender mainstreaming, capturing key interventions, lessons learnt, different experiences and insights from its past work on just transition across various countries.



CHALLENGES, LESSONS AND OPPORTUNITIES

In 2023, PAGE took a step back to reflect on its strategy, the way forward, and the added value that the partnership can bring in the coming years to countries and at global and regional levels, with its unique convening power, body of knowledge on green economic transformation, and firsthand policy experience from 22 partnering countries.

From the strategy exercise and a reflection on the day-to-day delivery of the programme in 2023 the following challenges, opportunities and lessons have emerged on PAGE's value proposition in the changed global context and its focus and added value considering new emerging issues and needs of countries.

Changed global and national context for the partnership's offer: It became clear that the PAGE Strategy 2021-2030 was formulated in a different context, pre-COVID-19, when momentum was high for the 2030 Agenda, objectives of the Paris Agreement and the development of a Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework, with confidence in the trajectories of economies and available financial resources. With COVID-19, economies and societies received a lateral hit, followed by other shocks, including the globally felt impacts of the war in Ukraine. This has redefined the global economic landscape and the nature of economic and finance challenges that countries face in fulfilling their sustainability commitments.

The results of the [3rd Edition of the Green Economy Progress Measurement Framework](#) working paper confirmed the setback in inclusive green economy trajectories. For a sample of 58 countries for which data was available, the paper shows that the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine have negatively affected countries' ability to progress towards an inclusive green economy, akin to the regression experienced during the 2008 global financial crisis.

Policy and budget space for countries in the Global South to drive a green economic transformation has declined in a situation of high inflation, increase in food and energy prices, elevated costs of living, high debt service and immediate risks of fall-out on debt commitments. As recessionary pressures loom, an even greater effort is needed to maintain the momentum of a green, inclusive, and SDG-aligned economic transformation in countries – with a role to play by the international community and the UN.

With people concerned about livelihoods and jobs, what is 'just' and 'fair' has moved to centre stage in the discussion on a green economic transformation with an urgent call for pathways that, in a practical and applied manner, reconcile environmental, social, and economic goals. At the same time, the evidence on links between resource use, climate change and pollution has given a big push towards the promotion of circular economies with emerging opportunities for new business models but also opening the debate on how societies can be prepared for the fundamental structural and behavioural changes that come with enhanced circularity.

The need to narrow down the focus and stay agile – a new delivery model for PAGE: In line with the new global reality, PAGE has repositioned itself over 2023 as an initiative with



the ambition to shift finance and investment for a just, circular, and green economic transformation. Keeping its main entry point at the macroeconomic and upstream policy level, PAGE will continue to support countries in industrial, trade, labour and fiscal policies, as well as subsidy reforms prioritizing essential elements of an inclusive green economic transformation: green jobs and a just transition, circularity and sustainable finance for economic transformation.

Considering the many complementary initiatives and the tighter space for resource mobilisation, PAGE has aligned its ambitions for the coming years by offering a more focused package for country support and a greater emphasis on global and regional work linking to global policy forums and negotiations and emphasizing South-South Collaboration. Recognizing greater uncertainties but also the more advanced state of countries' green economy policy frameworks, PAGE has restructured its country delivery model to provide, from 2024 onwards, shorter term, targeted and integrated support to countries. It will be focusing on strategic, high-level policy requests in key policy areas that relate to green jobs and just transition, sustainable finance and green fiscal policy, and the economics of circularity. With new contributions from SIDA, the Republic of Korea and EC firming up in 2023, PAGE stands on solid grounds for the next four years to deliver and foster leveraged interventions under this updated strategy.

Defining the partnership's added value in a crowded circular economy space: Circular economy has gained traction in many countries, including the majority of PAGE countries, and also features prominently across a wide range of development cooperation programmes and UN initiatives. There are many actors at country, regional and global level promoting circularity, and this has become a crowded space. With multiple offers to countries, PAGE needs to clearly communicate its added value in supporting countries in macroeconomic and sectoral policies that drive an economy at large towards green, circular, and inclusive transformation. Initiatives creating circular business models and steps towards enabling policies, such as Enhanced Producer Responsibility, are emerging across a wide range of countries, but with insufficient institutional capacity, incentives, and finance to bring things to scale. The economy-wide impacts of circular approaches are not yet fully understood with many perceived risks related to jobs and company profits, declining sectors, and changing trade relations. Within the myriad of initiatives, PAGE, with a focus on macroeconomic policies and its offer of measurement, budgeting, and modelling tools, can make an important contribution to analyzing these issues and proposing policy options, complementing the work of other initiatives with a focus on business modes, start-ups or circular approaches for specific sectors or and value chains.

The notion of fairness and reality of social change: Besides circularity, just transition has been high on the agenda in PAGE countries as well as on the international agenda, also becoming a crowded space for providing narratives of change and related support to countries. As green economy policies and measures come into action and the impacts of transformation in sectors are being felt, jobs and skills get even more attention, with a realization that green may not always be fair by default. Social challenges, and insufficient policy measures and finance to mitigate them, are a dominant impediment to a green economic transition.

The PAGE initiative in 2023 to explore new frontiers of economics through regional consultations, supported by economic experts, highlighted that the notion of fairness is a key component for the failure or success of policy initiatives intending to accelerate action



on climate change.¹ The already mentioned 3rd edition of the Green Economy Progress Measurement Framework shows that massive investments into various decarbonization measures can reinvigorate progress in transitioning towards inclusive green economies, but also concludes that in the absence of additional measures, there may be notable trade-offs, including potential negative impacts on employment and slower short-term progress in reducing income inequality.

The need to unpack the just transition: In an important resolution, the ILO International Labour Conference in June 2023 endorsed the ILO Guidelines for a Just Transition towards Environmentally Sustainable Economies and Societies for All² providing a multifaceted framework and tool for guiding countries and initiatives in just transition. However, a lot remains to be done to understand the practical steps that a society has to embrace as part of a green transition. Based on feedback from PAGE countries, just transition often has emerged related to the energy market and the phase out of coal, providing a limited perspective on the concept in an at times tense context. With many initiatives taking up the notion of just transition, it is important for PAGE to stay focused on its mandate and provide an added value by supporting concrete policies and policy instruments, offering analytical tools, and building consensus among stakeholders, e.g., through social dialogue. Several PAGE countries have started processes to conceptualize a just transition in their country contexts, such as in Thailand, Argentina, Kyrgyz Republic, Guatemala and Indonesia, and to develop related skills road maps. In addition, requests for tools such a Green Jobs Assessment Model have been high in demand in PAGE countries, for example in Ghana and Burkina Faso in 2023, with PAGE providing an important contribution to answering the critical question on the impacts of new policies on jobs.

Reaching the right players to mobilise finance for a green economic transformation: Beyond the green targets and green policies, the fundamental question of how financial flows will be redirected to green investments and transformation of sectors, remains. While attention is high on green matters, the fiscal space in countries and available development finance is not in line with the ambitious targets. Here PAGE has a role to play by ensuring that, with scarce domestic resources, subsidies provide the right signals and incentives to accelerate the inclusive green economy transition, or by promoting green budgeting approaches and providing insights into financial instruments and related access, as was done for example in Kyrgyz Republic, Argentina and Ghana.

A key to success will be to work with and influence the right players. In the later cohort of countries, PAGE was able to shift its entry points in government to line ministries with the power to influence economic policy and budget decisions, such as Ministries on Finance, Economy, Planning or Industry. However, to create deeper impacts, the engagement with financial institutions needs to be strengthened, together with a more systematic approach for engagement with the private sector, development banks, and finance coalitions at global level. Going forward, PAGE identified immediate opportunities for partnerships and targeted activities, including the work of the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, the presidency of Brazil for the G20, and the annual meetings of IMF and World Bank.

Changing needs of countries – policy implementation, managing impacts, and sub-national roll-out. As was already observed in previous years, many countries, including the

¹ A Shared Vision for a Green and Fair Economic Transformation (unpublished paper)

² See the [resolution](#) here and the guidelines [here](#)



PAGE partner countries, have over the past years developed national plans and strategies that include inclusive green economy targets. Recurrent cycles for the revision and update of national plans and strategies still provide the space for inputs by PAGE at the level of overarching policy frameworks. The priorities of PAGE country governments, however, have shifted to the question of how to implement and operationalize the IGE targets through sectoral and thematic policy reforms and concrete measures, and how to manage related impacts. This is reflected in the focus of PAGE-supported analytical work and policy design that in 2023 predominately falls within the scope of PAGE Outcome 2.

Countries still emphasize in this context the added value of the convening power of PAGE, which does not only help to mobilise a wide range of stakeholders for setting priorities, but also to address the misalignment of measures across sectors or at different levels of government, including lack of consistency within and among institutions and their actions. For example, countries highlight that the green energy transition often builds on sufficient technical expertise but suffers from misalignment of actors in the sector. Countries appreciate that PAGE has the capacity, leverage and convening power to address these types of governance issues, and that the partnership can provide a 'safe space' in which institutional and governance questions can be discussed outside of government routines.

A trend can also be seen towards an increased focus at sub-national level, as governments perceive the roll-out of green transition measures at lower levels of government as the key to success, specifically in big countries, with powerful provinces and decentralized government systems where policies and measures are implemented at state, municipality and provincial levels.

PAGE being embedded into the new UN Development System: As the Reform of the UN Development System is reaching its fifth year, PAGE contribution to the UN Reform and UN Resident Coordination Offices (RCOs) has also matured. PAGE had a space to experiment and pilot-test its collaboration with UN Development Cooperation Offices (DCO) and UN RCOs under the Green Transformation Economic Advisory Mechanism (Green TEAM), a mechanism has brought together economic expertise of PAGE agencies, RCOs economists, Regional Commissions, local research institutions and international think tanks for targeted county support and select global outreach and capacity-building activities.

As a result of this effort, the collaboration with UN RCOs and UN DCO has become fully embedded into PAGE's new delivery model without the need to maintain a separate Green TEAM structure. Key opportunities for PAGE to support UN DCO and UN RCOs have been identified and UN RCO economists have become a regular partner in the country work. Consultation and collaboration with UN RCOs has become the common approach, with UN RCOs appreciating on one hand, an already functioning One-UN model active in 22 partner countries and, on the other hand, opportunities for PAGE to harness the new system in place to advance the green transition in countries.

In collaboration with UN DCO, PAGE was able to reach beyond PAGE countries, through a series of thematic dialogues for UN RCOs and training on economic modelling targeting UN RCOs and government stakeholders. In Peru and Indonesia, PAGE found entry points to contribute to the Common Country Analysis process for the next four-year period of the UN Development Assistance Framework. There is still room for PAGE to support these processes more systematically and build stronger partnerships through UN Country Teams, with the aim to put sustainability and circularity at the heart of the UN's country



plans. Wider reach could also be secured through supporting UN DCO in placing relevant topics into the overall guidance that is provided to UN RCOs, while further investing in the capacity of UN RCO economists on green and circular economic transformation. At the same time, since UN RCOs are usually working with, as well as mapping potential funding partners, they can also help in establishing new partnerships, mobilizing resources and sustaining the green economy action in countries beyond PAGE.

Time to scale South-South and Triangular Cooperation: While PAGE has always promoted and facilitated South-South Collaboration (SSC), with prominent examples, the time to bring this approach to scale has certainly come. With its 22 partner countries PAGE, has accumulated a body of knowledge and experiences that naturally turned the programme into a platform for South-South Exchange. At this point in time, when governments are looking for practical policy solutions and ways to handle implementation challenges, countries look to peers for advice beyond technical expertise, good practices and conceptual support.

In this year's 5th edition of the Global Green Economy Academy, held in October 2023 at ILO International Training Center in Turin, knowledge sharing and SSC took centre stage with each session bringing in one or several immediate PAGE country experiences focused on the promotion of green, just and circular economy. The global academy provided and covered a range of peer-learning and technical sessions on development of policies and implementation of government-led programmes involving a wide range of stakeholders.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) provides an impact scalar for PAGE to create impact beyond its core partners and create a ripple effect of sustainable practices across regions in a cost-effective manner. Targeted sessions at the Global Green Economy Academy on SSC and with PAGE national coordinators conveyed the clear message that the partnership should strengthen SSTC approaches and peer learning between countries, specifically at regional level, and leverage PAGE alumni to expand partner networks. In line with these expectations, SSTC features prominently in PAGE updated strategy and in the forward going global and regional work programme for 2024-2025.

Uncertain political commitment and governmental capacities to ensure continued support: As was the case in previous years, PAGE has also experienced in 2023 government transitions and was confronted with changing political landscapes in partner countries. Elections in Argentina brought a new president and administration to power. With PAGE reaching the end of its period of financial support, the change in administration was anticipated in the PAGE sustainability strategy. Considering that certain institutions may no longer exist and that the government focal points which the partnership has been working with closely may change, PAGE focused on formalizing policies and bringing them to the provincial levels during 2023 while at the same time emphasizing donor engagement and activities with social partners beyond government officials.

In Barbados, having experienced a delay in programme delivery for several years, most recently was faced with capacity constraints and challenges in confirming priorities. In 2023 the country team finally reaffirmed government support for previously agreed activities and initiated their completion, however, with PAGE accepting a narrower scope of work than was originally anticipated for the country programme in Barbados.

In Guyana, where the programme is on hold since 2022, PAGE was seeking to embed its work into the UN Country Team's results framework and the UN-Guyana Country



Implementation Plan. Not finding support from government counterparts, in 2023, PAGE agencies have concluded that the programme should be wrapped up, and no further activities be planned and funded. A key lesson resulting from this process is that in a programme like PAGE, building on a collaborative relationship with the government, with all political sensitivities considered, it is very difficult to define the point when the partnership should withdraw. PAGE has seen different transitions in governments, with initial challenges but eventually success in rebuilding relationships and resuming the course, supporting the approach that it makes sense to wait and keep doors open. With Guyana after a long period of seeking new opportunities and modalities for delivery, the government was finally informed about PAGE intention to wrap up the programme.

Government capacities are also being tested as support for green economic transition has become a crowded space, with PAGE being one among different players. As governments receive multiple offers of support from different organizations, government officials may not always have sufficient capacity to seek complementarity and collaboration among various development partners. Priority might be given to larger scale programmes. In Morocco, for example, this meant that PAGE proposed green recovery work on sustainable finance did not materialize as the Ministry of Finance received a similar offer from World Bank and GIZ with more resources attached.

Lessons from the programme evaluation for 2013-2020. In 2023, the Evaluation of the PAGE Interagency Programme - Operational Strategy 2016-2020³ led by UNEP Evaluation Office was released. It assessed the performance of PAGE's operational strategy in terms of its strategic relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency, and determined outcomes and actual and potential impacts stemming from its implementation, including their sustainability.

While the lessons were drawn from the earlier delivery period of PAGE, they still have relevance and provide guidance for the forward-going work of PAGE. In its three main lessons provided, the evaluation highlighted that:

- Un-earmarked funding provides important flexibility to respond to country needs, which is particularly important for a demand-driven programme like PAGE, whose legitimacy and sustainability are anchored in national ownership.
- The stability, institutional authority, competences, and personal motivation of boundary-spanning actors, like a National Coordinator, are key for building bridges between project implementers and government partners as well as for facilitating collaboration between stakeholders within national steering and governance mechanisms.
- Ensuring relevance and additionality can be enhanced through the deep context analysis, baseline setting, and identification of entry points and impact channels, as evidenced by PAGE stocktaking exercise, which ideally strengthens high-level political support in a context where influence on government partners is low.

A challenge for multi-year interagency programmes like PAGE is to find the right moment for an evaluation to provide insights as well as strategic and operational guidance. The approach to evaluations still builds on the idea of traditional programmes with a start and end date where, in between, lies the subject of evaluation and with recommendations that will influence a next and clearly timed phase. The reality of programmes that support long-term economic transformation like PAGE, however, is that there is continuous work and a

³ See the evaluation report [here](#)



continuous need to reassess delivery and adjust approaches to add value. The backwards looking evaluation, following standard guidance, risks providing insights at a point when the programme already had to move to the next phase. The 2023 PAGE programme evaluation also experienced this challenge with its recommendations becoming a welcome reconfirmation of a direction already taken, rather than an injection point of new ideas.



PART II: COMPREHENSIVE SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRESS AND GLOBAL WORK



PROGRESS IN COUNTRIES

MONGOLIA

Country context and PAGE portfolio

Mongolia has made significant strides towards sustainable development. The country has established institutional mechanisms to oversee implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Vision 2050 provides a framework for the government and its partners to implement strategic and inclusive programmes in a better integrated and coordinated way. However, structural weaknesses, including governance challenges, continue to be persistent and threaten progress towards the achievement of the SDGs. Mongolia's economic growth has been volatile due to continued dependence on the mining sector, which is vulnerable to shocks, such as the decline of copper and coal prices and inconsistent demand from China. Unemployment remains high and the quality of available jobs is low, leading many rural households to move to urban areas and many young and educated Mongolians to work abroad.

Climate change is one of the key factors that threatens sustainable development in Mongolia. The projected increase in the frequency and severity of climate-related natural disasters, such as droughts, floods, windstorms and sand and dust storms is expected to have an adverse impact on agriculture and livestock, water and land resources, infrastructure development, human health, wellbeing and survival. While the government announced new ambitious carbon emissions targets, the current fossil fuel subsidies continue to encourage overconsumption of coal, and investment in renewable energy and green development remains low. The COVID-19 pandemic worsened the underlying challenges of sustainable development in Mongolia, by pushing the government to prioritise financial resources for the immediate health and socio-economic response, which have significantly reduced a fiscal space for development investments. Yet, it has also created opportunities for economic diversification, digitalization, regional cooperation and improving the emergency preparedness of education and health sectors.

PAGE work in Mongolia commenced in 2013, supporting the development and implementation of the National Green Development Policy (NGDP), providing technical support, fostering political commitment, and modelling economic, social and environmental implications of NGDP targets. 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 support has culminated in several achievements including integration of inclusive green economy 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 remains in the partnership as an alumni country, sharing knowledge to help replicate its achievements on a global scale. To help the country recover greener and better from the COVID-19 crisis, PAGE supported the government 2021 and 2022 in implementing its Action Plan for 2020-2024, which considers sustainable tourism based on nature, history and cultural heritage as key to economic recovery. To promote a green recovery of the heavily impacted tourism sector, PAGE completed the development of a 'Ger and Nature' scheme with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, contributing to economic diversification, improving rural livelihoods and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. To support a green transition in the energy sector, PAGE has also supported the government's plans to reform energy subsidies towards the promotion of renewable energy, which will be critical to creating fiscal space, redirecting incentives and achieving Mongolia's ambitious climate targets.

Progress in 2023

Supporting implementation of sectoral and thematic IGE policies (Outcome 2):

Analysis on Energy Subsidy Reform and Renewable Energy Development

The Mongolian Energy Economics Institute with support from PAGE (UNIDO), conducted a study analyzing options and implications of energy subsidy reform to support renewable energy development in Mongolia. Through empirical data collection, literature reviews and stakeholder consultations, the study provides insights into the economic, environmental and social implications of existing subsidies, particularly within the context of Mongolia's high greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector. Building on this analysis, the study proposes fiscal policy options to the government to support the development of renewable energy, in line with Mongolia's commitments under the Paris Agreement. Having engaged national stakeholders and the UN RC Office, the study contributes beyond the energy subsidy reform to other important initiatives advocating for the phase out of coal subsidies, market-oriented energy pricing and more competition in the energy market. The final report and a related policy brief will be published in early 2024.

In Dundgovi Province, PAGE (UNIDO) also finalised a technical and economic feasibility study on renewable energy generation from solar and wind to provide recommendations and advice to the Dundgovi provincial government. The study analyses the potential in the agri-business sector to create new business opportunities from the generation and use of renewable energy. The local economy of the province builds on the agriculture sector with most of the population engaged in livestock and crop production. The study highlights the technical and economic feasibility of renewable energy generation from solar and wind in Mongolia, and particularly the opportunities for small and medium-sized enterprises of the agriculture sector in the Dundgovi region. Based on the responses of a survey with 21 agri-businesses from Saintsagaan, Khuld and Delgertsogt districts, the deployment of renewables can mitigate challenges related to maintenance outages in the central power grid and help businesses and the local economy to grow. The final study will be published after a stakeholder workshop in early 2024.



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.

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.

In 2019, Peru's objective to achieve sustainable and inclusive green growth was included in the Vision of Peru to 2050 (which establishes the country's medium- to long-term vision for development), to which PAGE contributed. Other key achievements of the partnership include sectoral and thematic reforms in green jobs, teleworking and urban transport; introduction of IGE courses into national curricula and strengthened capacity on forward-looking policy analysis.

PAGE work in Peru has supported the 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).

PAGE started a gradual phase out of its support in 2019, accompanied by the development of a sustainability plan and supported by the GIZ led Green Economy Transformation project, to enhance national capacity and ownership and generate lasting results. PAGE, however, continued its engagement with Peru in 2021, as the topic of green growth got renewed attention during the COVID-19 pandemic with a new request for targeted support on green economic recovery coming from the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

In 2023, there were several developments confirming the country's commitment to a green economic transformation. The Strategic Plan for the National Development of Peru up to 2050 was approved in 2023, including the objective to increase the competitiveness and productivity of the economy to generate well-being for the people by focusing on sustainable and green economic growth with decent employment. At the same time, the General Directorate of Policies and Regulatory Analysis of the Ministry of Production is advancing on a National Industrial Development Policy with the strategic objective to move towards a green and circular economy, to raise the competitiveness and productivity of the



economy, and to ensure that it generates well-being for people, based on sustainable economic growth with decent employment. In addition, the Ministry of Environment developed the National Environmental Policy 2030, which is framed by the Green Growth Guidelines that were established by ministerial resolution to identify and promote eco- and bio-businesses, providing the basis for actions, strategies and plans that promote eco-and bio-businesses.

Despite continued political instability in Peru with a high turnover rate of ministers and low expectations for economic growth, several initiatives were advanced 2023, such as the revision of the national climate change strategy to integrate green economy and eco-business concepts. PAGE focused on a set of targeted activities promoting inclusive green jobs, green entrepreneurship, green industry, green finance and capacity building for public servants, under the broader objective of green growth.

Progress in 2023

Supporting implementation of sectoral and thematic IGE policies (Outcome 2):

Exploring Opportunities for Sustainable Industry Diversification

In collaboration with the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE), PAGE (UNIDO) developed a study in 2023 to identify existing and new manufacturing products that have the potential to contribute to both, diversification and sustainability of the industrial sectors with the aim to expand new and green sectors. The study was conducted within the context of an ongoing revision of the National Industrialization Policy, which will outline the main path for application of circular economy principles by Peru's industry by 2030. The study assesses five industrial products according to their potential to contribute to diversification and sustainability: artificial plastics with emphasis on organic plastics, lithium and sodium batteries, electric vehicles and transformers, and motorcycles and other small electric vehicles. For each product, bottlenecks are highlighted, such as insufficient marketing and access to technologies and financing, to inform the sector-specific response strategies that need to be developed by PRODUCE, the private sector as well as finance, research and development institutes. The study has been reviewed by the Ministry of Environment and the National Competitive Council and will be submitted for political-level endorsement by PRODUCE, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Economy and Finance in early 2024.

Assessing Indirect Effects of Climate Change Mitigation Policies

Within its efforts to transition to an inclusive green economy, Peru has completed an assessment of the contribution of selected climate change mitigation policies to the accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals. In 2023, in collaboration with the country's UN Resident Coordination Office, a Green TEAM modelling expert assisted the country in assessing the indirect effects of these policies to inform future government actions on climate change. The findings have been incorporated into the latest update of the Common Country Analysis, which will be released in early 2024.

Feasibility Study for the Valorisation of Organic and Inorganic Solid Waste

The Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the National Council for Competitiveness and Formalization with the technical assistance of PAGE



(UNEP) conducted a study aimed at identifying a corridor (or corridors) for usable organic and inorganic solid waste in the San Martin region, integrating the existing management and handling systems and incorporating proposals for administrative and management models for the operation and conditioning of areas intended for those purposes. The study suggests measures for solid waste managers to promote and formalize the value chain of usable solid waste, engaging municipal governments and stakeholders. The study has been completed and it will be published in 2024.

Regional Bio-Trade Stakeholder Plan

In collaboration with PAGE, the regional government of San Martin, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism, the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Economy and Finance, an Action Plan for Bio-Trade in the San Martin region 2023-2028 was developed within the framework of the guidelines of the National Bio-Trade Strategy and its Action Plan to promote the competitiveness of bio-trade in the San Martin region. The document is a management instrument for the regional government of San Martin to implement actions to foster bio-trade value chains in the region. The document has been elaborated in consultation with public and private actors linked to bio-trade value chains in the region, including the regional Bio-trade Promotion Commission. The plan was prepared and validated by representatives of the regional government of San Martin and is expected to be implemented starting in 2024.

Building institutional and individual capacity (Outcome 3):

Developing Capacity of the Regional Centre for Entrepreneurship and Innovation

In partnership with the Ministry of Finance and the Regional Government of San Martin, PAGE (ILO) strengthened the capacity of the Regional Center for Entrepreneurship and Innovation, BIOINNOVA San Martín, a local business development services provider, to deliver green entrepreneurship training to start-ups. Between April and July 2023, PAGE provided support to the BIOINNOVA San Martín to structure the eco- and bio-business start-up incubation processes in line with the national legislation for enterprises to be considered bio- or eco-businesses as defined by the Green Growth Guidelines. Around 40 start-ups were trained in the "Mi Negocio Verde" methodology, an ILO enterprise development methodology supporting the establishment of green, sustainable and innovative enterprises, as well as the greening of already existing micro and small enterprises. The start-ups received coaching on the guidelines and the criteria related to bio- and eco-businesses, on business development and on marketing. Entrepreneurs with the best ideas complying with both sound business and bio- and eco-business concepts participated in a contest to receive a financial reward in the form of seed capital to further improve their business.



Country context and PAGE portfolio

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.

Recognizing 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 applied for PAGE support in early 2014. PAGE intervention focused on the operationalization of the PSE and its five-year Priority Action Plan (PAP 2014-2018), specifically on two pillars integral to green economy transition: Structural Transformation of the Economy and Growth and Human Capital, Social Protection and Sustainable Development. From 2018, the reinforcement of inclusive green economy objectives in the elaboration of the PSE II to span 2019-2023 has become an area of attention for PAGE support. In 2019, PAGE began a gradual phase out of its support from Senegal with a sustainability plan to further embed PAGE results and take the green economy agenda forward.

To date, PAGE's work in Senegal has culminated in several achievements, including the integration of inclusive green economy 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; the 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).

Under the renewed support provided from 2021 for a green economy recovery, the adjustment of the Programme d'action prioritaire (PAP) of the PSE for 2019-2023 provided new entry points for PAGE in 2022 with a focus on mitigating the main socio-economic challenges of the pandemic while promoting sustainable and inclusive growth through the support in green recovery policymaking and the integration of gender dimensions into national plans. In addition, PAGE supported the integration of sustainable practices in public procurement processes and plastic recycling, also building national capacity in processing bio-organic products. In 2022, Senegal celebrated eight years of partnership with a commitment to capitalize on PAGE achievements. The multi-stakeholder National Platform on the Green Economy took over to consolidate the country's achievements on green economy and to continue the work undertaken by PAGE.



