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**Note for the reader:** This report summarizes the progress made against the four PAGE outcomes since the beginning of programme with an emphasis on the developments in 2017. Section 3 provides an aggregated progress statement for each of the outcomes together with an overview on the status of the indicators at the end of 2017. The details behind the aggregate reporting on the indicators are provided in the PAGE monitoring framework (in a separate document). Section 4 provides a summary of activities and results for each of the PAGE countries and Section 5 an overview on the global capacity building and knowledge sharing activities. Sections 6 to 9 provide an overview on the activities of the PAGE Secretariat, main partnerships, south-south cooperation, and lessons learned and challenges. Section 10 provides a financial overview limited to the funding administered by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office under the PAGE Multi-Partner-Trust-Fund. Certified financial reporting is provided in addition to this report. The detailed progress report is also complemented by a shorter more compact version for public distribution and an online report.
1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2017 was a year of increasing recognition of Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) as a delivery mechanism for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the global transition towards a green economy. With enhanced visibility, a PAGE Ministerial Conference in Berlin and a series of high-level outreach events throughout 2017, PAGE and the champion PAGE partner countries are elevating the green economy approach on the international stage. With strong momentum and an ever-expanding pool of green economy success stories and lessons learned, 2018 and beyond promise to be a period of impact.

This year, in addition to supporting the existing 11 PAGE countries, PAGE welcomed two new countries to the partnership: Uruguay and Guyana. A call for applications to select additional countries was launched during the United Nations Environment Assembly in December 2017, at a high-level PAGE press moment. New countries are likely to join PAGE at the 3rd PAGE Ministerial Conference, to be held in September 2018, hosted by the Government of South Africa.

With implementation well on track based on the 2016-2020 Operational Strategy, PAGE is beginning to look beyond the 2020 to explore opportunities and needs for the global green economy transition. Based on the PAGE programme thus far, it is becoming increasingly evident that partnerships, working across sectors, and efficient, coordinated delivery will be fundamental to any green economy transition.

Country Delivery

At country level, considering each country’s different starting point, there is progress with initiation and implementation of national IGE plans, sectoral and thematic policy reforms, as well as multi-stakeholder engagement and institutional capacity building.

In Mongolia, Senegal, Ghana, Mauritius, South Africa, Jiangsu Province (China), Barbados and Mato Grosso State (Brazil), PAGE support is linked to cross-sectoral national plans that already integrate IGE goals and targets which are further operationalised through implementation plans and sectoral and thematic policy analysis and design. In Peru, Burkina Faso, Kyrgyz Republic and Guyana, PAGE supports the respective governments in the development of cross-sectoral national strategies and the integration of IGE goals and targets. In Uruguay, the focus of PAGE support will be further defined throughout the inception phase.

PAGE started its engagement in Mongolia in 2013, supporting the development of the National Green Development Policy (NGDP), which was approved by Parliament in 2014. Following the adoption of an indicator framework to measure progress against its targets and a finalized NGDP Action Plan (formally adopted by the Cabinet in 2016), PAGE has been supporting the implementation of the NGDP and its Action Plan, and expanding support to sub-national level (with support to integrate IGE into 2 aimag development plans in 2017). This year, PAGE helped to define indicators for measuring progress towards the NGDP, adopted in 2017. PAGE continued to support the adoption of a green building policy and an amendment to the national public procurement law. PAGE initiated engagement on sustainable trade, with a market study and stakeholder workshop. In 2017 PAGE provided support to update economic modelling with new data, and held a series of national consultations on policy recommendations from the modeling exercise. In 2017, Mongolia finalized a report on green jobs, a report on processing end of life vehicles, and a report on integration of green economy concepts into university curricular. The report on university curricular and associated consultations has advanced the establishment of two new university courses on green economy and modeling and sustainable finance. These courses will have pilot runs in the 2018-2019 academic year. PAGE also supported the establishment of a Mongolian Green Credit Fund at the Mongolian Sustainable Finance Forum in 2017. As Mongolia reaches the end of the four-year PAGE implementation
phase, it is successfully designing a phase-out, which ensures long-term sustainability of the green economy efforts.

**Peru**, a PAGE country since 2013, further advanced the development of a National Green Growth Strategy, which builds on an earlier Green Growth Accord (signed in 2014). In 2017, PAGE provided additional support on green economy modelling, to complement the existing T21 model with additional measurement instruments. PAGE also provided support to sectoral policy reforms in 2017, including in the areas of teleworking (with the creation of the Urban Transport Authority and continued support to the national policy on teleworking) and green industry. PAGE supported four Green Industry Forums in 2017, two at national level and two at regional level. In 2017, PAGE finalized a report on the links between two results-based budgetary programmes with SDG and NDC priorities. In 2017, PAGE finalized a report on “Competitiveness and Sustainability of Water Management in the agro exportation sector of the Coast region of Peru”. This year, PAGE completed a mapping of how SDGs are implemented in national ministries, which will inform the PAGE phase-out to ensure long-term sustainability of green economy efforts.

**Senegal** joined PAGE in 2014 to support the implementation of Plan Senegal Emergent (2014), which was further complemented by a National Strategy for Sustainable Development (2015). In 2017, PAGE continued to support the implementation of national programs on waste management and green entrepreneurship through capacity development in 2017, and the development of a national platform for green economy. PAGE is continuing support to integrate green economy into a national green jobs policy. This year, PAGE initiated a study on management of funds from oil and gas revenue, and supported a High-Level Roundtable on Green Industry.

PAGE has been supporting **Ghana** since 2014 in the implementation of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) 2014-2017. In 2017, PAGE developed a guidance manual for mainstreaming green economy and the SDGs into Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) development plans, which are subsequently consolidated to create a national-level medium term development plan. Also in 2017, PAGE initiated a new workstream on green finance, through stakeholder engagement and the initiation of a study. PAGE also advanced the support in the areas of green industry and green jobs, and provided foundational training on green economy and training on mainstreaming green economy and SDGs into development plans.

**Mauritius** joined the PAGE partnership in 2014 to support the country’s ambition to become an inclusive high-income country by 2030. In 2017, the government launched a Three Year Strategic Plan (2017/2018-2019/2020), “Rising to the Challenge of our Ambitions”, in which green economy is mentioned as an approach for implementing low-carbon growth and renewable energy strategies in key sectors. This year, PAGE, as a follow up to an earlier Public Environment Expenditure Review, PAGE supported the Ministry of Finance to introduce climate finance tracking tools within the budget process and the Treasury Accounting System. PAGE finalized an Industrial Waste Assessment, which was endorsed by the Cabinet in 2017. In 2017, PAGE initiated a workstream to support green bonds market development with the Stock Exchange of Mauritius (SEM), and initiated a green economy learning needs assessment. PAGE also strengthened institutional capacities through training on green economy and on environment and climate related expenditures.

**Burkina Faso** joined PAGE in 2014, and has since launched a National Programme for Economic and Social Development (PNDES) (2016-2020). PAGE is supporting the implementation of this plan, with the development of a National Strategy for Green Economy and Action Plan, which will be submitted for adoption in 2018. In 2017, PAGE continued support towards the finalization of the National Strategy for Green Economy. This year, PAGE initiated a green economy learning assessment, completed scoping research on green fiscal policy, and continued support for review of a green industry policy. Additionally, PAGE submitted a strategy that aligns its activities with the country’s efforts to achieve the SDGs and the
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which guided the government in prioritizing new activities for PAGE’s support. In 2017 PAGE deepened collaboration with SWITCH Africa Green, UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI), and GGGI.

PAGE is supporting the implementation of China’s 13th Five-Year plan (2016-2020) in Jiangsu Province, which places green development as one of the top national priorities, and provides a clear development direction for provincial governments to follow. In Jiangsu Province, which joined PAGE in 2015, PAGE supports the province’s transition from a resource-driven economic model towards a more sustainable growth model. In 2017, Phase II of PAGE was launched, with a focus on development of a provincial Green Economy Progress Indicator framework, promotion of the green transition of industrial parks, and supporting provincial capacity building needs on green economy topics and policy tools such as South-South trade in environmental goods and services; sustainable textile trade; green entrepreneurship and the Green Industry Progress (GIP) Index. This year, PAGE held a national green economy academy, held consultations on the Jiangsu Green Economy Progress measurement framework, and initiated new work on trade with a provincial workshop and capacity building.

South Africa joined the PAGE programme in 2015 to support and strengthen the implementation of the country’s vision for “a low-carbon, resource-efficient and pro-employment” development path, as laid out in the Green Economy Accord in 2011. Given the elaborate policy framework for transitioning to a green economy, both at the macro-economic and sectoral level, PAGE country work is structured around supporting improved collaboration, co-ordination and implementation of existing green economy policy frameworks. In 2017, PAGE initiated work to support additional green economy modelling with a workshop focusing on modelling in the water-biodiversity nexus. PAGE also initiated work to integrate green jobs indicators into a quarterly labour force survey, with launch of a green module in the survey set for 2018. In 2017, PAGE finalized a Green Industry and Trade Assessment, and based on the findings of the assessment held a workshop on export opportunities for organic agriculture. PAGE commissioned two discussion papers on renewable energy that fed into a high-level multistakeholder debate in 2017 on energy green economy and the National Development Plan. Building on the findings of an earlier Green Economy Learning Assessment, in 2017 PAGE delivered a training of trainers on how to design and deliver e-learning courses for green economy.

Barbados joined PAGE in 2016 to support the implementation of the National Strategic Plan (2006-2025), which provides the country with a framework to become more prosperous, socially just and globally competitive. In 2017, a set of priority actions were defined for PAGE’s inception phase to support the National Strategic Plan, including conducting a stocktaking study, establishing a youth engagement and communications strategy, designing a Labour Force Survey Module, and undertaking a feasibility study for the establishment of a SIDS-SIDS Green Economy Knowledge Transfer Platform.

PAGE has been supporting Mato Grosso State (Brazil) since 2016 towards the implementation of the state government’s Produce, Conserve and Include strategy, launched in 2015. In 2017, PAGE established a National Steering Committee and identified priorities for the PAGE inception phase, including the development of a green economy model based with an emphasis on the generation of green jobs and poverty eradication. PAGE also initiated an assessment of the generation capacity of solar energy and energy from biomass. Sectoral workstreams to be initiated in 2018 include agriculture and extractives, tourism, renewable energy, land use planning, green jobs, and green economy learning.

Kyrgyz Republic joined PAGE in 2016. The country’s National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) for 2013-2017 emphasized clean technology, resource-efficient infrastructure and sustainably managed ecosystems. Kyrgyz Republic is updating the NSDS for the 2018-2023 period in line with SDGs, and is developing a long-term Sustainable Development Strategy for 2040. In this context, PAGE is supporting the country to develop a Green Economy Policy Document and Action Plan. In 2017, PAGE completed an inception mission, a stocktaking study and a green jobs skills assessment, initiated South-South Exchange
between Kyrgyz Republic and Mongolia, and began a green economy learning needs assessment. PAGE also co-hosted a Green Economy Forum and initiated a green economy communications campaign.

**Uruguay**, which joined PAGE in 2017, is currently undergoing revisions to its national environmental policy, and is preparing a National Development Strategy and a National Agenda for Infrastructure. The partnership with PAGE will not only aid in the formation of these policies, but also help improve planning capacities to seize opportunities, minimize oscillations, and build economic resilience. In 2017, PAGE held an initial planning workshop to identify PAGE’s priorities during the inception phase. Opportunities for sectoral workstreams under PAGE including implementation of a strategy for waste management, green entrepreneurship programme development, and greening of value chains, including analysis of climate change implications.

PAGE began supporting **Guyana** in 2017 to integrate green economy into the forthcoming Green State Development Strategy (15-20 years). PAGE will provide analytical and technical analysis to develop and implement the Strategy in collaboration with Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund. In 2017, the focus was on identifying priorities, developing a workplan, and creating synergies with related initiatives active on green economy in Guyana.

**Capacity building**

In 2017, PAGE continued its capacity development programme through a combination of on-line trainings and face-to-face learning. Since the inception of PAGE, a total of 1,766 people were trained in nationally organized training workshops, and 765 people have benefited from online and face-to-face training programmes at global level. PAGE also further expanded its library of training materials and green economy that are publically accessible.

At the global level, two e–learning courses were delivered in 2017.

- The second moderated edition of the e-learning course on IGE and trade was delivered from 13 March – 21 April 2017 to 50 participants; and
- The pilot edition of the moderated e-learning course on Green Fiscal Reform (GFR) was delivered from 18 September – 10 November 2017 to 46 participants.

In 2017, two global training packages were completed, including the above-mentioned Green Fiscal Reform online training package and a training manual to guide practitioners in the preparation of green job assessments. The manual, “How to measure and model social and employment outcomes of climate and sustainable development policies”, was developed in collaboration with the Green Jobs Assessment Institutions Network (GAIN).

Two additional training and learning products are under development and set to be completed in 2018.

- PAGE initiated the development of face-to-face training programme on green economy and trade, which builds upon the existing e-learning course on the same subject. This residential training aims at providing participants with practical skills necessary to promote sustainable trade practices. Select modules will be available in French and Spanish to reach a broader audience in PAGE countries in Latin America and West Africa, and
- PAGE initiated a green bonds training programme, with the aim to support the development of a regulatory framework conducive to the issuance of private sector and sovereign green bonds, thereby facilitating the unlocking of green finance.

**Knowledge Creation**
In 2017, PAGE partners further advanced the **knowledge base** on inclusive green economy in selected areas, including on green industrial policies, green economy indicators and metrics, trade-related policies in a green economy, and the assessment and modelling of green economy policies. The following tools and publications were released this year.

- **The Integrated Green Economy Modelling Framework (IGEM)**, is a tool that responds to country requests to analyze the cross-sectoral as well as environmental and social impacts of green economy policies and investments.

- **The Green Economy Progress (GEP) measurement framework** helps countries evaluate their overall progress towards achieving an inclusive green economy and will allow cross-country comparison of efforts among peer groups of countries.


- A **Green Industrial Policy and Trade toolbox** provides a comprehensive overview of trade-related green industrial policy options and their implications on international trade.

**Informing Global Agenda Setting and Outreach**

PAGE and its partners delivered a series of global events in 2017 that raised the profile of green economy and its champions from government, academia, the private sector and non-profit organizations. PAGE communication efforts throughout 2017 focused on highlighting PAGE as a delivery mechanism to achieve the SDGs and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change:

- **The Second PAGE Ministerial Conference in Berlin**, held in March 2017, hosted by the government of Germany, drew in over 430 participants from 45 countries representing governments, development organisations and international finance institutions, think tanks and scientific institutions, businesses, labour unions, civil society and the media. Amongst the 18 ministers, vice-ministers and state secretaries, the portfolios of environment, climate, labour, economy, energy and finance were present.

- Following the Ministerial, PAGE hosted a **mission briefing in Geneva** to highlight the importance of inclusive and sustainable economies in achieving SDGs and the need for partnerships.

- At the heart of discussions on SDGs among global decision makers and international institutions, PAGE hosted a **high-level event on the sidelines of the High Level Political Forum** in New York in July 2017 to raise attention to green finance and greener economies being engines for SDG delivery.

- **At COP 23, PAGE hosted a side-event** entitled “How to Build Green and Inclusive Economies to implement the Paris Agreements” on November 2017, organized jointly by PAGE, WTO and UNCTAD, bringing together international representatives of the International Trade Union, the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, and WTO.

- PAGE hosted a **ministerial-level press event** at the UN Environment Assembly in December 2017, which celebrated the partnership and its successes thus far.

### 2 CONTEXT, VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF PAGE

PAGE aims to put sustainability at the heart of economic policymaking and practices to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Paris Agreement on Climate Change through inclusive green economy approaches and by bringing together the expertise of five specialized UN agencies (UN Environment, ILO, UNDP, UNIDO and UNITAR). It supports nations and regions to achieve sustainable and green growth, create green jobs, address inequality and climate change, advance green industrial development, and improve skills, knowledge and institutional capacity. PAGE is currently supporting
thirteen countries and provinces/states: Barbados, Mato Grosso State (Brazil), Burkina Faso, Jiangsu Province (China), Ghana, Guyana, Kyrgyz Republic, Mauritius, Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, South Africa and Uruguay, and aims to support up to 20 countries by 2020.

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

1) **Outcome 1**: Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals and targets into SDG-aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration

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

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

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

### 3 PROGRESS MADE TOWARDS PAGE OUTCOMES

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

To achieve the targets under outcome 1, PAGE supports countries with inclusive green economy diagnostics, assessments, and policy analysis, prioritization of IGE sectors, as well as mobilization and engagement of public, private and civil society stakeholders. In 2017, Guyana and Uruguay joined PAGE bringing the total number of partner countries and provinces to 13.

In 2017, there are 4 countries and 1 province – Mongolia, Senegal, South Africa, Barbados, and Mato Grosso State (Brazil) - implementing national development plans with PAGE support. In Mongolia, since 2016, PAGE is supporting the implementation of the National Green Development Policy and the Sustainable Development Vision. In Senegal, PAGE is supporting the implementation of Plan Senegal Emergent (adopted in 2014). In South Africa, since the country joined the partnership in 2015, PAGE has been supporting the implementation of the Green Economy Accord (adopted in 2011). In Barbados, since the country joined the partnership in 2016, PAGE has been supporting the implementation of the National Strategic Plan (2006-2025) and its green economy objectives. In Mato Grosso State (Brazil), since the province joined the partnership in 2016, PAGE has been supporting the implementation of the Produce, Conserve, Include Strategy (launched in 2015), which integrates the inclusive green economy concept.

In 2017, there is one additional PAGE country that has adopted a national development plan – Mauritius. This year, the Government of Mauritius launched the Three Year Strategic Plan 2017/2018-2019/2020,
which mentions green economy as an approach for implementing low-carbon growth and renewable energy strategies in key sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing waste management and tourism.

In 2017, there are 2 countries in the process of adopting national development plans. Peru is in the process of adopting the National Green Growth Strategy for 2016-2021, with PAGE support. The Kyrgyz Republic is in the process of adopting the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2018-2023, which PAGE will support through a complementary Green Economy Policy Concept and Action Plan.