Progress in 2023

Supporting implementation of sectoral and thematic IGE policies (Outcome 2):

Promotion of Sustainable Public Procurement

The government officially published the new Public Procurement Code at the beginning of 2023, which includes provisions on sustainable public procurement (SPP) and recommendations on sustainable development. In close collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, PAGE (ILO) finalised three related products in 2023:

- A report that advises the government on the 'Implementation of activities to prioritise and develop sustainability criteria and environmental and special clauses in the various stages of the public procurement process'. The report analyses the nine commodity groups comprising the majority of public procurement contracts and proposes a series of steps for the government to take action. Four commodity groups were selected to begin with, namely computers, organic food and catering, cars and furniture made of wood.
- A guidebook for SPP that provides information on prioritization and development of durability criteria and environmental clauses in different stages of the public procurement process.
- A training guide that introduces the topic of public procurement for the implementation of sustainable purchasing strategies and provides further reference materials. Using the guide, public purchasers can organize training sessions on SPP and the tools required to introduce sustainable development concepts into all stages of the public purchasing process.

Plastic Pollution Reduction

In collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, PAGE (UNIDO) conducted a study on 'Opportunities and Options to Support and Strengthen the Plastics Recycling Sector'. The study highlights opportunities that can further be taken forward by the government to strengthen this industry. It complements a PAGE workshop report from December 2022 on "Supporting the Senegalese plastic recycling industry", which outlined a series of recommendations from roundtable discussions. Three business opportunities are identified in the study with high potential to create new jobs and at the same time significantly reduce plastic pollution in Senegal, including transforming low- and high-density polyethylene materials into powder for moulding companies for product development; transforming plastic materials into boards to manufacture tables, benches, or panels; and transforming plastic waste into recycled alternative fuels to supply cement plants.

Measures to support sustainability of results in collaboration with other initiatives: PAGE continues exploring synergies with complementary initiatives to sustain policy work and capacity development initiated during the core phase.

Promotion of a Green and Just Transition

The government established by decree the National Green Economy Platform to sustain PAGE achievements in Senegal and to continue the country's progress towards a green



transition. An initial action plan was drafted in 2023 that includes a roadmap for 2023-2026 with the following key priorities: i) improving the framework for green economy statistics development; stakeholders' capacity development and support; ii) communication advocacy and green economy promotion; and iii) cooperation and partnership to mobilise the resources needed to implement activities.

The platform provides a forum for dialogue among stakeholders of the green economy sector, supports research related to green economy, aims to support green initiatives, information sharing, awareness-raising, capacity development, partnerships and networking. Members of the platform are currently engaged in evaluating and updating the National Green Jobs Strategy, supported by an ILO project on the social dimension of the ecological transition. The platform is also preparing a series of conferences on the role of the private sector in an ecological transition and inclusive green economy, the first one to take place in April 2024. A first quarterly e-bulletin on 'Green Economy News, Information and Resources' is also on its way.

In January 2023, ILO launched the new Women Work Greener and Better - Green Jobs for Women and Youth in the Saloum Delta initiative that was designed within the framework of the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions and the Climate Action for Jobs Initiative. Senegal became a pathfinder country of the Global Accelerator in 2023, with reference to the successful work implemented under PAGE. The high-level engagement of the government was confirmed in December 2023 through a letter from the Ministry of Economy to the UN Resident Coordinator to continue the policy work on just transition under the Global Accelerator.

GHANA

Country context and PAGE portfolio

Ghana is a lower middle-income country and West Africa's second-largest economy after Nigeria. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth slowed down to 0.4 per cent in 2020, up from about 6.5 per cent in 2019. The country further experienced economic turmoil in 2022 after almost three decades of sustained economic growth. To achieve macroeconomic stability and debt sustainability the government implemented the IMF-supported economic programme, which aims to reinstate macroeconomic stability, ensure sustainable debt levels, and establish the foundation for increased and more equitable growth. Real GDP growth is expected to accelerate to 3.5 per cent in 2024. Ghana's fiscal deficit to GDP ratio is expected to narrow to 4.5 per cent in 2024, this is due to interest savings from the external debt restructuring. Despite these challenges, at the national level, the government remains committed to fostering awareness and backing the execution of activities pertaining to Climate Change and the Green Economy.



Ghana's policy environment for transitioning to a green and circular economy is anchored in several instruments. These include the 2013 National Climate Change Policy, which envisaged a climate-compatible economy that achieves sustainable development through equitable low-carbon growth. Other policies supporting the country's transition to a green economy include:

- National Energy Policy (2009), National Energy Strategy (2010), and Strategic National Energy Plan
- National Employment Policy (2012)
- Renewable Energy Act (2013)
- The National Climate Change Master Plan (2015)
- Energy Sector Recovery Programme (2019)
- Ghana's 2021 updated Nationally Determined Contribution
- Ghana's Energy Transition Framework
- National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy
- The Forest Plantation Development Strategy (2016–2040)
- The REDD + Strategy (2016–2035)

In line with the existing policies and Ghana's decentralized planning approach, PAGE focused on the planning and monitoring processes of metropolitan, municipal and district assemblies since 2014. PAGE supported the further integration of inclusive green economy into subnational planning processes, sectoral and thematic policy reform processes and related capacity development across institutions and levels of government.

PAGE work has contributed to the following achievements: the mainstreaming of an inclusive green economy 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).

Although PAGE began a gradual phase out of its support in 2019, the partnership continued to assist Ghana through its green recovery phase. With PAGE support, the government implemented a Training of Trainers programme for regional economic planning officers and statisticians. This initiative facilitated the incorporation of green policies into the recovery plans of metropolitan, municipal and district assemblies, aligning with the medium-term development plans. Additionally, the support from PAGE helped foster an ecosystem of green physical spaces and a tax and regulatory regime designed to generate revenue for the development and well-being of the population.

Ghana is currently implementing a National Green Jobs Strategy (2021-2025) to ensure a just and socially inclusive transition to a greener economy. This strategy aims to establish platforms, enhance capabilities, and implement measures to streamline and coordinate ongoing green initiatives effectively. Employing a multi-sectoral approach, the strategy seeks to ensure the efficient delivery of goods and services by specialised state and non-



state actors through the implementation of measures that support the growth and expansion of the green economy in Ghana. This is anticipated to be accomplished by strengthening institutional capacities, developing green skills and occupations, promoting green enterprises, and mobilizing funding to bolster economic activities within green sectors, to unlock job creation potentials. Furthermore, the country is demonstrating its commitment to advancing the circular economy transition by introducing a Circular Economy Roadmap and Action Plan. This comprehensive plan outlines policy recommendations that will serve as a guide for Ghana's just transition to a circular economy.

In 2023, PAGE continued to support the country's transition to a greener economy through the studies it conducted that helped to identify new green business opportunities and green jobs, highlighting the importance of a circular economy, and provided guidance on starting or transitioning to green businesses.

Progress in 2023

Supporting implementation of sectoral and thematic IGE policies (Outcome 2):

Global Study on Impact of COVID-19 on Green Enterprises

PAGE (UNIDO) completed a green recovery related analysis of three country cases in 2023 with the title 'Impact of COVID-19 on Green Enterprises: evidence from India, Ghana and Uruguay'. Along with the other two countries, the study explored the impact of the pandemic on micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in Ghana, and outlined the measures adopted by MSMEs, the government and other stakeholders to survive, revive and become resilient, and pointed to emerging business opportunities and job potentials while emphasizing challenges in transitioning to sustainable practices. The report recommends innovation in design, production, process optimisation and business models to address these challenges and advance the greening of enterprises. It also recommends that the Ministry of Finance, along with other financial institutions, support measures to improve capacity building, access to green finance, supply chain standardization and the formalization of informal sectors to promote environmental sustainability. Improved access to mechanisms that address the legal requirements for enterprises and certification schemes – including related training – are emphasized as crucial factors for expanding operations and boosting revenue of MSMEs. These recommended measures build resilience for similar shocks in the future. Throughout the development of the study, PAGE engaged relevant stakeholders in focus group discussions and surveys including business support associations, such as InnoHub and Ghana Tech Lab, the Ghana Cocoa Board and the non-governmental organizations, such as Yison Tech Hub and World Vision. The report will be published in early 2024.

Green Jobs Model Assessment

In collaboration with the Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research, the University of Ghana and SINTEF (a Norwegian research institution), PAGE (ILO) developed a Green Jobs Assessment Model in Ghana in support of the National Green Jobs Strategy. With the aim to assess employment impacts, the model compared a business-as-usual growth scenario with an alternative development path in which Ghana's climate and green policies included in the updated Nationally Determined Contributions and the National



Energy Transition Framework are implemented. The alternative scenario shows positive development impacts in terms of economic growth and employment creation while greenhouse gas emissions are reduced. The report highlights that the job and enterprise creation potential can only be realized if just transition policies, such as expanding energy access and increasing social protection coverage, are enacted together with climate and green policies. The results of the modelling were shared with members of the National Steering Committee for their review including representatives from the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations as well as the Environment Protection Agency. The report is expected to be published in early 2024.

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, and the island's vulnerability to climate change has made it essential for Mauritius to build a resource-efficient and resilient economy.

The overarching Mauritius National Vision 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. Since 2014, PAGE has worked closely with the Mauritian government to achieve its vision, linked to the delivery of the Three-Year Strategic Plans. Key achievements include capacity development for the issuance of green bonds, guidance on social policies and the tracking public environment expenditures, the 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.

More broadly, PAGE has supported achievement of the country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and several Sustainable Development Goals (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).

PAGE began a gradual phase-out of its support in 2019, developing a sustainability plan to safeguard results and the future of green economy in Mauritius. In the following year, the COVID-19 pandemic brought unprecedented economic challenges and social disruptions to Mauritius, resulting in shifts in government plans and budget allocations, with priorities for stimulating economic recovery, including supporting tourism, manufacturing, investment in climate-smart agriculture, renewable energy, circular economy and sustaining small and medium-sized enterprises.

In line with these government recovery priorities, PAGE continued its support by strengthening the enabling environment for promoting sustainable agri-food systems, including green jobs in the agriculture and food sector, green finance, contributing to waste



management reform, building national capacity for public servants and integrating green economy into schools' curricula. In 2022, Mauritius celebrated 8 years of engagement with PAGE, in a transition ceremony that marked the opening of opportunities in sustaining the achievements towards an inclusive green economy.

The government continues to be committed to a green transition and has made good progress in promoting sustainable practices through the adoption of a Circular Economy Roadmap and the passing of a crucial Waste Management Bill in 2023. These initiatives underscore Mauritius' commitment to fostering a circular economy and improving waste management practices for a more sustainable and environmentally friendly future.

The adoption of a Circular Economy Roadmap, officially approved by the government cabinet in 2023 serves as a comprehensive strategic plan designed to guide the country towards embracing sustainable and environmentally friendly practices. The roadmap was supported by UNEP through SWITCH Africa and builds upon the work conducted by PAGE to embed sustainability principles into policy making in Mauritius. It sets the stage for comprehensive policy changes and initiatives to create a more circular and sustainable economy. The parliament also passed a Waste Management Bill in April 2023 that addresses issues related to waste management for facilitating circular economy practices in the sector. By regulating waste management practices, it helps reduce the environmental footprint, mitigate pollution, and protect natural resources. PAGE Mauritius had contributed to the waste management bill by developing an analytical framework on industrial waste management.

Progress in 2023

Supporting implementation of sectoral and thematic IGE policies (Outcome 2):

Financing Climate-Smart Agriculture

Utilizing the analytical work related to green recovery completed in 2022 by the University of Mauritius and the International Institute for Environment and Development, PAGE supported the development of a policy brief on 'Financing nature-based solutions and climate-smart agriculture in Mauritius'. The brief was presented at the International Conference on Climate Smart Agriculture that was organized 15-17 August 2023 by the University of Mauritius in partnership with the Mauritius Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Federation and the Mauritius Cooperative Alliance Ltd with funding from the European Union and the Australian government and sponsorship from the SUN Resorts Hotel Group. The event provided a unique platform for sharing knowledge and new data on the concepts, practices, and benefits of climate-smart agriculture across various crops, engaging a wide range of stakeholders such as scientists, researchers, farmers, students, policymakers, decision-makers, non-governmental organizations, and the media.

Skills Roadmap for a Green Economy

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Labour and the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office for Mauritius and Seychelles, PAGE (ILO) conducted a hybrid workshop on 9 November 2023 to validate the 'Skills Roadmap for a Green Economy in Mauritius' with the participation of government officials, as well as workers' and employers' organizations. The roadmap is informed by ILO previous studies including 'Skills for green



jobs in Mauritius' (2018) and a modelling exercise published in 2023 on 'Green jobs and employment impacts of a green and low carbon strategy in Mauritius', emphasizing the critical need to enhance existing institutional mechanisms and policy coherence for skills development, catering to both, current and future green jobs. The event provided an opportunity to not only validate the approach proposed in the roadmap on how Mauritius can build its human capital and skills base to address the required economic transition, but also to engage in discussions on how this national initiative, which has the potential for replication in other countries, could be implemented in sectors such as renewable energies and waste management.

Building institutional and individual capacity (Outcome 3):

Identifying New Priorities and Evaluation of Scenarios for Decision-Making

The Government of Mauritius, in collaboration with the UN Country Team, is enhancing the capabilities of its policymakers to identify new priorities and evaluate scenarios for informed strategic decision-making for sustainable development using a systemic approach. In this context, a Green TEAM modelling expert led a training session on systems thinking in November 2023, with participation from the Ministry of Finance, the Economic Development Board and Maurice Stratégie – a new government entity bolstering evidence-based policymaking and long-term planning. The key outcome of this session was the collaborative creation of a systems map to be embedded in the country's strategic foresight process, called "Vision 2050".

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. Despite these challenges, Burkina Faso was one of the first countries in the world to adopt a National Adaptation Plan, with combatting climate change positioned as a high-ranking goal. In 2014, PAGE was requested to support the development of a National Green Economy Strategy (Stratégie Nationale de l'Economie Verte - SNEV) to serve as the backbone of the country's transition to a green economy, as well as contribute to the National Plan for Economic and Social Development 2016-2020. Steps to introduce reforms and build capacity have since been taken by different ministries in several thematic and sectoral areas, including sustainable agriculture, sustainable trade, green industry and green taxation.

Following the start of the gradual phase out of PAGE in Burkina Faso in 2019, the country's next national development plan for the period 2021-2025 was adopted by the government in 2021, providing a new entry point to better mainstream inclusive green economy within sectoral strategies, building on the SNEV.

Since 2014, the key achievements of PAGE work include the adoption of the SNEV in July 2019, completion of activities in line with its objectives and the development of a specific support project for its implementation; contributions to sectoral and thematic reforms in



the areas of sustainable trade, green industry, tourism and sustainable agriculture; and capacity development on sustainable agriculture and green entrepreneurship. Further, the country created a model for joint delivery of complementary UN initiatives, bringing together PAGE, the Poverty-Environment Action, 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).

With additional resources made available to promote a green recovery from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, PAGE was able to engage in the economic recovery of the tourism sector. The partnership promoted sustainability of the tourism sector through exploring financial opportunities for mobilising finance and encouraging the integration of employment and just transition policies in the national policymaking process. Burkina Faso celebrated eight years of achievements under PAGE and the start of a new chapter for the country to make the economy low carbon, job rich and socially inclusive.

Overall, the Burkinabè economy remains fragile and vulnerable to internal and external shocks. In 2022, the country faced two political transitions, accompanied by security and humanitarian challenges and socio-political instability. In January 2023, the government adopted an Action Plan for Stabilization and Development. This plan aims to respond to the multidimensional crisis the country is facing through four key priority areas: i) the fight against terrorism and the restoration of territorial integrity; ii) addressing the humanitarian crisis; iii) state reform and strengthening of good governance; and iv) strengthening the national reconciliation and social cohesion. The United Nations are supporting the transition by helping internally displaced persons, supporting crisis management, the provision of humanitarian aid and conflict prevention as well as support for sustainable and inclusive economic development.

Progress in 2023

Supporting implementation of sectoral and thematic IGE policies (Outcome 2):

Financing of Sustainable Tourism and Green Jobs Assessment Model

PAGE (UNEP) completed a study on 'Financing of Sustainable Tourism in Burkina Faso', emphasizing the need for redirecting public and private finance to the greening of Burkina Faso's tourism sector to reach the objectives spelled out in the National Strategy for the Promotion of Sustainable Tourism developed by the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Tourism.

To further support the implementation of this strategy, PAGE (ILO), in partnership with the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Prospect and the Norwegian Foundation for Industrial and Technical Research, developed scenarios compiled in the study 'Green Jobs Assessment Model – Sustainable Tourism in Burkina Faso'. The green jobs modelling exercise analyses the strategy's social and employment impacts and evaluates the potential of sustainable tourism to drive green economic development and employment



creation in Burkina Faso. The assessment also highlights the long-term impact of conflict on the economy by projecting a scenario of political stability, compared to a scenario of continued conflict.

Both studies were validated during a National Steering Committee meeting in May 2023. The results of the reports fed into two training sessions that were delivered by the Center for Documentation and Economic and Social Studies with support from PAGE (UNITAR) in July 2023, one on 'Modelling the Impact of Public Policies and Incentives on the Green Recovery of the Tourism Sector and the Creation of Decent Jobs', and another on 'Strengthening the Capacity to Mobilise Financing to Support the Greening of Tourism Businesses'. The training courses brought together representatives of different government departments, including climate change, green economy, tourism, finance and planning, the National Tourism Office and tourism sector associations.

Measures to support sustainability of results:

PAGE continues exploring synergies with complementary initiatives to sustain policy work and capacity development initiated during the core phase.

National Green Economy Academy

The Ministry of Environment, Water and Sanitation organized the second edition of the National Green Economy Academy from 19 to 21 December 2023 in Ouagadougou, continuing an approach to capacity development that was introduced by PAGE. The academy strengthened skills and capacities of national professionals in key areas such as smart agriculture, circular economy, renewable energies, green job modelling and just transition. The event was held under the theme, 'Green Economy, a Factor of Community Resilience for Sustainable Peace in a Context of Climate Change and Security Challenges'. It featured around one hundred exhibitors showcasing non-timber forest products, solar and renewable energy solutions, eco-building and other best practices from the sustainable agriculture sector. PAGE agencies (UNITAR, UNEP and ILO) provided input to technical sessions with expert presentations on circular economy, fiscal policy, green jobs and just transition. Burkina Faso used its own national resources and was able to mobilise international resources to organize the event, which showed the ownership of the government as well as the continued efforts of the authorities to advance the green economy.

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 heavy ecological footprint.



Recognizing 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.

Given the comprehensive green economy policy framework already in place when South Africa joined the partnership in 2015, PAGE work was 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 inclusive green economy transformation, including circularity and strengthened capabilities through green economy learning and capacity development.

Since 2015, PAGE work has resulted in several achievements, including a green economy progress measurement framework, the creation of social dialogue on just transition, and contributions towards policy reforms related to green industry, trade, water management, waste management and renewable energy. PAGE activities 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 2019, the first hosted by a PAGE partner country, which culminated in the Cape Town Action Pathways Towards 2030.

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.

In view of declining gross domestic product and rising unemployment that reached record highs at the end of 2021 with young people affected the most during the COVID-19 pandemic, PAGE showed an ability to swiftly shift gear in the context of the crisis fuelled by the pandemic, to focus on incorporating green economy dimensions in recovery efforts and addressing unemployment challenges and the needs of young people.

In 2022, PAGE marked its seven years of successful collaboration and partnership with the Government of South Africa and other partners in an event that showcased the achievements made towards inclusive green economy and a green recovery whilst looking into the future to ensure sustained positive impact summarized in a PAGE South Africa Sustainability Report.

Progress in 2023

Supporting implementation of sectoral and thematic IGE policies (Outcome 2):

Best Practice on Integrated Waste Management

Under the leadership of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, PAGE provided technical inputs to a recent revision of the 'Municipal Integrated Waste



Management Planning Guidelines' to ensure that job creation, waste management and circular economy are incorporated. The inclusion of circularity in the waste sector has informed broader policy through mandatory reporting requirements. Though South Africa formally graduated successfully from PAGE in 2022, information and outreach sessions for municipalities on the proposed revisions took place in 2023 and the guidelines have been adopted with the result that from now on all municipalities in South Africa must integrate circular economy dimensions into their planning and management of waste.

Measures to support sustainability of results in collaboration with other initiatives:

PAGE continues exploring synergies with complementary initiatives to sustain policy work and capacity development initiated during the core phase.

Promotion of PAGE result

The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) finalised in August 2023 the PAGE South Africa Sustainability Report which takes the reader through the results of the seven-year collaboration with PAGE, achieved by an array of institutions and actors actively supporting South Africa's transition to an inclusive low-carbon economy from different angles and at different levels. The report highlights that PAGE contributed to better policy coordination and collaboration among key actors on green economy policy, planning and implementation processes and led to new government initiatives. For example, one focus area of PAGE was to provide capacity building support to small and medium-sized enterprises through green recovery funds. Post completion of the PAGE programme, DFFE developed green business guidelines for small and medium-sized enterprises, start-ups and entrepreneurs. A green economy and green jobs modelling exercise provided policy scenarios related to South Africa's 2021 Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan.

Lessons Learned for Just Transition Processes

The notion of just transition has been taken up in different national councils acknowledging that the transition to a green economy presents both challenges and opportunities. The National Economic Development and Labour Council has taken up more and more matters specific to climate change and just transition. The Presidential Climate Commission developed and adopted a Framework for a Just Transition in South Africa in 2023, to tap into the opportunities and manage the challenges. Anchoring on the ILO guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all, the framework puts people at the centre of decision making, notably those most impacted by climate and environmental change, in situations of poverty and disabilities, women, and the youth. The framework integrates learnings from previous consultation processes on just transition, including those facilitated by the National Planning Commission supported by PAGE South Africa.

JIANGSU PROVINCE

Country context and PAGE portfolio

As the second largest economy in the world, China has positioned itself as a forerunner 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 85 million people. Characterized 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 policy monitoring, coordination and evaluation of green development progress. As one of China's major industrial powerhouses, Jiangsu was the first province to release a provincial plan on Ecological Civilisation Construction, highlighting the mid- and long-term development goals for Jiangsu. This plan foresaw 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 were issued by five ministries, which focused on accelerating green industrial transformation in heavy industry sectors.

Against this background, Jiangsu Province joined PAGE in 2015 and the partnership has since supported the province with capacity development, macro-level green economy policy monitoring, and 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 graduating from the partnership in 2020, PAGE findings were submitted to inform the development of the 14th Five-Year Development Plan (2021-2025) at the national level through the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development. Jiangsu Province has continued to pursue the green economy agenda amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. In March 2020, the provincial government issued the 'Opinions on Promoting Green Development'. This official guidance document covers aspects of green development, including green industrial parks, circularity, resource efficiency, green trade, green value chains, green textiles, renewable energy, low-carbon economy and international cooperation. Since the Chinese President announced China's 2060 Carbon Neutrality Target, Jiangsu Province has been mainstreaming and integrating climate targets in its provincial planning. At the beginning of 2021, the provincial government issued the 'Implementation Opinions on Accelerating the Establishment and Improvement of a Green, Low-Carbon and Circular Development Economic System' – a systematic planning document on sustainable consumption and production, value-chain, infrastructure, energy transition, innovation and enabling environment. The province also published the 14th Five-Year Development Plan (2021-2025) and Vision 2035 of Jiangsu. Priority areas include promoting circular and green economy, developing sustainable infrastructure, accelerating digitalization and living in harmony with nature.

Over the past years, Jiangsu Province has been continuing to abate environmental pollution, decrease energy consumption intensity, reduce excess capacity of high-emitting industry, and grow green business. More specifically, Jiangsu has piloted various green



financial instruments, such as green bonds, green loans and green guarantees to mobilise finance for investing in environmental infrastructure.

MATO GROSSO STATE, BRAZIL

Country context and PAGE portfolio

In recent years, the Brazilian State of Mato Grosso has experienced economic growth fuelled by its expansive agricultural sector which has come with environmental and social challenges. Recognizing the importance of achieving inclusive sustainable growth, Mato Grosso has chosen to confront these challenges by fostering new economic activities and deploying advanced technologies to restore its natural base while also enhancing the value of agricultural commodities through processing.

In line with these objectives, the State of Mato Grosso introduced the 'Produce, Conserve and Include' (PCI) strategy in 2015 that aims at boosting production, promoting value addition through the processing of agricultural commodities, obtaining internationally recognized certifications, conserving natural resources and integrating families in rural settlements as well as traditional and vulnerable communities. This approach requires the decarbonization of the economy, enhancing energy efficiency, strengthening capacities and cultivating a skilled workforce. The strategy has leveraged various national-level planning instruments to foster sustainable development efforts 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 key sectoral Plan of the NCCP.

Against this backdrop, Mato Grosso joined PAGE in 2016, with a focus on promoting the development of an inclusive green economy. The partnership placed particular emphasis on green jobs and addressing poverty, aligned with the State's broader agenda for economic transformation. Substantial efforts were directed towards implementing thematic and sectoral reforms across various areas, including agriculture, agro-industry, tourism, renewable energy, land regularisation and the promotion of green jobs.

These activities have contributed 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).

In response to the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the government of Mato Grosso prioritized green recovery as a central component of its economic recovery plan. This led to the adoption of a green recovery policy in 2021, with an emphasis on enhancing family agriculture accounting for 51 per cent of the workforce in Mato Grosso. The implementation of the initiative was carried out through the State Plan for Family Agriculture, in partnership with the Secretariat of Family Farming. These developments opened a new entry point for PAGE to support the revision of the Strategic Plan for Family Agriculture and strengthen elements such as state governance and environmental and social commitments. The revision aimed to foster a robust agro-industry value chain, improve logistical and commercial market integration for family agriculture products, offer enhanced technical assistance, and strengthen governance structures for a green and inclusive recovery.



In 2022, the State declared its ambition to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by up to 80 per cent by 2030 and reach carbon neutrality by 2050. The government also expanded the dialogue on public policies aimed at preserving the environment with the 141 municipalities of the State and explored collaboration with new partner institutions to prevent illegal deforestation. Against this background, recent work of PAGE linked to the rehabilitation of degraded and deforested areas, with a focus on sustainable systems for the livestock sector and improving agricultural systems in the forestry sector. This was complemented by an emphasis on green jobs, with the goal of developing a strategy to secure the jobs created in the broader context of the PAGE initiative.

As Mato Grosso reaches the end of programme delivery, all initiatives undertaken in 2023 were directed towards enhancing the governance structure of the PCI Strategy. PAGE's emphasis on collective participation and partnership-building contributed to enhancing the governance structure of the Strategy and ensuring wider benefits for the sustainable green transition of Mato Grosso.

Progress in 2023

Building institutional and individual capacity (Outcome 3)

Smart Tool for the State Integrated Family Farming System

PAGE (UNITAR) in collaboration with the Life Centre Institute (ICV), organized four training workshops in Mato Grosso throughout June 2023 focused on a smart tool for the State Integrated Family Farming System (e-SEIAF), which facilitates primary data collection for family farming. The workshop built local capacity within the municipal 'sustainable rural development councils' to collect and analyse data on family farming. The smart tool enables producers to upload data linked to the production and commercialization of goods, thus providing policy makers with improved data and contributing to the formalization of a traditionally informal sector. Four municipalities participated in the training: Várzea Grande (1-2 June), Querência (5-6 June), Alta Floresta (19-20 June) and Cotriguaçu (22-23 June). A final webinar on 21 July with the main stakeholders and representatives of the municipalities gathered results and lessons learned of the training.

Green Jobs Observatory

In collaboration with the Federation of Industries of Mato Grosso, PAGE (UNIDO) conducted an assessment to evaluate the status of green jobs and contribute to the formulation of a strategy to support green jobs. This multifaceted activity also includes a feasibility study for the potential establishment of a 'Mato Grosso Observatory for Green Employment'. The observatory would play an important role in guiding the formulation of public policies, strategic investments, and the proactive creation of green jobs within the State. A validation workshop organized by PAGE was held in June 2023, where the findings of both, the assessment and the feasibility study were endorsed by all participants, which included representatives from the government, representatives of sustainable initiatives, and other relevant stakeholders. A website was developed with PAGE support that is accessible to a wide range of stakeholders, including associations, the government, key companies, investors, universities and research institutions, among others. It serves as a comprehensive information source for sharing the results of the assessment and offering



pathways towards a green economy through enhanced employment opportunities, including examples of green jobs generated under the PCI Strategy and the PAGE programme.

Greening of the Forest-based Sector

PAGE (UNIDO), in collaboration with the Federation of Industries, developed a comprehensive study focused on identifying existing challenges and opportunities within the forest-based sector in Mato Grosso, with a specific emphasis on sustainability.

The assessment aimed at identifying opportunities to reduce deforestation, restore native vegetation, and improve agricultural systems in the forestry sector. It was conducted in collaboration with various stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive approach to sustainable land use management.

The findings of the study were presented during a workshop held in the city of Sinop, with key stakeholders from the timber industry in attendance. The study offers a set of policy recommendations designed to guide the state government in supporting micro and small producers, as well as family businesses, across various aspects such as innovation, machinery, logistics, energy utilization, and investments in cleaner and more efficient technology. The recommendations aim to enhance the sector's sustainability and competitiveness.

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 per cent of employment), extractive industries, hydropower energy, service and construction sectors. It has a medium human development status, reducing 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 recognizes the importance of integrated policies balancing social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. To realize this strategy, the government prepared an accompanying five-year development programme (2018-2022) that provided 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 a special focus on green energy, agriculture, industry, low carbon economy and environment, friendly transport, sustainable tourism, waste management and natural ecosystems sectors. The latest mid-term National Development Programme for the period of 2022-2026 is now serving as a mid-term development horizon, highlighting inclusive green economy as one of the priorities.

It is within this broader national context that PAGE, together with other bilateral and multilateral partners, including Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit



(GIZ), the European Union (EU), the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), are collaborating to support the transition to inclusive green economy in the Kyrgyz Republic. Since 2016, PAGE has prioritised support to advance the integration of inclusive green economy goals and targets into the government's national planning processes, supporting both the development of the first Green Economy Programme 2019-2023 and the second National Green Economy Programme 2024-2028. PAGE has also facilitated evidence-based sectoral reforms in green industry, sustainable agriculture and jobs and strengthening institutional capacities around inclusive green economy diagnostics, coordination, finance and public procurement.

This work supports progress towards achieving 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), 13 (Climate Action) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic and a political crisis significantly affected the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic, prompting PAGE to develop a proposal to create an enabling environment policy for enhancing the sustainability and growth of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises as a key avenue for a green recovery. A new president was elected in 2021, followed by a shift from a parliamentary to a presidential form of government and a major restructuring of ministries and agencies, creating challenges as well as new avenues for green economy efforts to continue moving forward. The SDGs and green economy have remained a high priority in the development policy of the new leadership of the Kyrgyz Republic.

To translate the declarative format of strategic documents into practical mechanisms and instruments for the promotion of inclusive green economy, the development of the next Green Economy Programme (until 2027), will focus on implementation means, including finance, capacity building and coordination of the cross-cutting inclusive green economy policy framework.

Progress in 2023

Supporting implementation of sectoral and thematic IGE policies (Outcome 2):

Feasibility Study on Green Finance

The Ministry of Economy and Commerce, the Union of Banks and PAGE (UNDP) continued their collaboration on green finance initiatives, including a feasibility study for a Green Finance Facility in the Kyrgyz Republic and a green finance market assessment. The feasibility study for the Green Finance Facility is expected in early 2024 and explores different options to set up a new mechanism under the leadership of the new State Development Bank. The report 'Green Finance – Kyrgyz Republic Market Assessment' published in May 2023, analyses financial products and services for green financing already available in the country and provides recommendations for improving and expanding green finance initiatives, e.g. through incentives and guidance provided by the government to interested actors in the finance sector. The energy, transport and processing sectors are identified as sectors where green finance can be most effectively



implemented. The study also recommends to i) ground finance-related legislation in a green taxonomy classifying economic activities by environmental impact to guide the design of green projects; ii) replace existing harmful subsidies by green subsidies; and iii) improve coordination among government agencies for effective implementation of sustainable finance. On 4 May 2023, these findings were presented at a roundtable organized by PAGE in partnership with the Union of Banks to representatives from the banking and finance sectors, government, civil society organizations and development partners, including the European Union.

Green Jobs Assessment Model

PAGE (ILO) held a consultation workshop in Bishkek on 5 September 2023 to present the Green Jobs Assessment Model (GJAM) and to discuss priority areas to promote green jobs and a just transition in the Kyrgyz Republic. The workshop presented the GJAM, which is a data system and analytical tool to assess the effects of new policies on green jobs. Feedback from constituents and other stakeholders, including the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration, the Federation of Trade Unions, the business association JIA, researchers, and academia, was received on the assessment model to finalise the GJAM. Additionally, participants discussed policy recommendations for the national constituents and the way forward for implementing national development policies and strategies for sustainable development, including the New Green Economy Strategy up to 2028 (under development) and the National Development Programme of 2026 developed within the framework of the National Development Strategy 2040, as well as the updated Nationally Determined Contributions of the Kyrgyz Republic to advance a low-carbon economy development and transformation until 2030. The workshop built capacity and raised awareness of the 30 participants on a gender-responsive just transition toward an inclusive green economy while promoting green jobs. The GJAM was finalised in December 2023.

Improving Access and Application of Knowledge for Advancing IGE (Outcome 4):

Regional Green Economy Forum

The 2023 Green Economy Forum, held in November in Bishkek, brought together green economy champions from Central Asian countries to discuss best practices, challenges and solutions for scaling up green economy in the region. The forum had started as a national platform for exchange among stakeholders from the Kyrgyz Republic interested in advancing inclusive green economy and evolved over time into a prominent regional forum, this year attracting 800 representatives from government, the private sector, academia and civil society. PAGE (UNDP) supported the Ministry of Economy and Commerce of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Young Entrepreneurs Association in organizing the forum together with GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Among other topics, the forum discussed international best practices of interaction between the public and private sectors and tools to stimulate the greening of the private sector through potential sectoral initiatives in Central Asia.

National Radio Programme on Green Economy

The visibility of PAGE activities was enhanced through a dedicated radio programme aired on 8 December 2023. This outreach initiative amplified awareness regarding the impactful outcomes and contributions facilitated by PAGE within the region. By showcasing the



tangible results achieved, the programme underscored the substantive impact of PAGE endeavours in the Kyrgyz Republic, fostering a deeper understanding of sustainable practices and elevating awareness on a broader scale. The programme covered green economic developments in the country, focusing on PAGE work and support the partnership has been providing to the Ministry of Economy in promoting inclusive green economy through sectoral and thematic policy support as well as capacity building of relevant stakeholders.

URUGUAY

Country context and PAGE portfolio

Uruguay stands out in the Latin American region for its high level of human development and the opportunities it offers. The nation's progress is underpinned by institutional stability and inclusive social policies. In recent years, the government has made concerted efforts to integrate sustainable, inclusive, and green development into its fundamental economic strategies, with ambitious objectives set for achieving equality, environmental conservation, and economic diversification. However, despite these strides, Uruguay's open economy remains susceptible to fluctuations in the global market. The country's exports are still heavily reliant on primary sectors such as agriculture and livestock, which are resources intensive.

To address these issues, the governments of Uruguay have been committed to sustainability and green economy, aiming for increased income, improved wealth distribution, job creation, poverty alleviation, equality, and environmental preservation. This commitment has led to the integration of environmental considerations into the core pillars of economic development as a result of various national planning initiatives to delineate aspirations and bolster overarching policy frameworks.

Since joining the partnership in 2017, under the leadership of the Ministry of Industry, Mining and Energy, PAGE has played an important role in informing and promoting these national planning processes and developing related capacities. The work initially focused on strengthening the capacity of policymakers to assess the impact of environmental policies using macroeconomic models, fostering public-private collaboration, and increasing participation and raising awareness of inclusive green economy principles.

More recently, Uruguay has embraced the concept of circular economy, recognizing its potential to generate new businesses and jobs while prioritizing environmental sustainability. This shift has created an opportunity for PAGE to engage both, at sectoral and thematic levels. PAGE helped mainstream circular economy into the overarching programme 'Transforma Uruguay' (also known as the National System of Productive Transformation and Competitiveness), established in 2016 to foster the country's economic transformation and enhance its competitiveness. To operationalize this programme, Uruguay published a National Circular Economy Action Plan in September 2019.

Under this overall framework, PAGE has provided technical assistance for the greening of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, waste and by-product valorisation, and the implementation of green production methods in industries. Additionally, PAGE has



conducted sectoral and thematic analysis, such as addressing land use tensions in residential metropolitan areas where industrial activities are ongoing.

PAGE activities in Uruguay have contributed towards the achievement of SDGs 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.

In 2020, Uruguay underwent significant institutional and political reforms, including the establishment of a Ministry of Environment that indicates a shift towards prioritizing environmental protection and sustainable resource management. The creation of the ministry aligns with the government's emphasis on circular and green economy as key strategies which provided a new entry point for PAGE to support strategies for post-COVID-19 economic recovery, and it underscores the recognition of environmental sustainability as a key component of long-term planning and policy interventions. Furthermore, the establishment offers opportunities for targeted initiatives, such as green and blue employment, supporting small and medium-sized enterprises in the food sector, and the implementation of a national waste management plan following the development of a law on integrated waste management.

In 2023, the government initiated the formulation of a comprehensive National Circular Economy Strategy to further advance sustainability initiatives. The strategy aims to enhance resource efficiency, reduce waste generation and promote sustainable production and consumption practices across various sectors of the economy. Furthermore, the government has intensified collaborations with subnational governments in recent years, fostering partnerships to advance the circular economy agenda at the territorial level. These collaborations seek to empower local communities, promote innovative solutions, and create synergies between different levels of governance to achieve sustainable development goals effectively.

As Uruguay reaches the end of PAGE support, green growth initiatives have evolved from seed funding into robust government-led and funded projects, the institutionalization of the Circular Uruguay Award is one example. Launched in 2019 under the PAGE Uruguay framework, this award is now in its fifth edition, fully funded and organized by the Government of Uruguay.

Progress in 2023

Supporting implementation of sectoral and thematic IGE policies (Outcome 2):

National Circular Economy Strategy

In 2023, the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining and PAGE (UNIDO) embarked on the development of the National Circular Economy Strategy in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries, and with support from the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. The development marked the culmination of efforts related to circular economy, including extensive research and consultations, as well as the preceding National Circular Economy Action Plan. The strategy will analyse Uruguay's economic



resource utilization, with a focus on resource flows from a territorial perspective, to develop a circular economy model both nationally and regionally. The first draft is expected by February 2024.

Building institutional and individual capacity (Outcome 3):

Capacity building on Inclusive Green Economy and Circular Economy

In 2023, the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining, hosted a series of in-person workshops during the months of May, August and November with PAGE (UNIDO) support. The workshops built subnational governments' capacities to advance the sustainable development agenda across Uruguay's territories. The workshops targeted thirteen municipalities (Salto, Soriano, Durazno, Flores, San José, Rocha, Maldonado, Treinta y Tres, Cerro Largo, Montevideo, Lavalleja, Florida and Canelones) and provided a dynamic platform for municipal governments to exchange on green economy experiences. Participants benefited from insights into the launch of the Green Hydrogen Programme, the up-coming National Circular Economy Strategy, and other sustainable development initiatives at the national level.

Improving Access and Application of Knowledge for Advancing IGE (Outcome 4):

Awareness raising on Circular Economy

On 20 April 2023, the Faculty of Chemistry of the University of Uruguay showcased in an online workshop the results of a PAGE-supported circular economy activity that focus on the utilization of by-products from forest-based and food industries. Insights on the production of activated carbon from pine sawdust and olive pits were shared with producers of raw materials for activated carbon, as well as with representatives from the government, academia, the public sector and experts in circular economy and green chemistry. The activity received support from 'FUNDAQUIM', the Foundation of the University of Uruguay, the Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation, and the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining. The discussion emphasized the need for larger-scale studies, involving the olive industry as a biomass source, engaging key market players, attracting investors, and evaluating the quality of activated carbons produced from national biomass.

GUYANA

Country context and PAGE portfolio

Guyana is an upper to 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. Notably, Guyana's oil and gas resources are rated among the highest in the world. The country has the fastest growing economy in Latin America and the Caribbean with 2023 real gross domestic product (GDP) at 38.4 per cent and according to the International Monetary Fund estimated average at 20 per cent per year between 2024 and 2028. This offers the potential for rapid industrial development and increased revenues but comes with environmental, governance and economic risks. With its abundance of rivers,



the country is prone to climate change effects, particularly floods and droughts, and its resource-based economy, with agriculture and mining as key economic sectors, remains highly exposed to fluctuations in global commodity prices. Against this background, the Government of Guyana has recognised the importance of taking measures to combat environmental degradation, preserve forest cover and support sustainable development, by committing to low impact, climate-resilient development.

The PAGE partnership with Guyana began in 2017, linked to the development and implementation of its Green State Development Strategy: Vision 2040. The strategy is intended to be the country's long-term economic and socio-cultural national development vision and was aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Guyana's Nationally Determined Contributions.

PAGE provides support for policy development, including through the Guyana Green Economy Modelling Study, and to building stakeholder and institutional capacities contributed 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.

In 2020, the PAGE programme experienced delays arising from the general elections in March and the COVID-19 pandemic. The new government set priorities until 2025 in line with its Low Carbon Development Strategy. PAGE reoriented its support to respond to these priorities and in the process integrated its programming into the support provided by the UN Country Team through the UN Country Implementation Plan 2022-2024, which was approved by the government in 2022. Since then, and in light of PAGE commitment to achieving its mandate's objectives and progress to date, there was a reassessment of PAGE approach in Guyana. This reassessment resulted in a decision to focus on completing those activities which were already underway before drawing the country programme to conclusion. PAGE scope was reduced to targeted support in the areas of green jobs, green skills development in the forestry sector and obtaining empirical evidence on plastic consumption.

Progress in 2023

Supporting implementation of sectoral and thematic IGE policies (Outcome 2):

Modelling on Economic and Employment Implications of Policy Scenarios

In November 2023, PAGE (ILO) started working with Cambridge Econometrics, a member of the Green Jobs Assessment Institutions Network to develop a Guyanese macroeconomic model (based on Cambridge Econometrics' FRAMES model) to assess the economic and employment implications of different policy scenarios, and to prepare a draft report discussing the results of the policy simulations. The type of policy being modelled since 2023 includes (i) sustainable growth strategies for green industries, renewable energy and low emission pathways; (ii) sectoral approaches for transport, agriculture, forestry and tourism, and its employment prospects; (iii) social protection and skills training for a just transition to green industries; (iv) the role of the growing oil extraction industry in contributing to sustainable development; and (v) earmarking revenues from oil and gas for investments into green technologies/industries, technical educational and vocational training, skills for green jobs and occupations. ILO Decent Work Country



Programme and the UN's Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework provide the framework for the modelling exercise.

Evaluating Effects of Transformative Changes

The discovery of oil and gas reserves on its coasts marked the beginning of a transformative era for Guyana and brought significant changes to its economy. As part of the Green TEAM support to the UN Resident Coordination Office (UN RCO) in Guyana, a green economy expert conducted a structural transformation analysis, evaluating the effects of this transformation on Guyana's economy, society and environment. The paper helped the UN RCO to better understand the impact of the oil and gas boom on other economic sectors and the critical role of macroeconomic, as well as institutional reform policies in shaping these changes. The inclusion of case studies from similar resource-rich countries offered valuable perspectives on potential development paths for Guyana.

ARGENTINA

Country context and PAGE portfolio

As the third largest economy in Latin America and an upper to middle income country with a well-diversified economy, Argentina experienced a slowdown in economic progress with low to negative growth in gross domestic product 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 an inclusive green economy.

Argentina has demonstrated a strong commitment to sustainability in the context of international processes and has expressed a clear interest in pursuing economic, social and environmental objectives in an integrated manner. The country has taken forward a series of important commitments in environmental and socioeconomic matters, assuming voluntary commitments on emission reductions according to the Paris Agreement. Argentina joined PAGE in 2018, with the government recognizing the potential for inclusive green economy to provide a means for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. With PAGE support, Argentina aims to advance an inclusive green economy transition with a focus on governance; technical analysis to inform policymaking; 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.

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), 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts), and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

In 2020, PAGE Argentina faced challenges with a complete government reshuffle and the COVID-19 crisis further exacerbating the economic crisis. As the country set out plans for



economic recovery, PAGE offered additional support to the government, which linked recovery to the SDGs and climate change targets through a range of sector-based activities.

The government kept a focus on green economy in its agenda and has advanced policies in the areas of green jobs, energy transition and social economy with the aim of providing new growth opportunities through a sustainable approach. This includes an emphasis on investment in industrial development focused on small and medium-sized enterprises, promotion of circular economy, resource-efficiency and energy-efficiency in critical sectors as well as renewable energy generation, the production of hydrogen, all offering opportunities to create green jobs.

The phase out of PAGE planned in 2024 coincides with a new government taking office after the presidential election was completed in 2023. The implications of this would need to be considered for PAGE Argentina's strategy to sustain the achievements made thus far in the country's green economic transition. During the phasing-out process, it is envisioned to highlight opportunities of the green economy agenda by sharing results of the partnership on topics such as energy-transition, green business and green finance to help structure a handover of PAGE work in the new political context.

Progress in 2023

Supporting further integration of green economy into policy actions (Outcome 1):

Developing the Green Economy for a Just Environmental Transition

The Secretariat of Industry and Productive Development officially launched the Argentina 2030 Productive Plan on 28 March 2023 in Buenos Aires through an announcement of the President's Office. PAGE contributed to the development of the section 'Developing the green economy for a just environmental transition'. The plan builds on PAGE work carried out in 2021 and 2022, such as assessments on waste streams and sectoral roundtables for promoting circular economy strategies in diverse sectors. The Argentina 2030 Productive Plan is structured in 11 sections that include development plans for key sectors such as agribusiness, energy, mining, manufacturing, tourism and knowledge-based services. For the implementation of the policy strategies outlined in the plan, PAGE supported i) the establishment of a Sustainable Industrial Development Platform at the Secretary of Industry of the Ministry of Economy that provides resources for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to engage in sustainable industrial development, such as sustainability guidelines, practical guidance manuals, access to online learning courses and to the national solar-thermic promotion programme for SMEs, and ii) the development of an Information System for Circular Economy in the framework of the National Registry on Waste Streams for Recycling Market Actors, with the aim to provide transparency to the recycling industry. The information system builds on the studies and guidelines supported by PAGE on green fiscal reforms in the recycling industry and industrial symbiosis as well as online capacity development modules on energy efficiency for SMEs. The system provides information on non-hazardous waste generated that is used by industry as input for production processes or for direct use. It supports government decisions on imports of primary goods such as copper, cardboard and plastics to enter into a circular economy,



and enhances traceability and provider registry for formalizing business and jobs along the value chains and improves access to information on prices and quality standards.

Supporting implementation of sectoral and thematic IGE policies (Outcome 2):

National Green Jobs Programme and Advisory Council on Green Employment

Based on the Green Jobs Promotion Strategy that was developed with PAGE support in 2022, the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security launched the National Green Jobs Programme on 23 February 2023, which promotes the growth of green jobs and encourages economic activities that have low environmental impact and are efficient in the use of natural resources. Following the official launch of the programme, PAGE (ILO) supported its roll-out at the provincial level and the related activities of Argentina's National Advisory Council on Green Employment.

Between June and August 2023, awareness-raising events were carried out in eight provinces to present the benefits of the programme and to identify best practices for implementation at local level for around 400 government officials from national and local employment offices, as well as representatives from civil society, enterprises and trade unions, with PAGE providing technical and logistical support. The workshops emphasized the benefits of the National Green Jobs Programme for public employment services including complimentary salary transfers and fiscal exemptions and the incentives for applicants to the programme, such as SMEs, trade unions and local governments.

High-level roundtables were held in the Provinces Tucumán and Misiones to showcase and discuss the implementation of the programme at the local level and related benefits for the labour market and communities. The roundtables involved governors and representatives of ministries of the States, as well as trade unions, sectoral chambers and non-governmental organizations, among others.

In July 2023, the Minister of Labour, Employment and Social Security opened the first meeting of the National Advisory Council on Green Employment, which aims to contribute to employment policies that promote green jobs. The council provides a space for dialogue, consultation and advocacy on employment policies bringing together workers, employers, cooperatives, academia, civil society, public institutions and representatives from the industrial sector. PAGE, represented by its national coordinator, is a participating member of the council and supported its establishment.

National Implementation Strategy of the Escazú Agreement

PAGE supported the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development with a series of workshops for the development of the National Implementation Strategy for the Escazú Agreement – a Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean. At the second Conference of the Parties of the Escazú Agreement on 2 April 2023 in Buenos Aires, PAGE organized consultation workshops on environmental rights, international labour standards, the ILO Declaration on Multinational Enterprises, and the implications of involving civil society in enterprise decision making for due diligence. Participants included representatives from the government, enterprises and non-governmental organizations. The PAGE national coordinator shared insights on the nexus between environmental and labour rights, as well as inter-linkages between the Escazú Agreement and the ILO Declaration on Multinational Enterprises during a panel discussion that included interventions of the Secretary of Climate Change, the head of the National Council for



Sustainable Enterprise Development, the coordinator of the Global Compact Argentina and the director of the Climate Unit of the Latin American Development Bank.

Additionally, PAGE supported the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in August 2023 in the organization of 5 roundtables in the provinces of Tucumán, La Pampa, Buenos Aires, Misiones and one for the provinces located in Patagonia to consult with socio-environmental organizations and the public. The discussions highlighted labour rights, the human right to a healthy environment, enterprise commitment to respect human rights and how tripartite dialogue can empower people to claim these rights. The outcomes of the roundtables fed into the National Implementation Strategy for the Escazú Agreement, which was published by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in October 2023.

Sectoral Plan for Green Employment in the Automobile Industry

Building on the labour adaptation plans developed in 2022 for the construction and the tourism sector of Argentina, PAGE (ILO) supported the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security in the development of a Sectoral Plan for Green Employment in the Automobile Industry in 2023. The plan focuses on the skills challenges in this sector as it transitions to electro-mobility, especially the adaptation of skills related to motor parts and metallurgic segment in the value chain. The plan was developed through consultations with the Chamber of the Automobile Industry and the Union of Automobile Industries. On 23 March 2023, continuing a series of discussions commenced in 2022 for the construction sector, the recommendations of the sectoral employment plan were discussed at a roundtable organized by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security that included representatives from trade unions, chambers of industry and employers' organizations. It is expected that the recommendations contribute to the generation of measures for labour skills development and to enrich the regulatory process to promote electro-mobility in the country.

Guidelines on Green Finance for Public Housing

In collaboration with the National Stock Exchange Authority, PAGE released a methodological guide in December 2023 that promotes innovative financing schemes for sustainable housing through the issuance of social, green and sustainable bonds with the additional objective to create green jobs. The guide provides a model to be followed by the municipalities and the private sector when undertaking a sustainable housing project, providing steps and recommendations related to financial instruments, technical specifications and the legal, financial and skills requirements to be met to develop a sustainable housing project. More specifically, it provides instructions on how to select the most appropriate public-private financial mechanism for a green housing project at local level, such as compensation funds, guarantees and trust funds that enable private investment in public housing. It also explains how private investors can develop housing projects that are certified by local governments as green.

Measuring Green Jobs

The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security launched the first version of a green jobs indicator system to analyse the characteristics and evolution of green jobs in Argentina, in collaboration with PAGE (ILO). Based on the ILO international 'Guideline for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all', the system defines green jobs as jobs that meet decent work standards while contributing to the conservation and restoration of natural resources, the environment and biodiversity.



The green jobs indicator system is a public information platform for policymakers, open to the public. It offers a novel methodology that enables the identification of green jobs at three levels: employment in full or partially green sectors, employment in environmentally certified enterprises, and employment in green occupations. Data is accessible by gender, sector and province and will be updated once a year.

National Dialogue on Green Industrial Development and Just Transition

In collaboration with the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security, PAGE organized a conference 'Sustainable Industrial Development and Transition to a Green Economy' in May 2023 in Buenos Aires that discussed the industrial and labour policies and the country's challenges in the face of the climate crisis and energy transition. Speakers at the roundtable included the Secretary of Employment, the Undersecretary of Industry, the deputy resident representative of UNDP, the senior economist of the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator of Argentina. Participants included representatives of the National Bank for Industry and Commerce, industrial chambers, SMEs and trade unions. The participants explored policies for green industrial development that also advance green jobs and youth employment, highlighting as an example the National Programme for Supporting Competitiveness, which provides SMEs access to non-reimbursable funding for green investment and energy-efficiency measures. They also discussed the development of strategies for the promotion of sustainable jobs and energy-efficiency in the industrial sector.

Promotion of Green Jobs

PAGE (ILO) launched the first call for proposals inviting innovative solutions for labour formalisation and just transition in the country. Workers' and members' organizations, cooperatives, trade unions and businesses submitted inclusive and innovative actions that foster the creation of green jobs while promoting formalisation processes of businesses and jobs along the value chains of diverse sectors. The work is supported by the ILO project 'Innovative solutions for an inclusive and gender-sensitive employment recovery oriented to the transition to the formal economy in Argentina'. In September 2023, six proposals were awarded funding to develop their project proposals for a sustainable and just formalisation of jobs, in addition to technical assistance. The evaluation of the projects was done by a committee with representatives from the government, employers, trade unions, ILO technical experts and PAGE national coordinator. The proposals include i) the development of a joint commercialization application for waste pickers and urban recyclers that permit more transparency with regard to prices and cash flows in this broadly informal sector, ii) the certification of skills for solar-tank installation to female construction workers, iii) training for young job seekers in 3D printing of industrial parts from recycled plastics, iv) training of young vulnerable job seekers on installation of community-based glass fibre connections, v) capacity-building for women on more sustainable techniques in the brick-making industry, and vi) development of standards related to sustainability and formalisation of jobs.

Evaluation of Employment Effects of Green Hydrogen Investments

Argentina has prioritised green hydrogen as a critical component of its transition to green energy. In 2023, as part of Green TEAM support to the country, two economic specialists assisted the government in evaluating the employment effects of green hydrogen future investments. This analysis informed the development of the country's National Hydrogen



Strategy, officially published in 2023 by the Secretary of Strategic Affairs of the Presidency. Based on the findings, the government can incorporate labour-market objectives in its green energy transition, along with recommendations to address issues of workforce re-skilling and reallocation of labour.

Building institutional and individual capacity (Outcome 3):

Enhancing Sustainability Reporting of SMEs

In collaboration with the Secretariat of Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Innovation of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, PAGE (UNEP) conducted a workshop on 15 November 2023 in Buenos Aires for SMEs – 18 from the food and 4 from the textile sector – to build capacity on sustainability reporting and address persisting challenges in companies' sustainability reports that had been supported by PAGE. Prior to the workshop, an online training on sustainability reporting, combined with a remote coaching component run twice a month from July to October 2023. The workshop served to inspire and inform SMEs in relation to good sustainability and governance practices, human and labour rights, customers and community relations, as well as to share experience across the provinces based on a solid theoretical foundation and empirical evidence. Sustainability reporting is a tool that enables SMEs to assess and identify actions to improve the environmental and social performance of their business operations. This can lead to more efficient production processes and a more motivated workforce. Thus, in the long run sustainability reporting is expected to improve the SME's competitiveness in the context of changing consumer preferences and policy conditions favouring greener production and consumption practices.