Out of the 13 PAGE countries, 6 (Mongolia, Peru, Mato Grosso State (Brazil) Senegal, Ghana and South Africa) have national steering committees (whose purpose is to oversee IGE work, and meeting on a regular basis) with inter-ministerial representation and, in some countries other groups from public and private sector are involved. In Mauritius and China, work is guided by interdepartmental and cross-sectoral technical groups for different work streams, which is better suited to the local context than a national-level Steering Committee. In Kyrgyz Republic, the Ministry of Economy is in the process of formalizing an inter-ministerial committee.

PAGE has contributed to the development of national plans and their translation into action, through supporting IGE diagnostics, assessments and policy analysis in the form of i) stocktaking reports completed in Kyrgyz Republic (in Russian and English) and an initial stocktaking exercise in Mato Grosso State (Brazil); ii) green economy modelling work and an alignment of budget programmes with the SDGs and NDCs in Peru and iii) the development of a guidance manual for mainstreaming green economy and the SDGs into Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) planning in Ghana. In total, 5 cross-sectoral diagnostics and assessments were completed in 2017 in 4 countries, bringing the total number of cross-sectoral reports completed by PAGE in all 13 countries since 2013 to 20. Stakeholder consultations and dialogues were held in 8 countries in 2017 – in Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Jiangsu Province (China), South Africa, Barbados, Kyrgyz Republic, and Uruguay – including a range of public and private actors relevant for cross-sectoral policy reform.

Outcome 1 Indicators:

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

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

**Status end of 2017:** 10 countries and 2 provinces (4 countries and 1 province are implementing with PAGE support, 2 countries and 1 province have adopted, and 2 countries are in the process of adopting)

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

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

**Status end of 2017:** 20 reports completed, 3 with earlier agency support; 17 with PAGE support (out of which 5 additional in 2017).

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

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

**Status end of 2017:** 51 cross sectoral consultations (out of which 16 additional in 2017)

**Indicator #1.2.2:** Number of countries with national steering committees (NSC) overseeing IGE work meeting regularly
3.2 Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with inclusive green economy (IGE) priorities

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

In 2017, an additional 2 sectoral policies are in process of adoption in 2 countries, Mongolia and Peru, with PAGE support. Mongolia is in the process of adopting an Amendment to the Law on Public Procurement and an associated Sustainable Public Procurement Action Plan. Peru is in the process of adopting an Urban Transport Authority.

Sectoral and thematic policy reform processes were also informed by assessments and policy analysis, including i) green jobs assessment in Mongolia; ii) report on integration of green economy into university curricular in Mongolia; iii) assessment of policy and processing capacity for end of life vehicles in Mongolia; iv) study on competitiveness and sustainability of water management in the agro exportation sector of the coastal region of Peru; v) industrial waste assessment in Mauritius; vi) green economy learning assessment in South Africa; vii-viii) two discussion papers on green economy and renewable energy; and a ix) green jobs skills assessment in Kyrgyz Republic. In total 9 sectoral and thematic assessments were completed in 2017 in 5 countries, bringing the total number of sectoral reports completed by PAGE in all 13 countries since 2013 to 38. Sectoral stakeholder consultations and dialogues were held in 9 countries in 2017 – Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Mauritius, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Jiangsu Province (China), South Africa, and Kyrgyz Republic - covering the broad range of PAGE’s sectoral and thematic workstreams.

In all countries, PAGE serves as a vehicle for engagement of partners beyond the five main agencies and partnerships are emerging that align interests of different institutions with the broader objectives of PAGE. In 2017, specific results related to initiatives or co-funding that PAGE leveraged can be seen in four countries – Mongolia, Senegal, South Africa and Kyrgyz Republic. In Mongolia, PAGE has leveraged additional support for mobilizing green finance in partnership with UN Environment Finance Initiative and UN Environment Inquiry, and with the newly established Green Credit Fund. In Senegal, the Green Economy Coalition mobilizes non-state actors for engagement in PAGE workstreams. In South Africa, the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ) Green Economy and Climate Readiness Programme collaborates for workplanning and partners on events such as the 2018 South Africa Green Economy Academy. The Green Economy Coalition (represented nationally by two local institutions: the African Centre for a Green Economy and the Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies) jointly deliver, such as on the South Africa Trade and Industry Assessment. In Kyrgyz Republic, PAGE partners with GIZ on national fora such as the 2017 Green Economy Forum and South-South Exchange, with the UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI) on national policy work, and with BizExpert, a local civil society organization working with private sector on a green economy awareness raising campaign (jointly with GIZ, PEI and PAGE).

Outcome 2 Indicators, Status mid-January 2018
Outcome 2: Countries are implementing evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities

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

**Status end of 2017**: 8 policies (2 policies being implemented, 3 policies adopted, 3 policies are in process of adoption), out of which 2 are additional in 2017

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

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

**Status end of 2017**: 38 reports (4 with earlier support by UNEP GEI initiative/ILO and 34 with PAGE support), out of which 9 additional in 2017

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

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

**Status end of 2017**: 60 consultations, out of which 31 are additional in 2017

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

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

**Status end of 2017**: 18 partners, out which 9 are additional in 2017

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

To achieve targets under outcome 3, PAGE is supporting partner countries by designing and implementing nationally tailored training packages and programmes in specific priority areas with the overall objective of capacity building and awareness creation on IGE. Global and regional training packages and events are designed and delivered to individuals and institutions as part of capacity building for a global audience with a focus on PAGE partner countries. These high-quality training, e-learning and other capacity building products and services on IGE are accessible to governments and other stakeholders globally on the websites of PAGE and partner agencies.

In 2017, PAGE further strengthened individual and institutional capacities for IGE action at national, regional and global level. At national level, PAGE has strengthened the capacities of 31 additional institutions, ministries and departments that are engaged in PAGE delivery. In 2017, PAGE conducted targeted trainings in 8 countries – Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Mauritius, Ghana, South Africa and China – on a range of green economy topics including green trade, green buildings, economic modelling, waste management, green entrepreneurship, mainstreaming SDGs and climate change, and green economy e-learning, among others. These trainings often feature a training of trainers methodology to ensure replication. Since the inception of PAGE, a total of 1,766 people were trained in nationally organized training workshops. Evaluations from national trainings delivered in 2017 show that an average of 88.5% of the participants report having increased their capacity.

At the global level, two e-learning courses were delivered in 2017. The second moderated edition of the e-learning course on IGE and trade was delivered from 13 March – 21 April 2017. 50 participants acquired...
practical skills for translating sustainable trade principles into a real-world economic, policy and professional context. The pilot edition of the moderated e-learning course on Green Fiscal Reform (GFR) was delivered from 18 September – 10 November 2017. 46 participants obtained practical skills for applying GFR principles into a real-world policy context.

Since the inception of PAGE, a total of 765 people have benefited from online and face-to-face training programmes at global level through UNITAR’s e-learning platform and PAGE academies. Evaluations from global trainings delivered in 2017 show that an average of 98.5% of participants are satisfied with the course content for its usefulness and relevance to their jobs.

In 2017, two global training packages were completed. The training package for the e-learning course on Green Fiscal Reform was completed and a pilot edition was delivered (as mentioned above). A training manual to guide practitioners in the preparation of green job assessments was published in 2017, entitled “How to measure and model social and employment outcomes of climate and sustainable development policies”, in collaboration with the Green Jobs Assessment Institutions Network (GAIN).

Two additional training and learning products are under development and set to be completed in 2018. In 2017, PAGE initiated the development of face-to-face training programme on green economy and trade, which builds upon the existing e-learning course on the same subject. Select modules will be available in French and Spanish. In 2017, PAGE initiated a green bonds training programme, with the aim to support the development of a regulatory framework conducive to the issuance of private sector and sovereign green bonds, thereby facilitating the unlocking of green finance.

In 2017, PAGE initiated a series of webinars to build capacity among PAGE national coordinators and focal points. PAGE hosted webinars on i) the PAGE theory of change; ii) the south-south cooperation modality; iii) linking with the SDGs, and iv) PAGE monitoring and reporting. This webinar series will continue in 2018.

Outcome 3 Indicators, Status mid-January 2018

| Outcome 3: Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the national and global level |
| Indicator #3.1: Number of people using knowledge and skills acquired from the PAGE training and capacity development activities |
| **Status end of 2017: not yet monitored** |
| Indicator #3.2: Number of national institutions which deliver IGE policy analysis, IGE training, develop IGE related policies and lead related policy processes and stakeholder consultations |
| **Status end of 2017: 31 national institutions** |
| **Output 3.1.: Capacity development support delivered to national institutions** |
| Indicator #3.1.1: Number of national institutions having strengthened their capacity to deliver IGE policy analysis or training or to lead policy and stakeholder consultation processes |
| **Status end of 2017: 74 national institutions/ministries/departments, out of which 41 additional in 2017** |
| **Output 3.2.: Nationally tailored training programmes developed and delivered** |
| Indicator #3.2.1: Number of people trained through national level training programmes |
| **Status end of 2017: 1,766 people, (816 female, 950 male), out of which 605 are additional in 2017** |
| Indicator #3.2.2: Percentage of participants who report having increased their capacity in IGE related issues through national trainings |
| **Status end of 2017: Average 88.5% of participants report having increased their capacity** |
Output 3.3.: Global and regional leadership and training programs and packages developed and delivered for individuals and institutions

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

Status end of 2017: 765 people (365 female and 400 male), 284 from PAGE countries

Indicator #3.3.2: Percentage of participants who report having increased their capacity in IGE related issues in global and regional training programmes (with a target of 80% on average)

Status end of 2017: 98.5%

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

Status end of 2017: 11 training packages, of which 2 are additional in 2017

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

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

In 2017, PAGE launched 4 additional knowledge products. 1) The Integrated Green Economy Modelling framework (IGEM), is a tool that responds to country requests to analyze the cross-sectoral as well as environmental and social impacts of green economy policies and investments. 2) PAGE launched a Green Economy Progress (GEP) measurement framework, building on the work of an earlier UN Environment project on “Measuring the Green Economy Transformation” The GEP measurement framework will help countries evaluate their overall progress towards achieving an inclusive green economy and will allow cross-country comparison of efforts among peer groups of countries. 3) A PAGE policy report, entitled “Green Industrial Policy: Concepts, Policies, Country Experiences”, provides an up-to-date overview on the role of green industrial policies in development. 4) A Green Industrial Policy and Trade toolbox provides a comprehensive overview of trade-related green industrial policy options and their implications on international trade.

Additionally, in 2017 PAGE completed an update of the Guidance Note for Implementing a National PAGE Partnership. The document is serving as a resource for national governments, and institutions undertaking PAGE-supported analysis and policy reform, as well as international partners engaged in PAGE and green economy action.

Enhancing visibility at the global level, PAGE successfully organized several high-level events and side events at a number of international meetings. In 2017, PAGE hosted and co-hosted 12 additional global and regional knowledge sharing events. These events included the Second PAGE Ministerial Conference, a mission briefing in Geneva, a side event at HLPF and at the UNFCCC COP23, and a ministerial level press event at the United Nations Environment Assembly.
A monthly PAGE newsletter has been regularly disseminated to more than 2300 subscribers to share PAGE highlights and other IGE initiatives around the world. The PAGE twitter account (@PAGExchange) is growing with 1,123 followers (increased from 600 in 2016) in addition to a new YouTube channel for sharing IGE and PAGE videos. The PAGE website had 22,000 visitors in 2017, doubling the number of visitors from 2016.

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

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

**Status end of 2017:** Not monitored in 2017

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

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

**Status end of 2017:** 13 knowledge products, of which 4 are additional in 2017

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

**Status end of 2017:** 30 knowledge sharing events, of which 12 are additional in 2017

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

**Status end of 2017:** 31 institutions and initiatives, of which 1 is additional in 2017

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

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

**Status end of 2017:** Total 22,000 (Q1: 6,700, Q2: 5,500, Q3: 4,900, Q4: 4,900)

**Indicator #4.2.2:** Number of monthly PAGE newsletter subscribers

**Status end of 2017:** 2300 subscribers

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

**Status end of 2017:** 1,123 followers

**Indicator #4.2.4:** Number of views on PAGE YouTube channel

**Status end of 2017:** 5,684 views

### 4 SUMMARY OF PROGRESS MADE IN PAGE COUNTRIES

#### 4.1 MONGOLIA

Over the past 25 years, Mongolia has transformed into a vibrant democracy, with triple the level of GDP per capita and increasing school enrolments, and dramatic declines in maternal and child mortality. With vast agricultural and mineral resources and an increasingly educated population, Mongolia’s long-term development prospects are bright. At the same time, Mongolia continues to face important environmental challenges, such as land degradation, air and water pollution, and increasing carbon dioxide emissions. The
economy still wrestles with persistent economic imbalances, suffering from a weakening of the commodity market and slower growth in the key Chinese export market.²

PAGE started its engagement in Mongolia in 2013, supporting the development of the National Green Development Policy (NGDP), which was approved by Parliament in 2014. Since then the country has experienced significant change. The country saw a high point in economic production with a GDP of 12.58 billion USD in 2013, contracting to 11.16 billion USD in 2016. According to an estimation by the National Statistics Office (NSO) of Mongolia and the World Bank, the poverty rate in Mongolia reached 29.6 percent in 2016 – an increase by 8.0 percentage points from the poverty rate of 21.6 percent in 2014. Several changes in the government took place over the past four years (including dismissal of the Prime Minister by Parliament in November 2014; formation of a new coalition government in January 2015; removal of the Mongolian People's Party (MPP) from the coalition government in August 2015 and dismissal of six Ministers; landslide victory of the MPP in the parliamentary elections in June 2016; and ousting of the MPP cabinet in September 2017 and formation of a new Cabinet in October 2017).

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

PAGE’s continued engagement in Mongolia’s green development agenda included technical support through creation and update of evidence-based policy tools, capacity building, and stakeholder consultations in sustainable finance, sustainable public procurement, green jobs, industry and waste management, green economy learning and economic modelling, among others. In 2017 Mongolia began engagement on sustainable trade, with a market study and stakeholder workshop.

PAGE worked closely with other initiatives in the country, in particular the Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI), the Education for Sustainable Development Project (ES), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Higher Education Reform Project, Mongolian Sustainable Finance Initiative and Mongolian Green Credit Fund Initiative, UNITARRA Canada, as well as the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI).

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

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

Green economy modelling and policy assessment: For advancing the implementation of the NGDP, PAGE is providing capacity building support to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and a local policy think tank, the Economic Policy and Competitiveness Research Center (EPCRC), for long-term macro-economic planning and forecasting through system dynamics modelling. In 2016, the EPCRC in collaboration with MET, MOF and PAGE completed a policy assessment report based

on T21 modelling. The study shows that under a green investment scenario economic growth in 2030 will be 4.2%, which is significantly higher than the current growth based on a ‘brown’ economy with only 2.4%.

In 2017, a series of national consultations were held with government, PAGE representatives, industry representatives, CSOs and academic (100 participants) on policy recommendations from the IGE policy assessment and modeling. The findings from the modelling assessment are available in English and Mongolian in a Policy Brief, titled Turning Challenges into Opportunities: Lessons Learned and Policy Recommendations from PAGE.

In 2017, MOF, with support of PAGE, is updating the T21 model by using new national data. The Ministry also organized a 5-day training in September 2017 to officers of MOF, NDA and NSO and universities. Going forward, MOF, in collaboration with UN Environment is planning to organise an advanced training to introduce Integrated Green Economy Modelling (IGEM) and other modelling tools that could be used for policy making and assessment.

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

**Green jobs:** Mongolia was selected as one of four ILO pilot countries of the project titled “Measuring Progress Towards Green Economy” to assess the current status, monitor progress and determine indicators for green economy in developing countries. With the support of PAGE, the National Statistics Office (NSO) of Mongolia carried out a green jobs survey in 2014 and 2016. In 2016, the NSO attached a set of model questions to the National Labour force survey, collected data for two consecutive quarters and analysed the data.

In 2017, with the support of PAGE the NSO published a report on green jobs in English and Mongolian. The report highlights that as of the second quarter of 2016, 17.4 percent of all jobs in Mongolia can be considered as environmentally friendly and decent. In 2018, the NSO will organize a 2-day training to inform Mongolian stakeholders including from ministries, industry associations and trade unions about the quality of green jobs. NSO will disseminate the results from the green jobs survey and further build capacities of the government to use the survey results and data for evidence-based policy making.

Mongolia’s work towards green jobs is aligned with SDG 8, target 8.5, on achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all targets.

**Green Development Indicators:** PAGE has helped to define indicators for measuring progress towards the goals of the NGDP in collaboration with the National Statistical Office (NSO). The list of 38 green development indicators was approved in July 2017 by the NSO Chairman’s order A/203. This action has enabled the NSO to develop a data collection and estimation methodology, and to monitor and inform the progress towards implementing the NGDP on a continuous basis, including information on green jobs through the regular Labour Force Survey.

The indicators will be estimated and disseminated as a part of official statistics annually from 2018 onwards through NSO’s data dissemination website www.1212.mn and Statistical yearbook.

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

**Gender mainstreaming report:** PAGE presented the report “Gender Mainstreaming in Green Development Policy of Mongolia” to Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) officers in June 2017 at a meeting on the linkages between the SDGs, NGDP and gender issues, which was organised by Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) project.
Gender mainstreaming in Mongolia supports SDG 5, target 5.6.c, on adopting and strengthening and promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

**IGE development planning at sub-national level:** PAGE is supporting two aimags (Mongolian provinces: Orkhon aimag and Dornogovi aimag) to elaborate green development programmes and implement local green initiatives. The work started in Orkhon aimag where UNDP is supporting four activities: i) training for policy makers on green and sustainable development planning, ii) technical support for elaboration of a local development plan, iii) provision of grants to small local green economy projects, and iv) dissemination workshop. The first training was held in August 2017 in Ulaanbaatar and the second workshop was held in Erdenet town in October 2017. The first workshop focused on the green economy concept, policy planning, and the step-by-step approach to elaborating an SDG/NGDP based aimag level development plan. In the second workshop, participants elaborated a mission, strategic goals, targets and outputs of the development plan. Dornogovi aimag has established a task force to renew its development strategy reflecting the SDGs, Sustainable Development Vision (SDV) and NGDP and a national consultant is working to provide advisory services on social, economic and environmental situational analysis to inform the policy document.

**Sustainability Week and Global PAGE Steering Committee:** During the week of 18-22 September 2017, the Government of Mongolia hosted a series of thematic events, meetings with national partners, and the PAGE Steering Committee Meeting – a biannual meeting of representatives from the PAGE Management Board and Funding Partners. The week highlighted the important role of a cross-sectoral approach towards green economy, and the significance of inter-ministerial coordination towards a shared national green and sustainable development vision. The events received wide coverage in the Mongolian media. The events of the week included a workshop on sustainable public procurement, a stakeholder roundtable on trade, and a partnership event on Mongolian universities for sustainable development. Bilateral meetings were held with the Ministries of Environment, Finance, Construction and Development, the Economic Policy and Competitiveness Research Center and Golomt Bank. During the week, there were also meetings with the Special Envoy for Climate Change, the national designated authority for the Green Climate Fund and representatives of the Global Green Growth Institute.

A delegation from Kyrgyz Republic, which joined PAGE in 2016, participated in several events throughout the week in order to learn from Mongolia’s experience in green economy policy reform. The delegation will incorporate best practices and lessons learned from the PAGE programme in Mongolia into their planning for a green economy in Kyrgyz Republic.

The Sustainability Week supported the achievement of SDG 17, target 17.16, by enhancing global multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable development where knowledge, expertise, and resources are shared to support the achievement of the SDGs.


**Outcome 2 – Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms**

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

**Green buildings:** The NGDP sets out that the country will introduce appropriate energy efficiency standards and a rating system for green buildings in support of the NGDP goal to reduce heat loss through buildings by 20 percent by 2020 and by 40 percent by 2030. PAGE supported the government to develop the design and a handbook on green school buildings that showcases how to achieve these efficiency standards. The
design was completed, approved and certified and is now ready to be applied to over 220 schools that need to be built over the next 3-4 years nationally (of which 85 will be built in Ulaanbaatar). In 2017, MET and the Ministry of Education Science, Culture and Sports (MDESC) have proposed to build the first prototype school under a loan by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) as ADB’s new Country Partnership Strategy, 2017-2020 includes the construction of new schools and modern hospitals, among others.

The green school building has also inspired policy action for green buildings beyond public schools. The school design will feed into the development of a green building code and rating system under the leadership of the MCUD. Moreover, PAGE is supporting the development of a new construction sector policy as well as the formulation of a ‘business case’ for green buildings. PAGE is also providing capacity development for stakeholders in the construction sector which should further foster up-take of green design elements for public and private buildings.

The work on green buildings is receiving local media coverage, with a feature in the daily newspaper Unuudur and news.mn (http://news.barilga.mn/r/72886). The work on green buildings was also highlighted at a roundtable discussion organized by the UB Mayor’s Office on “air pollution control” and presented in the NAP’s 10th Anniversary exhibition at Blue Sky hotel (http://news.barilga.mn/r/72715).

On 10-14 July 2017, PAGE supported the participation of four representatives from the Ministry of Environment and Trade, Ministry of Construction and Urban Development, Center for Construction Development and the Mongolian University of Science and Technology in an ITC-ILO training “Green building and construction: Pathways towards inclusive growth and creation of decent and green jobs”. Following this training, PAGE has initiated a dialogue with MCUD, the Mongolian University of Science and Technology and the Construction Development Center to develop a tailor-made training module and handbook on green building design and architecture to deliver to entrepreneurs and professionals in the construction sector.

Mongolia’s efforts towards green building codes and guidelines supports SDG 13 and 11, targets 13.2 and 11.3, by integrating climate change measures into national policies and strategies and by enhancing inclusive and sustainable urbanization and human settlement planning and management.

**Sustainable public procurement:** In 2014, Mongolian government spending represented 32% of GDP, and public procurement of products and services accounted for about 12% of GDP. In support of the NGDP goal to ensure that by 2020 at least 20% of public procurement would be green, PAGE has supported the Ministry of Finance to incorporate sustainability principles into the national public procurement framework. A status analysis of public procurement, prioritization of goods for sustainable procurement, and a market analysis were conducted and three products were selected as priority products to be procured through sustainability criteria (A4 copy paper, printer ink cartridges and lightweight concrete blocks). Sustainable public procurement tools and sample tendering materials are under development.

In 2017, legal and procurement experts worked with the government and UN Environment team on Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) (through an EC funded program on Sustainable Public Procurement, separate from PAGE) to make amendments to the law on public procurement and develop SPP tools, sample tendering materials and training materials for public procurers and suppliers. The Amendment is expected to be submitted to the Parliament in the first half of 2018 with the potential to have a long-term impact on the sustainability of public procurement in Mongolia.

In this context, PAGE participated in a series of green economy trainings for 8 ministries in collaboration with the Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) project. PAGE’s contribution focused on sustainable public procurement, in particular sustainability standards and green criteria using the case of A4 paper and plans to amend the law on public procurement. The lecture series increased understanding of SPP and support for making the amendments to the current law. Another SPP workshop was held during the Sustainability Week in September 2017.
Sustainable finance: PAGE and the UN Environment Finance Initiative, in collaboration with other international organisations such as the International Finance Corporation, GGGI, Education for Sustainable Development Project and the Netherlands Development Finance Company (FMO), are providing support to strategically position Mongolia’s banking sector to unlock private finance for green development. The work is led by the Mongolian Sustainable Finance Initiative (ToC), which is convened by the Mongolian Bankers Association (MBA) and guided by the Central Bank of Mongolia, MET, MOF, and the Financial Regulatory Commission. PAGE supported a study on demand for green credits and contributed to the establishment of a joint working group for creating a Mongolian Green Credit Fund. The aim of the Fund is to serve as a vehicle to bring long-term financing to projects and companies that stimulate green growth in the country. At the 5th Mongolian Sustainable Finance Forum in September 2017, a Memorandum was signed between MBA and international partners confirming their commitment to support the establishment of the Fund. MBA is currently exploring options to receive funding from the global Green Climate Fund to provide financial resources for the Mongolian Fund. Shortly after the Finance Forum, in October 2017, the government established a Green Development Fund under the National Development Bank with the aim to apply sustainability to development financing (ODA-funded investment projects) and large-scale public investment projects.

Furthermore, UN Environment Inquiry started to complement the above initiatives for green financial and capital market development in Mongolia. Specifically, it aims to generate early momentum through the identification and deployment of specific reforms to the policies and practices governing financial markets as well as the capacity and institutional development needs that could consolidate these reforms. In 2017, the Advisory Board of the Green Credit Fund and UN Environment Inquiry organized a kick-off meeting entitled “Roadmap for a sustainable financial system in Mongolia”.

The work stream supports SDG 17, target 17.3, on mobilizing additional financial resources from multiple resources.

Green economy and trade: Following an internal mapping of trade and investment related work by different organizations in 2016, in 2017 PAGE supported the harnessing of trade opportunities in Mongolia, and the inclusion of trade in several parts of the NGDP Action Plan (including Activity 3.2.4 on trade fairs of environmentally friendly technology; Activity 3.5 on promoting trade of low carbon and energy efficient technologies by reflecting the green development principles in international trade agreements and contracts). This work supports Mongolia’s efforts to implement the Sustainable Development Vision and NGDP by building the country’s competitiveness in the global trade market and harnessing green trade opportunities.

Two events on green economy and international trade opportunities were held on 29-31 May 2017 engaging over 140 participants. The first was an experts workshop on “Sustainable Development and Trade Opportunities for Mongolia”. With participants from government, industry associations, academia, private sector, and international organizations. The second was a stakeholders meeting on a trade stocktaking study, on 19 September 2017 to discuss new trade policy landscape and trade opportunities.

Following these events, a stocktaking study on green trade was carried out to analyse green trade opportunities in key sectors, such as agriculture, barriers and challenges to harness green trade opportunities in selected sectors, including tariff and non-tariff barriers, knowledge and capacity gaps, as well as international and regional trade governance issues. The results of the study are intended to inform the development of a green trade policy under the leadership of the National Development Agency (NDA), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET). The policy recommendations will also contribute to the implementation of the government’s Action Plan 2016-2020, and be integrated into Mongolia’s export programme, 21x100 industrialization programme and medium-term policy.

Industry and waste management: PAGE carried out a study on industrial waste management and the recycling industry in Mongolia. The report analyzed existing waste management policies e.g. including
regulatory, mandatory and voluntary instruments along with the industrial waste management chain. In 2017, based on the industrial waste analysis, PAGE together with MET and the Ministry of Road and Transportation Development (MRTD), initiated a baseline study on waste from end of life vehicles. A joint team of an international and a national consultant conducted the mission and field visit in Mongolia on 17-24 October 2017 to collect data on waste from end of life vehicles. A draft report was completed in December 2017. The study analyses the management and regulations for the disposal of tires, batteries, old oil and antifreeze, as well as the situation of collection, disposal, processing and recycling of these types of waste. It also examines the feasibility for local SMEs to process and recycle waste from end of life vehicles and provides financing solutions. Policy recommendations from the study will be incorporated into national strategies and an action plan for waste management of end of life vehicles. The feasibility study and financing solutions can provide a basis for developing a bankable project pipeline.

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

**Outcome 3 – Individual, Institutional and Planning Capacities Strengthened**

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

**Building capacity of national universities:** PAGE has been working with Mongolian universities on integrating green economy concepts and approaches into tertiary programmes and curricula. A feasibility study was conducted by a professor from the National University of Mongolia, in consultation with stakeholders, on the integration of IGE concepts into the curricula of national universities in Mongolia. Consultations were held in June 2017 on the findings of the feasibility study with the government, university professors and scholars, research institutions and think tanks. At the meeting, planning advanced to create new courses on green economy, modelling and sustainable financing, and to identify opportunities to integrate green economy approaches into existing courses. By the end of the PAGE project, two new university courses on green economy, modelling and sustainable financing, and to identify opportunities to integrate green economy approaches into existing courses. By the end of the PAGE project, two new university courses on green economy, modelling and sustainable financing, and to identify opportunities to integrate green economy approaches into existing courses.

PAGE’s work with tertiary institutions complements a programme by the Education for Sustainable Development Project that focuses on sustainability skills at primary and secondary levels.

PAGE work with Mongolian universities supports SDGs 4 and 17, targets 4.7 and 17.16, on ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, and enhancing multi-stakeholder partnerships for Sustainable Development that mobilize and share knowledge and expertise.

**Raising awareness** PAGE has supported efforts to raise awareness of green economy in Mongolia, with a Go Green campaign held by the MET, ESD, GGGI and PAGE, as well as a green economy photo competition held in collaboration with MET. PAGE is also collaborating with ESD and other organizations on awareness raising and building knowledge on green economy and sustainable development. PAGE was represented at the World Environment Day events held in Sukhbaatar Square. Lectures on green economy were delivered at a number of events including lectures to i) new students of the National University of Commerce and Business at the academic year opening, ii) the “Let’s discuss together” event for young leaders organized by the Mongolian US State Alumni Association, iii) Green building workshop by
UNITARRA and iv) Gender training by ESD. Press conferences, media engagement and interviews have been held throughout the year.

**Outlook for PAGE Mongolia:** The first quarter of 2018 will mark the phase out of the PAGE project in Mongolia. PAGE, in consultation with national partners, has prepared a plan that looks at how the development and implementation of inclusive green economy policies in Mongolia which have been supported by PAGE can be sustained beyond the project duration. It includes an assessment of the PAGE project in Mongolia against the sustainability criteria set out in the PAGE Operational Strategy 2016-2020, as well as an action plan setting out the main steps necessary to ensure sustainability for each outcome area.

### 4.2 PERU

In recent years, Peru has enjoyed remarkable economic growth but faces major challenges from social inequality and environmental degradation. Addressing these two challenges are key objectives of Peru’s National Strategic Plan for Development “Peru 2021” (*Bicentennial Development Plan*), which was adopted in 2011. Against this background, PAGE engagement in Peru started in 2013 with the overall objective to integrate the concept of green growth into national development policies as a means of making it one of the determinants of government policy and investment decisions. Together with Mexico, Chile and Colombia, the country is a member of the Pacific Alliance and it is applying for OECD membership. The integration of environmental sustainability into economic development strategies is an important aspect in the OECD accession process. Peru already became an adherent to the OECD Declaration on Green Growth and under the guidance of Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL) and OECD it underwent an environmental performance review.

The political situation in 2017 was challenging. In September there was a cabinet reshuffle following a no-confidence vote by Congress. Furthermore, as a consequence of the serious flooding that affected the Peruvian coast in February and March 2017, all available efforts and resources of the Peruvian government were reallocated to response and sustainable reconstruction efforts, and several in-depth reforms scheduled by the government in January, as well as policies under construction with the support of PAGE were postponed to later in 2017. Nevertheless, PAGE continued the promotion of inclusive green growth through a series of joint activities with ministries and other public and private partners, who showed renewed political commitment.

PAGE has supported Peru in the development of national and sectoral green growth policies, putting a strong focus on communication and outreach to foster active involvement from a wide range of stakeholders. PAGE is providing analytical inputs on the National Green Growth Strategy, under development by the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

PAGE national partners include Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion (MTPE), Ministry of Production (PRODUCE), Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI), Ministry of Transport and Communications (MTC), Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism (MINCETUR), the National Strategic Planning Center (CEPLAN), the private sector (CONFIEP) and trade unions (CGTP), as well as existing multi-actors platforms such as the National Accord and International Cooperation Agencies like GIZ and GGGI. PAGE will continue to work closely with these stakeholders to advance Peru’s objectives for Green Growth.

Peru’s green economy experience is informing the green economy transition of other PAGE countries. Uruguay, which joined the partnership in 2017, benefitted from Peru’s experiences during its first planning workshop thanks to the participation of the Peru PAGE national coordinator.
Outcome 1- Integration of Inclusive Green Economy (IGE) goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning

The initial PAGE stocktaking study and the preliminary findings of the PAGE T21 modelling assessment have informed the Guidelines for Green Growth (Ministerial Resolution No. 161-2016-MINAM, published in June 2016), and the National Green Growth Strategy, under development, and expected to be available in the first quarter of 2018.

This work is aligned with SDG 17, target 17.14, on enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development.

Building on the work carried out on the T21 modelling, a study on the design of short-term, fiscal neutral sectoral and trans-sectoral green growth instruments and initiatives was completed. The study, together with consultations with relevant ministries (such MINAGRI, MTC, PRODUCE, MTPE and SERFOR) have played an important role in policy processes. Several recommendations have been taken up by the respective ministries, and informed policy initiatives, such as the creation of the Urban Transport Authority, a policy on the promotion of teleworking and measures on increased efficiency in agricultural irrigation techniques.

SDG mapping: In August 2017, PAGE began the process of mapping how the SDGs are being implemented at a national level in ministries, and identified the stakeholders involved. From this process, challenges and opportunities are being identified, and the mapping will inform the 2018 work plan and the PAGE sustainability strategy.

This work aligns with SDG 17, target 17.14, by enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development.

T21 modelling: The Technical Committee of PAGE has identified the T21 model as a key tool for informing the National Green Growth Strategy. The findings of the green economy assessment will be presented by the Minister of Environment to the Congressmen and to the Ministers in early 2018. A broader dissemination strategy is being implemented to reach other audiences, also by leveraging media channels.

In 2017, PAGE held a series of meetings to identify needs for complementing the T21 model with additional measurement instruments for green economy policies. In April 2017, PAGE held a meeting with the Ministry of Economy, the National Computing and Statistics Institute (INEI) and CEPLAN - on knowledge and use of the T21 model, and how it relates to other models. On 11-12 July 2017, workshops were held with experts from the government (including the National Steering Committee) and civil society to strengthen modelling capacities for green growth.

These meetings and workshops support the achievement of SDG 17, targets 17.13, 17.14 and 17.18 by enhancing global macroeconomic stability, policy coherence and policy coordination for sustainable development and increasing capacity-building support to developing countries to ensure the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data.

Budgeting analysis: In 2017, PAGE developed a report on the links between two results-based budgetary programmes in the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and the National Strategic Planning Centre with national SDG and NDC priorities. On the basis of this report, PAGE representatives held a meeting with the General Directorate of Public Budget of the Ministry of Economy and Finance on 28 June 2017, where MEF presented the mechanism of “budgetary support and international cooperation in Peru” to raise

3This has been presented as a law project by the Executive before the Congress of the Republic and it is still under evaluation of the Transports Committee of this entity. 

4http://www.minagri.gob.pe/portal/component/search/?searchword=SISTEMA%20DE%20RIEGO&searchphrase=all&limitstart=0
awareness and promote this budgetary instrument for the new cooperation modalities between Peru and bilateral donors, particularly to activate REDD+ funding.

**National coordination:** The PAGE Peru initiative consists formally of 5 Ministries, the Ministry of Environment (MINAM), Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion (MTPE), the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE), Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI) and the Ministry of Transport and Communications (MTC). It includes two committees, the National Steering Committee with Vice-Minister representation and the Technical Committee with Director representation for direct follow-up on PAGE activities. Collaboration is extended to other ministries and also to private sector and civil society representatives. A meeting of the National Steering Committee took place in April 2017 together with the Technical Committee to advance the formulation of the National Green Growth Strategy. The Technical Committee also met in April, June and October 2017. In the context of efforts to ensure the sustainability of PAGE and national ownership, consultations have been taking place with the Ministry of Environment, which expressed interest in taking a leadership role in facilitating the coordination with other line Ministries.

In July 2017, a first meeting of national donor representatives was hosted by SECO (Switzerland), with the participation of representatives from the Republic of Korea and the United Arab Emirates, as well as PAGE partners. The national donors (SECO, GIZ, Sweden) have also participated in the Technical Committee Meeting on 26 October 2017, to discuss PAGE’s results in 2017 and strategic orientations for PAGE’s future work.