Building Capacities on Green Jobs and Just Transition

In collaboration with the Federal Labour Council and the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security, PAGE (ILO) organized an online training on 'Green employment and just transition' on 27 June 2023 to support the implementation of the National Green Jobs Programme. The training offered a green perspective on a diverse range of topics, including the eradication and prevention of child labour, the promotion of just transition for recovery of the labour market, the advancement of gender equality in the workforce through green sectors, and the facilitation of labour inclusion of individuals with disabilities. The training module was embedded into the capacity-building activities of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security and integrated into the official 'Training course on employment policies for officials and members of provincial employment/work areas' attended by officials and technical staff of provincial jurisdictions working on public employment policies from May to July 2023. A total of 73 government officials from the 24 provinces of Argentina benefited from the online course by increasing their knowledge and enhancing collaboration on strategies for promoting green jobs and just transition among government representatives countrywide.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security, PAGE, furthermore developed an online course enabling workers' and employers' organizations to integrate just transition in collective bargaining processes. The course outlines the advantages of environmental standards, safety at the workplace and participation in decision-making in the green transition of enterprises. The course will be made available in 2024 on a platform agreed with representatives of workers' and employers' organizations.



Promoting Capacities of SMEs and Industrial Parks

PAGE participated in the International Industrial Parks Expo in August 2023 in Buenos Aires, together with the Argentine Secretariat for Industry and Productive Development. During a panel discussion, PAGE presented to SMEs the opportunities for industrial symbiosis as well as the concepts of just transition, green jobs and green industry development, and facilitated a roundtable for representatives of SMEs and industrial parks to exchange experiences with private sector representatives from Colombia on how material flows can be made circular. PAGE (UNIDO) provided technical assistance to the Secretariat of Industry of the Ministry of Economy for several products related to industrial symbiosis that were published in 2023 and made available on the official virtual learning platform of the Secretariat of Industry, including:

- A feasibility study for power generation from sugarcane titled 'Argentina: Provision of Specialized Services to Support the Development of a Roadmap for Power Generation from the Sugarcane Industry', which outlines options and opportunities for the implementation of waste-to-energy schemes;
- A comprehensive guidance manual for industrial symbiosis to help SMEs manage resources in a circular way and integrate waste-to-energy installations in the productive cycle as well as to help local authorities establish regulatory frameworks for making industrial parks circular;
- Online training courses of several week duration on industrial symbiosis, energy-efficiency and incorporation of on-site renewable energy installations to promote resource efficiency – already completed by around 700 SMEs in 2023; and
- Online courses for SMEs on sectoral compliance with sustainability standards, including guidance for enterprises in the textile and garment sector and tools to evaluate, improve and certify compliance along value chains in line with international environmental and social standards.

In total, around 4.000 participants benefited in 2023 from the new courses provided on the Secretariat's of Industry platform.

Improving Access and Application of Knowledge for Advancing IGE (Outcome 4):

National Dialogue on the Public-Private Climate Action Platform

The National Climate Change Secretariat and PAGE (UNITAR) organized a high-level meeting 'Agreement for Climate Action – Public-Private Platform for Sustainable Development' on 5 September 2023 in Buenos Aires with the objective of inspiring, raising awareness and training SMEs in Argentina on sustainable practices, as well as generating synergies between the public and private sectors. On this occasion, results of PAGE work of the past three years, as well as the outlook for green jobs in Argentina that was published in 2022 were presented. The event addressed policies and opportunities in the area of green jobs, energy efficiency, financial mechanisms and technologies to reduce emissions, among others. Participants included representatives from around 700 companies, SMEs, sectoral chambers, trade unions, environmental organizations and of the United Nations in Argentina. Climate action agreements between the government and enterprises from different sectors were signed at the meeting. With the letters of agreement, the enterprises commit to implement the measures identified in the National Plan for Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change. The meeting also included the



second session of the National Advisory Council on Green Employment to present indicators to measure how green jobs are evolving in the country and to monitor its performance. The Agreement for Climate Action is a public-private interaction space of the National Climate Change Cabinet, which was launched in October 2022. The agreement aims to recognize and strengthen the climate action of the private sector to meet the national goals established in the National Plan for Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change.

Enabling Media Professionals to Cover the Green Transition

In the second half of 2023, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, PAGE (UNITAR) developed materials and a methodology for an online training tailored towards the media sector. In four modules, the training covers the latest concepts and approaches to environmental journalism, the strengths and weaknesses of various media formats and the Corporate Social Responsibility of media outlets. The training integrates external experts input in each module and asks for a brief personal project to be developed by each participant to transfer the conceptual knowledge to a real-world professional context. The training aims to strengthen media actors as the fourth power in the society which play an important role in driving behavioural and attitudinal change and enhancing quality in public debates. The online training will be offered from 2024.

Information System on Circular Economy

PAGE (UNIDO) provided support for the conception, development and implementation of an Information System for the Circular Economy in collaboration with the Ministry of Economy. The state-of-the-art platform serves as a gateway to access Non-Hazardous Valorized Waste generated within the country. This waste resource holds dual significance for the national industry as it serves as vital inputs for diverse production processes and can be directly repurposed into usable products. The platform is expected to provide transparency of material flows, as it serves as a provider registry that permits open market knowledge on stocks, qualities and provenience of the materials. It encourages enterprises to register as it is a prerequisite for import allowances for materials for the circular economy. It is expected that, once it gains volume and experience in implementation, it can unchain formalization processes that will foster the quality of jobs as well as the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises and generate a mechanism for promoting recycling and circular economy.

Dissemination of PAGE Products

Following the change in government in December 2023, PAGE (UNIDO) provided support for the establishment of a dedicated website within the official platform of the Secretariat of Industry. The website serves as a central hub, granting access to a comprehensive selection of products created in collaboration with the PAGE programme and the Secretariat of Industry. A wide range of resources were made accessible to SMEs and other relevant stakeholders. These resources encompass consultancy projects related to circular economy, courses and guides covering essential topics such as energy efficiency and industrial symbiosis for industrial parks, among various other activities. The website represents a significant contribution towards ensuring the widespread availability of knowledge and support to enhance sustainability and industrial development.



Country context and PAGE portfolio

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 recognizes that further action is needed to address poverty, inequality, unemployment, and environmental degradation. Accordingly, the 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 launched the Low Carbon Development Initiative (LCDI) to incorporate greenhouse gas emission reduction targets into policy planning, along with other interventions for preserving and restoring natural resources.

Since its inception in 2018 PAGE supported the further planning and implementation of the LCDI with a focus on energy, waste management, circular economy and green industry sectors, including food and beverages as well as iron and steel, in line with the national priority programme outlined in the medium-term development plan 2020-2024. Beyond the support on the implementation of the LCDI at both, the national and sub-national level, PAGE supported the Ministry of National Development Planning in further integrating an inclusive green economy into the national medium-term development 2025-2029, as well as the national long-term development plan 2025-2045, for achieving Indonesia Vision 2045 and Net Zero Emission 2060. The support included assessment work, contribution to LCDI modelling and database updates, and institutional strengthening of the LCDI Secretariat, which serves as the ministry's think-tank and coordinating mechanism to integrate an inclusive green economy in the development planning process.

PAGE work in Indonesia is contributing to SDG 7 (Affordable & Clean Energy); SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth); SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production); SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals).

From 2020, green economy has been gaining its momentum in Indonesia as an approach to support green recovery from impacts of the COVID-19 with a stronger focus on circular economy. Additional PAGE support for Indonesia's green recovery thus focused on the development of a National Road Map and Action plan for Circular Economy and related activities. The government, led by the Ministry of National Development Planning, launched its economic transformation agenda in 2022 with six grand strategies including green economy, further described as low carbon and circular economy, blue economy and energy transition. This was accompanied by the launch of the green economy index, underlining a strong political will to measure the country's progress in its green economic transition.

Under the green economy pillar Indonesia's economic transformation agenda focuses on i) accelerating new and renewable energy; ii) development of smart grid and energy storage systems; iii) implementation of circular economy; iv) strengthening fiscal and non-fiscal incentive and disincentive system for advancing green products; v) development of green financing and implementation of carbon pricing; and vi) implementation of green economy principles in all sectors. PAGE work on circular economy is in alignment with the new focus areas, and the partnership supported the development of the economic transformation agenda by conducting a series of assessments of the electric vehicle sector, including



assessing the impact of electric vehicle adoption and development to Indonesia's green economy index.

In 2023, green economy and circular economy were integrated into the draft of the long-term development plan 2025-2045, which sets Indonesia's ambition to transform from a middle income towards a high-income economy. To achieve this, the government is projecting that Indonesia's economic growth needs to be stable on average 6-7 per cent within the next two decades and needs to be accompanied by inclusivity and sustainability. The development plan 2025-2045, which will come into force in 2025, will serve as the national guidance towards Indonesia Emas (Golden Indonesia) until 2045 and will be translated into the national medium-term development plan every five years.

Progress in 2023

Supporting further integration of green economy into policy actions (Outcome 1):

Analysing Economic Transformation Policies

Indonesia aims to become a high-income economy through sustained green economic transformation. In the context of the PAGE-UN Resident Coordination Office collaboration, a Green TEAM economist analysed Indonesia's already existing and still necessary economic transformation policies to boost productivity and facilitate the transition to a high-income country while realising associated developmental goals, including decent employment, equitable distribution of income and wealth, access to quality infrastructure and public services, as well as environmental protection. The findings have been taken up in the development of Indonesia's Vision 2045 and the recent update of the Common Country Analysis, which is expected to be released in early 2024.

Supporting implementation of sectoral and thematic IGE policies (Outcome 2):

Informing the Development of the National Circular Economy Roadmap

PAGE supported the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) in the development of Indonesia's National Circular Economy Roadmap and Action Plan through technical assistance, assessments, and capacity development for the Low Carbon Development Indonesia (LCDI) Secretariat and the Circular Economy Secretariat – the national coordinating mechanism hosted by BAPPENAS tasked with integrating circular economy into the national planning documents and facilitating stakeholder involvement in the process. In this context, PAGE supported a series of stakeholder consultation workshops in the second half of 2023 to obtain input for the National Circular Economy Roadmap and Action Plan.

- An inter-ministerial coordination and consultation meeting on 20 July 2023 provided updates on the progress made in formulating the roadmap and action plan, facilitated in-depth discussions for identifying issues to be addressed and gathering sectoral experience and inputs on a framework for the roadmap, which is currently being developed. Participants included representatives from BAPPENAS and the Ministries of Environment and Forestry, Tourism and Creative Economy, Industry Public Works and Housing, as well as the National Agencies on Standardization, Drug and Food Control, National Research and Innovation and Public Procurement.



- A two-day multistakeholder workshop “Mainstreaming Circular Economy in the Entire Value Chain of the Food and Beverages Sector” was held on 24-25 August 2023 to identify key issues for the sector and gather inputs from participants on the National Circular Economy Roadmap and Action Plan. The workshop was attended by representatives from various government institutions such as BAPPENAS, the LCDI Secretariat, the Ministries of Tourism and Creative Economy, Environment and Forestry and Agriculture, as well as from key organizations such as the Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development, the Associations of Hotel and Restaurant and Food and Beverages, the Indonesian Consumers Protection Foundation, the University of Indonesia, and several enterprises.
- A multistakeholder policy dialogue “Accelerating a Green Industry Transformation in Indonesia: From Resource Efficiency to Circularity in Key Sectors” on 30 November 2023 gathered inputs and insights from stakeholders of the fertilizer and iron and steel industries for to National Circular Economy Roadmap and Action Plan. The dialogue identified challenges, experiences and best practices from the food and beverages and construction industry – the two sectors that Indonesia's current circular economy efforts focus on – and encouraged commitments from relevant stakeholders to adopt and implement circular economy principles and resource efficient and cleaner production practices.

Circular Economy in the Food and Beverages Sector

A rapid assessment on circular economy for green recovery in the food and beverages sector, completed in 2022, resulted in the selection of the palm cooking oil industry to be further assessed. Consequently, in 2023, PAGE completed four assessments that focus on the palm oil sector to be published in the first quarter of 2024, as this sub-sector of the food and beverages industry has the most potential for introducing circular economy principles.

- The ‘Waste and CO₂ Reduction Potential – Life Cycle Assessment’ provides an overview on the supply chain (cultivation, mill, refinery, packaging and distribution, and consumption and disposal) of the palm cooking oil industry and quantifies the potential of CO₂ reduction, waste reduction, as well as energy and resource efficiency of the palm cooking oil industry. The assessment uses performance and process indicators for an in-depth analysis of the waste and CO₂ reduction potential and identifies opportunities for circular economy initiatives in the sector.
- The assessment on ‘Circular Economy Opportunities with the Principles of Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production in the Food and Beverages Sector’ focuses on how circular economy practices can increase resource efficiency in the palm oil industry, covering plantation, milling and refinery. The study provides an overview of good practice where businesses have increased resource efficiency and suggests ways optimising these practices to enhance overall value with a focus on materials, energy, water, waste and emissions, looking both, at smallholders and corporate plantations. To validate the findings of the assessment, PAGE and its implementing partners PT ASH Economic Research and Consulting Indonesia and the National Research and Innovation Agency conducted an online multistakeholder workshop on 31 July 2023 for representatives from the Ministries of National Development Planning, Industry and Agriculture, the Associations of Indonesian Agricultural Companies, Palm Oil, Vegetable Oil and Oil Farmers, selected enterprises as well as academia, among others.



- The assessment released in December 2023 on 'Circular Economy in the Food and Beverages Industry for a Green Recovery: In-depth Assessment of Green Jobs and Skills Needs' analyses the green jobs potential and skills needs related to circular economy in the palm cooking oil industry. Based on an assessment of labour market implication, it develops policy recommendations for promoting green jobs and ensuring a just transition. The findings indicate that introducing circular economy into the palm cooking oil supply chain creates opportunities for green jobs. The assessment included interviews and consultations with key stakeholders and a workshop on 24 July 2023 in Jakarta, bringing together representative from the government, as well as workers and employers to validate the findings and to refine the policy recommendations of the assessment, including the Ministries of Manpower and National Development Planning, the Low Carbon Development Indonesia Secretariat, the Alliance for Climate Change and Just Transition, the Associations for Employers and Palm Oil, the key trade union confederations representing workers in the palm oil sector, and state-owned enterprises.
- The assessment 'Enabling Policy Environment to Encourage Private Sector Investment for Circular Economy Practices in Indonesia's Agriculture-Based Food and Beverages Sector' was completed in March 2023. It identifies challenges for implementing circular economy practices within the palm oil industry supply chains (milling and refinery), due to financial constraints. It underscores the importance of strengthening enabling factors through a comprehensive roadmap to advance circular economy, policies and regulations, fostering knowledge and understanding of circular economy principles among producers and consumers, as well as promoting collaboration among relevant stakeholders. The study proposes a range of fiscal and non-fiscal incentives and identifies circular economy initiatives where the private sector's involvement can be fostered.

Green Jobs Policy Readiness Assessment

PAGE (ILO) released a 'Green Jobs and Just Transition Policy Readiness Assessment in the Energy Sector in Indonesia' that was conducted under the guidance of the Directorate of Environment Affairs of the Ministry of National Development Planning. The study anticipates the significant impacts that the country's target for net-zero emission by 2060 will have on employment in the energy sector. The assessment developed a baseline of existing green jobs and just transition policy frameworks in the sector and analysed measures for the labour market to mitigate negative employment impacts from both, the supply and demand sides, as well as institutional arrangements that ensure a just transition process, for example through increased social dialogue and enhanced policy coherence. The report concludes that given the significant impacts on livelihoods dependent on energy sector's value chain, energy transition planning must include labour considerations in policy development and implementation.



Country context and PAGE portfolio

Kazakhstan is an upper to middle income country whose economic growth has largely depended on the exploitation of fossil fuels since independence, making it one of the biggest emitters of CO₂ in the world per capita. With over 40 per cent 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 also flood-prone, exposed to extreme temperatures and impacted by glacier melting and droughts. No integrated waste management system exists, with 86 per cent of solid municipal waste ending up in uncontrolled landfills and waste disposal sites, most of which do not meet sanitary requirements. The resource-rich nation is one of the wealthiest in Central Asia; however, the slow pace of improvements in living conditions creates social tensions that threaten progress towards a fairer, greener and more prosperous economy.

The government 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 that have served as the strategic vision of the country on inclusive sustainable development since 2013. Kazakhstan seeks to promote economic diversification and inclusive growth through green economy promotion. Against this backdrop, Kazakhstan joined PAGE in 2018 with the objective to support the implementation of its National Development Strategy Kazakhstan 2050. A strategic planning reform initiated in the beginning of 2021 under the supervision of the new State Agency for Planning and Reform, provided additional opportunities for PAGE to raise the green economy ambition of the country. PAGE work has been built around the following entry points and avenues for progress: the Concept for the Transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to a Green Economy, the Carbon Neutrality Strategy by 2060, the revised Environmental Code, the updated Strategic Plan for Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025, and the 5-year cross-sectoral national project 'Zhasyl Kazakhstan' (Green Kazakhstan).

Across these different overarching policies and concepts, PAGE sectoral and thematic support focuses on waste management, green fiscal policy, sustainable public procurement, the introduction of environmental norms, standards and permissions, the use of strategic environmental assessments, the promotion of green businesses and energy efficiency in regions, as well as institutional capacity-building.

PAGE work in Kazakhstan aims to contribute to the achievement of most SDGs. Notably, PAGE made contributions to SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) and SDG 15 (Life on Land) through improvements in eco-regulation, waste management and a wholistic approach to promoting green economy; SDG 4 (Quality Education) through a focus on capacity building for civil servants; SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure) and SDG 13 (Climate Action) through a focus on low-carbon development, industrial decarbonization, coal phase out and energy fiscal reform; SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) through a focus on just transition and coal phase out; and SDG 12 (Responsible Production and Consumption) through work on sustainable public procurement and waste management.



A new milestone in the country's green transition was reached with the adoption of the Strategy on Achieving Carbon Neutrality by 2060 in February 2023 which outlines a comprehensive plan to reduce carbon emissions, promote low-carbon development, and encourage the adoption of renewable energy sources. Achieving carbon neutrality in Kazakhstan by 2060 will require a deep transformation of the energy system currently largely depending on coal and a shift towards alternative and more sustainable sources of energy. The strategy is in line with global efforts to tackle climate change and it highlights Kazakhstan's commitment to a greener future.

Progress in 2023

Supporting further integration of green economy into policy actions (Outcome 1):

Carbon Neutrality Strategy 2060

In February 2023, the Government of Kazakhstan announced the approval of a landmark 'Strategy on Achieving Carbon Neutrality by 2060'. The strategy lays the foundation for a greener, more sustainable future of Kazakhstan. PAGE contributed to the development of the strategy through international and national PAGE experts and the organization of 22 working group meetings since June 2022. The discussions gathered inputs on priority issues for achieving carbon neutrality goals, the amount and sources of funding needed for transition, how to decarbonize, and on necessary legislative changes. The strategy presents a comprehensive plan to reduce carbon emissions, to promote low-carbon development, and to encourage the adoption of renewable energy sources.

Update of Kazakhstan's Green Economy Concept

The Government of Kazakhstan approached PAGE in 2020 to support the update of the national Green Economy Concept (GEC). During phase I in 2022, PAGE (UNITAR and UNDP) supported the development of a vision for the GEC. Phase II was launched in 2023 and included incorporating the strategic vision developed in 2022 into the final text of the GEC. PAGE (UNIDO) supported the development of the energy efficiency chapter through empirical assessment of the potential for energy efficiency improvement by sectors of the Kazakh economy with a particular focus on energy-intensive industries, building and transport sectors. At the same time, PAGE (UNEP) supported analytical work on sustainable use of water resources. Several preparatory and consultation meetings were organized starting in May 2023 to gather input and data for the empirical modelling. An interim meeting with the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resource of Kazakhstan and the team of national experts from the Economic Research Institute took place on 12 September 2023 to discuss the preliminary results of the revised Energy Efficiency Chapter. The final draft of the GEC was submitted to the government in December 2023 and is expected to be adopted in early 2024. The revised Green Economy Concept aligns national policies, regulations and commitments with the SDGs targets and indicators, as well as other international agreements, such as the Paris Climate Agreement. The concept reinforces the plans of the government, as reiterated by the National Green Economy Council, to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060.



Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Astana City Masterplan

Since the latest amendments to the Environmental Code, Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) have become obligatory from 2024 in Kazakhstan for application at the drafting stage of national and local strategic documents. In 2021, the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources approached PAGE to conduct a SEA of the 'Astana City Master Plan until 2035' to identify the social, environmental and economic impacts of the plan. As a step in the development of the Astana City Master Plan SEA, PAGE conducted open consultations on 22 August 2023 with stakeholders from government and local authorities, non-governmental organizations and academia. Through the public discussions, PAGE obtained additional information for the SEA, identified priorities and preferences of the participating stakeholders and reached consensus on efforts where different partners can join forces to achieve the strategic development goals of the city. The comments and suggestions were integrated into the final version of the SEA and submitted for final approval to the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources in December 2023.

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism

In 2022, a study was conducted by PAGE on the impact of the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) on Kazakhstan's economy in close coordination with the Ministry of National Economy and the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources. Since CBAM impacts are dynamic, PAGE (UNIDO) also developed an analytical tool to assess the evolution of impact in the medium- and long-term. In 2023, the analytical tool was further enhanced and modified allowing national stakeholders to add new scenarios and products and to assess the impact of the CBAM as related legislation evolves. The technical note on how to use the tool was updated accordingly. The revised tool was made available to the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and the Ministry of National Economy, as well as to industrial companies that may be affected by the CBAM to support them in evidence-based decision making.

Supporting implementation of sectoral and thematic IGE policies (Outcome 2):

Report on Coal Phase Out and Just Transition

PAGE (UNDP and UNITAR) completed a report of an analysis on coal phase-out and just transition in Kazakhstan. The primary objective of the analysis was to assess the risks and benefits associated with decreasing coal usage in the country. It examined the socio-economic aspects of the decarbonization process and aimed to develop measures for a just transition, including the formulation of a comprehensive 'Roadmap 2030' and an 'Action Plan for a Just Transition'. The analysis focused on the coal-dependent region Ekibastuz and results into the report 'Energy Transition in Monocities. Coal Phase-out Roadmap and Just Transition Action Plan for Ekibastuz (Kazakhstan)'. In January 2023, the Ministry organized a stakeholder consultation titled 'Analysis of the risks and benefits of reducing coal use in Kazakhstan's decarbonization, focusing on socio-economic aspects'. During this event, a Green TEAM environmental economist provided insights on several critical aspects of coal decarbonization in Kazakhstan, including carbon credit potential and financial strategy for decarbonization, contributing to the development of a detailed roadmap and action plan for a fair and effective energy transition in the country.

On 24 May 2023, in collaboration with the Economic Research Institute, PAGE organized a roundtable for the Ekibastuz city administration, major companies that either produce or use coal, as well as non-governmental organizations and environmental activists to



discuss the findings of the analysis. The analysis highlights the profound impact of the coal phase out on concerned communities and the substantial financial losses for national gas suppliers due to potential gas export restrictions and tariff regulations. Transitioning to wind and solar energy would come with the potential to create over 60,000 jobs while mitigating coal-related health risks, as evidenced by high cancer rates in the region. The findings provide evidence for the operationalization of the Carbon Neutrality Strategy 2060, officially adopted in February 2023. Activities identified for local coal phase-out roadmaps will be integrated into the country-wide roadmap for implementing the Carbon Neutrality Strategy 2060.

Enhancing Sustainable Public Procurement

In collaboration with the Kazakhstan Association of Regional Environmental Initiatives, PAGE (UNEP) completed three reports to support the revision of the public procurement law: i) an assessment of sectoral legislation in Kazakhstan since the adoption of the initial law in 1997, up to the current law adopted in 2015 based on the UNCITRAL model law; ii) a market readiness and product prioritization outlining the steps needed to implement sustainable public procurement (SPP) in Kazakhstan using the UNEP methodology; iii), and a roadmap for the implementation of relevant national environmental certification in public procurement. These reports provide a comprehensive foundation for revising Kazakhstan's public procurement law to incorporate sustainable procurement principles, aiming to bring Kazakhstan's SPP policy in line with international standards. As part of this work, PAGE also organized a roundtable on 'Enhancing Sustainable Public Procurement in Kazakhstan' on 30 June 2023 to raise awareness on SPP and to empower businesses to effectively respond to public tenders by considering sustainability criteria. The roundtable provided information on the draft public procurement law that incorporates provisions for SPP and sector-specific regulations, established a working group to facilitate collaborative efforts across various government agencies, and showcased best practices of inter-departmental collaboration and implementation of SPP. To raise awareness on SPP within the region, participants from Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan shared their experience. The roundtable was attended by representatives from the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Ecology, the administration of Astana, non-governmental and international organizations, as well as the private sector. It is expected that the new law on public procurement will be adopted in early 2024.

Building institutional and individual capacity (Outcome 3):

Training Programme on Green Economy

Building on the Building Back Better training that was conducted in 2021 and the Green Economy Learning Needs Assessment that was finalised in 2022, PAGE expanded its collaboration with the Academy of Public Administration (APA) in 2023 by designing a training programme on green economy for public officials. The programme has three main elements: i) development and integration of recurrent training for civil service personnel to integrate green economy learning in the mandatory training for both new civil servants and existing ones; ii) training for central state bodies and local executive bodies on enabling green economic transformation at local level to bridge the gap between the strategic national vision and action on the ground; and iii) regional cooperation among Central Asian countries to disseminate the experience of APA in developing and implementing IGE learning and training for civil servants in Kazakhstan in the region. Implementation of the capacity-building programme will commence in 2024.



Improving Access and Application of Knowledge for Advancing IGE (Outcome 4):

Side event at Astana International Forum 2023

The Astana International Forum is an annual international and regional platform for dialogue and cooperation on a broad range of topics, such as climate change, food, energy security and multilateralism. At the Astana International Forum 2023, PAGE (UNITAR) organized on 8 June a side event 'New Frontiers for Green Economic Transformation: Turning Kazakhstan's Carbon Neutrality Vision into a Reality'. It showcased Kazakhstan's ambitions and progress in advancing towards a green economy and provided a space for representatives from the government, industry and academia to reflect on related challenges and opportunities.

The event placed development in Kazakhstan within the context of regional and global processes that are relevant for debates on carbon neutrality at the national level. The side event generated valuable insights on renewable energy, coal phase-out, capacity building for key stakeholders and on the relevance of policy development and international cooperation processes.

BARBADOS

Country context and PAGE portfolio

Barbados ranks among the highest in the Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) region according to the 2023-2024 Human Development Index. With a diversified, serviced-based economy buttressed by the tourism and international business sectors, Barbados has successfully employed a blend of good governance, social and economic policies for the betterment of its citizens. However, the negative effects of global financial and economic crises, in addition to its dependency on imported fossil fuels, and constant changes in international development and financial policies, have placed pressure on the country's economy, society and environment. Limited access to natural resources, coupled with its vulnerability to climate change as SIDS, underlines the importance of building a resilient economy and achieving an integrated ecological, economic and social wellbeing.

Recognizing these challenges, the Government of Barbados has continued to make strong policies and commitments to sustainable development through social compacts with the private sector and trade unions, and strategic frameworks, such as the National Sustainable Development Policy, the National Strategic Plan (NSP) 2006-2025. The 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'.