**Collaboration with partners:** To coordinate and align green growth related activities, a range of meetings were held throughout 2017 with organisations like the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) - to jointly support the elaboration of the national green growth strategy; the World Wildlife Fund - to jointly promote the sustainable use of biological diversity; and with the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) and the National Environment Fund (FONAM) to provide PAGE support to the “3rd Workshop on Developing Strategies for a Low Carbon Economy”.

**Outcome 2 – Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms**

**National Teleworking Strategy:** PAGE’s support to Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion (MPTE)’s towards a teleworking strategy began in 2015, and PAGE provided technical assistance for the formulation of a National Strategy for Green Jobs, which introduced teleworking as one of its components. Following the adoption of a Pact for Teleworking in 2017, a more comprehensive national policy proposal has been developed by the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion with the assistance of PAGE. The policy aims at reducing the environmental footprint of workers’ daily commuting and office use, while promoting the inclusion of women and people with disabilities in the labour market. In addition to the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion, the elaboration of the policy involved the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, the National Council of People with Disabilities, representatives of the private sector such as Confederación Nacional de Instituciones Empresariales Privadas (CONFIEP), Repsol Group and Intercorp Group.

PAGE and the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion organized a seminar on 27 June 2017 with 65 representatives from key public and private actors on teleworking as “a mechanism to improve productivity.” The objectives of the workshop were to raise awareness on the benefits teleworking, and share experiences and best practices on teleworking initiatives. In addition, PAGE supported the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion in developing a comprehensive national policy proposal on teleworking, with two additional workshops on 21 August 2017 and 11 September 2017 aimed at gathering inputs and validating the proposal with the private sector and workers’ organizations. PAGE provided funding for the consultants in charge of policy formulation and workshop organization.

The policy proposal on teleworking was submitted for the government working group’s feedback in September 2017, is expected to be adopted by the beginning of 2018 with an implementation plan.
PAGE’s support is aligned with SDGs 10 and 13, targets 10.3, 13.2 and 13.3, by ensuring equal opportunities and the reduction of inequalities, integrating climate change measures into national policies and planning, and improving human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

**Waste Management:** At the sectoral level, several working meetings were held between July and September 2017 in order to formulate a joint project on “Waste Management in Arequipa” with the participation of the Ministries of Labour and of Environment, as well as PEI and the technical assistance of PAGE. These activities are co-financed by a GIZ-UN Environment project on green economy. This joint project is building on PEI’s earlier work on waste management and will provide training workshops for 25 formal recyclers in Arequipa, regarding business and waste management in order to guarantee the sustainability of their business activities and promoting green jobs. It is expected to start implementation in the first quarter of 2018.

**Partnering for proposal in the Forest Sector:** PAGE partnered with the National Forest and Wildlife Service to develop a joint proposal to Euroclima+ in order to leverage EU funds. The proposed project is aimed at strengthening, improving and replicating the "Model Forest" in Peru and promoting a regional dialogue with neighbour countries, creating conditions for the local indigenous communities and vulnerable populations of 2 Model Forests, and to create green jobs opportunities through sustainable forest management.

Support for forest management contributes to the achievement of SDG 13, target 13.3, by enhancing awareness-raising and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

**Trade:** In 2017, PAGE’s work on sustainable trade has focused on the availability and management of water resources with a focus on export sectors, particularly agriculture. PAGE conducted an analysis with the Research Center of Universidad del Pacifico (CIUP) on “Competitiveness and Sustainability of Water Management in the agro exportation sector of the Coast region of Peru”. The study provided a diagnostic of the current situation, with recommendations for the decisions makers involved in national policies of water management. The study was validated in a workshop on 15 February 2017, with 26 participants from both private (companies, water users’ unions), the public sector (national government: Ministries and agencies, regional governments), as well as representatives from the international cooperation.

This workshop supports the achievement of SDG 17, target 17.16, on enhancing multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable development.

**Green Industry:** Building on a previously carried out Green Industry Assessment, the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE) with PAGE support, started the development of a green industry policy in 2017. The policy development process has been assisted through a series of Green Industry Forums co-funded and co-organized by PRODUCE and PAGE.

The first National Green Industry Forum was held on 22-23 February 2017 in Lima with a focus on business opportunities for SMEs in the management and use of industrial waste. The event facilitated an exchange of international experiences with the aim to promote SMEs that operate in waste management and waste treatment. It included national private sector representatives as well as enterprises from Colombia, El Salvador and Argentina to present good practices. PAGE convened a dialogue on the circular economy with the National Steering Committee and the Ellen MacArthur Foundation in conjunction the National Green Industry Forum.

A second national Forum was held in Lima in October 2017, which focused on industry’s resilience and climate change, discussing mitigation and adaptation measures.
PAGE has also been supporting PRODUCE in organizing forums on Green Industry and SMEs at sub-national level (one Forum was held in Arequipa in June 2017 and one Forum was held in Trujillo in November 2017).

The national and regional fora on Green Industry supported SDG 9, target 9.2, by promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization as well as raising industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product.

**Outcome 3 – Individual, Institutional and Planning Capacities Strengthened**

*Capacity building on modelling:* On 12 July 2017, PAGE held a training on modelling, strengthening and broadening the skills of 58 Peruvian experts in the formulation and use of short- medium- and long-term economic growth models aligned with green growth. Participants included representatives from the public sector such as the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), National Center for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN), the National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI), the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion (MTPE), the Ministry of Environment (MINAM), Ministry of Transport and Communications (MTC), Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI), National Service of Meteorology and Hydrology (SENAMHI), the private sector, technical cooperation (GIZ, SECO), academia and civil society.

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

*Raising awareness:* To raise awareness of green economy in Peru and support the dissemination of results, PAGE Peru has redesigned its website: http://pageperu.org.pe. An internal document repository (through Dropbox) was created for members of the National Steering Committee to share reports, meeting minutes, and global PAGE documents. Also, an internal monthly newsletter has been issued in order to inform the National Steering Committee, the Technical Committee, the Donors Committee and other key partners, about the progress, results, highlighted activities and upcoming events of PAGE (either in which PAGE is organizing / leading, or just participating, including links to articles, photos and videos).

PAGE support in Peru is gaining increasing national attention. A video highlighting how PAGE has informed policy making in Peru was showcased at PAGE global events. In the lead up to the Ministerial Conference in Berlin, the German Ambassador to Peru, shared his perspectives on Green Growth in Peru, the decarbonization of the global economy, and successful projects developed in Peru within the framework of international cooperation between Peru and Germany. The numbers of visits to PAGE Peru’s web page and social network (Facebook and Twitter) have increased in 2017: +25% of the numbers of visits on PAGE Peru´s webpage between January and October 2017; +15% Facebook followers in October 2017 compared to October 2016, and +45% of Twitter followers between January and October 2017. In 2017, PAGE began collaborating with two communication partners, Corresponsables and Libélula on. Corresponsables will support PAGE as a media partner.

*Participation in national fora:* PAGE National Coordinator has participated and provided inputs in a number of dialogues and consultations, including at a Seminar on SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) hosted by the Ministry of Labour, an event on Responsible Public Procurement, hosted by the OSCE and the Ministry of Labour, and at “NEXOS 1”, which brings together private sector initiatives, civil society and individuals for sustainability in Peru. PAGE’s technical assistant also participated in Ashoka’s Social Changemaker Day in Lima, in November, with Peru 2021 (an event that gathered private sector and social entrepreneurs), and at the high-level regional forum on the implementation of Convention No.169 on indigenous and tribal peoples, held at the International Labour Organization on 23-24 November 2017.

### 4.3 SENEGAL
Senegal has shown an active interest in transitioning to a green economy. This is outlined in the Plan Senegal Emergent (PSE) - the national development plan – adopted in early 2014, which charts the country’s development strategy for the medium to long term up to 2030. Against this background, Senegal’s Ministry of Environment requested support from PAGE in early 2014. The PAGE intervention in Senegal is geared towards supporting the implementation of the Plan Senegal Emergent, in particular its five-year Priority Action Plan (PAP 2014-2018) in its Pillar 1 - Structural Transformation of the Economy and Growth and its Pillar 2 - Human Capital, Social Protection and Sustainable Development.

Senegal made further progress in reframing its economic policy around sustainability with the adoption of a National Strategy for Sustainable Development in 2015, considering the green economy as an important pillar of its development process. Beyond the executive branch of government, parliamentarians, local majors and members of the economic, social and environmental council adopted a strategic orientation document on green economy, providing views and perspectives from main elected bodies in the country. The findings of this strategic document were incorporated in a Position Paper from the Economic, Social and Environmental Council (CESE). These policy developments strengthened the policy architecture, institutional engagement and ownership in the transition towards a greener economy. The process was further informed by analytical studies and assessment on green industry, green economy best practices and a mapping of existing initiatives.

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

Action Plan for Strategic Guidance on Green Economy: In 2015, a committee of members of parliament, members of the Economic, Social and Environmental Council (CESE) and local mayors, with the technical advisory support of PAGE, produced a National Strategic Orientation Document on Green Economy. This guiding document builds on the analytical findings from the PAGE green economy assessment (completed in 2014) and other studies providing research-based evidence on opportunities and challenges of a transition to a green economy in Senegal.

The Strategic Orientation Document demonstrates the benefits of inclusive green economy for Senegal and outlines actions undertaken by the CESE and the National Assembly to support a green economy transition, including recommended actions for integrating green economy into the national development planning. In 2016, a position paper based on the Strategic Guidance Document was adopted by CESE with the support of PAGE and other initiatives. In 2017, PAGE promoted awareness of the Guidance Document through presentations by CESE members at relevant national occasions. Building on an earlier version of an Action Plan and the new position paper, PAGE will support an upgrade of the Action Plan of the Strategic Guidance starting in early 2018.

The Action Plan supports the achievement of SDGs 8 and 17, targets 8.5, 17.3 and 17.14, on promoting an economic growth decoupled from environmental degradation, on mobilizing additional financial resources from multiple resources and on policy coherence for sustainable development.

National Platform for Green Economy: In 2017, PAGE advanced the establishment of a national platform on green economy to further institutionalize the outcomes of the green economy week held on 3-5 May 2016. The Green economy week initiated a national forum involving more than 70 representatives from government, members of parliament, the economic, social and environmental council as well as civil society and academic institutions. In 2017, consultations were held to develop a charter on green economy and to further conceptualize the mission, objectives, and function of the platform. Led by the Institute of Environmental Sciences, the platform is expected to be officially launched during the green economy week in Senegal on 20-21 February 2018. The platform brings together a dozen institutions including the National Statistical Agency, the Institute of Environmental Sciences, the Center for Economic Development Policy of the Ministry of Economy and Finance and ENDA Energy, with the aim to progressively integrate green economy learning content in their research and academic programmes. The platform will provide an institutional vehicle to ensure sustainability when PAGE phases out of Senegal.
Outcome 2 – Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms

At the sectoral and thematic level, PAGE has identified four main areas of action, aligned with the priorities of the Plan Senegal Emergent (PSE) and equally consistent with the findings of the green economy assessment: i) entrepreneurship development for job creation and self-employment (PSE 3.2.8); ii) waste management (PSE 3.2.6); iii) energy efficiency and local material development for social housing and construction industry (PSE 3.1.3 and 3.2.6); and iv) greening industry (PSE 3.1.4 and 3.1.6). Activities in 2017 advanced work in these areas in partnerships with other programmes, making PAGE a convening and catalysing platform for green economy initiatives in Senegal.

Green Industry: As part of the Institute for Economic Development and Planning’s (IDEP) policy dialogue series, a High-Level Roundtable on Green Industry was held on 23-24 May 2017 in Dakar. The meeting brought together high-level officials, representatives from international organizations, embassies, academia and international experts from various sectors including industry, environment, energy, agriculture and finance. With the support of PAGE agency partner UNIDO, the Ministry of Industry formulated several recommendations for the Action Plan for a Green Industrialization in Africa and for Senegal, in particular. In 2018, as a next step, PAGE will support the implementation of the recommendations from the roundtable.

Support towards green industrialization is aligned with SDG 9, target 9.2 on promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization.

Sustainable use of funds from oil and gas: The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development requested PAGE support on the management of funds and environmental impacts of oil and gas offshore exploration. PAGE is assisting with the documentation and sharing of experiences from other countries which have established oil funds to finance sustainable development objectives and to address potential environmental and social risks associated with oil and gas development. A draft study on ‘Funds and mechanisms for the management of oil and gas revenues to support sustainable development: Insights from country experiences and lessons for Senegal’ has been finalized and will be shared at the green economy week in Senegal on 20-21 February 2018.

Green jobs: Senegal is in the process of finalizing its new National Employment Policy (NEP). In this context, PAGE is collaborating with the Directorate of Employment on the integration of the national Strategy on Green Jobs in the National Employment Plan. In May 2017, PAGE supported a workshop that brought together officials from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the Ministry of Employment to integrate the content of a green jobs strategy formulated in 2015 into the NEP. In order to enable a monitoring of green job creation, PAGE is providing a methodology on measuring green jobs to integrate in regular labor force surveys, starting in 2018.

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

The national programme supporting the creation of green jobs (PACEV), one mechanism to operationalize the National Strategy on Green Jobs, is being implemented with PAGE support. In 2016, PAGE held consultations with PACEV on defining sectoral focuses and budgeting for PAGE’s contribution to PACEV in the areas of capacity building. In 2017, PAGE supported the development of a Green Business Booklet, as a complementary tool to the existing business development tool known as Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB). The booklet was also translated into French to further its local use.

Outcome 3 – Individual, Institutional and Planning Capacities Strengthened

Capacity building on waste management: The National Programme on Waste Management (PNGD) is focused on establishing local waste collection centres and central sorting and recycling plants. These centres are organized in the form of cooperatives and, as a next step, a national network of such cooperatives will
be established. PAGE is supporting the institutional capacity development of these cooperatives and for this purpose, participated in a national forum on waste management in Dakar on 8-12 May 2017. PAGE supported the training of 5 PNGD officials, who were sponsored to attend waste management training in Turin, Italy at the International Training Center of the ILO from 12-16 November 2017.

Waste management activities support the achievement of SDG 12, target 12.4 on responsible consumption and production throughout product life cycles.

**Capacity building on green entrepreneurship:** On 27-29 November 2017, PAGE organized a training of ILO-certified business service providers in the Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB), an ILO Training Tool on Business Creation and Management. Using a new Green Business Booklet produced with PAGE contribution, 26 SIYB trainers from Senegal and Burkina Faso benefited from a training-of-trainers workshop on green entrepreneurship. At the end of the training, participants were able to train entrepreneurs to identify environmental challenges and ways to overcome them, define the green enterprises and understand the benefits of green business. They are also able to train entrepreneurs to find a green business idea, develop a green business plan and green the production and consumption processes. Going forward in 2018, the trained SIYB trainers will support the implementation of the PACEV national programme on green jobs. The programme is promoting new businesses such as solar-powered tricycles for rural energy access and solar-powered refrigerators to transport fish in rural areas without grid-based energy access.

### 4.4 Ghana

Ghana has achieved strong economic growth over the past two decades, out-performing regional peers at reducing poverty and improving social indicators, which can be attributed to political stability, good governance and increasing export revenues from cocoa, gold and, more recently, oil production. However, the continuous exploitation of the country’s rich natural resources, the resulting environmental liabilities and the economic crisis from 2006 to 2009, centering on food, fuel and finance, stimulated the Government of Ghana to begin a transition to a more sustainable approach.

The Government of Ghana recognizes that sound environmental management and sustaining healthy ecosystems are pivotal to the country’s socio-economic development. Using science, technology and innovation, the government has put in place policies to reverse environmental deterioration and to increase resilience to climate change. These decisions are embodied in Ghana’s national development policy framework, Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda I and II (GSGDA), 2014-2017, that PAGE helps to implement.

PAGE work is also aligned with Ghana’s ambitious commitments to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, including through Ghana’s 20 mitigation and 11 adaptation programme actions in 7 priority economic sectors. PAGE support also aligns with Ghana’s ambitions on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The political will to achieving sound environmental development and green growth has been reconfirmed with Ghana’s President having been appointed by the UN Secretary General as co-chair of the Group of 16 Eminent advocates for the SDGs.

With the GSGDA coming to an end in 2017, Ghana’s National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) is now developing its next medium-term strategy. The forthcoming medium-term strategy will be informed by the medium-term and annual development planning of the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs). With the support of PAGE, the MMDAs have started to mainstream green economy and the SDGs into MMDA development plans.

In 2017, PAGE has rebuilt momentum, successfully reconvened the National Steering Committee, and established an agreed upon log-frame and work plan. In Ghana, PAGE is supporting the integration of green economy into national planning through development of knowledge and training materials and reviewing relevant policies and programme documents to reflect green economy goals and targets. In addition to
supporting the development of the next medium-term strategy, at the sectoral level PAGE is supporting effort towards green finance, green jobs, green industry and trade, and green economy learning.

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

*Manual to align planning processes with SDGs:* PAGE is supporting the mainstreaming of green economy and the SDGs into MMDA development plans. The MMDA (Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies) plans inform the development of the national medium term development plan, under the guidance of the NDPC. In 2017, to support this sub-national planning process, PAGE developed a manual for aligning relevant SDGs into the MMDA plans. The manual complements an existing guidance document on aligning NDCs into MMDA plans (developed earlier by a Green Climate Fund Readiness and Adaptation Project). The Statistical Service was deliberately engaged in the implementation process upon advice from the Inclusive Growth Cluster of UNDP-Ghana which led to improved quality of the manual. As part of this work, PAGE conducted a series of training on the manual further described under outcome 3.

The manual supports SDG 17 target 17.14 on policy coherence for sustainable development.

*National Steering Committee:* The National Steering Committee was reconvened on 16-17 August 2017 and endorsed the PAGE workplan for 2017-2018. The meeting included 28 participants from:

- Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation
- Ministry of Trade and Industry
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Energy
- Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations
- Ministry of Water Resources Works and Housing
- Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Directorate of Crop Services
- Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture
- National Development Planning Commission
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Ghana National Clearer Production Center
- Energy Commission
- Forestry Commission
- Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research
- Council for Scientific and Industrial Research - Science and Technology Policy Research Institute
- Private Enterprise Federation

The meeting re-enforced the commitment and enlisted the technical support of the relevant Ministries, Agencies and Departments for the implementation of PAGE activities.

**Outcome 2 – Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms**

In 2017, PAGE advanced work streams in green finance, green industry and entrepreneurship, and green economy learning. These work streams support the achievement of the national development priorities, as well as key government policies such as ‘One District, One Factory’.

*Green Finance:* In collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, the Ghana Association of Bankers, and the Bank of Ghana, PAGE initiated a green finance work stream in 2017. For this, PAGE engaged with stakeholders and initiated a green finance study at the Green Finance Conference on 21 November 2017. The Green Finance Conference, hosted by the African Guarantee Fund (AGF), the International Trade Centre (ITC) and the Nordic Development Fund (NDF), drew more than 150 participants. A PAGE representative participated on a panel focused on green financing solutions, and presented the intended scope of finance work under PAGE to garner stakeholder buy-in. Taking into account the findings of the
upcoming study, PAGE will provide capacity building support for stakeholders in the finance sector in 2018.

The green finance work supports the achievement of SDG 17 on partnerships, specifically target 17.1 and 17.5 on supporting domestic resource mobilization and promoting investment.

*Green Industry and Trade*: PAGE supported the production of a Green Industry and Trade Assessment (GITA) in 2015. Based on the GITA initiated work on resource efficiency in two sub-sectors. Based on a scoping mission needs assessment and discussions with stakeholders in 2017, next year PAGE will design and implement a survey on resource efficiency and environmental compliance in large and medium size palm oil processing firms. PAGE will also assess resource efficiency in steel manufacturing in Ghana and review the EPA guidelines for assessing environmental and social impacts of the government’s One District One Factory initiative.

The industry and entrepreneurship work supports the achievement of the Action Plan on Greening of Industry, and is aligned with Ghana’s efforts towards achieving SDG 8, specifically targets 8.2 and 8.3 on achieving higher levels of economic productivity, and SDG 9, target 9.2 on promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization.

*Skills for Green Jobs*: ILO is supporting the global review of skills for green jobs, with a specific case study on Ghana. A national consultant has started to work on the assessment. The study will focus on skills gaps, challenges and opportunities in the context of Ghana’s NDCs and examine the impacts of its implementation on key economic sectors. It will examine significant labour market challenges and options for skills development to enable transition to a green economy. The outcome of the assessment will lead to targeted entrepreneurship development and training in 2018.

*Green economy learning*: In 2016, Ghana launched a National Climate and Green Economy Learning Strategy supported by the UNITAR’s CC Learn programme. Findings from the assessment showed a generally low level of green economy knowledge and skills, in particular at the local government level. In response, PAGE provided some introductory training during the trainings on the policy planning manual in November and December 2017, and will expand these efforts in 2018 in partnership with a national education and training institution. The aim is to build up the capacity of national partners to deliver similar trainings on a recurrent basis.

The learning work supports achievement of SDG 17, target 17.9, on enhancing international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building.

**Outlet 3 – Individual, Institutional and Planning Capacities Strengthened**

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

*Training on the manual*: PAGE conducted a targeted training in November 2017 for 28 Regional Economic Planning officers and Regional Statisticians (24 male, 4 female) to ensure effective application and uptake of the manual. PAGE also provided targeted training and capacity support for 10 districts in the northern regions of Ghana, and expanded its delivery of technical support to key personnel in December 2017. In this process, 130 planning officers and other relevant staff from the MMDAs (90 males, 40 females) built capacities and are now using knowledge to mainstream green economy and climate change related SDGs in development plans. 10 Regional Statisticians were trained as trainers in the use of the manual enabling them to better support MMDAs to mainstream CC-GE SDGs in MMDA development plans.

Building on this training, PAGE will pilot the use of the manual on mainstreaming SDGs in development plans in the 10 MMDAs in northern Ghana, learn lessons and provide feedback to NDPC, GSS and MESTI on how to upscale and mainstream the training support for all 216 MMDAs.
Another important follow-up from the training is to further support the MMDAs and MDAs to leverage the learning tools and knowledge products available (online) from UNITAR to deepen foundational learning in green economy.

4.5 MAURITIUS

Mauritius has developed from a low-income, agriculturally based economy to a middle-income diversified economy with growing industrial, financial, and tourist sectors and a stable political situation since its independence in 1968. Important economic sectors include sugar, tourism, textiles and apparel, and financial services, which are expanding into fish processing, information and communications technology, and hospitality and property development. Despite stable economic growth, environmental circumstances and climate change impacts place the country at great risk. The present government has launched a Three Year Strategic Plan 2017/2018-2019/2020, “Rising to the Challenge of our Ambitions”, released with the annual budget speech in June 2017. The Strategic Plan focuses on Mauritius’s ambition to be an inclusive high-income country by 2030, through the “Vision 2030 Development Model”, which will be enabled by higher innovation, increased efficiency of public institutions, increasing skills in the labour force, among others. This vision has identified key growth sectors, including agro-industry, manufacturing, tourism, financial services, ICT, and ocean economy. Targeted actions in these areas aim to address pressing challenges including reducing income inequality, raising productivity levels and improving international competitiveness, enhancing the quality of education and training, reducing unemployment among women and youth, among others. PAGE is supporting the implementation of the Three Year Strategic Plan and the long-term goals towards Vision 2030 by building capacity for the issuance of green bonds, reviewing and tracking public environment and expenditures, assessing industrial waste and related industrial strategies and advancing green economy learning. These actions build on an earlier green economy assessment of six economic sectors and support for the development of the National Marshall Plan against poverty and social exclusion, launched in 2016. The Marshall Plan Against Poverty led to the building of a Social Register for families in poverty eligible for financial support in 2017.

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

*Three Year Strategic Plan and Vision 2030:* The government of Mauritius is committed to becoming a high-income country by 2030 through its Vision 2030 development model. This model intends to set Mauritius on a higher growth trajectory, with shared prosperity and improved quality of life for all. In 2017, the government launched the Three Year Strategic Plan 2017/2018-2019/2020, “Rising to the Challenge of our Ambitions” with the annual budget speech in June 2017, incorporating the overall ideas of the Vision 2030. The plan provides an integrated, holistic and coordinated direction towards realizing the national development goals, which will be supported through sectoral and thematic directions and targets. In the Three Year Strategic Plan, green economy is mentioned as an approach for implementing low-carbon growth and renewable energy strategies in key sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing waste management and tourism. The development of the Three Year Strategic Plan was supported by the UNDP Country Office with the Planning and Resource Management for Inclusive Growth under the Strategic Project Unit of the Prime Minister’s Office.

Outcome 2 – Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms

*Public Environment and Expenditure Review:* A Public Environment Expenditure Review (PEER) was completed in partnership with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MOEFD) in 2016. Based on the recommendations of the PEER, PAGE is supporting MOEFD to introduce climate finance tracking tools within the budget process and the Treasury Accounting System. This tool will enable quarterly and yearly computation of total public sector expenditure on the environment, identifiable through
a coding system, including the yearly publication of a separate appendix in the budget document. The PEER follow-up further raises awareness and builds capacity on climate change adaptation and mitigation concepts and linkages with budget related expenditure. The development of a finance tracking tool manual, user manual for the coding system, and PEER training manual will support institutionalization of capacities. A targeted training for Ministries was held in November 2017, further described under outcome 3. A final report will be completed in early 2018, with potential to then link the expenditure review with work towards the SDGs as a follow-up.

The PEER study and follow-up supports the achievement of SDGs 13 and 17, specifically targets 13.2, 17.18 and 17.19 on integrating climate change measures into the national policy cycle, and on data, monitoring and accountability.

**Industrial Waste Assessment:** PAGE commissioned the Industrial Waste Assessment (IWA) for Mauritius to guide policymakers in the development of their strategic green industrial policies. The assessment was developed in partnership with the Industry Division of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection, and was finalized with support of the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development, and Disaster and Beach Management, and the Ministry of Energy. Business Mauritius mobilized considerable private sector engagement in the assessment. The aim of the IWA is to stimulate industrial symbiosis through the establishment of recycling activities and a circular economy. The assessment was endorsed by the Cabinet in 2017, and the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection is taking forward the recommendations of the assessment.

The IWA is aligned with Mauritius’s efforts towards SDGs 9 and 12, targets 9.5b and 12.5 on upgrading the technological capacities of industrial sectors, ensuring a conducive policy environment for industrial development and research and promoting the reduction of waste generation. The IWA also works towards SDG 13, target 13.3, on providing institutional capacity-building for further integration of climate change measures into national planning, formulation and implementation.

**Green finance:** PAGE with UN Environment Finance Initiative is working with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and private sector actors to mobilise finance and enhance investments in greening the Mauritian economy to achieve the sustainable development goals. In 2017, the Stock Exchange of Mauritius (SEM) requested PAGE support for green bonds market development, with a focus on building capacity among green bond verifiers. Training and awareness raising activities are planned for 2018 to enable the issuance of green bonds on the Mauritius stock exchange.

Green bonds support is aligned with SDG 17, targets 17.1 and 17.3 on strengthening domestic resource mobilization and mobilizing additional financial resources.

**Outcome 3 – Strengthening Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action at the national level**

**E-learning for green economy:** With earlier support of UNDP, an e-learning platform for civil servants was built in 2016, operating under the auspices of the Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms. In 2017, PAGE held a two-day training of trainers on “How to design, develop and deliver effective e-learning”, with the goal of capturing the full potential of the e-learning platform for training civil servants and to deliver effective and high quality education on green economy. The training was attended by 25 key stakeholders engaged in the development and delivery of trainings in various department of the public administration, representatives from universities in the country, as well as the collaborators of the Civil Service College of Mauritius. The e-learning work supports the achievement of SDG 4, target 4.7 on ensuring that all learnings acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development.
Learning Needs Assessment: In 2017, PAGE initiated a learning needs assessment with the Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reform (MoCSAR). This activity will advance the integration of green economy into nationally executed learning action and programmes, with the aim to develop a comprehensive national learning and skills development strategy for IGE. The assessment supports the achievement of SDG 4, target 4.7, by identifying the priority learning needs to promote sustainable development.

Training on classification of environment and climate related expenditures: In November 2017, PAGE trained a total of 113 participants from various ministries with the aim to provide a broad overview of the causes and impacts of climate change, and to contextualise climate change impacts and action in Mauritius, with a view to better equip ministries to identify and classify environment and climate related expenditure. The specific objectives of the training sessions were to provide: i) detailed explanations about the objectives of the project and the proposed methodology; ii) training and raise awareness on environment, climate change adaptation & mitigation to officers in line ministries, departments, financial personnel and budget officers of the MOFED and iii) practical guidance to identify, estimate and classify environment and climate change expenditures, to facilitate the submission of data capture forms by the Ministries. The training was delivered in groups over three sessions (Nov 21, 23, 24), to allow greater interaction.

4.6 BURKINA FASO

Burkina Faso has made a strong commitment to green economy. Despite limited natural resources and dependence on thermal fossil fuels (about 90% of the total power generation capacity), there is a positive outlook for economic growth in the coming years, with real GDP growth of 5.9% in 2016, well above the 4% rate of 2015 (World Bank)\(^5\). The new government, democratically elected in 2015, adopted a new development vision, the National Programme for Economic and Social Development (PNDES 2016-2020), led by the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

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

Against this background, PAGE is supporting four priority areas identified by the government: i) support for the design and adoption of the National Strategy for Green Economy and Action Plan; ii) greening of priority sectoral policies; iii) individual and institutional capacity building on IGE; and iv) communication and awareness on IGE. To achieve these objectives, PAGE works closely with the Poverty-Environment Initiative, SWITCH Africa Green, GGGI and other partners.

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

National Strategy for Green Economy and Action Plan: In 2014, Burkina Faso completed a Green Economy Assessment Study, which provided a framework for green investments in the country, with the aim to kick-start a transition towards a low-carbon, resource efficient economy. The quantitative analysis for the study was conducted using a system dynamics methodology Threshold 21 (T21) model to simulate the social, environmental and economic impacts of green economy policies and investments. This provided very valuable support for a comprehensive analysis of different governmental strategies on green economy.

In June 2016, PAGE started to support the government in developing a National Green Economy Strategy along with a three-year action plan for its implementation, led by with the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (MEEVCC). The aim of the strategy is to strengthen the integration of green economy in all sectors of development, which are key components of Burkina Faso's National Policy on Sustainable Development (PNDD).

With support from PAGE, the government has submitted a first draft of the strategy in late 2016. The draft highlighted several main axes of operation including action on green jobs, sustainable consumption, production, trade, green finance, combatting climate change, and national capacity building on green economy. In 2017, PAGE supported the government in the process of elaborating a second draft of the strategy through technical advisory feedback. After complementary consultations at regional levels, a final version of the strategy is now available. The strategy will be submitted for adoption in 2018.

The National Green Economy Strategy is aligned with Burkina Faso’s efforts towards achieving SDGs 8, 12 and 17, targets 8.5, 12.4 and 17.14, on achieving productive employment and decent work, achieving the environmentally sound management of all wastes, and enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development.

**Partnerships:** PAGE works in close collaboration with the Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI) and SWITCH-Africa Green initiative in Burkina Faso to provide coordinated support to the government for capacity building and institutional strengthening.

PAGE is collaborating with PEI on a Strategic Environment Evaluation to integrate IGE objectives into the PNDES plan. PAGE provides policy-level technical support at the national and sectoral level whereas PEI supports the government at the decentralized level and the associated budgetary mechanisms for integrating poverty and environment linkages. SWITCH-Africa Green initiative is supporting the government in development of green businesses and eco-entrepreneurship and the promotion of sustainable consumption and production practices.

In 2017, PAGE also began collaborating more closely with GGGI, particularly on the National Green Economy Strategy.

These partnerships and coordinated work is aligned with SDG 17, target 17.9, by enhancing international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to support all the SDGs, through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

**Programme Coordination Meeting in Burkina Faso:** On 13-14 December 2017, PAGE co-hosted a coordination and planning meeting amongst PAGE, SWITCH-Africa Green and the UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI) to review workplanning for the 2016-2018 period. The meeting reviewed the current status of the 2017-2018 activities, provided updates to the 2018 workplanning, and strategized synergies amongst the different programmes and government efforts. The UN Resident Coordinator received the new planning and expressed her support to the joint initiative, and encouraged the members to deepen their collaboration.

**Alignment with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets:** In 2017, PAGE put forward a strategy that aligns its activities with the country’s efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and Nationally Determined Contributions. The strategy, presented to the government, serves to highlight the specific goals under which PAGE is supporting Burkina Faso in its commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. It also guided the government in the process of prioritizing new activities for PAGE’s support.

**Outcome 2 – Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms**
Green fiscal policy: Scoping research on green fiscal policy, undertaken by PAGE, has been completed in 2017. The research included proposals for environmental taxation instruments in mining, transport, energy, agriculture, and waste industries, which could provide additional revenue to the government. At the same time, a study was developed, by the Poverty-Environment Initiative on Green Taxation in the forestry sector. To consolidate the findings, PAGE will draft a synthesis document on environmental fiscal policy, which will be validated at a stakeholder workshop in 2018.

Green industry: Building on the findings of the green industry assessment completed in 2015, PAGE supports the review of the country’s industrial policy. The review aims to incorporate elements of inclusive green economy that will encourage green industrial practices. The study also provided a basis for sectoral work related to sustainable trade.

The green industry assessment and the current review of the country’s industrial policy support the achievement of the SDGs 9 and 17, targets 9.2 and 17.14, by promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and significantly raise industry’s gross domestic product; and enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development.

Sustainable Trade: PAGE has also initiated a work stream on sustainable trade in coordination with representatives from the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Handicraft and the Chamber of Commerce in 2017. Next year, PAGE will support Burkina Faso in formulating a strategy for developing market access for non-timber forest products (NTFPs) with the aim to make their trade sustainable, efficient, competitive and profitable to the national economy. The project aims to undertake an inventory of the NTFPs in order to better understand the potential of trade and to formulate a clear vision for increasing the production and export of sustainable certified NTFPs.

Outcome 3 – Strengthening Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action at the national level

Training on Green Economy Modelling: The National Green Economy Strategy of Burkina Faso and its Action Plan, currently under development, have been building on the green economy assessment, including the system dynamic modelling Threshold 21. Further development and implementation of the green economy policies laid out in the strategy requires that the institutional capacities of Burkina Faso around green economy modelling are strengthened. In 2018, PAGE will assist Burkina Faso by providing tailor-made training on system dynamics methodology (T21 Model) aimed at technical experts and main stakeholders from key relevant institutions. This will allow the country to be able to use the T21 Model as a tool for evaluating the impacts of some of the quantitative objectives and required investments for implementing the National Green Economy Strategy. With well-trained local modellers, PAGE will be able to support Burkina in simulating key green economy policies in the country’s priority sectors.

The T21 model supports the achievement of the SDG 17, targets 17.18 and 17.19, by building on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product and support statistical capacity building in developing countries.

Learning Needs Assessment: To identify key areas for green economy capacity building, PAGE is developing a learning needs assessment, in close collaboration with the University of Ouagadougou II, Centre d’études, de documentation et de recherche économique et sociale (CEDRES). The assessment will identify learning needs and gaps related to inclusive green economy concepts and policy processes as well as existing institutional capacities in Burkina Faso. This assessment started in September 2017 and will be completed in early 2018. The assessment will identify a number of recommendations and action items for up-scaling green economy learning in line with national priorities.

The assessment supports SDG 17, target 17.9, by enhancing international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building.
**Green Jobs:** Burkina Faso is promoting green employment for the youth in collaboration with the trainers from the program GERME (Gérez Mieux Votre Entreprise) in the agricultural sector. In this context, GERME trainers from Burkina Faso attended a training of trainers on the ILO Green Business Booklet organized by ILO office in Senegal from 27-29 November 2017, involving business management trainers from the region. Five private sector trainers from the Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) Programme (ILO Training Tool on Business Creation and Management) and two officials from the Ministry of Environment in Burkina Faso participated in the training.