Barbados joined PAGE in 2016 with a focus on the implementation of the NSP and other green economy objectives that build on previous work conducted by UNEP, but the commencement of a comprehensive PAGE programme was delayed by several factors beyond the control of the partnership. The endorsement for PAGE to start its programme was provided in 2019, confirming key thematic areas such as green and blue jobs assessment, youth engagement, environmental goods and services, greening/resource



efficiency in industry, and individual and institutional capacity building for inclusive green economy at the tertiary levels.

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).

In 2020, with the COVID-19 pandemic and related impacts on travel and supply chains, the tourism sector in Barbados was devastated, resulting in high unemployment rates. Against this background, the government announced a relief programme and stimulus package, focusing on key areas, such as tourism, agriculture, infrastructure, manufacturing, and support to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. In line with this, PAGE developed targeted activities in 2021 focused on boosting the circular economy and promoting sustainable consumption and production practices to support the green economic recovery. Despite changes in the administration, the identification of and commitment to an inclusive green economy, specifically in the context of a 'blue economy' as a development priority has remained. Over the course of 2022, PAGE Barbados discussed with the government priorities for supporting its blue-green economy ambitions through partnerships with national institutions, as well as through regional knowledge transfer and capacity-building activities.

In 2023, Barbados amended its Physical Development Plan with an updated policy framework for resilient, sustainable economic and physical growth that is balanced with the country's asset base. Notably, the amendment defines policies for the blue and green economy and for protecting the country's core natural resource, cultural and heritage assets. PAGE initiatives in Barbados are closely aligned with the objectives of the 2023 amendment to the Physical Development Plan, which emphasizes sustainable and resilient growth by addressing land use, climate change adaptation, and the transition to a green economy. The PAGE portfolio, which includes projects that support green and blue jobs, sustainable consumption and production, and environmental resilience, operates as a practical mechanism to implement the plan's vision. By building capacities in green economy sectors and enhancing environmental governance, PAGE activities effectively support the implementation of the plan's updated policy framework that aims to balance economic growth with the preservation of the country's natural and cultural assets.

Progress in 2023

Supporting implementation of sectoral and thematic IGE policies (Outcome 2):

Day-boat Fishery and Value Chain Analysis

In partnership with the Ministry of Environment and National Beautification, Blue and Green Economy, Fisheries Division, PAGE (UNIDO) initiated a day-boat fishery and value chain analysis. The comprehensive analysis aims to identify climate-resilient livelihood development opportunities and investment needs for the future development of day-boat fishery. The assessment encompasses an in-depth examination of various aspects of day-boat fishery, with a focus on outlining climate-resilient policy reforms, technology requirements and necessary investments. The objective is to identify viable resource



mobilization options that will facilitate the transition toward a more climate-resilient day-boat fishery.

Building institutional and individual capacity (Outcome 3):

To advance capacity and understanding in the area of sustainable environmental practices, PAGE supported the development of three tailored training courses that aim to enhance the skills and knowledge of various target groups in alignment with green and blue economic principles.

SIDS-SIDS Green-Blue Economy Knowledge Transfer Hub

Under the Green-Blue Economy Learning (G-Bel) Programme of the University of West Indies (UWI Cave Hill), the SIDS-SIDS Green-Blue Economy Knowledge Transfer Hub was developed with PAGE (UNITAR) support.

The hub is intended to be the long-term delivery mechanism for the G-BEL, to 1) develop and share knowledge on the topic of blue and green economy; 2) provide training for different target audiences; and 3) organize SIDS-SIDS country exchanges and thematic workshops. Barbados submitted a funding proposal to the Global Environment Facility to establish the hub, which has been approved.

The training course 'Resource Efficiency: The Basis for Sustainable Consumption and Production' was designed with the intention to integrate it into the SIDS-SIDS Green-Blue Economy Knowledge Transfer Hub once it becomes operational. In July 2023, a review meeting on the course was held under the auspices of the Hub to gather feedback and opinions from professionals on the course, the appropriateness of the topics covered, and to obtain suggestions for additional topics that could be considered for further development of the course.

Training Course on Waste Management

In collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and National Beautification, PAGE (UNIDO) initiated the development of a curriculum and technical materials for an introductory training course on waste management. The course is designed for environmental service technicians working in the public sector. Its primary objective is to enhance knowledge and comprehension of environmental issues and management, with a specific focus on municipal waste management. The training is tailored for individuals engaged in the daily operations of waste management and is set to be hosted at the Barbados Community College.

Training Course on Green Space Development

The Barbados Community College was designated by the Ministry of Environment and National Beautification to develop a certified course for the public sector environmental technicians for greening space development with support from PAGE, ILO Skills and Lifelong Learning Specialist of the Decent Work Technical Support Team and the ILO National Coordinator for Green Jobs. The new course "Green Space Development" was designed and delivered by PAGE and the Barbados Community College in September 2023 to (i) provide certified training that will facilitate opportunities for further skills development, (ii) improve performance and efficiency of workers, and (iii) increase professional credibility. In addition, internships were facilitated by the National Conservation Commission at its various urban and rural locations. The training course will be offered in



2024 as well and to ensure sustainability of the training, those trained at the supervisory level will be equipped to facilitate the training for general workers.

GUATEMALA

Country context and PAGE portfolio

Guatemala is the largest economy in Central America. Despite relatively high economic growth during the last decade, progress in inequality and poverty reduction has been limited. The country's national income largely depends on the agricultural sector, the export of a few commodities and remittances from Guatemalans overseas. It is also highly vulnerable to climate change and extreme weather conditions and faces persistent challenges around the loss of natural resources, deforestation, increased soil and water pollution, and growing waste levels. These environmental challenges carry significant socio-economic consequences, compounding vulnerability and exclusion. In recent years, Guatemala took steps to promote the greening of its economy through the deployment of the Environmental Fiscal Strategy developed by the Ministry of Public Finance. The strategy envisages a set of fiscal instruments to improve pricing of environmentally harmful economic activities as well as public procurement of sustainable goods and services, thus supporting national climate change and sustainability objectives.

Led by the Ministry of Public Finance and further endorsed by the Ministry of Economy and Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources as well as other national stakeholders, Guatemala joined PAGE in 2018 with the objective of reformulating economic policies around sustainability to support tax reform, a just transition and green jobs. PAGE developed a multi-year country programme to ensure continuity and coherence of technical assistance across multiple administrations.

PAGE work in Guatemala aims to contribute towards the achievement of several SDGs, including SDGs 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 13 (Climate Action), 15 (Life on Land) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

In 2020, the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic delayed the completion of PAGE activities in the country. Within this context, Guatemala's Economic Recovery Plan, launched at the end of 2020, focused on job creation and strategic investments. PAGE and the implementing ministries developed additional activities to strengthen a green recovery of the economy within existing policy frameworks, such as the Strategy for Strengthening Value Chains, the Low Emissions Development Strategy and the Environmental Fiscal Strategy. In 2021, a national green economy stocktaking study was completed.

Tropical storms in 2022 highly affected the overall productivity of the country as important public infrastructure was destroyed. Repeated incidents of natural disasters led the government to ratify a State of Public Calamity in June 2022. In view of this situation, the National Congress approved an amendment to the national budget to provide an emergency fund to mitigate damages caused by natural disasters. Additionally, the Guatemalan society is facing an increasing cost of living as a collateral impact of the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Against this background, PAGE Guatemala was launched in 2022 with the objective to advance green fiscal policies and to support national and international processes, such as the progress towards the SDGs and the country's Nationally Determined Contributions. The green economy has been recognised by the government as



a tool to achieve sustainable development and it is explicitly mentioned in the General Policy of the Government.

In 2023, the Guatemalan society continued to face economic challenges linked primarily to high inflation and high costs of living, which intensified precarious living conditions and malnutrition among an already vulnerable population. These socio-economic pressures underscore the importance of continued work on an effective tax system and a just transition, as supported by PAGE, to ensure sufficient income opportunities for marginalized groups whilst sharing the costs of crisis more fairly across the population. The country held general elections for Congress and Presidency in August 2023. The new government's plan includes language on a transition to a green economy. Designated officials signalled their interest in continuing the implementation of the Environmental Fiscal Strategy and selected value chains, such as cocoa and ecotourism, as part of the collaboration with PAGE and the broader development cooperation community in the country.

Progress in 2023

Supporting further integration of green economy into policy actions (Outcome 1):

National Forum on Inclusive Green Economy

Guatemala's first High-Level National Forum on Inclusive Green Economy was held 7-8 March 2023, organized by PAGE (UNITAR) in collaboration with the Ministries of Public Finance, Economy, and Environment and Natural Resources. Over 100 representatives from the public and private sector, academia and civil society came together for a country-wide dialogue on the country's green transition. The event provided an opportunity to establish new networks focused on an inclusive green economy and to present to a national audience preliminary result and the work in progress of PAGE in Guatemala as well as good practices and lessons learned from Argentina and Uruguay, two other PAGE countries in Latin America. On the second day, a roundtable with key stakeholders, including representatives from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Public Finance and the UN Resident Coordinators Office was held. The session discussed critical entry points to advance a sustainable economic and development model in Guatemala, focusing on key areas such as fiscal policy, sustainable finance, just transition and green jobs, decarbonization, value chains and circular economy.

Supporting implementation of sectoral and thematic IGE policies (Outcome 2):

Analysis on Green Jobs and Just Transition

PAGE (ILO) finalised two studies in November 2023 that were prepared in collaboration with the Ministries of Public Finance, Environment and Natural Resources, and Economy and Labour, as well as employers' and workers' organizations. An 'Analysis of Just Transition Opportunities and Green Jobs in Guatemala' evaluates the potential of green jobs and a just transition and identifies agriculture, energy, transport and waste as potential sectors for intervention in the future. The report proposes measures that are aligned with the ILO guidelines and methodologies for 'Just Transition to Environmentally Sustainable Economies and Societies for All'. An 'Analysis of the Potential for Generating Green Jobs in the Cocoa and Tourism Value Chains in Guatemala' more specifically aims to provide a



basis for the development of future initiatives in the sector. The reports, alongside already available just transition tools, were presented at a validation workshop on 21 September 2023 in Guatemala City to promote dialogue among representatives of the public and private sector and civil society. The input provided by the participants as well as the conclusions of the workshop were integrated into the final reports.

Action Plan and Update on National Cleaner Production Policy

To support the update of the National Cleaner Production Policy and the development of its Action Plan, PAGE (UNIDO) initiated a study in March 2023 in collaboration with the Ministries of Public Finance, Environment and Natural Resources, and Economy. The study analyses the best available techniques of sustainable production and specific models of economic recovery and circularity, while taking into account the country's commitments under the Paris Climate Agreement and other relevant international environmental agreements. An initial analysis of the current legislation has been prepared to identify gaps in Guatemala's regulatory framework related to energy and waste management, as well as national resource efficiency policies and strategies. On this basis, the study provides policy recommendations to promote the most suitable circular economy approaches in line with existing national policies, such as the Conservation, Protection and Improvement of the Environment and Resources Policy, and the Environmental Management Framework Policy. The final report is anticipated in early 2024.

Prioritisation Report on Sustainable Public Procurement

PAGE (UNEP) provided support to the Ministry of Public Finance and Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources in the development of Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) practices. A comprehensive catalogue containing environmental guidelines and criteria for inputs, goods and services to be procured by government institutions was compiled, thereby advancing the national policy on sustainable standards and purchases. A notable outcome was the delivery of the 'Prioritization Report on SPP'. The document outlines the methodology and outcomes of the product and service prioritization process, detailing each selection phase leading to the proposal of four specific prioritised products and services. The report will support the formulation of a National Policy for Sustainable Public Procurement. As a next step, government agencies will work towards updating the national public procurement platform Guatecompras to reflect the guidelines and prioritised products and services developed in collaboration with PAGE. \

Building institutional and individual capacity (Outcome 3):

Circular Economy and Green Industry Workshop

In collaboration with the Ministry of Public Finance, the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, PAGE (UNIDO) held an in-person workshop in Guatemala City in March 2023 with the aim to build capacity and skills related to circular economy and green industry. 80 representatives from the government, academia, civil society and the private sector participated and engaged with national and international experts on identifying solutions to the growing waste crisis in the country.



Improving Access and Application of Knowledge for Advancing IGE (Outcome 4):

Communication Strategy for the Dissemination of Electric Mobility Technologies

PAGE (UNITAR) developed a communication strategy for the Ministry of Energy and Mining in May 2023 to inform the public on the recently adopted Electric Mobility Incentives Act that facilitates and promotes the import, purchase, sale and use of electric, hybrid and hydrogen vehicles, and electric transportation systems to contribute to the diversification of the energy matrix and the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions. The communication strategy focuses on the dissemination of electric mobility technologies and their use as a guiding instrument for citizens and government entities, with the aim to promote the transition to greener transportation modes. PAGE provided support for the preparation of digital outreach material, such as infographics and short videos, that government agencies can use in their communication of related activities.

INDIA

Country context and PAGE portfolio

With one sixth of the world population, India is the second most populous country in the world but has less than three per cent of global land surface area and is likely to face significant resource constraints in the near future. India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and per capita income have been increasing for many decades. At the same time, the gap between consumption and supply of resources is also steadily increasing along with exacerbation of environmental challenges such as climate variability, poor air quality, over-exploitation of groundwater, water scarcity, increasing inland and coast salinity, and degradation of land.

Against this background, India has taken proactive steps towards inclusive, green economic growth across different sectors of the economy. The government has already made concerted efforts to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its Nationally Determined Contributions and has shifted from focusing on select initiatives to embracing large-scale, integrated economy-wide approaches, including resource efficiency, circular economy and sustainable consumption and production.

When India joined PAGE in 2018 under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), a national green economy stocktaking, and prioritization exercise helped to define resource efficiency as the main entry point for PAGE support. At the sectoral and thematic level, the focus was set on circular economy, eco-labelling, green manufacturing and sustainable public procurement, working with the National Institution for Transforming India, MoEFCC and the Ministries of Textiles and Finance. PAGE in India specifically aims to develop replicable models and enhance cooperation on initiatives between national and subnational levels in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand. This is complemented by a comprehensive capacity-building effort on green economy, targeting officials of Indian civil services and other specialized services, such as Indian Railways.

PAGE activities in India are contributing towards the achievement of SDGs 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).

A variety of measures implemented since 2020 to support recovery from COVID-19 under the 'Atmanirbhar Mission' for a self-reliant India, amounted to investments of 15 per cent of India's GDP and helped to set back the national economy quickly on a growth trajectory. In line with the earlier policy approach, the country kept its focus on economic growth that is low carbon, resilient, inclusive, just, green, and sustainable.

To expedite the transition to a circular economy, the government formed committees in 11 areas 2021 that will recommend action plans on circular economy, including end-of-life products, recyclable materials and others. The government has also drafted various policies in alignment with the principles of circular economy, such as the Steel Scrap Recycling Policy and National Automobile Scrappage Policy, among others. In July 2023, the Indian Presidency launched the industry-led 'Resource Efficiency and Circular Economy Industry Coalition', to promote resource efficiency and circular economy and elevated the focus on green jobs and skills by launching the 'Skill Council for Green Jobs aligned to the National Skill Development Mission'.

In October 2022, the Prime Minister of India launched the global Mission LiFE (Lifestyles for Environment) and made it the central theme of India's G20 presidency in 2023. For the first time, the G20 identified sustainable and responsible consumption and production, along with the provision of finance and technology, as critical enablers for achieving the international climate goals. Circular economy was one of the priority themes in the Environment and Climate Sustainability Working Group of the presidency and it adopted the 'Chennai High-Level Principles for a Sustainable and Resilient Blue/Ocean-based Economy', to be implemented by the G20 members on a voluntary basis, based on national circumstances and priorities.

Progress in 2023

Supporting implementation of sectoral and thematic IGE policies (Outcome 2):

Review of the National ECO-Mark Scheme

As a follow up to the 'Review and Assessment of National and Global Best Practices on Ecolabels' conducted by UNEP in 2022, PAGE supported the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to review the ECO-Mark scheme of the Government of India. The assessment focused on barriers to the scheme's implementation resulting from its current institutional structure and financing, the product categories, as well as aspects related to criteria development, certification and licensing, communication, marketing and capacity building. The study recommends the development of a framework to strengthen the ECO-Mark scheme to include: i) the institutional set-up, ii) the process for developing, maintaining and updating environmental criteria for products and product categories, and iii) a proposed conformity assessment and enforcement process to ensure that the products of an applicant meet the criteria specified by the ECO-Mark scheme. The report was submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in February 2023 and contributed to the development of the draft of the ECO-Mark certification rules that were announced by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change on 11 October 2023 for public comments. The findings from the study were shared on 3



November 2023 at the Third International Convention on Sustainable Trade and Standards in New Delhi, as well as at a roundtable and training workshop, organized by PAGE in Kazakhstan on 1 November 2023 in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Kazakhstan and the Kazakhstan Association of Regional Environmental Initiatives.

Green Jobs Creation in Rural Areas

PAGE is supporting the Ministry of Rural Development to integrate green economy principles in local level development planning. In 2023, PAGE (ILO) conducted a preliminary desk review of selected rural development programmes and schemes to identify the scope for green jobs creation in rural areas. Four of the largest schemes of the ministry – the Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, the National Rural Livelihood Mission, the Prime Minister Rural Housing Scheme and a scheme for rural road development – were reviewed to i) assess the potential for mainstreaming environmental sustainability into these schemes, ii) identify the current and estimate future employment opportunities generated by the scheme, iii) evaluate efforts made towards ensuring decent working conditions, and iv) identify training needs related the schemes. PAGE also provided a list with 25 case studies on green rural development to be submitted to the ministry in 2024 with a focus on projects that already created or have the potential to create green jobs. The case studies were obtained from civil society organizations in India and ILO Country Offices in Iraq, Pakistan, Indonesia and Lebanon. Examples from Thailand and China were also included.

Assessments on Green Jobs and Just Transition in the Textile Sector

PAGE (ILO) finalised two reports in 2023, an 'Assessment of India's Green Jobs and Just Transition Policy Readiness' and an 'Assessment of Green Jobs and Decent Work Opportunities in the Textile/Garment Sector in Jharkhand State, India'. The reports were produced in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Employment and the Ministry of Textiles as a follow-up to a previously conducted Green Jobs Policy Readiness Assessment for the ASEAN region. To validate the findings, PAGE conducted a virtual workshop on 23 June 2023 that was attended by representatives from the government, employers' and workers' organizations, research institutes, civil society and co-operatives. Participants included representatives from the Ministries of Labour and Employment, New and Renewable Energy, Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, Commerce, Coal, Textiles, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, the Skills Council for Green Jobs, and from Jharkhand State level bodies such as the Department of Labour, Employment, Training and Skill Development, as well as from the Jharkhand State Khadi and Village Enterprises Board. The participants supported the findings of the assessment and shared best practice examples of initiatives that promote green jobs and decent work. Consensus was reached on the need to better define green jobs, develop a skills roadmap, incentivise green technologies, and to strengthen institutional mechanisms, social dialogue and occupational safety and health. The recommendations apply to a wide range of actors, including national level ministries, employers' and workers' organizations, research and academic institutions, community-based organizations, trade unions, as well as Jharkhand State government departments related to the textile and garment sector.

Implementation of a Sustainable Public Procurement Framework

In collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, PAGE (UNEP) conducted three preliminary market assessment studies to recommend criteria for Sustainable Public Procurement



(SPP) of selected services, namely waste management, cleaning and disinfection, and air conditioning.

The assessments were conducted to guide the creation of an enabling policy framework for green market transformation through the application of SPP systems at the national level. In June 2023, in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, PAGE organized a national workshop on SPP in a hybrid format at the UN House in New Delhi. The workshop gathered inputs on the recommended SPP criteria for the three service sectors: green servicing of room air conditioners, cleaning, sanitation and disinfection services, and waste management services. Participants included representatives from the government, the private sector, UN agencies, as well as technical agencies, national experts and think tanks. The assessment report was submitted to the Ministry of Finance in July 2023.

Centre of Excellence on Circularity

In collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, PAGE (UNITAR and UNEP) supported the development of a report outlining a 'Framework and Guidance for the Establishment of a Centre of Excellence on Circularity in India'. The report assesses the relevance and viability for a Centre of Excellence on Circularity and proposes a framework for a centre that aims to build technical capacities that help India advance towards a circular economy and the country's net zero emission target by 2070. Based on consultations with representatives from civil society, industry, academia and international organizations, revisions were made on the draft report by PAGE between January and March 2023. The report is currently undergoing final revisions, based on comments and suggestions received from the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change. Pending approval from the government, it is expected that the establishment of the Centre of Excellence will start in 2024 with a focus on the building sector.

Building institutional and individual capacity (Outcome 3):

Integration of Inclusive Green Economy Principles in the Training Related to Urban Services

In collaboration with the Environment Planning and Coordination Organization and the Directorate of Environment Protection and Climate Change, PAGE conducted a Green Economy Learning Assessment (GELA) in 2022 in two States, Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The GELAs assessed training needs of government officials working on essential services in urban municipalities with a focus on the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 11 (sustainable cities and communities) and 13 (climate action). Based on the findings, PAGE (UNDP and UNITAR) developed comprehensive training modules in 2023 to enable government officials responsible for planning, governance and provision of critical urban services, e.g. water and electricity, to integrate inclusive green economy principles in urban sectoral policies and programmes for five municipalities in the two States that were identified in consultation with the Urban Departments. Beyond foundational learning on inclusive green economy and access to best practices, the training modules provide information on green economy elements already incorporated in selected government policies and programmes for urban development. In parallel, PAGE developed a pool of master trainers in both States to lead the capacity building for urban sector officials at subnational level, ensuring long-term continuity of the training programme. An initial pool of master trainers was introduced to the training material during



intensive 4-day Training of Trainers workshops, organized in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal in Uttarakhand and Madhya Pradesh between 10-13 and 27-30 July 2023 respectively. In addition, a facilitator manual was designed to guide the master trainers in delivering the training. A set of awareness-raising materials with pictures, slogans and short texts can be used to develop posters and banners, among others, to create awareness among the public on environmentally sensitive actions in urban areas.

Introduction of Inclusive Green Economy to the Curriculum of Civil Service Officials

PAGE in India aims to accelerate the transition to a low-carbon, resource-efficient and inclusive green economy by disseminating information, tools, best practices and knowledge on sustainability and inclusive green economy to officials of civil services and other specialized services, such as Indian Railways. To achieve this objective, PAGE held consultations in September 2023 with the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration – the research and training institute on public policy and public administration – with the aim to explore the potential for mainstreaming sustainability and green economy into the training curriculum of the academy. PAGE also held consultation with UN agencies in India for developing a joint UN training programme on green economy. The training programme is under development and will be finalised in 2024. As a follow-up and upon request of the academy, PAGE conducted a workshop for newly recruited civil services officials in November 2023 to share experiences on the collaboration between UN agencies and government counterparts in the design, development, funding and implementation of projects at local/district level. The session provided insights into the alignment of local projects with national and global priorities and key thematic areas for green economic growth, including food and nutrition, sustainable rural development, plastics waste management, circular economy and sustainable infrastructure.

Improving Access and Application of Knowledge for Advancing IGE (Outcome 4):

National Youth Sustainability Vote

In collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, PAGE (UNITAR and UNEP) is preparing a survey to collect data in the form of a National Youth Sustainability Vote. The vote aims to reach out to 1 million young citizens aged 15-29 years to assess their willingness to choose, adopt or 'vote' for sustainable lifestyle changes. The vote is closely linked to the Lifestyle for Environment – LiFE Scheme launched by the Government of India during its G20 presidency in 2023 as a global movement encouraging communities to adopt an environmental conscious and sustainable lifestyle. PAGE collaborated with UN Volunteers in India, the Energy and Resources Institute and UNEP Tide Turner Plastic Challenge to develop a rollout strategy for the vote. Flyers for communication have been prepared, and a controlled test of the questionnaire was conducted in October 2023. The vote is expected to be concluded and the results to be analysed by mid 2024. Considering India's large youth population, high levels of digital access and smartphone use, the 'vote' provides an unprecedented and low-cost communication tool for reaching young citizens and engaging them on issues such as circularity and sustainability, and to subsequently inform policy processes based on the outcome of the vote.



Country context and PAGE portfolio

Located in North-western Africa, Morocco is a lower to middle income country with an important service and manufacturing sector and a high share of the population engaged in agricultural activities. Situated in one of the most arid areas of the world, the country is vulnerable to climate change and the 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 gross domestic product (GDP) growth, Morocco recognised the importance of reframing economic policies around sustainable development.

Morocco's overall commitment to inclusive green economy transition is outlined in its 2017 National Strategy for Sustainable Development, currently under revision, that aims to reconcile economic growth and promote social inclusion, protection and enhancement of the environment by 2030. Prior to PAGE, the Moroccan government had already started to roll out several green economy activities that achieved significant results in the areas of renewable energy, energy efficiency, water and waste management, sustainable agriculture and aquaculture, and forestry. With Morocco officially joining PAGE in 2020 with the newly formed Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development as the government focal point, the launch of the programme coincided with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Morocco reacted quickly to the crisis, securing USD 12 billion for recovery to boost the economy with a focus on building national industry. In this context, the Economic Watch Committee of Morocco formulated several recovery strategies with significant green potential. These include i) the industrial recovery plan 2021-2023, whose third pillar in particular aims to position Morocco as a low-carbon and circular industrial base, ii) the Pact for Economic Recovery and Employment, and iii) a set of sectoral recovery plans. These recovery plans complement other sectoral approaches with strong green economy dimensions, for example, the Industrial Acceleration Plan 2021-2025. PAGE targeted green recovery efforts are in line with these policy documents and emphasize green recovery of key industries.

At the same time, the country has been undergoing a deep rethinking in its development approach. The New Development Model - a set of guiding frameworks for economic, social and environmental growth – initiated a national consultation process in 2019 that was completed in 2021. Additionally, after general elections in 2021, several ministries and agencies were reshaped to tackle new and emerging priorities, with a new Ministry for Energy Transition and Sustainable Development tasked with leading the development of green economy in Morocco and acting as the focal ministry for PAGE. The partnership was therefore launched at an opportune time in Morocco, with green economy among the highest priorities.

PAGE work is likely to support SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), 4 (Quality Education), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts), 15 (Life



on Land), 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

The policy priorities and institutional arrangements described above were captured in the initial policy scoping study conducted by PAGE, and the recommendations from this study have guided the selection of focus areas for PAGE support. These areas include the promotion of national multistakeholder dialogues and coordination mechanisms, complementing dialogues with effective communication activities, promoting green economic and fiscal instruments for supporting a green economic transformation and the sustainable use of ecosystems and natural resources, addressing decarbonization, competitiveness and skills needs for a green transformation in key industrial sectors, analysis of sustainable value chains, institutionalizing South-South collaboration on access to sustainable energy, targeted capacity building and sustainable management of water resources.

In 2023, Morocco faced challenges in its green economy transition with an increase of raw material prices as a result of the Ukraine-Russia war. The Moroccan economy's heavy exposure to erratic commodity prices, the slowdown in foreign demand from the country's main partners, combined with a less than favourable agricultural season, put the national economy's resilience to the test. In view of this challenging context, PAGE activities progressed in parallel with policy developments. The revised National Sustainable Development Strategy was central to the partnership's work in 2023. PAGE supported the development of a Green Hydrogen Roadmap and a National Industrial Strategy with a strong focus on sustainability. PAGE also supported the development of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework that was signed in 2023 and provides a solid framework and alignment of UN agencies' work in the country.

Progress in 2023

Supporting implementation of sectoral and thematic IGE policies (Outcome 2):

Green Hydrogen Feasibility Study

In October 2023, PAGE (UNIDO) started developing a Green Hydrogen (GH2) feasibility study for the Moroccan steel sector. The study will determine the capacity and needs of key operators of the steel industry, and their role in the implementation of Morocco's GH2 Roadmap with skills development being a pivotal intervention area. This follows the recent approval of a Green Climate Fund readiness project supported by UNIDO that will build on PAGE work to develop a strategy for GH2 integration in various components of the country's steel industry through the UNIDO Global Programme for Hydrogen in Industry. The collaborative efforts of PAGE and national industrial stakeholders play a central role in advancing this ambitious agenda. Detailed planning of the study and the methodology for GH2 were presented at the 2023 Green Crossroads Conference.

Sectoral Diagnostic and Policy Analysis on Water

In collaboration with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the Ministry of Equipment, Transport, Logistics and Water, PAGE (UNIDO) developed a sectoral diagnostic and policy analysis on the improvement of inland waters and coastline governance for sustainable



water resource management and the realisation of water saving from industrial, touristic and domestic use.

The report on 'Water governance in Morocco: for a coherent approach to inland and coastal water management' provides an institutional overview of the governance mechanisms for water in Morocco and includes a comparative benchmarking with Tunisia, Spain and Senegal. Results of the analysis were presented at the 2023 Green Crossroads Conference in October and further inputs from key stakeholders collected to be integrated into the final report, which is expected in early 2024. Following the conference, the World Water Council has invited the Morocco Coalition for Water to present this groundbreaking analysis during the 2024 World Water Forum in Bali, Indonesia.

Green Economy Learning Assessment

In mid-2023, PAGE (UNITAR) initiated a Green Economy Learning Assessment (GELA) by developing a competency framework and implementing two structured quantitative surveys – one on learning needs and priorities, and one on existing capacities of national education and training institutions. The assessment focuses on the learning needs and priorities of professionals involved in policy development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, including government officials and representatives of business associations, academia and civil society. In addition to a series of bilateral consultations with key stakeholders, PAGE conducted consultations on the GELA as part of the Green Crossroads Conference. The session provided an opportunity to discuss how existing training programmes could be strengthened to better serve the learning needs on the green economy, particularly in relation to Morocco's new National Sustainable Development Strategy. The assessment will be finalised in the first quarter of 2024.

PAGE Green Crossroads Conference

The second edition of the PAGE Green Crossroads Conference, organized by PAGE (UNIDO) and the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development from 24 to 26 October 2023 in Rabat, brought together over 500 participants from government institutions, civil society, the private sector and international development partners. Acting as a catalyst for projects and ideas, the conference discussed advances, challenges and opportunities related to inclusive green economy in Morocco and facilitated the exchange of information and collaboration between key national green economy stakeholders. The event was an opportunity to inform and update on the PAGE programme and its activities, gather suggestions from key players and disseminate the green economy policy analysis and related data already gathered. The wide scope of sessions and discussions enables PAGE to develop future activities of the partnership in line with local expectations and expressions of interest. Individual sessions, subject of high interest to Morocco's green transformation, were held on both sectoral and transversal issues of green economy, including water governance, green finance, green cities, renewable energy, sustainable waste management, biodiversity mainstreaming, industry decarbonization and green economy learning.



Building institutional and individual capacity (Outcome 3):

Training on Green Jobs Statistics

Technical officers from the High Commission for Planning (HCP) took part in a training workshop on green jobs statistics organized by PAGE (ILO) from 20 to 22 March 2023 in Rabat. To support the governments' ambition for a greener and more inclusive growth path, an earlier agreed action plan for the measurement of green jobs started with this capacity reinforcement for technical HCP staff and the users of HCP data on statistics in the fields of environment and green jobs. The training was co-organized and co-funded by two complementary ILO programmes on Advancing the Decent Work Agenda in North Africa and Promotion of Decent Work in the Agro-Industrial Sector in Morocco that are also supporting labour market reforms to foster sustainability in different sectors.

Training Workshop on Inclusive Green Economy

In the run-up to the Green Crossroads Conference, PAGE (UNITAR) delivered a two-day training on 19 and 20 October 2023 for members of the national PAGE steering committee on 'Promoting a green and inclusive economy to achieve the objectives of the new National Strategy for Sustainable Development'. The training was developed and implemented in partnership with a national training institute, the Hassan II International Center for Environmental Training in Salé. It focused on economic levers and fiscal instruments to support implementation of the strategy.

Training on Sustainable Waste Management

Over 60 representatives from the public and private sector benefited from two subnational training workshops on sustainable waste management, organized by the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development in collaboration with PAGE (UNITAR and UNIDO) in Casablanca and Agadir on 4 and 6 July 2023. The workshop provided knowledge and valuable insights to the participants related to the sustainable management of construction and demolition waste (CDW) through sessions on regulatory frameworks, practical strategies and solutions for managing CDW. The workshops were an important first step to engage key stakeholders involved in CDW management in the sub-regions to sensitise them on the importance of aligning public policy with technical field solutions to improve the overall governance of the sector and effectiveness of regulations. After this pilot demonstration, a capacity-building roadmap to expand the trainings to all regions in Morocco was developed and submitted to the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development for future deployment as part of the new National Strategy for Sustainable Development.

Improving Access and Application of Knowledge for Advancing IGE (Outcome 4):

Conference on Biological Diversity

On World Biodiversity Day in May 2023, COPERNICEA – a regional project of the French Development Agency focusing on Natural Capital Accounting in Africa – and PAGE (UNIDO and UNEP) organized a conference in Rabat that focused on the pooling of resources and actions to ensure the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework at national level. Under the chairmanship of the Minister of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development, representatives of ministerial departments came together with scientific research institutions and non-governmental institutions. The conference



highlighted the role of biodiversity in a green economy transition and advocated for biodiversity mainstreaming in key economic sectors. The main topics discussed were on financing the national biodiversity action plan, on mainstreaming biodiversity in key sectors of the economy with a focus on fisheries, agriculture and mining, and the role of youth in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. A collaboration between PAGE and the Post-2020 project supported by the French Development Agency and Expertise France was confirmed at the conference and will launch a joint activity on biodiversity mainstreaming in key sectors to accompany Morocco's efforts in developing its new National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan in line with the new Global Biodiversity Framework.

Conference on Plastic Pollution

On World Environment Day, 9 June 2023, the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development and PAGE (UNIDO) organized a conference on plastic pollution with three panels, facilitating debate between experts and representatives from national institutions and the private sector involved in the plastic industry. The conference was chaired by the Minister for Energy Transition and Sustainable Development and the Ambassador of the European Union to Morocco and supported by UNIDO Switch2CircularEconomy project. The event informed the over 50 participants on progress towards the development of a legally binding international agreement that aims to put an end to plastic pollution and to protect human health and the environment, including the marine environment. It directly related to Morocco's current presidency of United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-6) and negotiations on the progressive reduction and elimination of plastic pollution throughout the plastic life cycle by 2040.

Panel Discussion on the Decarbonization of the Agriculture Sector

The Agri-Carbon Days were held in Rabat on 24 and 25 May 2023, organized by the Mohammed VI Polytechnic University with support from PAGE and in partnership with the AgriTech Center of Excellence and the ILO ProAgro project focused on decent work in the agricultural sector. The Agri Carbon Days are an international symposium highlighting the importance of decarbonization and carbon farming to economic, environmental and social sustainability of agribusiness. It was an opportunity for agribusiness to discuss and analyse the multi-faced relationship between market requirements, opportunities, research capabilities and sustainability of current practices. The event focused on the contribution of agriculture and agribusiness to greenhouse gases and explored ways to support agri-food business transformation through science, innovation and dialogue. In addition to supporting the event, PAGE moderated a panel discussion on the decarbonization of the agriculture sector.

THAILAND

Country context and PAGE portfolio

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, including the depletion of forests, reduction of soil fertility, and loss of biodiversity. High plastic and air pollution, inadequate treatment of hazardous and non-hazardous waste, and water pollution are also affecting



the quality of life and resulting in economic costs. Unsustainable production and consumption patterns from the industrial sector – which accounts for almost 40 per cent of the country's gross domestic product – is a key source of many of these environmental issues.

Simultaneously, the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a priority focus of Thailand. The country has embraced green economy principles under its 'Sufficiency Economy Philosophy,' which incorporates a green growth development model. This model is deeply rooted in the National Strategy (2018-2037), which acts as an overarching guide for national development and a framework for international cooperation. Green economy and green growth lie at the cornerstone of the strategy to reach high-income status within 20 years, while keeping environmental considerations at the forefront. The 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP) 2017-2021 provided the initial entry point for PAGE when Thailand joined the partnership in 2020. In addition, the government put forward the Bio-Circular-Green Economy Business Model to promote sustainable growth that is environmentally friendly and socially inclusive.

Thailand plans to contribute towards the Bio-Circular-Green economic model, green jobs, capacity for green economy, energy transition, digitalization and financing the green economy transition, with a focus on SDGs 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and 13 (Climate Action).

The government is committed to "build back better" after the COVID-19 pandemic. In support of this commitment, PAGE is evaluating key projects of the government's 400-Billion-Baht Economic and Social Rehabilitation Fund for developing a policy strategy to guide their greening, using insights from the most affected sectors of the economy. Additionally, the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC) developed the 13th NESDP to be implemented between 2022-2026. PAGE work on conducting a green economy stocktaking study supported the NESDC by exploring the gaps and necessary drivers to expedite the implementation of Thailand's existing green economy principles.

PAGE Thailand was officially launched in 2022 hosted by the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council. Building on an initial green economy stocktaking study and consultations with the government, PAGE targets five areas contributing to an inclusive green economy: 1) reduction of carbon emissions and pollution, 2) promotion of energy and resource efficiency, 3) biodiversity and ecosystem conservation, 4) decent job creation, and 5) a just transition creating prosperity for all. Within the priority areas, the bulk of PAGE work provides integrated to support the creation of a carbon emissions trading scheme. PAGE also provides capacity building for implementing the national Bio-Circular-Green Economy Model in the agriculture sector, technical assistance in waste management, and awareness raising on just transition issues. These actions are critical for addressing poverty, social inequality and environmental degradation while promoting economic growth that is environmentally friendly and socially just.

Thailand concluded its national election for House of Representatives and a new cabinet was formed in September 2023. The policy statement that the Prime Minister presented to the National Assembly showed continuity in the commitment to green growth, bio-based economy, natural resources preservation, energy efficiency, clean and renewable energy



usage, and carbon emission reduction in line with international environmental agreements. The government will continue its efforts to apply carbon pricing instruments to achieve carbon neutrality and reduce environmental damage.

Progress in 2023

Supporting further integration of green economy into policy actions (Outcome 1):

Policy Recommendations for Green and Inclusive Recovery and Development

In collaboration with the National Economic and Social Development Council, PAGE (UNDP and UNIDO) organized a consultation workshop on 'Shaping Thailand's Policy towards Green and Inclusive Recovery and Development' on 23 January 2023 that brought together representatives from the Ministries of Finance, Environment, Interior, Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture and Cooperatives, Industry, Tourism and Sports, as well as from the private sector, academia, civil society organizations, communities and international organizations. The results of PAGE 'Green and Inclusive Recovery Assessment' that evaluates the government's projects supported by the 400 billion Thai Baht Economic and Social Rehabilitation Fund established for recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic were shared with the participants. The feedback from the workshop helped to further refine policy recommendations to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the Bio-Circular-Green Economic Policy, and the recovery and development policies of Thailand aligned with the National Economic and Social Development Plan. The outcomes of the consultation are included in the final assessment report expected to be published in early 2024. Based on the assessment, PAGE developed best practices for Thailand on how to develop projects that incorporate the SDGs, the NDCs and the Bio-Circular-Green Economic Policy into the project cycle. Some case studies from the assessment were selected as discussion topics for training modules on green economic transformation, green industry, green skills, green jobs and just transition, green finance, circular economy, as well as partnership and gender equality promotion. The best practices and related training modules will be used for online and in-person training workshops planned for 2024. The online self-paced training on green economy and related topics will target regular civil servants, while the in-person workshops will target mid- and high-level government officials.

Supporting the implementation of sectoral and thematic IGE policies (Outcome 2):

Supporting Climate Actions and the Planned Carbon Market Mechanism

On 26 January 2023, the PAGE national coordinator and the United Nations Country Team had a unique opportunity to present to the members of the Committee of Economics, Monetary and Finance under the House of Representatives the ongoing and planned work related to climate actions and the planned carbon market mechanism. Representatives from various ministries, such as the Ministries of Finance, Natural Resources and Environment, and Commerce also attended. The discussions highlighted the importance of green finance policies to accelerate and drive green economic growth in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and other international environmental commitments. As a



follow-up, terms of reference for the development of a carbon market mechanism framework were prepared by PAGE (UNIDO). The framework will focus on controlling high carbon emission sectors, initially including petroleum and petrochemical, plastic, cement, iron and steel, pulp and paper, ceramic, glass, food and beverages, textile, and the electricity generation sector. A subcommittee for carbon market management was appointed, led by the Deputy Secretary General of the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council and supported by the Ministries of Finance, Agriculture and Cooperatives, Energy, Industry, Transportation, Natural Resources and Environment, and Interior.

Macroeconomic Planning for Green and Climate Policy Options

In collaboration with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), the National Economic and Social Development Council and the UN Resident Coordinator Office, PAGE (UNIDO) supported a modelling study on 'Macroeconomic Planning for Green and Climate Policy Options in Thailand' using an available UNESCAP macroeconomic model to assess the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of selected national green and climate policy scenarios for Thailand. A Green TEAM modelling expert provided technical support for the development of scenarios for green and climate investments. The scenarios cover environmental policies that will help achieve the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement including a potential carbon pricing mechanism, as well as policies related to energy efficiency, renewable energy investment and bio-circular-green economy. The results were discussed in a technical focus group meeting on 2 October 2023, engaging representatives from the government, research institutes, universities, the private sector and civil society organization. A hands-on modelling training on 3 and 4 October 2023 enabled modellers from the government, research institutes and universities to adjust the mathematical variables in the UNESCAP model and select green and climate policy scenarios tailored to Thailand. To support decision making, the modelling results show the impacts that different policy options have on the environment, society and the economy. The Subcommittee on Carbon Emission Management, under the PAGE National Steering Committee, recognised in December 2023 the value of the results and recommendations for drafting the Climate Change Act and informing ongoing studies on carbon pricing under PAGE.

Financing Mechanism for Waste Management

PAGE carried out a preliminary site survey in late 2022 in Rayong Municipality to assess current waste management and the financing gap for waste management infrastructure. Based on the insights from the survey, PAGE developed terms of reference in 2023 for an in-depth financing gap analysis including public finance, the private sector, start-ups and the informal sector. The objective is to support the introduction of a national financing scheme on waste management. In conjunction with this, a digital technology (mobile application) for waste management payment by households and businesses is developed to promote recycling and used as a pilot to for the financing scheme. The application includes features that provide details on recyclable waste and promote segregation of waste in exchange for lower charges. A subcommittee on waste management in Rayong Municipality was appointed under the PAGE National Steering Committee to support the activity, led by the Director General of the Department of Local Administration of the Ministry of Interior who oversees the nationwide waste management.



Advancing Green Economy in the Agriculture Sector

PAGE supported a learning needs assessment for the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives to identify areas for targeted training programmes that help advancing green economy in the agriculture sector. The PAGE coordinator organized an initial discussion in February 2023 to gather learning needs related to the implementation of the Thailand's national Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) Economic Policy in the agricultural sector with representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, the Office of the Permanent Secretary for Agriculture and Cooperatives, and the Departments of Agriculture, Agricultural Extension, Fisheries, Land Development, Livestock Development, Cooperative Promotion, Irrigation and Rice. The discussion focused on measures and entry points identified in the PAGE green economy policy scoping report that contribute to achieving BCG economy targets while also addressing productivity and capacity barriers. Capacity building, sustainable finance for agriculture, agricultural waste management and digital technology usage were identified as priority issues. The Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives agreed to chair a subcommittee under the PAGE National Steering Committee on BCG capacity building.

Building institutional and individual capacity (Outcome 3):

Building Institutional Capacity on Green Recovery

Based on the 'Green Recovery Learning Needs Assessment' and a generic training syllabus and facilitator guide developed in 2022, PAGE (UNITAR) prepared two training modules in 2023: a fundamental self-paced online course and an advanced in-person training module in Thai language focusing on six areas: introduction to green economy, green recovery, green industry, green jobs and just transition, green finance, and circular economy. The courses target policy and decision makers from the government, the private sector, academia and civil society organizations. PAGE established a partnership with the Office of the Civil Service Commission and the Thailand Cyber University to host the self-paced training course on their learning portals. The courses, including case studies, will be available on the web portals in early 2024, followed by advanced in-person training to be held in 2024. The in-person training will target mid- and high-level government officials and will be organized by PAGE in collaboration with the PROGREEN Center of the Thammasat University's Faculty of Economics.

Improving Access and Application of Knowledge for Advancing IGE (Outcome 4):

Green Economy in the Forest Sector

The results of the 'Green and Inclusive Recovery Assessment' related to agriculture projects and of the 'Stocktaking Study on Green Economy' related to the forestry sector were presented by the PAGE national coordinator during a seminar on 'Political drive in the forest sector to achieve bio-circular-green economic model targets' organized on 3 March 2023 by the Forestry Association in collaboration with the Kasetsart University in Bangkok. The discussions underlined the need for policymakers to set up green infrastructure to support agro-forestry and community forestry to promote a nature-based economy. Another focus of the discussion was how international and UN related programmes and policies, such as UN-REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries) and the EU Green Deal, can contribute to achieving



the Sustainable Development Goals and the Nationally Determined Contributions in Thailand. The seminar was attended by officials from the Forestry Department, the National Park Department, the Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department, the Forest Industry Organization, as well as representatives from political parties, the private sector and local and provincial administrative officers.

CAMBODIA

Country context and PAGE portfolio

Over the past twenty years, Cambodia has experienced a remarkable economic growth with an annual growth rate of seven per cent. The country made significant progress and became a lower-middle-income country in 2015. In 2021, it fulfilled the requirements to graduate from its status as a Least Developed Country for the first time.

Cambodia has been adopting green economy principles for many years, as demonstrated by the National Strategic Plan on Green Growth 2013-2030. The country embraced green economy principles under the National Strategic Plan on Green Growth 2013-2030. In addition, the Royal Government of Cambodia has laid out the Cambodia Vision 2050, the Rectangular Strategy Phase IV, the National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023, and the Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals Framework 2016-2030 with the aim of achieving upper-middle income status by 2030 while addressing social inclusion and environmental sustainability. In 2021, the country submitted its Long-term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, making it the third least developed country to do so and reaffirming its commitment to achieving a carbon neutral economy by 2050.

Against this background, the government is striving to maintain this growth in an environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive manner. To advance this aspiration further, Cambodia submitted an application to join PAGE in 2021 and was welcomed as a new partner country in 2022 under the leadership of the National Council for Sustainable Development, chaired by the Ministry of Environment. PAGE support comes at a critical time as the government is developing its post-Covid-19 economic recovery strategy, including a pillar dedicated to promoting a more resilient and sustainable economy.

Guided by a PAGE policy scoping analysis, PAGE activities are mostly located in an integrated manner, within two substantial work streams. The first one is the 'Economic foresight and fiscal policy for achieving green and socially inclusive growth' work stream, and the second is the 'Promotion of circular economy and green jobs in the garments value chain in Cambodia'.

PAGE work in Cambodia aims to contribute towards the achievement of several SDGs, including SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

At the first cabinet meeting in 2023, the new government under the leadership of the Prime Minister introduced the Pentagonal Strategy-Phase I. The strategy is designed to guide the country towards its goal of becoming a high-middle-income nation by 2030 and a high-income country by 2050. Emphasising economic growth, job creation, equity, efficiency,



and sustainability, the strategy will coordinate the efforts of all stakeholders to continue building on the existing foundation of peace and past achievements. It aims to lay the groundwork for sustainable development through targeted reforms across all sectors, following in the footsteps of the triangular and rectangular strategies implemented by previous administrations over the last 25 years.

The country conducted the Voluntary National Reviews in 2019 and 2023 to present a snapshot of where the country stands in the implementation of the Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals Framework. The 2023 the Voluntary National Review points out that the progress of SDG 8 on Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All is considerably strong, with 63 per cent of its indicators on track. However, the review also points out a number of challenges that can affect Cambodia's growth outlook going forward, including: (i) increasing regional and global tensions and the global economic slowdown, especially in connection to Cambodia's trading partners; (ii) longer-than-expected tightening of monetary policy, especially in the United States, and the continued appreciation of the US dollar that could hurt investment and trade flows; (iii) rising prices or high levels of energy and commodity prices in the international market; (iv) the continued disruption of global and regional supply chains; (v) the fragmentation of the global economy affecting global cooperation and trade; and (vi) climate change and natural disasters.

Following the Pentagonal Strategy Phase I, the Ministry of Environment has also released the Circular Strategy on Environment (2023-2028), focusing on controlling pollution, promoting tree planting, sustainable management of protected areas, and strengthening compliance and coordination.

Progress in 2023

Supporting further integration of green economy into policy actions (Outcome 1):

Establishing the foundation for PAGE support

Official Launch of PAGE Cambodia

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment and the National Council for Sustainable Development, Cambodia officially launched the PAGE programme on 12 May 2023 in Phnom Penh, in the presence of over one hundred representatives from relevant ministries, private sector, civil societies, academia, national research institutions and development partners. The Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI), the national research institution partnering with PAGE in Cambodia, presented insights from a policy scoping study that aims to identify activities to support the country in transitioning to a green and inclusive economy. The launch event marked the ambition of Cambodia to advance a green economy and reinforces the commitment of the government towards sustaining the country's economic growth in an environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive trajectory.



Establishment of the PAGE National Steering Committee

The National Steering Committee was established, chaired by the Ministry of Environment, with two vice chairs, one representing the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and UNITAR as the coordinating UN agency for the PAGE project in Cambodia. The committee consists of senior representatives of the national ministries that have supported Cambodia's application to PAGE, as well as other key government institutions and other UN PAGE agencies (UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP and ILO). The Department of Green Economy of the Ministry of Environment serves as the secretariat of the National Steering Committee.

Policy Scoping Study

The Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI) finalised a policy scoping study that identifies opportunities for macroeconomic and sectoral policy reform in Cambodia, including capacity-building needs, to advance an inclusive green economy and a green economic recovery. An environmental economist from the Green TEAM contributed recommendations to refine the study and conducted a training session for CDRI in February 2023. The training deepened the institute's understanding of essential green economy concepts, tools and methodologies in preparation for the study.

In March, May and June 2023, consultative and technical meetings were organized with representatives from relevant ministries, private sector, academia and civil society groups by CDRI to obtain inputs and ensure reflection of all perspectives on a green transition. The priority themes identified and to be further analysed include green investment and finance; green industry and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs); green jobs and skills; and green technology and resource efficiency. The scoping study concluded that for the green and climate-related policies, strategies and roadmaps prioritised by the government, there is insufficient coordination and monitoring mechanisms and institutional capacity for implementation. The important industrial manufacturing sector would need to enhance productivity, competitiveness and sustainability, especially as Cambodia's major trading partners are transitioning towards net-zero economies. It is recommended that the country invests in capacity and skill development, improve access to green finance and promote green industry and SMEs to increase the adoption of green technology, to enhance circularity and resource and energy efficiency, and to create green jobs.

Planning of PAGE Engagement

Following the launching of PAGE Cambodia and finalising the policy scoping study, the first PAGE country work plan 2024-2025 has been developed. It focuses on reframing economic policies around sustainability and social inclusion; aligning sectoral and thematic policies and strategies with key economic transformation priorities aiming to becoming an upper middle-income country by 2030 and an upper-income country by 2050; catalysing public and private finance; and building capacity for policy implementation. The implementation of PAGE in Cambodia will be fully aligned with the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2024-2028. More specifically, under the first work plan, the partnership will:

- Conduct comprehensive assessments of the economic, social and environmental impacts of fiscal and economic decision making through an integrated planning and modelling approach, combined with sustainable budgeting practices. The aim is to enable the government to optimise the utilisation of existing resources within a limited fiscal space, as well as attract new sources of finance.



- PAGE sectoral support will focus on the garment industry to promote circular, resource and energy efficient practices, enhancing competitiveness, attracting green investments and improving market access. A study will be undertaken to identify key strategies to reduce plastic usage, minimize waste generation, and encourage economically viable recycling practice for garment waste. Emphasis will be placed on the creation of green jobs and the development of green skills.
- PAGE will implement outreach activities including annual forums to disseminate the results of its analytical work and contribute to an informed discussion about green economic opportunities for Cambodia.

Improving Access and Application of Knowledge for Advancing IGE (Outcome 4):

Workshop on Accelerating a Green and Fair Economic Transformation

PAGE supported the Ministry of Environment in designing an awareness-raising workshop on the use of fiscal policy for promoting a green and fair economic transformation in Cambodia, with a particular focus on the garment industry. The event took place on 22 November 2023 in Phnom Penh, bringing together 70 participants from key ministries, research institutions, academia, the private sector, and UN agencies. It featured a mix of expert presentations, group discussions, as well as two panel discussions. The panel on 'Fiscal Policy and Finance for Achieving Green and Socially Inclusive Growth' explored how fiscal policy and the associated analytical tools can help to achieve green and socially inclusive growth; while the panel on 'Promotion of Circular Economy and Green Jobs in the Garment Value Chain and SMEs' highlighted the significance of promoting circular economy practices and the creation of green jobs within the garment value chain and SMEs in Cambodia.

PAGE at the Cambodia Climate Change Summit 2023

PAGE facilitated the panel discussion on 'New Sources of Green and Inclusive Growth' as part of the Cambodia Climate Change Summit 2023 held on 2-3 November in Siem Reap. The panel discussion brought together representatives of the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the EuroCham Cambodia, the private sector and the United Nations in a dialogue to identify new opportunities for economic growth that are climate-friendly and socially inclusive. Participants explored the opportunities that climate action offers for economic growth and diversification in the context of Cambodia's upcoming graduation from the Least Developed Country status, by attracting investments, diversifying trade, mobilising sustainable finance and generating green jobs.

RWANDA

Country context and PAGE portfolio

Rwanda's economy highly depends on the health of its natural resources and ecosystems. As indicated in the National Strategy for Transformation (2017-2024), 70 per cent of the total labour force is employed in the agricultural sector, which is the third highest contributor to Rwanda's GDP. For this reason, the government decided to invest in the



efficient use of natural resources, including efforts to combat climate change effects to guide its economic growth and development.

As outlined in its vision 2050 'The Rwanda we want', the country aims to become an upper middle-income country by 2035 and a low carbon and high-income country by 2050. In 2011, Rwanda adopted the National Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy, which was revised and updated in 2023, and in 2020 submitted its revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement to the UNFCCC. The government developed a National Economic Recovery Plan that prioritises key sectors most hit by the Covid-19 pandemic to promote an inclusive and green recovery that is including revisiting national policies and strategies to match them with the required interventions to address climate change. This will be coupled with support to strengthen capacities of government institutions, private sector and civil society organizations by developing environment and climate change tools for effective and inclusive economic growth support. Resource mobilisation will also be at the forefront of the country's agenda to bridge the financing gap currently existing to implement green growth and climate resilient interventions.

Against this background, Rwanda joined PAGE as a new partner country in 2022. The partnership will enable the country to accelerate the implementation of the national vision-2050, the next generation of the National Strategy for Transformation, the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy, the NDCs, as well as the National Economic Recovery Plan.

PAGE work in Rwanda aims to contribute towards the achievement of several SDGs, including SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

In 2023, the government revised its long-term green economy strategy, called 2050 TIME HORIZON under the auspices of the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy that includes environment and green economy components as cross-cutting areas. The strategy is a benchmark to drive an inclusive and sustainable development agenda that is carbon neutral and climate resilience. 2023 saw different developments within the environment, climate change and green economy policy space, including the introduction of taxonomy, the national investment policy. PAGE is currently supporting the Government of Rwanda to green the national medium-term strategy (NST 2) to make it more inclusive and sustainable.