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

### 4.7 JIANGSU PROVINCE, CHINA

As China’s economy continues its strong growth in 2017, the top leadership of the world’s second largest economy attaches great importance to a new development agenda that is “innovative, coordinated, green, open and inclusive”. China’s President, in his speech at the 19th Party Congress, outlines a national roadmap for achieving key policy goals in the decades to come, among which, one priority is to build a “Beautiful China” by 2035 through green development. China’s 13th Five-Year plan (2016-2020) has placed green development as one of the top national priorities, which provides a clear development direction for provincial governments to follow. For the first time in 2017, China released its “Green Development Index” that looks beyond GDP figures and ranks the performance of 31 provincial governments on a set of 56 indicators covering ecological protection, environmental governance, resources efficiency, quality growth and green lifestyle.

Major green policy instruments were introduced in 2017, both at national and provincial levels, in a bid to tackle environmental pollution in China. Notably, China introduced its first-ever green tax on pollutant discharge as of 1 January 2018 to stimulate pollution control efforts through green fiscal policy. The country also established a nation-wide carbon trading scheme, a major step for the world’s largest emitter to effectively put a price on carbon.

In Jiangsu province, China’s major industrial powerhouse, the priority has been set to accelerate the transition from a resource-driven economic model towards a more sustainable growth model. In recognition of its limited natural resources endowment, Jiangsu has been piloting a number of environmental fiscal policies including a differential utility pricing scheme linked to corporate-level environmental credit rating.

Against this background, PAGE support to Jiangsu Province aims to achieve two main objectives: 1) to identify and exemplify successes and good practices at the policy, business, and sub-provincial levels to inspire other provinces and countries; and 2) to identify and analyze major challenges to inclusive green economy policy implementation.

In 2017, Phase II of PAGE was launched jointly with the Policy Research Centre for Environment and Economy (PRCEE) of MEP, focusing on the following key areas:

- Support the development of a provincial Green Economy Progress Indicator framework (GEPI) to measure city-level progress made towards green development goals in Jiangsu;
- Promote the green transition of industrial parks in Jiangsu through policy engagement, assessment and the dissemination of good practices and lessons learnt among key stakeholders, including the establishment of a PAGE “Green Industrial Park” Network.
- Support the provincial capacity building needs in Jiangsu on various Inclusive Green Economy topics and policy tools.

Outcome 1- Integration of Inclusive Green Economy (IGE) goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning

IGE elements are already integrated in the development plans and sectoral strategies of Jiangsu province, and PAGE is supporting the implementation of these policies by identifying challenges and opportunities. In June 2016, a stocktaking report for China’s Jiangsu province was released, which served as a launch pad for the local government, national institutes and PAGE to support Jiangsu’s transition to a green economy. The study also helped to increase green economy research capacity on the Policy Research Center for Environment and Economy (PRCEE) of the Ministry of Environmental Protection.

On 15 September 2017, PAGE and PRCEE jointly launched the PAGE China (phase II) activities in Nanjing, bringing together 47 participants from UN Environment, Research Centres, Chinese Academies, ministries and provincial government departments, universities, civil society and media. Building upon the main findings from phase I, the phase II of PAGE Jiangsu project sets its focus on the green transition of industrial parks in Jiangsu with the following activities: i) Conduct case studies of industrial parks highlighting the success stories and lessons learnt in Jiangsu; ii) Develop a framework of applicable indicators for measuring the progress of green transition of industrial parks; iii) Put forward recommendations and transition pathways for Jiangsu industrial park, and iv) Promote the Jiangsu experience of green industrial transition and share among other provinces in China and abroad.

Inter-departmental exchange: The province is in the process of establishing an inter-departmental steering committee with members from national government, provincial governments and civil society. At an event in Jiangsu in September 2017, PAGE facilitated an inter-departmental dialogue session on green economy indicators among ministries and provincial policymakers from various departments including environment, development and reform commission, economy and information commission, science and technology and commerce department. The Green Trade project via its Green Trade Task Force, actively engaged with Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Commerce, Jiangsu Development and Reform Commission, and industry and business associations in Jiangsu. This helped to strengthen and secure inter-departmental partnership and cross-sector support to the project. Going forward, PAGE seeks to engage key stakeholders from provincial departments on a regular (quarterly) basis through PAGE events.

Green Economy Progress Indicators: The lack of a commonly agreed green economy indicators at the provincial level has been identified as a key challenge for policymakers in Jiangsu to measure the green transition progress and formulate policy recommendations in areas that need further improvement. A Green Economy indicators workshop organized in June 2016 and led by Nanjing University initiated the work for the development of a Green Economy Progress (GEP) Indicators framework in Jiangsu. The main objective, in the context of Jiangsu, is to help provincial policymakers monitor progress against set targets of green economy transition in priority areas. This includes the identification and use of a set of IGE indicators based on economic, social and environmental dimensions and the calculation of a GEP Index to allow long-term monitoring of progress and cross-regional comparison. PAGE provides technical and financial support to the development of Green Economy Progress Indicators at provincial level in Jiangsu, including expert workshops, consultation, database development and reporting.

In August and September 2017, two rounds of external consultation meetings were held to discuss the initial results of Jiangsu Green Economy Progress (GEP) study and to collect inputs and feedback from over 40 academia and government representatives on how to make the GEP indicators more applicable to the
provincial context of Jiangsu. The research team of Nanjing University is in the process of incorporating technical inputs into the revision of Jiangsu GEP Measurement Framework, expected to be finalized by early 2018.

This work stream supports the achievement of the SDG 17, targets 17.18 and 17.19, by increasing the availability of both data and measurements of the progress towards sustainable development goals.

**Networking and partnerships:** A network of partners has been established to provide inputs and support for programme planning and implementation, including national partners such as the Academy of Macroeconomic Research of National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Science, the China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Centre of Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Chinese Academy of Environmental Planning, Tongji University and Beijing Normal University and Research Institute of Global Value Chains. At the provincial level, partners include Provincial Environmental Protection Bureau, Department of Commerce of Jiangsu Province, Nanjing Commerce Bureau, Suzhou Commerce Bureau, Taixing Economic Development Zone, State Grid (Suzhou) urban energy research institute and Nanjing University as well as international partners such as the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and Green Technology Centre Korea. Through PAGE support and initiatives, three cities outside of Jiangsu Province were already inspired to work on green economy by investing their own financial resources with technical support from the UN Environment.

**Outcome 2 – Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms**

**South-South Trade in Environmental Goods and Services:** On 5 June 2017, a workshop on “Unlocking South-South Trade in Environmental Goods and Services in Jiangsu” was held in Nanjing as part of the newly launched Green Trade work under the framework of PAGE. The workshop convened around 50 participants from Jiangsu and Chinese local governments, business associations, environmental companies, international organizations, and environmental NGOs. Discussions focused on global and national trends in trade in Environmental Goods and Services (EGS), Jiangsu’s experience in trade in renewable energy and environmental technologies, and both the opportunities and challenges of expanding green trade with developing countries. All participants reported that the workshop had been useful for their work, 96% claimed that it had enhanced their understanding on green trade.

Through the green trade project, new partnerships were built with the trade and investment community, including Ministry of Commerce, International Trade Centre, Research Institute for Global Value Chains, China Association for Standardization, China WTO Tribune, etc., and a platform for experience sharing and peer learning was provided. For example, the International Trade Centre and UNCTAD shared their tools and databases on sustainability standards and non-tariff measures with local trade community and companies. The green trade project also helped to get private sector partners on-board with PAGE, including China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, China National Textile and Apparel Council, Jiangsu Association of PV Industries, and a number of leading exporters in renewable energy, environmental goods and services, as well as textile products.

The activities align with SDG 7 and 17, targets 7.2, 17.9. and 17.11 respectively, as it worked in line with Jiangsu’s green economy transition on increasing exports by promoting contributions to green trade, including through South-South cooperation.

**Green Industry transition:** Jiangsu is a major industrial powerhouse in China, with a long history of the development of industrial parks, including the setup of China’s first and largest industrial park in Suzhou. Industrial parks contribute to a significant part of the province’s economic growth as well as energy
consumption, hence the green development of Jiangsu as a whole is underpinned by a successful green transition of industrial parks.

In an effort to evaluate the progress of the green transition of Jiangsu’s industrial parks, PRCEE started an assessment in September 2017 and put forward a framework with applicable indicators and case studies of parks under different transition phases. The assessment report, expected to be finished in 2018, seeks to provide relevant policymakers in Jiangsu with recommendations and guidelines on green industrial transition and also to share good practices and lessons learnt of Jiangsu with partners in other provinces in China and abroad.

**Green Industry Progress Index:** PAGE under UNIDO’s lead, with the support from the Beijing Institute of Technology, has developed a Green Industry Progress (GIP) Index for Jiangsu Province which is to complement the Green Economy Progress index for Jiangsu. The GIP index assesses progress of green industrialization in 18 provinces including Jiangsu. Specifically, the set of indicators composing the index provides insights into where further improvements in policy actions are required.

On 10-11 May 2017, a workshop on Green Industry Progress (GIP) was held in Nanjing, which brought together 30 international experts to discuss i) a set of relevant green industry indicators for Jiangsu province and China and ii) an appropriate aggregation method for a GIP index. The participants agreed on a set of indicators, which measure progress of green industry development, by way of comparing 18 industrialized provinces in China. Initial results of the GIP index in the 18 provinces (including Jiangsu) were presented at the PAGE Jiangsu phase II launch event on 15 September 2017.

As requested by the provincial government, going forward PAGE will focus on measuring green performance at the level of industrial parks by i) applying and testing two existing performance measurement methodologies in 10 industrial parks across Jiangsu; ii) developing a green performance measurement tool, which will be presented to the provincial government across the province; iii) fostering a network of green industrial parks in Jiangsu to enhance the experience sharing and promotion of good practices and models in Jiangsu to a wider audience both in China and abroad.

The proposed activities on green industry transition and the green industry progress index are expected to contribute to SDGs 7, 9, 12 and 17, targets 7.2 and 7.3, 9.4, 9.5.B, 12.1 and 17.19, by implementing programmes on sustainable consumption; increasing the share of renewable energy; improving in energy efficiency; upgrading infrastructure and industries to make them sustainable and ensuring a conducive policy environment when supporting technology development, research and innovation; and building on initiatives to measure progress on sustainable development.

**Outcome 3 – Individual, Institutional and Planning Capacities Strengthened**

**Provincial GE Academy:** Lack of knowledge and understanding of green economy is one of the main challenges identified during PAGE stakeholder consultations. To respond to this, a two-day provincial green economy academy was organized by PAGE agencies, PRCEE, and the provincial government on 20-21 November 2017, covering a range of IGE topics such as green finance, green industrial and fiscal policy, natural capital accounting and social inclusion. The Academy in Jiangsu provided capacity-building on the implementation of provincial green economy strategies, policymaking and monitoring progress to 50 participants, including environmental scholars, policymakers and front-line environmental bureau officers from seven municipalities in Jiangsu. It was an opportunity to share experiences on assessing the green industry potential, strategies and actions for the construction, use and interpretation of modelling tools and indicators, and application of natural capital accounting in green development planning. Stakeholders also learned about integrated approaches to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development around
poverty-environment mainstreaming and social inclusion, including strategies and actions that promote pro-poor environmentally sustainable development policies, plans and programmes at national and sub-regional level.

Implementing a green economy academy is aligned with Jiangsu’s efforts towards SDGs 17, target 17.16, on guaranteeing, through multi-stakeholder partnerships, both the acquisition and transmission of the necessary knowledge and skills to promote sustainable development.

**Capacity Building on Sustainable Textile Trade and Global Value Chains:** On 12-13 September 2017, in Suzhou, PAGE in collaboration with the International Trade Centre (ITC) and Suzhou Bureau of Commerce, organized a two-day training on Sustainable Textile Trade and Global Value Chains. The training targeted local textile producers and exporters, as well as retailers and policymakers. More than 50 entrepreneurs and supply chain managers joined the training, out of which 41 participants were from textile industry companies. The training covered topics such as global textile trade and value chain development, voluntary sustainable standards, non-tariff measures for textile trade, clean production in textile industry, and corporate social responsibility in textile supply chains. Special thematic sessions were organized focusing on chemical use, water, and energy in textile value chains, as well as labor aspects, competitiveness of SMEs, gender and empowerment of women. Companies also had a chance to share experiences and best practice, such as investing in green innovation, applying low-carbon production method and circular economy approaches, engaging employees and suppliers in managing sustainability, improving the resource efficiency of water and raw materials, as well as disclosing environmental information and improving transparency in chemicals.

The training was supported by the Environmental Protection Department of Jiangsu Province, Department of Commerce of Jiangsu Province, Trade Development Bureau of Ministry of Commerce of China, China National Textile and Apparel Council (CNTAC), United Nations Conference of Trade and Development (UNCTAD), China National Cleaner Production Centre (CNPC), China Association for Standardization (CAS), Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), China WTO Tribune, Sino-Swedish Corporate Social Responsibility Website, and China-German Centre for Sustainable Development.

37 enterprises participated in the training, 80% of which engage in the textile and apparel production and exports, including upstream and downstream industries, such as fiber, dyeing, weaving, garment making and other production processes. More than half of the participant companies were large-sized enterprises, including leading garment and clothing producers in China, such as Bosideng Group and Hengli Group. 13% were medium-sized enterprises and 30% small enterprises and start-ups.

**Green entrepreneurship training:** To further enhance the capacity for trainers and entrepreneurs on green entrepreneurship and to further incentivize green jobs, five Chinese trainers participated in an Asia Pacific regional training on the ILO Green Business Booklet conducted by ILO in Colombo, Sri Lanka, on 27-29 November 2017.

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

### 4.8 SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa joined the PAGE programme in 2015 to support and strengthen the implementation of the country’s vision for a “a low-carbon, resource-efficient and pro-employment” development path. South
Africa has already made significant strides in adopting green economy strategies, with the signing of the Green Economy Accord in 2011. PAGE outcomes and priority actions support the country’s long term policy vision, the National Development Plan 2030 (adopted in 2011), which commits to an “environmentally sustainable and equitable transition to a low carbon economy.” As an additional element in the policy framework, the ninth iteration of the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP 2017/18-19/20) identified climate-compatible industrial development as a key theme, recognizing that energy-efficient production and carbon mitigation efforts and measures will increasingly have to be applied to all sectors of the economy.

Given the elaborate policy framework, both at the macro-economic and sectoral level, which South Africa already has in place to transition to a greener economy, the PAGE work is structured around supporting improved collaboration, coordination and implementation of existing green economy policy frameworks. The Medium-Term Strategic Framework (2014-19) (MTSF), regarded as action plan to monitor and support the implementing of the country’s long-term development vision, focuses on policy coherence, alignment and coordination. PAGE is well-placed to support several priority areas identified in the MTSF, such as (i) planning, piloting and investing in the creation of a framework for implementing the transition to an environmentally sustainable and low-carbon economy in South Africa, and (ii) harnessing research and information management capacity to identify, develop and maintain datasets to generate policy-relevant statistics, indicators and indices. The expected country outcomes of PAGE in South Africa are i) to contribute to better policy coordination and deepen collaboration of green economy policy, planning and implementation processes. ii) to identify potential and enabling factors for selected green economy sectors and/or industrial segments, with the intent of promoting sector reform, and iii) to strengthening capabilities through enhanced green economy learning and training, including support for national learning institutions and the development of a green economy knowledge sharing platform for South Africa. Towards these outcomes, in 2017 PAGE supported green economy modelling and green economy indicators. At the sectoral level, PAGE supported work streams in green jobs, green industry and trade, renewable energy and green economy learning.

The establishment of the National Steering Committee (NSC) in March 2016, and active engagement of NSC task team members in the PAGE technical working groups has ensured ownership of a broad-range of stakeholders in the planning, implementing and monitoring and evaluation processes of PAGE support.

**Outcome 1- Integration of Inclusive Green Economy (IGE) goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning**

**PAGE National Steering Committee:** The NSC has met three times in 2017, on 26 January, 25 May and 27 September, with donor representatives of PAGE donors and development partners, including Norway, Germany, the European Union, SECO and a representative from the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ) joining the meeting in May. Terms of Reference outlining the function of the NSC were developed and adopted by the NSC. Members of the NSC include Department of Environmental Affairs, Economic Development Department, Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Science and Technology, ILO, UN Environment, UNIDO, UNDP and UNITAR. The PAGE national coordinator serves as the Meeting Secretariat. Recently, PAGE is assessing how it could support the integration of SDG targets in national development planning and policy processes, including through its support for sectoral reform. This discussion currently relates to SDGs 4, 8, 9 and 17, and is taking place under the auspices of the PAGE National Steering Committee (NSC).

**Green Economy Inventory:** The Green Economy Inventory for South Africa (GEISA) was completed in 2016. GEISA seeks to be a platform for both enhancing coordination and reviewing the pathway towards South Africa’s green economy transition. In 2017, the report was publicized and made available online.
Green Economy Measurement Framework: In 2017, South Africa initiated a work stream to develop a national framework for green economy indicators, based on PAGE’s Green Economy Progress Measurement Framework, also integrating SDG targets and the goals of the Africa Agenda 2063. The development and use of the measurement framework supports the achievement of SDG 17, target 17.18 on reliable data.

Green Economy Modelling: In 2013, the ‘South Africa Green Economy Modeling’ (SAGEM) report was launched, with support from UN Environment. The report focused on four priority sectors, specifically natural resource management, agriculture, energy and transport. In 2017, PAGE has initiated a complementary activity on green economy modelling with a focus on the water-biodiversity nexus (ecosystem services).

Green jobs: South Africa is aiming to integrate green jobs indicators into the quarterly labour force survey—an activity that seeks to support the country in assessing progress towards achieving green jobs targets. On 5 September 2017, an inception meeting was held to discuss the mainstreaming green jobs in South Africa’s Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS). This was followed by engagement with the national agency responsible for labour force statistics in South Africa, Stats SA, to develop a green jobs module for inclusion in the labour force survey. The module will be piloted in the 2018 QLFS.