Progress in 2023

Supporting further integration of green economy into policy actions (Outcome 1):

Establishing the foundation for PAGE support

Establishment of the PAGE National Steering Committee

PAGE Rwanda is implemented through the technical and oversight management of the National Steering Committee, which was established in June 2023. The committee is made-up of institutions, including representatives from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (Chair), the Ministry of Environment (Co-chair), the Ministry Trade and



Industry (Member), the Ministry of Public Service and Labour (Member), the Ministry of Education, as well as representatives of civil society and the private sector.

Green Economy Scoping Study

PAGE conducted an 'Inclusive Green Economy Policy Stocktaking Study' in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Trade and Industry and other government affiliated agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations and private sector federations, which describes the country's progress in its transition to an inclusive green economy, the remaining gaps and identifies priority areas for PAGE engagement over the next five years. A Green TEAM economist helped shape the outline and methodology of the study, which provides an in-depth analysis of the Rwandan socio-economic context and existing national plans, policies, strategies and processes that promote economic and social development and inclusive green economy objectives through structural transformation. The study also presents expected outcomes of the PAGE partnership in the country, related risks and proposed mitigation measures, and it maps national and sectoral sustainability priorities, baselines, targets and investment needs. Furthermore, the study provides relevant information that can be used for the integration of inclusive green economy into the National Strategy for Transformation 2024-2029. The draft was finalised in November 2023 and validated during a forum with government representatives on 12 December 2023.

In addition, a fiscal policy expert mobilised by the Green TEAM delivered a presentation at a "Brown Bag" discussion for the UN Country Team and the UN Resident Coordination Office, focusing on green financing approaches and opportunities in Rwanda and Africa.

National Strategy for Transformation

PAGE is supporting the consultation process for the upcoming National Strategy for Transformation 2024-2029 with the aim to incorporate inclusive green economy and just transition elements as guidance and targets for government staff, the private sector and civil society organizations. In 2023, PAGE established a technical team under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning that includes representatives from the Ministry of Environment, the Environment Management Authority and Rwanda's Green Fund. The technical team started to develop a technical paper to provide guidance to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning on how to describe tools and a methodology for integrating green economy, environment and climate change components into the National Strategy for Transformation.



OUTCOME 3 – BUILDING INDIVIDUAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY AT GLOBAL LEVEL

By providing global and regional training and learning programmes, PAGE strengthens the capacity of individuals, government and institutions – developing expertise and enabling them to put inclusive green economy principles into practice.

Deep-dive learning at the Global Academy on the Green Economy

With a packed agenda, the [5th edition of the Global Academy on the Green Economy on 'New Frontiers for Resilient, Inclusive and Green Economic Transformation'](#) was held over three weeks from 25 September 2023. 90 participants from PAGE and other countries benefitted from the blended format of the academy, combining two weeks of online training with self-guided learning modules and webinars with experts on key green economy topics, with a week of intensive face-to-face learning and exchange through master classes and elective sessions at the ILO International Training Centre in Turin, Italy.

The online segment covered key green economy topics such as just transition to sustainable economies and societies, nature-based solutions, trade and skills for the green economy, featuring experts from the South Africa Presidential Climate Commission, the University of Mauritius, the Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning, and UN agencies.

The master classes held in plenary in Turin covered topics such as fiscal policies and policy cycles for green economic transformation, where representatives from PAGE countries, the Green Economy Coalition, YOUNGO (the official children and youth constituency of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) and UN agencies engaged in meaningful discussions. Additionally, this segment offered six elective sessions on circular economy, green finance, just energy transition, green industrial policies, and agriculture, food systems and supply chains, as well as nature-based solutions, featuring insights and experiences from Indonesia, Uruguay, India, Mongolia, Morocco, Argentina, Mato Grosso, Peru and Thailand.

The face-to-face segment ended with a day dedicated to further developing South-South Collaboration in PAGE. It also featured a knowledge fair where experiences and results achieved by PAGE partners were shared through interactive discussions and presentations, helping to foster interest in future collaborations and initiatives.

Training with UN DCO on Macroeconomic Modelling in Policy Support

PAGE, in collaboration with the UN Development Coordination Office (UN DCO), delivered a tailored training to government officials, economists from UN Resident Coordinator Offices (RCOs), representatives of national think tanks and academic institutions involved in modelling as well as delegates from UN agencies, on the role of advancing macroeconomic modelling in a green and fair economic transformation.



Over the period from May to August 2023, the training brought together 72 participants from 10 PAGE and non-PAGE countries (Burundi, Cambodia, Gabon, Turkey, Serbia, Jordan, Jamaica, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Guyana) in a moderated e-learning course structured in six modules. The course included a range of interactive activities and group discussions on topics such as the use of macroeconomic modelling for informing inclusive green economy policy processes and responding to global economic shocks.

Each country cohort benefited from dedicated coaching sessions, which involved a tailored discussion with an international expert on a topic of specific relevance and importance to the country.

One of the training participants stated: "the comprehensive insights shared during the sessions equipped participants with a good understanding of the intricate relationship between macroeconomic modelling and evidence-driven policy making. The training not only fostered a robust grasp of the principles underlying a green and fair economic transformation but also provided practical tools and methodologies that can be effectively applied. (...) In our country, there is very little work on creating policies based on evidence, but this training is definitely a step in the direction of changing that."

2023 Impact Evaluation of PAGE Capacity-Building and Training

In 2023, UNITAR conducted an impact survey to understand how learners have been applying the knowledge and skills acquired through PAGE capacity building and training packages. The survey included the participants of e-learning courses (who took at least one course) and participants that attended the Global Academy on Green Economy and the 2nd Summer School on Green Industry. The survey highlighted the positive impacts of PAGE global capacity building services, including mention of improved job performance and enhanced knowledge and skills for drafting strategies, conducting field assessments, advocating for policy changes, and delivering lectures. Out of 513 responses, over 90 per cent reported increased capacity and greater confidence in advocating for an inclusive green economy, 89% have applied what they have learned, 36 per cent improved their job performance, and 13 per cent received a promotion or a new responsibility from their employer.

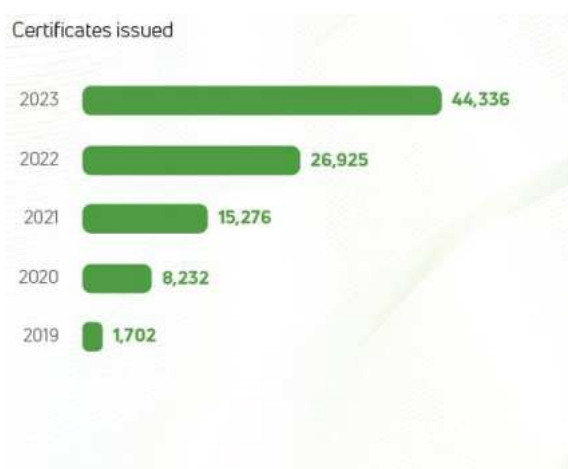
In parallel UNITAR also conducted an impact survey for professionals who attended national trainings delivered in Burkina Faso, Morocco, Brazil, Uruguay, Guatemala, Ghana, Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Senegal and Benin. The survey received 174 responses of which 80 per cent of respondents have applied the knowledge and skills acquired through the trainings, for instance contributing to the development and implementation of ecofriendly practices and sustainable business models, improving their application of green jobs modelling to advance national policies on green economy, and using tools provided by the trainings. In addition, 53 per cent of respondents improved their job performance after completing the trainings, and 93 per cent became better at identifying and building opportunities for inclusive green economy.

Over 44,000 learners completed courses of the PAGE e-learning portfolio on green economy (more than 17,400 additional learners in 2023), offering seven courses in 10 languages. The open-access and self-paced courses, available on the UN CC:Learn, improve the knowledge of individuals from governmental institutions, academia and the private sector on green economy and trade, sustainable finance, green industrial and green fiscal policies.



The e-learning portfolio includes the following courses:

- [Green Industrial Policy](#)
- [Green Fiscal Policy](#)
- [Green Economy and Trade](#)
- [Indicators for an Inclusive Green Economy](#) (Introductory)
- [Indicators for an Inclusive Green Economy](#) (Advance)
- [Introduction to Sustainable Finance](#)
- [Introduction to Green Economy](#)



Learners certified from PAGE Partner countries



Figure 4 & 5 Online learners (UNITAR data)



OUTCOME 4 – IMPROVING ACCESS AND APPLICATION OF KNOWLEDGE FOR ADVANCING IGE

UPDATES ON EXISTING KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS

Policy Brief on the Green Jobs Assessment Models

A [policy brief on the Green Jobs Assessment Model \(GJAM\)](#), developed by PAGE (ILO), summarizes the advantages of the tool in supporting evidence-based policy advice for better jobs outcomes and a just transition to further promote its use by interested governments.

The brief provides researchers and policymakers with immediate insight into the structure and functioning of GJAM and the methodological approach for providing national, quantitative estimates of the social, employment, environmental and economic impacts of alternative policy options, tailored to each specific economy.

The model is well suited for informing climate policies and National Determined Contributions and offers detailed sector representation, enabling a comparison of green and conventional industries.

The modelling exercise involves a wider range of stakeholders which contributed to building a database and designing the model structure to address employment-related questions in a holistic manner – including direct, indirect and induced jobs by age, gender, and sector, as well as the quality and decency of jobs, impact on sectoral GDP, poverty and inequality, and the role of environmental sectors in generating incomes and jobs.

KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

The Green Economy Progress Measurement Framework (Third Edition)

PAGE conducted a consultation workshop on 26 April 2023 to gather feedback on the narrative and context, scenario analysis, methodology and preliminary results of the third edition of the Green Economy Progress Measurement Framework (GEPMF). The workshop brought together over 40 experts and green economy practitioners from the World Bank, the Global Green Growth Institute, UNEP Finance Initiative, PAGE agencies, think tanks from the Global South and governmental representatives from PAGE funding partners.

The third edition of the GEPMF introduces novel and innovative elements that enhance the understanding and advancement of the Inclusive Green Economy (IGE) transition. The working paper provides: i) a quantitative estimation of the impact of recent global shocks; ii) a methodological upgrade linking the Green Economy Progress Index (GEPI) with a modelling tool that facilitates future forecasting and scenario comparison until 2030; and



iii) an assessment of the effects of policy and investment options to allow for informed decision-making and strategic alignment with long-term sustainability objectives. These advancements provide valuable insights for shaping a net-zero transition while countries still recover from different crises.

One key innovation in this edition is the comprehensive examination of the IGE transition, both before the pandemic and in the wake of shocks, such as the war in Ukraine and COVID-19. By measuring the effects of these disruptions on IGE trajectories, the paper analyses the extent to which global events have influenced sustainable development pathways, thus facilitating a better understanding of the challenges presented by unforeseen events.

Building upon the first two editions of the GEPMF, this third edition, published as a working paper in 2024, continues to serve as a tool for policymakers, analysts and other stakeholders for assessing countries' overall progress towards IGE.

PROMOTING DIALOGUE AND DEBATE ON INCLUSIVE GREEN ECONOMY

In 2023, PAGE provided networking and engagement opportunities, targeting international fora to elevate the topic of an inclusive circular economy and foster dialogue among stakeholders at regional and global levels.

PAGE at the High-Level Political Forum 2023

PAGE, the Global Alliance on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency (GACERE) and the Green Fiscal Policy Network partnered for a high-level event on 17 July at [the High-Level Political Forum 2023](#) in New York.

A gender-balanced panel brought together ministers and deputy ministers from Germany, Finland, Morocco and Indonesia, with permanent representatives to the UN of Bulgaria, the European Union and China, as well as the Sustainable Development Goal rapporteur for the European Committee of the Regions, the Mayor of Braga, Portugal, and heads of UN agencies, including the president of ECOSOC and the associate administrator of UNDP.

The panellists highlighted the importance of circular economy, innovative finance solutions, and sustainable production and consumption in the global green economic transformation, as well as the role of effective business models, innovation and collaboration, and green product standardization. It was emphasized that national strategies need to address environmental, financial and social challenges simultaneously, with a focus on social and environmental justice.

PAGE at COP28: Circularity as a Game Changer for Climate Action

During the COP28 in Dubai, PAGE, the United Nations University and the Ellen McArthur Foundation organized a [discussion on accelerating the application of circular economy principles and practices worldwide](#) on 3 December 2023, bringing government representatives from Argentina, India and Peru, together with officials from the European Union and UN agencies, and researchers from the United Nations University.

The presenters underlined the potential of the circular economy to create 100 million jobs and emphasized the need for effective policies, improved skills, social dialogue and adequate financing.



In an all-female panel, representatives from India, Peru, Argentina and the European Union highlighted existing initiatives that promote the circular approaches through collaboration, public consultations and knowledge sharing.

PAGE and EMG: Nexus Dialogue Digitalization for Circular Economy and Green Jobs for Youth

On 17 May 2023, PAGE contributed to the first dialogue of the [Nexus Series on Sustainable Consumption and Production \(SCP\)](#) focusing on digitalization for circular economy and green jobs for youth, together with the UN Environment Management Group, the One Planet Network and the Coalition for Digital Environment Sustainability.

Experts from ILO, UNEP, UNIDO, UNECE, UNDP, UNITAR, UN Women and the International Telecommunications Union, provided their specific perspective on the rapidly evolving digital landscape, highlighting the role of technology in advancing circularity, the importance of skills development for green and digital economies, as well as the need for more intergenerational consultations in the UN, women's empowerment and labour-intensive green investments.

Fourth Dialogue on Accelerating a Fair and Green Economic Transformation

As part of the global policy dialogue series for UN Resident Coordinator Offices (RCOs) on inclusive and sustainable economic development, PAGE and the UN Development Coordination Office, organized on 30 May 2023 the 4th dialogue on ['greening the economy for all: leveraging the green transformation to mitigate multidimensional poverty and inequality'](#), with representatives from the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, the University of Pretoria, UNDP Global Policy Bureau and economists from RCOs.

Key takeaways from the dialogue were the importance of: i) going beyond monetary progress measurements in green economic transformation, also considering health, education, employment and living standards; ii) strengthening social protection systems for populations affected by climate change; and iii) multilateral financing and debt relief.

Regional Dialogues on New Frontiers for a Fair and Green Economic Transformation

PAGE organized in June and July 2023 three regional dialogues on advancing a fair and green economic transformation for Africa, Latin America, and Asia. Through this new platform, PAGE funding partners, government representatives, UN Resident Coordinators (RC), UN RC Offices Economists and technical experts, were able to discuss the challenges of advancing a green economy and focus on key policy levers that do not only allow for short-term measures, but also long-term sustainable development.

Participants highlighted that an overemphasis on the gross domestic product growth, ignoring other contributions to sustainable wellbeing, is hindering the transition to greener economies, and that factors such as the debt crisis, COVID-19, inequality and environmental crises make a focus on long-term goals challenging. More political cooperation and engagement with civil society could lead to a changing political dynamic and accelerate the transition to renewable energies. Based on the dialogues, PAGE has developed a think piece that summarizes the discussions' main conclusions, which is scheduled to be published in 2024.



ADVOCACY, OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATIONS

In 2023, PAGE enhanced the visibility of experiences, results and knowledge products, with a highlight being a series of interviews featuring a diverse array of voices from experts and PAGE countries, to highlight experiences, opinions and insights on inclusive green economy.

Understanding the importance of knowledge dissemination, PAGE introduced the [knowledge hub webpage](#) on its website, offering stakeholders easy access to the full range of PAGE supported knowledge products, country reports and training products.

Continuing communication through its established channels, PAGE outreach and visibility focused on optimising the user experience by improving the website interface and functionality, increasing the engagement on social media, and consistently delivering its monthly newsletters with value-packed content.

New Series of Interviews Featuring People at the Heart of PAGE

PAGE featured a new series of interviews titled '[People at the Heart of PAGE](#)' to highlight experiences, opinions and insights on how the inclusive green economy (IGE) is evolving in PAGE countries. In 2023, experts and partners from seven PAGE countries discussed their roles, challenges and the opportunities they perceive in advancing IGE, the potential for government investments, and the industries that should be prioritised for promoting green recovery. The interviewees emphasized the importance of looking beyond the gross domestic product in efforts to rebuild economies and address inequalities. The interviews include government representatives from Senegal, Peru, South Africa, Indonesia, Argentina, Uruguay and Mato Grosso State in Brazil, in addition to experts who have been collaborating with PAGE on different tools and services.

Learning More with Experts

In this second series of interviews which started in 2023, technical experts working for PAGE shared their insights on specific themes related to green economic transformation. An ILO expert discussed the [main challenges and opportunities of just transition and green jobs in the Asia Pacific region](#). To ensure a just transition, the expert emphasizes the necessity of creating new green job opportunities and addressing employment and skills gaps, through retraining and upskilling opportunities for workers in declining sectors. Recent just transition support provided by PAGE is presented in a [thematic mapping document on just transition](#), including policy and sectoral interventions across selected PAGE countries.

The UNIDO representative to the European Union shared [insights on the green transition in the industry sector](#), identifying access to information and technologies, access to finance, and lack of competencies and skills as key barriers faced by emerging economies.

A professor of Ecological Economics at the Institute for Global Prosperity, University College London, emphasizes the [limitations of using the gross domestic product as a measure of societal progress](#). He stresses the importance of establishing a new development paradigm that promotes sustainable well-being for all humans and the environment.

Video Materials Showing PAGE Work and Results

In 2023, PAGE enhanced the visibility of knowledge products and country-specific initiatives through the production and dissemination of video materials. Notably, PAGE



released a compelling series of five videos focused on [green jobs in Argentina](#), providing a deep dive into the nation's efforts to integrate environmental sustainability within employment policies. Additionally, the outcomes of the [national youth food loss and waste ideathon 2023 in Indonesia](#) were captured in a video that showcases the proposed solutions for reducing food loss and waste. PAGE also introduced an [informative overview on the third edition of the Green Economy Measurement Framework](#).

2022 Online Annual Report

The Online Annual Reports provide the most comprehensive communication tool on the partnership's achievements and ongoing work. The 2022 version of the report was officially launched during a PAGE global online gathering on 2 March 2023, in the presence of members of the PAGE community, including partner agencies, funding partners, expert ministries as well as national implementing partners to celebrate the achievements of the programme.

PAGE New Website Feature and Bulletin

Serving as a knowledge exchange platform, PAGE launched in 2023 the [knowledge hub](#) webpage. This tool enhances PAGE outreach and offers a centralised and user-friendly interface, granting easy access to the wide range of PAGE knowledge products, insights and best practices. These resources include [policy assessments](#), [existing policies](#), analytical tools, learning material, thematic reports, [training packages](#), videos and podcasts, [PAGE annual reports](#) and links to [additional resources and platforms](#) from partners.

PAGE also continued to communicate recent achievements at the country and global level to partners through its monthly bulletin, reaching approximately 2,711 subscribers by December 2023. In addition to its website, PAGE enjoyed an online presence through Instagram, X (formally twitter), Facebook, LinkedIn and YouTube, with a total of 13,000 followers, generating 246,000 impressions, and publishing 1758 posts. In 2023, PAGE YouTube channel was the live host for the [PAGE Green Crossroads 2023](#) event as well as two events at COP28 (['circularity as a game changer for climate action'](#) and ['financing to close the circularity gap'](#)), showcasing its dedication to broadening participation in global dialogues and initiatives.

PAGE Visibility Through Engagement in International and National Events

Throughout 2023, 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. A few examples are provided below:

- The head of the PAGE Secretariat contributed to the 5th Employment Policy Research Symposium, which was organized from 11 to 13 May 2024 by the ILO in partnership with the European Commission's Joint Research Centre. During the event, the head of the PAGE Secretariat shed light on the role of economic policies to address the misallocation of capital that causes social injustice, unemployment, and environment degradation. The symposium served as an exchange platform for economists, policymakers and social partners to discuss how the development of integrated employment policy development could promote a just transition.
- The head of the PAGE Secretariat participated as a guest speaker at a round table panel during the Information and Decision Support Center Forum on 12 June 2023, focusing



on the role of green entrepreneurship in empowering youth and achieving sustainable growth in Egypt. The panel, comprising Egyptian government officials, academics, green entrepreneurs, economic experts and representatives from international organizations, discussed the role of green entrepreneurship in job creation and sustainable growth. The panel members also examined the challenges of green entrepreneurship in developing economies, the necessary policies to foster green entrepreneurship in Egypt, and PAGE role in promoting it in such contexts.

- The PAGE National Coordinator in Kazakhstan participated in the regional capacity building and knowledge exchange workshop of the UN Issue-based Coalition on Environment and Climate Change for Europe and Central Asia, from 12 to 14 September 2023. During one of the sessions which focused on 'Just Transitions', the National Coordinator delivered a presentation providing an overview of PAGE involvement in Kazakhstan since 2018, highlighting the key policies supported and the ongoing activities for 2023-2024.
- The Head of the Economic and Trade Policy Unit at UNEP represented PAGE during the opening ceremony of the [second edition of the Green Crossroads 2023 event](#) in Morocco, on 24 October 2024. During the ceremony, he presented the latest results of PAGE work in the context of transitioning to a green economy and the progress made in implementing PAGE in Morocco.
- Over the course of 2023, on several occasions, experts mobilised by PAGE and affiliated with the **Green Transformation Economic Advisory Mechanism** contributed to events and trainings. An economic modelling expert participated in a session on green economy modelling at the [Asia Pacific workshop on capacity building held in Thailand](#) in June 2023. The expert presented the Integrated Green Economy Modelling Framework and explained how this tool, created by PAGE, can help policymakers in their decision-making on green economy plans and strategies. During a stakeholder consultation in Kazakhstan, organized by the Ministry of National Economy in January 2023, on reducing coal use in support of Kazakhstan's decarbonisation, an environmental economist provided insights on several critical aspects, including the carbon credit potential and financial strategy for decarbonisation. Furthermore, a fiscal policy expert delivered a presentation at a brown bag discussion for the UN Country Team and the UN Resident Coordinator Office in Rwanda, focusing on green financing approaches and opportunities in Rwanda and Africa more broadly.
- A representative from the PAGE Secretariat attended the first ['High-Level Green Economy National Forum'](#) in Guatemala, which was open on 7 March 2023 as a space to promote dialogue on the favourable conditions and opportunities for the transition to an inclusive green economy in the country. During the event, the representative shared the preliminary findings of the third edition of the Green Economy Progress Measurement Framework. Guatemala has made progress in social indicators such as the increase in schooling and the rise in life expectancy and on environmental indicators such as the reduction of air pollution.



Feedback from Partners and Countries

During the official PAGE launching event in Cambodia in May 2023, the Ministry of Environment's Undersecretary of State referred to PAGE as a global partnership that leverages the country's efforts to advance the adoption of an inclusive green economy transition and drive the improvement of livelihoods of local communities.

At a consultation workshop titled 'shaping Thailand's policy towards green and inclusive recovery and development' in January 2023, the UN Resident Coordinator in Thailand highlighted the role of PAGE in enhancing the stimulus package with green initiatives and in empowering local communities.

Among other expressions of appreciation during the online launching of the PAGE 2022 annual report in March 2023, the technical manager of the Ecological Monitoring Centre, Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition, highlighted PAGE significant contribution in Senegal to promoting the concept of green jobs, which has become a key objective in many projects and programmes. Additionally, the advisor for International Affairs at the Casa Civil, Government of the State of Mato Grosso, Brazil proposed extending PAGE initiatives beyond Mato Grosso in the Brazilian Amazon.

UNITING ECONOMIC EXPERTISE FOR JOINT DELIVERY

Green Transformation Economic Advisory Mechanism

The Green Transformation Economic Advisory Mechanism (Green TEAM) has leveraged the economic expertise of PAGE agencies, UN Resident Coordinator Offices (RCOs), Regional Commissions, local research institutions and international think tanks to guide countries in their green economic transformation. The partnership with UN RCOs and the UN Development Cooperation Office (UN DCO) has allowed PAGE to embed its offer within countries' broader reform agendas and strengthen the focus on inclusive green economy in UN joint support and contribute to 'greening' the UN system's approach to socio-economic development.

In 2023, beyond targeted advice to countries, the Green TEAM continued to provide a platform for knowledge and experience sharing, hosting the [4th policy dialogue for UN RCOs on 'leveraging the green transformation to mitigate multidimensional poverty and inequality'](#), contributing to the [regional dialogues on 'new frontiers for a fair and green economic transformation'](#), and collaborating with UN DCO on delivering a tailored macro-economic modelling training programme for UN RCO economists and country representatives from 10 countries. The economic expertise of the Green TEAM also contributed to the third application of the Green Economy Progress Measurement Framework.

UNDP-LED REGIONAL KNOWLEDGE SHARING IN LATIN AMERICA

Latin America and Caribbean Green Awards 2023 Edition

For the sixth year, the Latin America and Caribbean Green Awards (LAC Green Awards) and PAGE worked as strategic partners to promote local actions towards sustainable development in the region. The LAC Green Awards or Premios Latinoamérica Verdes is an annual event organized by Fundación Latinoamérica Verde to award the best socio-



environmental projects in Latin America. It is one of the most important sustainability events in the region.

Over 300 people from all over Latin America and beyond gathered to celebrate the [10th edition of Premios Verdes](#). During the ceremony from 19 to 22 April 2023 in Galapagos, projects of the winners received an intensive week of training and mentoring with specialists who reviewed their business models, developed rapid innovation strategies, and refined their sales pitch.

Among the winners, 'Premios Verdes' granted the SDG award to a project with the opportunity to travel to the United Nations Headquarters in New York to meet the UN network and engage in an agenda of activities that will give resonance to the impact of the project.

Over the past 10 years, 'Premios Verdes' has successfully supported and recognised 20,756 projects from 53 countries, delivering sustainable actions and contributing to the creation of over 4,000 jobs worldwide.

In 2023, PAGE supported the implementation of a mentoring programme for members of the community who have gone through the experience of the LAC Green Awards in previous editions. This initiative has successfully convened 23 international mentors with distinguished credentials and experience, creating learning spaces through masterclasses, and allowing the integration of peer networking, online learning and experience sharing.



PAGE SECRETARIAT AND GOVERNANCE BODIES

The PAGE Secretariat has continuously provided its services to the Partnership for Action on Green Economy, including key functions such as programme planning, coordination and monitoring, communication and outreach, fundraising and donor relations, and organizing governance meetings.

The PAGE Secretariat, serving as the central point of liaison between the PAGE partners, provided services to the Technical Team, the Management Board and the Steering Committee. This included organization of:

- Two Steering Committee meetings, the first hosted by the European Commission in Brussels on 19-20 June 2023 and the second held online on 6 November 2023;
- 15 Technical Team calls, as well as a one day face-to-face Technical Team meeting on 14 December 2023;
- Two Management Board meetings on 8 May and 19 September 2023;
- Bilateral meetings with funding partners including monthly calls with GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit); and
- Preparation of GIZ focal point mission to Geneva and meetings with PAGE Secretariat, ILO, UNITAR, UNEP and the Green Growth Knowledge Partnership.

Under the direction of the Technical Team, the Secretariat ensured smooth inter-agency cooperation in planning, implementing and monitoring PAGE activities. A key achievement led by the PAGE Secretariat in 2023, was the development of an update to the existing PAGE strategy 2021-2030 to bring it in line with new global developments and emerging challenges and develop a more fit-for-purpose delivery model and budget framework. This included the facilitation of discussion at different levels, in the Technical Team, the Management Board and the Steering Committee.