Participation in national fora - Sustainability Week: On 13-15 June 2017, a Sustainability Week was held as one of South Africa’s key sustainability platforms devised as a multi-sectoral and cross-cutting forum for knowledge exchange. PAGE was featured as one of 40 exhibitors. The event attracted more than 1000 delegates and featured over 23 sustainability-oriented events. It brought together a broad range of stakeholders from public sector institutions, the private sector, and civil society, both from South Africa and other African countries and provided a great opportunity to share PAGE’s work and reinforce institutional collaboration for improved green economy analysis and implementation.

Participation in national fora: PAGE engages with partners and initiatives in South Africa on related green economy topics to raise awareness and share knowledge. This year, PAGE participated in several workshops and events including a UN Environment-led national stakeholder workshop to identify priority work areas in South Africa, (7-8 February 2017); a presentation on ‘Green Jobs: Concepts and Principles’ delivered by PAGE National Coordinator at Free State Province’s Green Jobs Dialogue (9 March 2017); a national Sustainability Transitions Dialogue to discuss the domestication of the SDGs (18-19 April 2017); the launch of new research project between the Human Sciences Research Council and University of Sussex entitled ‘Can a Green Economy Work for the Poor in South Africa’; and a UNDP-led national stakeholder workshop on identifying a thematic for the 2018 Human Development Report for South Africa. PAGE is also partnering with the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ) Green Economy and Climate Readiness Programmes and the Green Economy Coalition (represented by the African Centre for a Green Economy and Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies), to synergize workplans and coordinate activities on IGE at the country level.

Participation in Regional Fora: On 6–8 September 2017, Zambia hosted the first ‘Africa Forum on Private Sector Inclusive Green Growth and Decent Green Job Creation’, organized by the Finnish-funded Zambia Green Jobs Programme, the Government of Zambia and the Government of Finland, in collaboration with the International Training Centre of the ILO and the ILO Green Jobs Programme. PAGE South Africa delegates contributed to the knowledge sharing by featuring research products and policy-oriented work in the field of Macroeconomic and Fiscal Policies, and Green Industry and Trade, including sharing the summary for the upcoming South Africa Green Industry and Trade Assessment. The Forum convened 150

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6 Agenda 2063 is a strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of the African continent over the next 50 years, put forward by the African Union Commission.
business, policy-makers, social partners and development practitioners from more than 25 countries in Africa and elsewhere.

**Partnerships:** There also has been active engagement with the country offices of five of the PAGE donors (European Commission Delegation, Finland, Germany, Norway and Switzerland) to provide updates on PAGE implementation in South Africa, and to identify synergies and alignment with donor country programmes.

Regular consultations on joint programming has been initiated with the International Climate Initiative (IKI), GIZ, SWITCH Africa Green as well as the Green Economy Coalition who are delivering green economy technical support programmes in South Africa. The key area for collaboration between development partners in 2017 has been identified as joint delivery of multi-stakeholder dialogues on green economy and sustainable development.

**Outcome 2 – Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms**

The National Steering Committee has identified three key sectors in which South Africa requires support for greening sectors to enhance the implementation of existing sectoral policies and strategies. These include (1) industrial development around sustainable products; (2) support to further the development of the renewable energy sector; and (3) enhanced interventions in the water sector.

The national consultation processes support the achievement of the SDG 17, targets 17.16 and 17.19, on enhancing partnerships’ dialogues to supporting the achievement of the sustainable development goals as well as taking further steps towards developing measures for monitoring progress.

**Green Industry and Trade:** The South Africa Green Economy Industry and Trade Analysis (SA-GEITA), conducted in collaboration with Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS), was initiated in 2016 with the objective to identify industrial sectors with potential for green production and trade. The report was finalized during the first half of 2017, and findings were presented at the Sustainable Industrialization Forum held on 13-14 June 2017 at the Development Bank of Southern Africa, and at the Africa Forum on Private Sector Inclusive Green Growth and Decent Green Job Creation in Zambia on 6 – 8 September 2017. On 14-15 September, the findings were also presented at the Third Biennial Industrial Efficiency Conference in the National Cleaner Production Centre South Africa, in Cape Town, under the theme: “Transition to a low carbon economy”. The findings have informed the implementation of the 2017 edition of South African's Industrial Policy Action Plan.

Additional trade-work on export opportunities for organic and biodiversity-based agriculture was initiated in 2017. A stakeholder engagement and technical training workshop was held on 20-21 November 2017 in Centurion with 28 participants from government, private sector, international agencies, and civil society in attendance. This workshop focused on ‘Leveraging Trade in Organic and Biodiversity-based Agricultural Products through South African Value Chains’ and helped to strengthen capacity for the sustainable production and export of organic and biodiversity-based agricultural products.

This work stream is aligned with the SDGs 8, 9 and 12, targets 8.4, 9.2, 12.4 and 12.5, by decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, achieving environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes throughout their life cycle as well as reducing the waste generation.

**Renewable energy:** PAGE supported a few priority interventions in the energy sector with the aim to strengthen South Africa’s transition towards sustainable energy and energy efficiency. The recently launched ninth iteration of the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP), calls for radical inclusive growth which
requires a sustainable and uninterrupted supply of energy. Two discussion papers, developed by leading renewable energy experts, set the context for a high-level, multi-stakeholder debate convened under the auspices of the OR Tambo Debate Series, by the Wits University School of Governance in partnership with the South African government. Under the overall theme, “The Green Economy and the National Development Plan”, the debate was closely tied to renewable energy, industrialization in South Africa, and the National Development Plan, which commits the country towards diversification of its energy mix and the expansion of renewable energy. Moreover, the implications on decentralized and democratic energy systems, industrialization and localization potential, and green jobs in renewable energy, were presented and debated.

This work is in line with SDG 7, targets 7.2 and 7.3, through high-level debate and diagnostics.

**Biodiversity-Water nexus:** Further expanding the 2013 South Africa Green Economy Modelling Report (SAGEM), PAGE is providing support on sectoral modelling, focused particularly on the water-biodiversity nexus. On 28 November 2017, PAGE, in collaboration with the Department of Environmental Affairs, organized a stakeholder engagement workshop with over 20 representatives from the Department of Science and Technology, Department of Natural Resource Management, Department of Biodiversity and Conservation, the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), Water Research Commission, Stellenbosch University, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and Asset Research. Due to the current water crisis, stakeholders identified the Western Cape as key province for the model to simulate green investment scenarios around the water-biodiversity nexus.

The assessment will inform the government on the achievement of SDGs 6, 14 and 15, targets 6.3, 14.2, 15.1 and 15.9, by improving water quality; strengthening the sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems; ensuring the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems; and integrating ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.

**Outcome 3 – Individual, Institutional and Planning Capacities Strengthened**

**Green Economy Learning Assessment (GELA):** The GELA supports the development of the PAGE outcome area on capacity development, and was completed by a national institution called ‘Green Skills’ jointly initiated by Rhodes and Wits Universities. The assessment identifies learning priorities across economic sectors for green economy policy action, reviews existing institutional capacities to provide education and training activities, and identifies opportunities for up-scaling the delivery of green economy learning through national institutions. The findings of the GELA provided the foundation for targeted actions in 2017, including the development of an e-learning course tailored to the context of South Africa.

**Green Economy E-Learning:** A green economy e-learning course is being developed by the Center for Environmental Management (CEM) at North-West University (NWU) and provides a key tool to scale-up knowledge and capacities for inclusive green economy across key stakeholders at all levels of the civil administration. To support its development, PAGE convened a three-day training of trainers (ToT) on “How to design, deliver and evaluate effective e-learning?”, from 5-7 July 2017. The training was attended by 24 participants engaged in teaching and learning of diverse units at NWU, as well as external stakeholders from government, civil society and the South African academic sector. PAGE and CEM-NWU will continue to provide joint methodological and technical support for the scale-up of e-learning in South Africa.

This targeted support to learning and capacity-building in South Africa supports the nation’s efforts towards SDGs 4, 16 and 17, targets 4.7, 16.10.A and 17.9, on delivering both knowledge and skills to promote sustainable development, strengthening relevant national institutions for capacity-building at all levels, and consolidating international support for GE capacity-building, respectively.
**Green Economy Knowledge Hub:** South Africa is in the process of developing an interactive knowledge hub aiming to improve green economy knowledge by making green economy achievements, practices and tools widely available. The target audience is government departments and entities, business and investors, civil society stakeholders and academics engaged in policy, decision making and initiatives for a greener economy. PAGE provided technical support to national stakeholders for further development of the green economy hub.

Once operationalized, the hub will support SDGs 4, 16 and 17, targets 4.7, 16.10.A and 17.16, as it is a platform for collecting disseminating experiences, and promoting capacity-building on successful green economy and sustainable development standards, strategies, policies and procedures.

**Green Economy Academy for South Africa:** PAGE will be supporting a national green economy academy in February 2018, in partnership with the Development Bank of Southern Africa and the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ). The academy will offer a training and knowledge sharing opportunity for governmental and non-governmental actors in South Africa around various green economy subjects. The academy, planned from 26 February till 2 March 2018, will target provincial actors, both government and non-state, to build the capacity of key stakeholders to support green economy policy implementation, and to promote knowledge sharing among provinces. The programme will include a high-level policy dialogue to set the context for policy-level discussions and exchange of experiences, as well as a Knowledge Fair to showcase and discuss tools and practices from on-going initiatives.

**4.9 BARBADOS**

Barbados is one of the most prosperous Caribbean islands, due to successful economic diversification and a transition from an agriculture-based to a service-based economy. The country invests significantly in social development and inclusion and benefits from high rates of literacy. Barbados’ National Strategic Plan (2006-2025) provides the country with a framework to become more prosperous, socially just and globally competitive. The National Strategic Plan advances six strategic goals in pursuit of the national vision for 2025. Goal four of the National Strategic Plan speaks specifically of “Building a Green Economy: Strengthening the Physical Infrastructure and Preserving the Environment”.

In 2012, UN Environment in collaboration with the Government of Barbados, together with the University of the West Indies, produced a Green Economy Scoping Study (GESS) for Barbados, which identified key greening opportunities. The study put forward the Barbados Green Economy Roadmap and a mix of policy and project proposals, which include sectoral and national opportunities for green and inclusive growth. PAGE’s support will build on the findings of the scoping study.

Based on this scoping study, along with consultations as part of PAGE’s inception mission to Barbados in 2017, a set of priority actions have been defined for PAGE’s inception phase and is pending approval from the Cabinet of Ministers: i) conduct a stocktaking and inventory of best practices study with emphasis on priority sectors; ii) establish a Youth Engagement and Communications Strategy in close collaboration with Ministry of Culture, Sports and Youth, and the Ministry of Environment and Drainage; iii) design a Labour Force Survey Module on “Employment in the Environmental Sector and Green Jobs in Barbados”, and iv) undertake a Feasibility Study for the establishment of a SIDS-SIDS Green Economy Knowledge Transfer Platform with the University of West Indies.

**Outcome 1 - Integration of Inclusive Green Economy (IGE) goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning**

*Inception mission:* 7-15 February 2017, PAGE organized an inception mission to Barbados to identify the country’s priority areas for PAGE support. The inception mission included meetings among key ministries
including the Ministries of Environment and Drainage, Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, Finance and Economic Affairs, Industry, International Business, Commerce and Small Business Development, and Labour. Meetings were also held with PAGE partners, UN agencies, and other key stakeholders from business, labour, academia and civil society. The inception mission has resulted in three main outcomes: a definition of priority actions and critical path for first year activities under PAGE, a validation of the priority areas identified by the Government of Barbados, and discussions around stakeholder engagement and communications strategy.

**Stocktaking study:** The Government of Barbados prioritized conducting a stocktaking study and inventory of best practices on inclusive green economy in the country with emphasis on the sectors prioritized in the previously published Green Economy Scoping Study. The stocktaking study can serve as a launch pad for subsequent assessment on green economy metrics and measurement, to be initiated in 2018.

This study will support the achievement of SDG 17, target 17.14, on enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development.

**National coordination:** A national coordinator is being recruited and will begin work in early 2018.

**Outcome 2 – Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms**

The Government of Barbados has identified the following sectoral and thematic areas for PAGE support: 1) developing a policy framework for greening the manufacturing sector to mainstream resource efficiency and promote eco-innovation and 2) conducting a green and decent jobs assessment and establish a green skills development support programme.

**Greening the manufacturing sector:** Barbados is prioritizing greening the value chains in the manufacturing industry, in order to mainstream resource efficiency and promote eco-innovation. In order to support Barbados’ ambitious targets set out in this activity, PAGE plans to conduct a Green Industry assessment, to be initiated in 2018.

This activity is aligned with SDGs 9 and 12, targets 9.2 and 12.5 on promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and on reducing waste generation.

**Green Jobs:** The Government of Barbados has set a priority for PAGE to design a Labour Force Survey Module on “Employment in the Environmental Sector and Green Jobs in Barbados”, to be initiated in 2018. PAGE envisages using this survey as a basis for a Skills and Green Jobs assessment.

This activity closely aligns with SDG 8, target 8.5., on achieving full and productive employment for all population targets.

**Outcome 3 – Individual, Institutional and Planning Capacities Strengthened**

**Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to Small Island Developing States Green Economy Knowledge Transfer Platform:** With PAGE’s support, Barbados aims to undertake a feasibility study for the establishment of a SIDS-SIDS Green Economy Knowledge Transfer Platform. The SIDS-SIDS Green Economy Knowledge Transfer Platform would position Barbados as a leader in individual and institutional exchange of knowledge on inclusive green economy principles within the larger SIDS community.

This initiative supports the achievement of the SDG 17, targets 17.9, 17.16 and 17.18, by promoting international cooperation for implementing capacity-building on knowledge, expertise and data availability towards sustainable development.

Beyond 2018, Barbados expressed an interest to receive PAGE’s support in hosting a national green economy academy modeled on PAGE’s Global Green Economy Academy, including the possible participation and involvement of neighboring Caribbean countries.

**4.10 MATO GROSSO STATE, BRAZIL**
While Brazil has seen significant economic growth in recent times, the economy of Mato Grosso remains dependent on natural resource use. The current economic and social context is the result of a profound transformation of the state since the 1970’s. This transformation was due to a significant expansion of agriculture and cattle ranching which turned the state of Mato Grosso into one of the main centers of production of agricultural commodities globally. Mato Grosso has benefitted economically from the agricultural sector, and is working towards reducing the environmental challenges associated with this growth, including deforestation, and significant social challenges such as precarious working conditions and highly uneven income distribution. Mato Grosso intends to address these challenges with the promotion of new economic activities and technologies, as well as the rehabilitation of natural resources. The government of Mato Grosso has determined the key priority for PAGE support is the development of a green economy model with an emphasis on the generation of green jobs, poverty eradication, and identification and development of opportunities in different sectors of sustainable technology.

The adoption of new environmental legislation and environmental management tools increased the capacity to plan and direct development. This, in turn, makes it possible for the state to commit to and invest in the transformation of the current development model to one that causes less environmental impacts and that is socially inclusive. In 2015, the State government launched the strategy – Produce, Conserve and Include (PCI), with the objective to increase production, conserve the forest and include families of rural settlements, traditional and vulnerable communities. In addition to the PCI Strategy, there are other initiatives in the state that seek to promote socially and environmentally sustainable development. The PCI strategy is in line with the national level planning, including with the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Amazon, the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP), and the Low Carbon Agriculture Plan, a sectoral plan of the NCCP.

The Government of the State of Mato Grosso has determined the key priority for PAGE support is the development of a green economy model with an emphasis on the generation of green employment opportunities, poverty eradication, identification and development of opportunities and capacities in different sectors of sustainable technology.

**Outcome 1- Integration of Inclusive Green Economy (IGE) goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning**

In line with the national level sustainable development planning and the Sustainable Development Goals, in 2018, PAGE will provide technical support for the implementation of the Preserve, Conserve, Include Strategy. Following a launch event in November 2016, Mato Grosso State continued its inception phase with a stocktaking exercise. The stocktaking exercise provided an overview of the environmental, ecological and socioeconomic policies implemented at both national and state levels, as well as opportunities for policy reform towards a green and inclusive economy. It highlighted the extensive role of agriculture, cattle ranching, forestry and biodiversity in the economic growth of Mato Grosso.

PAGE work is led by a State Steering Committee established in 2017 (regionally called the “Comité Gestor”), including government, civil society, academic and research institutions. The State Steering Committee includes representatives from:

(i) Cabinet of the Government, currently in charge of the coordination of the State Steering Committee;
(ii) State Secretary of Employment and Social Assistance
(iii) Cabinet for Co-ordination and Regional Development
(iv) State Secretary for Smallholder Agriculture and Land Tenure Affairs
(v) Cabinet of Strategic Affairs
(vi) State Secretary for Economic Development
On 30-31 August 2017, the State Steering Committee met to endorse the country workplan for mid-2017 – mid-2018.

**Outcome 2 – Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms**

PAGE supports priorities of the Produce, Conserve and Include Strategy, and key opportunity areas identified in the stocktaking exercise and inception mission. The current priorities for PAGE underlined by the government include: (i) family agriculture and extractives, (ii) sustainable tourism, (iii) renewable energy, (iv) spatial land use planning, (v) urban planning including sustainable construction.

**Agriculture and Extractives:** PAGE is supporting a State Development Plan for Smallholder Agriculture and Extraction of Natural Resources, in line with the goals of the PCI Strategy. The aim is to transition from importing 70% of the State’s food from other Brazilian states, to guaranteeing that 70% of demand is met through local production. In 2018, PAGE will conduct a mapping and analysis of supply chains of smallholder agriculture and extractive operations to identify new market opportunities, promote peri-urban family agriculture and to prepare strategies to increase income generation and employment in these sectors. Furthermore, a capacity-building programme is proposed to provide smallholder farmers with technical assistance on ecological agriculture.

Activities towards this State Plan will support the achievement of the SDGs 2 and 8, targets 2.3 and 8.5, on increasing agriculture productivity, and achieving full and productive employment and income generation for small landholders.

Working in smallholder peri-urban farming will then be aligned with SDG 1, 10, 11 and 15, targets 1.4, 10.3, 11.7.a and 15.9, on promoting equal rights to economic resources, control over land and natural resources; reducing inequalities for small farmers; supporting economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas; and integrating ecosystem and biodiversity value into national planning.