In addition, the PAGE Secretariat:

- Coordinated the development of country work plans for 2022-2024 and related monitoring of activities in the 22 partner countries;
- Coordinated the development of UN agency workplans for the 21st request for fund transfer from the PAGE Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF);
- Facilitated discussions among agencies on developing a global workplan 2024-2025 for upcoming approval by the PAGE Management Board;
- Organized one global gathering in March 2023 to share latest achievements and lessons learned, and facilitate exchange among funding partners, government representatives, agencies, national coordinators and PAGE collaborators;
- Organized a face-to-face workshop with national coordinators back-to-back with the 5th edition of the Global Academy on the Green Economy in October 2023 in Turin, and another webinar in September 2023 to facilitate exchange among national coordinators and agencies on South-South Collaboration and the emerging challenges and opportunities resulting from different economic and social crises;



- Coordinated the finalisation and release of the 2022 PAGE Annual Progress Report, both in online and in written format;
- In collaboration with the UNEP Evaluation Office, completed the review of the external evaluation report on the Operational Strategy 2016-2020 and developed an implementation table for the received recommendations; and
- Facilitated the development of new contribution agreements for the PAGE MPTF, including contribution from the Republic of Korea and Sweden, and the development of a comprehensive agreement with the European Commission for EUR 10 million.

In communications, the PAGE Secretariat introduced a new webpage to the website serving as a [knowledge hub](#). The hub grants easy access to a wide range of PAGE knowledge products, insights and best practices. Additionally, the PAGE Secretariat launched a [new series of interviews featuring 'People at the Heart of PAGE' work](#). Nine interviews with government representatives from seven PAGE countries were featured online, in addition to interviews with experts who have been collaborating with PAGE on different tools and services. Three other thematic interviews were conducted with experts from ILO, UNIDO and University College London, sharing their views on green jobs and just transition in the Asia-Pacific region, the green transition in the industry sector and the importance of moving beyond the gross domestic product in measuring societal progress. PAGE also released [monthly newsletters](#) continuously reporting achievements at country and global level and two blogs that showcase PAGE progress in achieving the sustainable development goals (SDGs) ([blog 1](#) and [blog 2](#)).

In addition, the PAGE Secretariat organized with partners two important outreach events in 2023:

- A high-level side event in July 2023 at the High-Level Political Forum 2023 in New York, which brought together representatives of governments from China, Finland, Germany, Indonesia and Morocco, along with members from UN agencies, the European Union delegation to the UN and the European Committee of the Regions, to explore actionable strategies that accelerate the global green economic transformation through circular economy approaches, innovative capacity and finance solutions, and stronger partnerships, to promote social and environmental justice; and
- A side event in December 2023 at COP28 in Dubai that focused on accelerating the application of circular economy principles and practices worldwide. Government representatives from Argentina, India and Peru, along with officials from the European Union, UN agencies and researchers from the United Nations University reflected on the potential of the circular economy to create 100 million jobs and emphasized the need for effective policies, improved skills, social dialogue and adequate financing.

Furthermore, taking up a recommendation from the external evaluation, the PAGE Secretariat organized on 5 December 2023 a workshop for the members of the PAGE Technical Team, focusing on the integration of a human rights-based approach (HRBA) and gender mainstreaming. The workshop provided a better understanding of how HRBA and gender mainstreaming can be integrated into the PAGE delivery model and performance management. The Secretariat invited UNEP Special Advisor on Human Rights and Environment, the Head of the Gender and Safeguards Unit & Safeguards Advisor from the Policy and Programme Division of UNEP, and a Senior Associate from the International Institute for Environment and Development to contribute their expertise.



PAGE conducted a consultation workshop on 26 April on the preliminary findings of the third edition of the Green Economy Progress Monitoring Framework (GEPMF). The workshop provided an opportunity to receive feedback on the scope and preliminary results as well as on the potential of the tool for assessing policy and investment options. The consultation workshop brought together over 40 experts and inclusive green economy practitioners from the World Bank, the Global Green Growth Institute, UNEP Finance Initiative, PAGE agencies, think tanks from the Global South and governmental representatives from PAGE funding partners. The GEPMF was released in 2024 as a working paper for further take up and discussion by interested institutions.

In 2023, the Green Transformation Economic Advisory Mechanism (Green TEAM), coordinated by the PAGE Secretariat, has responded to requests from 9 countries through green economic transformation analysis, macroeconomic modelling, as well as inputs to the UN Common Country Analysis, national policies and strategic policy dialogues. Beyond targeted advice to countries, the Green TEAM continued to excel as a platform for knowledge and experience sharing, demonstrated by hosting the [4th policy dialogue for UN RCOs on leveraging the green transformation to mitigate multidimensional poverty and inequality](#) contributing to the [regional dialogues on 'new frontiers for a fair and green economic transformation'](#), and collaborating with UN Development Coordination Office on delivering a tailored macro-economic modelling training program for economists from UN Resident Coordinator Offices and country representatives from 10 countries.



COOPERATION WITH OTHER INITIATIVES

IN-COUNTRY COOPERATION

At the country level, PAGE deepened existing cooperation and expanded collaboration with several organizations and initiatives. These collaborations are country-driven and dependent on the opportunities offered by the local context and needs. In that sense, PAGE offers a flexible mechanism for engaging with many global, regional and local organizations and initiatives. Collaboration is taking place through the organization of joint events, implementation of joint activities and strengthening common platforms for a coordinated country delivery. The following section presents the most relevant examples from 2023.

COPERNICEA – a regional project of the French Development Agency focusing on Natural Capital Accounting in Africa: on World Biodiversity Day in May 2023, COPERNICEA and PAGE organized a conference in Rabat, Morocco that focused on the pooling of resources and actions to ensure the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework at national level, highlighting the role of biodiversity in a green economy transition and advocating for biodiversity mainstreaming in key economic sectors.

Post-2020 project supported by the French Development Agency and Expertise France: A collaboration between PAGE and the Post-2020 project (an initiative that aims at enhancing global environmental governance and supporting countries in their transition towards sustainable development) was firmed up at the conference on biological diversity in Morocco. A joint activity on biodiversity mainstreaming in key sectors is planned to accompany Morocco's efforts in developing its new National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan in line with the new Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP): In collaboration with UNESCAP, the National Economic and Social Development Council and the UN Resident Coordinator Office in Thailand, PAGE supported a modelling study on 'macroeconomic planning for green and climate policy options in Thailand', using an available UNESCAP macroeconomic model to assess the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of selected national green and climate policy scenarios for the country.

GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe: PAGE, together with GIZ and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, supported the Ministry of Economy and Commerce of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Young Entrepreneurs Association in organizing the Regional Green Economy Forum 2023.

Cambridge Econometrics (CE): In November 2023, PAGE started working with CE (a research institute and active member of the ILO Green Jobs Assessment Institutions Network) to develop a Guyanese macroeconomic model, based on CE's FRAMES model, to



assess the economic and employment implications of different policy scenarios and to prepare a draft report discussing the results of the policy simulations.

The Norwegian Foundation for Industrial and Technical Research: PAGE, in partnership with the Norwegian Foundation for Industrial and Technical Research and the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Prospect, developed scenarios compiled in the study 'Green Jobs Assessment Model – Sustainable Tourism in Burkina Faso' to evaluate the potential of sustainable tourism in driving green economic development and employment creation in Burkina Faso.

The Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSR), the University of Ghana and SINTEF (a Norwegian research institution): PAGE developed a Green Jobs Assessment Model in Ghana in collaboration with ISSR, the University of Ghana and SINTEF to assess employment impacts through comparing a business-as-usual growth scenario with an alternative development path, in which Ghana's climate and green policies are implemented.

The Kazakhstan Association of Regional Environmental Initiatives: In collaboration with the Kazakhstan Association of Regional Environmental Initiatives, PAGE completed a market's readiness assessment for sustainable public procurement (SPP) and provided recommendations for the implementation of SPP in Kazakhstan.

The Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (AUCI) and FUNDAQUIM – a non-profit organization linked to the Faculty of Chemistry of the University of the Republic in Uruguay: In April 2023, AUCI and FUNDAQUIM supported the Faculty of Chemistry of the University of Uruguay through an online capacity-building workshop, showcasing the results of a PAGE-supported circular economy activity that focus on the utilization of by-products from forest-based and food industries.

The National Stock Exchange Authority: PAGE, in collaboration with the National Stock Exchange Authority in Argentina, released a methodological guide in December 2023 that promotes innovative financing schemes for sustainable housing, through the issuance of social, green and sustainable bonds, with the additional objective to create green jobs.

The Federation of Industries of Mato Grosso: PAGE conducted an assessment to evaluate the emergence of green jobs and the formulation of a strategy to support the promotion of green jobs, in collaboration with the Federation of Industries in Mato Grosso.

GLOBAL COOPERATION

Throughout 2023, PAGE continued to strengthen global partnerships in line with the strong momentum and growing focus on circular economy. The strategic partnerships help to inform economic thinking, strengthen collaboration for capacity building, and disseminate circular and inclusive green economy knowledge and ideas.

Development Coordination Office (DCO): In 2023, UN DCO and PAGE organized the 4th dialogue on '[greening the economy for all: leveraging the green transformation to mitigate multidimensional poverty and inequality](#)', with representatives from the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, the University of Pretoria, and UNDP Global Policy Bureau and economists from the UN Resident Coordinator Offices (RCOs).

UN DCO also collaborated for the delivery of tailored training on the role of advancing macroeconomic modelling in a green and fair economic transformation to government



officials, UN RCO economists, representatives of national think tanks and academic institutions involved in modelling, as well as delegates from UN agencies.

The Global Alliance on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency (GACERE) and the Green Fiscal Policy Network (GFPN): PAGE partnered with GACERE and GFPN for a high-level event on 17 July at the [High-Level Political Forum 2023](#). The event convened ministers and deputy ministers from different countries and representatives from European Union and UN in a panel highlighting the importance of circular economy, innovative finance solutions and sustainable production and consumption in the global green economic transformation.

The United Nations University and the Ellen McArthur Foundation: During the COP28 in Dubai, PAGE, the United Nations University and the Ellen McArthur Foundation organized on 3 December 2023 a panel [discussion on accelerating the application of circular economy principles and practices worldwide](#), with the presence of government representatives from Argentina, India and Peru, together with officials from the European Union and UN agencies, and researchers from the UN University.

Collaboration with global research institutes: With the continued focus on providing economic expertise, PAGE engaged with research institutes and experts in 2023, including continued collaboration with members of the ILO Green Jobs Assessment Institutions Network (GAIN), such as Cambridge Econometrics and SINTEF. These partnerships focused on evidence-based research to support green climate policies, as well as promoting peer-to-peer learning and capacity building on green jobs assessments. GAIN is an international network of individual researchers, research institutions and international organizations dedicated to developing tools that enhance the understanding of the impacts of green policies on employment and, therefore, contribute to the promotion of a just transition. For instance, Cambridge Econometrics provided the modelling expertise for the third edition of the Green Economy Progress Measurement Framework. Furthermore, a professor of Ecological Economics at the Institute for Global Prosperity, University College London collaborated with PAGE in 2023 on the new frontiers dialogue series, where three regional dialogues on advancing a fair and green economic transformation took place for Africa, Latin America and Asia between June and July. PAGE also engaged an [expert from the University of Oxford](#), in its series of interviews [People at the Heart of PAGE](#), to share his experience, specifically his involvement since 2020 in the development of the [Global Recovery Observatory \(GRO\)](#) - a live database of all COVID-19 related government spending in the 89 largest economies. The expert emphasized the importance of looking beyond the gross domestic product (GDP) in efforts to rebuild economies better, as it is an insufficient measure of societal wellbeing, and green policies become more attractive as soon as factors beyond GDP are considered.

Collaboration with the UN Environment Management Group (UN EMG), the One Planet Network (OPN) and the Coalition for Digital Environment Sustainability (CODES):

On 17 May 2023, PAGE, together with the UN EMG, OPN and CODES, contributed to the first dialogue of the [Nexus Series on Sustainable Consumption and Production \(SCP\)](#) focusing on digitalization for circular economy and green jobs for youth. The dialogue served as a steppingstone to foster interagency collaboration for SDG12, promoting SCP as a vehicle to address the sustainable economic transformation.



Experts from various UN agencies shared their perspectives on leveraging digitalization for a circular economy and green jobs. The discussions also emphasized the importance of collaborative policymaking to ensure a fair and inclusive transition in countries.

Collaboration with the One UN Learning Partnership (UN CC:Learn): UN CC:Learn continues to host PAGE e-learning portfolio on its [distance-learning platform](#). With over 880,000 users, UN CC:e-Learn is the biggest global learning platform specialising in climate change, green economy and circularity. In 2023, PAGE portfolio benefitted from a major overhaul of the UN CC:e-Learn platform, including a new interface, upgraded course catalogue and simplified registration process, among other improvements.

Continued collaboration with the Green Economy Coalition (GEC), the Green Growth Knowledge Partnership (GGKP), and PAGE: Under a new European Union initiative titled 'Accelerating the global transition to a green and circular economy,' a new partnership has emerged in 2023 between GEC, GGKP and PAGE, to help drive a just transition towards an inclusive, carbon-neutral, green, and circular global economy. Spanning until 2027, this joint action is geared towards amplifying global advocacy, providing policy support, and fostering knowledge exchange to facilitate a just transition to a circular economy. This is set to be achieved through efforts in knowledge creation, raising awareness, engaging in multilateral dialogues and peer-to-peer learning, and cultivating partnerships, all while promoting the adoption of circular economy policies, regulations and practices in partner countries.

Moreover, in 2023, GEC partnered in the delivery of the 5th Global Academy on the Green Economy, in which the GEC Countries Programme Director contributed to a masterclass on policy cycles for green economic transformation and a high-level panel discussing just transition and the political economy of change. Furthermore, GGKP has provided invaluable support to PAGE by enhancing the reach of its communications through the Green Forum and the GGKP various platforms.



SOUTH-SOUTH COLLABORATION

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) allows countries to exchange knowledge and to learn from each other and utilize evidence-based solutions from one country to another. The common frameworks, provided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Paris Climate Agreement, have offered excellent opportunities to establish good practices, identify factors for success, and share those with countries that are also in search of pathways to a resource-efficient, low-carbon and socially inclusive economy. With 22 partner countries and eight funding partners engaged at different stages of a green economy transformation, PAGE has developed over time in an effective platform for SSTC.

In 2023, PAGE has supported following SSTC activities including peer-to-peer learning, a global academy and regional dialogues.

A Global Academy for South-South Exchange on Green Economy

This year, South-South Collaboration (SSC) was fully embedded into the concept of the [Global Green Economy Academy](#) held from 9 to 13 October 2023 at ILO International Training Center in Turin. In its 5th edition, the academy highlighted the experiences of PAGE countries gained over 10 years of the programme. Delegates from 22 countries, comprising policymakers, policy advisors and other stakeholders shared their first-hand experiences in key policy areas of a green economic transformation.

The discussions highlighted key achievements made in PAGE countries, such as the development of the Environmental Fiscal Strategy in Guatemala and the establishment of a Research and Innovation Fund for Circular Economy in Uruguay, providing valuable insights and lessons for policy reforms and advocacy efforts in other countries.

The last day invited the delegates to make recommendations for a more strategic and comprehensive South-South exchange programme under PAGE, reconfirming the immense opportunity to utilize the accrued knowledge and good practices of PAGE countries in a more regionalized approach to SSC.

National Coordinators Share Best Practices and Insights from their Work

A day prior to the 5th edition of PAGE Global Academy on the Green Economy in Turin, on 8 October, a face-to-face workshop brought together PAGE national coordinators from Argentina, Cambodia, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Thailand and Mato Grosso State, as well as UN agencies focal points. National coordinators shared experiences and engaged in discussions on operational and substantive aspects of PAGE work at country and global level.

Participants highlighted that social impacts and insufficient measures and finance to mitigate them provide the dominant impediment for a green economic transition. They also emphasized the importance of addressing governance issues, such as the misalignment of measures across different sectors or levels of government.

PAGE also connected national coordinators in a webinar on South-South Collaboration, where experiences from Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia and Argentina were shared. The discussions emphasized the value of sustained exchanges and dialogues between



countries in making a strong impact and explored synergies between the Global Alliance for Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency and PAGE.

Partnering for a Common Purpose: Global Gathering to Mark 10 years of PAGE

As [PAGE marked its 10th anniversary](#), an online event on 2 March 2023 brought together 90 partners including representatives from governments and PAGE UN Resident Coordinators, funding partners, PAGE national coordinators and technical experts to discuss the partnership's achievements and lessons. The event highlighted the 2022 results achieved at global level and the announcement of new policy measures in PAGE countries. Among other expressions of appreciation, the technical manager of the Ecological Monitoring Center, Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition, Senegal, highlighted PAGE significant contribution in the country to promoting the concept of green jobs, which has become a key objective in many projects and programmes. The advisor for International Affairs at the Casa Civil, Government of the State of Mato Grosso, Brazil proposed extending PAGE initiatives beyond Mato Grosso in the Brazilian Amazon.

Exchange on Sustainable Consumption and Production policies – Regional workshop in Asia

The One Planet Network and the Global Opportunities for Sustainable Development Goals, in collaboration with PAGE and the International Resource Panel, organized from 15 to 16 June 2023 the [regional workshop on strengthening evidence-based Sustainable Consumption and Production \(SCP\) policies as a vehicle for economic and social transformation](#). The workshop brought together government focal points and national coordinators from 10YFP Secretariat (the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns) and PAGE, regional science partners, UN Resident Coordinator Offices and SCP partner agencies and experts in the Asia and the Pacific region.

PAGE national coordinators and government representatives from India, Indonesia and Thailand shared their experiences in accelerating the green economic transformation in their countries. They highlighted plans to implement circular economy, low carbon policies and bio-circular-green economic strategies.

The event promoted the uptake of SCP tools and approaches for an economic and social transformation to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and facilitated knowledge exchange and South-South Cooperation on SCP, circularity and green economy.

10th edition of the Latin American Premios Verdes and SDG Award

Over 300 people from all over Latin America and beyond gathered to celebrate the [10th edition of Premios Verdes](#) (the Latin America and Caribbean Green Awards), one of the most important sustainability events in the region. During the ceremony from 19 to 22 April 2023 in Galapagos, projects from the winners also received an intensive week of training and mentoring with specialists who reviewed their business models, developed rapid innovation strategies and refined their sales pitch.

Among the winners, 'Premios Verdes' granted the SDG award to a project with the opportunity to travel to the United Nations Headquarters in New York to meet the UN network and engage in an agenda of activities that will give resonance to the impact of the project.



Over the past 10 years, 'Premios Verdes' has successfully supported and recognised 20,756 projects from 53 countries, delivering sustainable actions and contributing to the creation of over 4,000 jobs worldwide.

2023 Green Economy Forum for Central Asia

The Ministry of Economy and Commerce of the Kyrgyz Republic together with PAGE and other development partners hosted on 16 November in Bishkek, the regional [Green Economy Forum 2023: common goals for sustainable development of the Central Asian region](#).

Having been supported by PAGE since its first national edition, the event has now become a platform for Central Asia for discussing common challenges and finding solutions for scaling green initiatives in the region.

The forum organized conferences and high-level dialogues and hosted the Green Expo 2023 exhibition to demonstrate green approaches and technologies that contribute to the development of sustainable business in the region.

More than 500 representatives of governments, experts in the field of sustainable business and management, development partners, civil society and the private sector took part in the Green Economy Forum.

Experience Sharing on Green Economy Transition in Africa at COP28

During COP28 in Dubai, PAGE Morocco hosted a side event at the Morocco Pavilion, highlighting experiences from Africa's transition to a greener economy, with a focus on Senegal, Burkina Faso and Morocco. High-level representatives from the ministries of environment and energy of the three countries engaged in a discussion on industry decarbonization, just transition and strategies to enhance economic growth and green employment.

The event emphasized the role of PAGE in the three countries and called for strengthened regional collaboration to facilitate the transition to an inclusive green economy, through the sharing of success stories, lessons learned and future plans.

Strengthening Regional Synergies through Inclusive Green Economy Practices

On 7-8 March 2023, Guatemala successfully hosted its first High-Level National Forum on Inclusive Green Economy, organized by PAGE, in collaboration with the Ministries of Public Finance, Economy, and Environment and Natural Resources. This event provided an opportunity to present to a national audience the work in progress and first results of PAGE in Guatemala, as well as good practices and lessons learned from Argentina and Uruguay – two other PAGE-affiliated countries from Latin America – further enriching the discourse on the inclusive green economy. Over 100 representatives from the public and private sector, academia and civil society came together for a country-wide dialogue on the Guatemala's green transition.

Exchange between Mauritius and Seychelles on Skills Development in Key Economic Sectors

In a workshop on 9 November 2023 supported by PAGE and ILO Joint SDG Fund Project, representatives from Mauritius and Seychelles convened to discuss how a comprehensive skills development approach, e.g. in the form of a skills roadmap, can be implemented at country in prioritised economic sectors, such as renewable energy and waste management.



The event served as a platform for exchange, inspired by a series of reports, including a Skills Roadmap for a Green Economy in Mauritius supported by PAGE, a feasibility study for the establishment of a Vocational and Research Campus for Blue Economy Jobs supported by the Joint SDG Fund Project, a Rapid Skills Needs Assessment in Marine-based Renewable Energy in Mauritius and a report on Circular Economy in Seychelles. The event also provided an opportunity for Mauritius and Seychelles to discuss the development of training modules on decent work and sustainable entrepreneurship in the blue economy.



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Resource mobilisation

With the already secured funding from earlier contributions in the beginning of 2023, PAGE was able to deliver all planned activities for 2023 under the ongoing country programmes and the global and regional work plan. Work has commenced in two new countries – Cambodia and Rwanda – which completed their inception phase in 2023 and started to develop country workplans outlining PAGE support.

In parallel to the ongoing delivery, PAGE completed its update to the PAGE Strategy 2021-2030 in 2023. In line with the updated Strategy, PAGE agencies have adjusted the ambition of the partnership to align with the changing global context resulting in a tighter space for resource mobilisation and revised focus and scope of PAGE future country, regional and global service package.

The forward going Budget and Delivery Framework for 2024-2027 reflects already secured funds of USD 25 million, resulting into USD 23 million available for programming (without 1% Trust Fund Fee and 7% Programme Support Cost).

In addition to the remaining balance in the PAGE Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) from earlier contributions, this amount includes new agreements signed with funding partners in 2023 for contributions as detailed below:

- Two new contributions from the Republic of Korea: USD 683,995 received in 2023 and KRW 930 million pledged for 2024 (estimated USD 721,727);
- A new contribution from SIDA of USD 1,836,974; and
- A new contribution from the EC of USD 10,605,000.

Fund management

2023 was the first year in which all delivery was secured through funds pooled in the PAGE MPTF. The PAGE Multi-Partner Trust Fund has now become the only avenue for funding to PAGE and the UNDP-based Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) provided the fund management services as Administrative Agent.

In December 2022, the UNEP-EU contract of USD 8,460,800 for the period 2017-2022 came to an end after a one-year no cost extension to make up for delays caused during the Covid-19 pandemic. Final expenditures were reported to the EC in 2023 as USD 8,304,013 with a remaining balance of USD 156,787.

Income and contributions

With the new agreements signed in 2023 and in-kind contributions from agencies, the total amount of PAGE funds since 2013 is USD 108.75 million. Since the establishment of the PAGE MPTF in 2017 PAGE received pledges of USD 70.8 million (including USD 7.05 million for green recovery support) and deposits of USD 62.27 million.

The commitments and the contributions received in the PAGE MPTF in 2023 are summarized in Table 2 of the Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the Administrative Agent (Part III of the report) for the PAGE Fund. The overview is limited to the commitments



to the PAGE MPTF and does not include the 2017-2022 contribution from the EU or other contributions received before 2017 in the UNEP Trust Fund.

2023 allocations

Throughout 2023, the disbursement of funds to agencies was facilitated by the PAGE MPTF, based on the overall annual work plan and the country work plans for the 22 PAGE countries. Funds were released after the Management Board approved the requests for fund transfers. Fund transfers were processed by the MPTF Office for the allocations to countries and the global and regional work under the 2022-2023 work plan. For the new delivery phase under the Updated PAGE Strategy 2024-2027, a new bi-annual programming and budgeting cycle will start at the beginning of 2024 for 2024-2025.

Table 5.1 and Annex 1 in the 2023 Consolidated Annual Financial Report summarize the allocations per agencies from the PAGE MPTF and related project accounts and expenditures.

The multi-year project supporting the Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) for USD 2,192,430 came to an end in December 2022 and final expenditures of USD 2,141,098 were reported to the MPTF Office with a balance of USD 51,332 to be returned to the trust fund. UNEP Special Project also of multi-year duration came to an end in June 2023 and final expenditures will be reported in 2024.



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

10YFP	10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AUCI	Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation
BAPPENAS	Ministry of National Development Planning
BCG	Bio-Circular-Green
BIOFIN	Biodiversity Finance Initiative
CARES	COVID-19 Alleviation and Revitalization of Enterprises Support
CBAM	Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism
CDRI	Cambodia Development Resource Institute
CDW	Construction and Demolition Waste
CE	Cambridge Econometrics
CODES	Coalition for Digital Environment Sustainability
COP	Conference of Parties, United Nations Climate Change Conference
COPERNICEA	Regional Cooperation for New Ecosystem Accounting Indicators for Natural Capital in Africa
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
EMG	United Nations Environment Management Group
EU	European Union
FUNDAQUIM	A non-profit foundation linked to the Faculty of Chemistry of the University of Uruguay
GACERE	Global Alliance on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency
GAIN	Green Jobs Assessment Institutions Network
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEC	Green Economy Coalition
GELA	Green Economy Learning Assessment
GEPI	Green Economy Progress Index
GEPMF	Green Economy Progress Measurement Framework
GFPN	Green Fiscal Policy Network
GGKP	Green Growth Knowledge Partnership
GH2	Green Hydrogen
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GJAM	Green Jobs Assessment Model
Green TEAM	Green Transformation Economic Advisory Mechanism
GRO	Global Recovery Observatory
HRBA	Human Rights-based Approach
IGE	Inclusive Green Economy
IGEM	Integrated Green Economy Modelling
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISSR	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LCDI	Low Carbon Development Initiative
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NESDC	National Economic and Social Development Council
NESDP	National Economic and Social Development Plan
NGDP	National Green Development Policy
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development



OPN	One Planet Network
PAGE	Partnership for Action on Green Economy
PCI	Produce, Conserve and Include
PRODUCE	Ministry of Production
PSE	Plan Senegal Emergent
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SINTEF	A Norwegian research organization
SNEV	National Green Economy Strategy
SPP	Sustainable Public Procurement
SSC	South-South Collaboration
SSTC	South-South and Triangular Cooperation
UN CC:Learn	The One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership
UN DCO	United Nations Development Coordination Office
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UN RC	United Nations Resident Coordinators
UN RCOs	United Nations Resident Coordinator Offices
YOUNGO	The official children and youth constituency of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)



PAGE PARTNERSHIP FOR ACTION ON GREEN ECONOMY

PAGE was launched in 2013 as a response to the call at Rio+20 to support countries addressing one of the greatest challenges of our time: building economies that improve human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities.

The partnership brings together the expertise, convening power and networks of five United Nations agencies – United Nations Environment Programme, International Labour Organization, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and United Nations Institute for Training and Research – to support countries in addressing one of the most pressing challenges of the 21st century: transforming their economies into drivers of sustainability.

PAGE supports nations and regions in reframing economic policies and practices around sustainability to foster economic growth, create income and jobs, reduce poverty and inequality, strengthen ecological foundations of their economies, and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

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