**Sustainable Tourism:** In 2016 several regions were identified as priority areas for tourism - Araguaia, Pantanal and Chapada dos Guimarães – for which the Government of Mato Grosso developed Integrated Development Plans for Sustainable Tourism. The plans include assessments of the potential for tourism and strategies for development of the sector. Based on these plans, in 2018 PAGE will support the development of sustainable tourism products and services, along with strategies for their dissemination at national and international levels, and will promote the adoption of sustainability certification standards.

**Renewable energy:** With the aim of developing a State Plan on Renewable Energy, in 2017 PAGE initiated an assessment of the generation capacity of solar energy and energy from biomass, and the existing levels of energy generation from renewables. Based on this analysis, in 2018 PAGE will prepare policy recommendations including policies to stimulate investments into the sector, aligned with the SDG 7, target 7.2, on expanding infrastructure of renewable energy.

**Land use planning:** To promote sustainable land tenure practices, including in municipal and peri-urban land, in 2018, PAGE will provide technical support and capacity building to priority municipalities city councils for the preparation of land use plans and the greening of existing plans. The federal land use initiative Terra Legal will provide support to these activities.
**Green jobs:** In 2018, Mato Grosso will develop a social accountability matrix to evaluate opportunities for employment generation in four sectors: smallholder agriculture, reforestation, tourism and production of renewable energy. The Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) is a tool to identify and capture the interdependence between sectors of the local economy. It provides a snapshot for the analysis of the structure of the economy and the impacts of possible interventions. It is, therefore, an instrument to evaluate different scenarios and their impacts on different segments of the economy. The construction of the SAM will start with an evaluation, to be conducted in 2018, of the potential of creating green jobs and income from reforestation and recovery of degraded areas activities.

This activity supports the achievement of the SDG 8, targets 8.3 and 8.5, on promoting policies oriented towards development and decent job creation.

**Green economy learning:** In 2018, PAGE will conduct a learning needs assessment amongst government institutes in Mato Grosso. PAGE will support the institutionalization of green economy research and learning in the academic sector, including with the Instituto Federal de Mato Grosso (IFMT), the Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso (UFMT) and the UNEMAT (Universidade do Estado de Mato Grosso). Based on the learning needs assessment, PAGE will support awareness raising and capacity development among state government employees and the general public, and a communications strategy is under preparation.

**Outcome 3 – Individual, Institutional and Planning Capacities Strengthened**

Targeted capacity building is planned for 2018 in the sectors of green economy learning and agriculture.

4.11 KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic is committed to reversing environmental degradation trends and capturing opportunities for economic growth that is both inclusive and sustainable. The need to transition to more sustainable development pathways through advancement of green economy approaches has been recognized as a national priority in various policy frameworks. The country’s National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) for 2013-2017 emphasized clean technology, resource-efficient infrastructure and sustainably managed ecosystems. The NSDS is currently being updated for the 2018-2023 period in line with SDGs. In addition, the country is elaborating a long-term Sustainable Development Strategy for 2040. In this context PAGE started to support the country to develop a Green Economy Policy Document and Action Plan and a sustainable finance roadmap, as well as a green economy learning needs assessment.

**Outcome 1- Integration of Inclusive Green Economy (IGE) goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning**

The Kyrgyz Republic has been engaged with the UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI) since 2011, which has set the stage for further IGE action through PAGE support. Strong linkages have been established between PAGE, the United Nations Development Assistance Fund (UNDAF), PEI, and other complementary bilaterally and multilaterally-supported programmes. The national PEI coordinator is acting as the PAGE national coordinator.

**Inception Mission:** PAGE, in collaboration with PEI, held an inception mission in February 2017. A special emphasis was put on developing a common understanding among various stakeholders on green economy concepts and tools. The meetings and stakeholder consultations held during the inception supports Kyrgyz Republic’s efforts towards SDG 17, targets 17.9 and 17.16, on sharing interdisciplinary knowledge and expertise as well as on promoting capacity-building to support national development plans.
Green Economy Stocktaking: Towards the end of 2016, a green economy stocktaking exercise was initiated through an inter-ministerial working group. Consultations were held to discuss the preliminary findings of the stocktaking report in February 2017 during the inception mission. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Economy, 70 stakeholders met, including representatives from the Ministries of Economy, Agriculture and Finance, the State Agency of Environment Protection and Forestry, the National Statistics Committee, and civil society experts on gender, business and environment. The stakeholder consultations aimed to determine how green economy can play a key role in achieving the 2040 Sustainable Development Vision and the 2018-2023 National Sustainable Development Strategy. The stocktaking report, finalized in 2017 outlines the country’s macro-economic performance, opportunities for sectoral reforms, innovation strategies, regulatory frameworks, existing green economy practices, and challenges for further green economy action. The report also addressed the efforts to conduct economic valuation of social and natural capital, and to develop a monitoring system in accordance with international development strategies. The report will be available in English in early 2018.

Green Economy Policy Document and Action Plan: Kyrgyz Republic will be drafting a GE Policy Document and Action Plan to complement the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2018-2023 and the Vision 2040. The document and action plan will integrate SDGs and gender into national economic and development planning, and will be accompanied by a sustainable finance roadmap. PAGE is supporting the Ministry of Economy to establish an expert group for drafting the document and related stakeholder consultations. This initiative supports the achievement of the SDG 8, target 8.5 on achieving full and productive employment for all, and SDG 17, targets 17.14 and 17.15, on enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development.

Study visit to Mongolia: A South-South Cooperation project between the Kyrgyz Republic and Mongolia is strengthening a mutual exchange on green economy policy development and practices of the two countries, receiving additional support from ILO’s South-South Cooperation initiative. Direct and targeted learning in Mongolia during two weeks in September 2017 provided the Kyrgyz counterparts with an effective, concrete and working concept of green economy. The delegation consisted of the representatives of the government, civil society and development partners, including also private sector representatives from the Business and Entrepreneurship Council under the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Young Entrepreneurs Association JIA. Based on the learning from Mongolian counterparts, there are plans to replicate the best practices in sustainable financing, sustainable public procurement, green economy education, green skills and green jobs. Moreover, Mongolian counterparts were identified to present their experience at the Green Economy Forum in Bishkek in November 2017.

Green Economy Forum: A Green Economy Forum “From Theory to Practice - Possibilities for Business” in Bishkek led by the Ministry of Economy and the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ) Sustainable Economic Development Programme was held on 23 and 24 November in cooperation with the UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI) and PAGE and BizExpert, a local CSO. The Forum brought together over 150 representatives of private sector, government, civil society, financial institutions and development partners and aims to promote active collaboration with the private sector for IGE.

Partnership event at Snow Leopard Forum: In August 2017, Kyrgyz Republic convened the International Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Forum, as a midpoint of the implementation of the Global Snow Leopard and its Ecosystems Protection Program (GSLEP). PAGE provided co-financing for the event and technical input into some of the forum's background papers. The event is aligned with Kyrgyz Republic’s efforts towards SDG 17, target 17.16, as it is a platform for enhancing the global partnership for sustainable development with multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge and expertise.

Green economy communications campaign: PAGE, in collaboration with GIZ, has launched a communications campaign which includes contests for promoting green economy in a variety of media, including through publishing, television, and radio. The campaign aims to increase awareness of private
sector and the population about the benefits GE can bring economically, environmentally and socially. The key target group is mass media. The key components of the campaign include training workshops, press-tours to GE best sites, competition, press-lunches and all results were presented at the Green Economy Forum.

**Outcome 2 – Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms**

Kyrgyz Republic has identified priority areas for pursuing inclusive economic growth while safeguarding the environment and natural resources. During the inception mission in February 2017, discussion were held on the potential priority areas for sectoral and thematic reform that PAGE could support, including on supporting fiscal policy reform and sustainable finance, sustainable public procurement, strengthening green building codes, promoting green jobs and further developing strategic environmental assessments and related safe guards. These areas are now further analysed and discussed as part of the process for the Green Economy policy document and action plan.

**Green Jobs:** A Green Jobs Skills Assessment has been conducted, including research on skills for green jobs to inform the Green Economy Policy Document and Action Plan. Stakeholder consultations were conducted. A report is produced. Follow-up actions will include consultations with the Ministry of Economy towards increasing the capacity of government to build a Green Employment Projection Model (Green-EPM) and making use of it for national development planning to maximize employment opportunities and to provide a just transition for workers in declining. Support to green jobs is aligned with Kyrgyz Republic’s efforts towards achieving SDG 8, target 8.5, on promoting productive and decent employment.

**Outcome 3 – Individual, Institutional and Planning Capacities Strengthened**

**Green Economy Learning Needs Assessment:** A Green Economy Learning Needs Assessment for civil servants has been initiated. The Assessment is being conducted by the American University of Central Asia, in partnership with the Ministry of Education and the State Personnel Services. Based on the outcomes of the needs assessment, further support for green economy learning will be undertaken in 2018. This initiative supports the achievement of SDG 17, target 17.9, by enhancing international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building to both promote and implement sustainable development.

**4.12URUGUAY**

Over the last decade, Uruguay has demonstrated strong economic growth as well as improvements to the social sector, yet its economy remains small, open, and highly affected by oscillations in the global market. The government remains committed to sustainability and green economy in pursuit of higher income, creation of new jobs, poverty reduction, equality and shaping the environment into one of its core pillars of economic development. Most notably, as of 2015, 93% of the electricity consumed in Uruguay came from a combination of renewable energy sources.

At the national level, Uruguay is currently undergoing several revisions to its national environmental policy, including the preparation of a National Development Strategy and a National Agenda for Infrastructure. The partnership with PAGE will not only aid in the formation of these policies, but also help improve planning capacities to seize opportunities, minimize oscillations, and build economic resilience over the next few years.

A scoping assessment conducted by Instituto de Economía (IECON) de la Universidad de la República, the government of Uruguay, UN Environment, and the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ) identified several priority areas within green economy, including agriculture, livestock, industry, tourism and transport, which provide substantial starting points for PAGE’s work in the country.
PAGE welcomed Uruguay into the PAGE programme at the PAGE Ministerial Conference in Berlin on 28 March 2017. The announcement was attended by Alberto Guani, the Ambassador of Uruguay to Germany.

Outcome 1- Integration of Inclusive Green Economy (IGE) goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning

PAGE was officially launched in Uruguay by the government at the Ministerial Reception of the third Regional Exchange and Practitioners Dialogue Forum in April this year. The Uruguayan Minister for Energy, Vice Minister for Housing, and National Director of Employment, jointly announced the start of Uruguay’s partnership with PAGE. To kickstart programme work, PAGE participated in the First Forum on Circular Economy in Latin America, held in Montevideo on 7-8 September 2017.

Planning workshop: A planning workshop for PAGE in Uruguay was held on 21 July 2017 in Montevideo and was hosted by the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining (MIEM). The discussions centred around PAGE’s role in catalyzing the process of green economy transition in Uruguay, focusing on clean technologies, healthy ecosystems, qualified green labour, and ensuring policy coherence and efficacy. The event included inputs from the Undersecretary of MIEM, the UN Resident Coordinator, and representatives from the PAGE Secretariat and PAGE agencies, the Office of Planning and Budget, and the National Secretariat for Environment, Water and Climate Change.

Cross-sectoral national coordination: The MIEM will coordinate PAGE’s activities in Uruguay, and the following agencies have signaled their support for PAGE initiatives:

- Ministry of Public Health
- Ministry of National Defense
- Ministry of Labour and Social Security
- Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fishery
- Ministry of Housing, Land Use Planning and Environment
- Ministry of Economy and Finance
- Uruguayan Agency of International Cooperation
- Office of Planning and Budget (OPP) of the Presidency of the Republic
- National Secretary of Environment, Water and Climate Change.

Outcome 2 – Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms

Opportunities for PAGE action in Uruguay include implementation of a strategy for waste management, green entrepreneurship programme development, and greening of value chains, including analysis of climate change implications.

Outcome 3 – Individual, Institutional and Planning Capacities Strengthened

Uruguay’s application package to PAGE highlighted a need for green labour skills and capacity building in the country, including technological skills. At the PAGE stocktaking workshop, the UN Resident Coordinator highlighted PAGE’s role as a platform for the exchange of knowledge within Uruguay and among partner countries. Key potential capacity building areas include overarching technical guidance, guidance on indicators and modelling, and guidance on attracting green investment in the country.

4.13 GUYANA
Guyana is committed to developing a green economy to ensure the sustainable management of natural resources and to balance economic growth with preservation of the country's environmental resources for generations to come. To achieve this, a Green State Development Strategy (15-20 year planning) will be elaborated with the support of several partners including PAGE. The long-term strategy will build upon numerous national commitments to sustainable development, such as: the country’s National Determined Contribution (NDC), the Low Carbon Development Strategy, the Climate Resilience Strategy Action Plan (CRSAP), the Renewable Energy Transition Plan, the Climate Change Resilience Strategy and Adaptation Plan, the National Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation, and the National Adaptation Strategy for the Agricultural Sector (2009-2018).

The Strategy will lay the principle foundations for inclusive green economic and social growth, provide a roadmap for achieving sustainable development goals and related targets, and outline a long term vision for a prosperous and equitable future. The objective of the strategy is to reorient and diversify Guyana’s economy, reducing reliance on traditional sectors and opening up new sustainable income and investment opportunities in higher value adding and higher growth sectors, while promoting an equitable distribution of benefits to all.

The Government of Guyana has pledged inter-ministerial and high-level support to PAGE activities. Several relevant ministries will be engaged in promoting green economy, including the Ministry of the Presidency, Ministry of Social Cohesion, Ministry of Social Protection, Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Education; Ministry of Natural Resources, Guyana Energy Agency, Guyana Geology & Mines Commission, Guyana Lands & Surveys Commission, Office of Sustainable Development, Protected Areas Commission, and the Wildlife Management Authority.

In 2017, the focus was on identifying priorities, developing a workplan, and creating synergies with related initiatives active on green economy in Guyana.

Outcome 1 - Integration of Inclusive Green Economy (IGE) goals and targets into SDG aligned national development planning

**Green State Development Strategy:** PAGE will support Guyana’s efforts to elaborate a Green State Development Strategy by providing analytical and technical analysis to develop and execute the strategy in collaboration with the Guyana REDD + Investment Fund.

**SDG mainstreaming:** UNDP (separate from PAGE) is undertaking a Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) exercise and a Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) of the SDGs in Guyana, which will be contributing to the elaboration of the Green State Development Strategy.

Outcome 2 – Evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms

Consultations during the 2017 inception mission have identified several key thematic areas for PAGE support in 2018. This includes economic modelling, green jobs, green industry and sustainable finance.

**Economic modelling:** In order to support the elaboration of the Green State Development Strategy, PAGE will provide macroeconomic modelling support in 2018 to analyze green economy policies with 4 sectoral modules. The modelling exercise will be carried out in partnership with an international expert and the technical support of UN Environment, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Finance. Four sectors have been identified: infrastructure, energy, forest and agriculture. The first workshops will be held in February 2018 with key stakeholders.

**Green jobs:** ILO (separate from PAGE) is conducting a study on skills for green jobs. Building on this study, in 2018 PAGE will carry out a Green Jobs Assessment, which will be synergized with the economic modeling exercise.
Green industry: PAGE will undertake a Green Industry Assessment in 2018. Priority sectors will be identified with the government including the Ministry of Business, Ministry of Finance and Department of Environment and other stakeholders, in particular private sector.

Outcome 3 – Individual, Institutional and Planning Capacities Strengthened

E-learning on green economy and trade: UN Environment and the Guyana REDD + Investment Fund (separate from PAGE) will conduct training and face to face workshops on green economy and trade during the second half of 2018. The existing e-learning courses on Green Economy and Trade, which have been developed under PAGE, will be updated to be free of charge and self-paced, as well as transformed into a face to face training.

Sustainable finance: In 2018, PAGE will support capacity building on sustainable finance and green bonds. The trainings are planned for the second half of 2018.

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**Lead agency per country**

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5 PROGRESS IN GLOBAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING

5.1 Outcome 3 – Individual, Institutional and Planning Capacity at Global Level

5.1.1. Delivery of e-learning courses

E-learning course on inclusive green economy (IGE) and trade: The second moderated edition of the e-learning course on IGE and trade was delivered from 13 March – 21 April 2017. The participants acquired practical skills for translating sustainable trade principles into a real-world economic, policy and professional context. A total of 50 participants (29 female and 21 male) from Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Europe Latin America and the Caribbean participated in the course, including 42 fellowship recipients.
awarded to policy makers and other relevant stakeholders from developing countries (27 from PAGE partner countries). Experts from the World Trade Organization (WTO), Ambassadors to the WTO, and officials from international organizations (including UN Environment, OECD, ICTSD) delivered short introductory video messages for each of the modules of the course. As a novel feature in PAGE e-learning, this edition featured two webinars enabling participants to share experiences and questions among themselves and with the support team in a live setting.

After completing the course, participants are able to:

- Interpret current developments and trends related to green economy and trade
- Discuss basic principles related to the international governance of trade and the way the international trade framework can foster sustainability
- Discuss opportunities, challenges, and enabling conditions for developing countries to benefit from growing trade in environmental goods and services
- Identify possibilities for greening trade in specific sectors, foremost renewable energy and agriculture
- Apply the green economy approach to a real life trade-related case study

According to the course evaluation, 97% responded the course was “very” or “mostly” useful for them.

In 2018, a self-paced version of the course will be available.

**E-learning course on Green Fiscal Reform:** The pilot edition of the moderated e-learning course on Green Fiscal Reform (GFR) was delivered from 18 September – 10 November 2017. The participants obtained practical skills for applying GFR principles into a real-world policy context. A total of 46 participants (23 female and 23 male) from Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Europe Latin America and the Caribbean participated in the course, including 38 fellowship recipients awarded to policy makers and other relevant stakeholders (27 from PAGE partner countries). The pilot edition also included the webinar feature introduced in 2017 in the IGE and trade course.

After completing the course, participants are able to:

- Define the concept of green fiscal reform and explain its value for a green transition
- Distinguish relevant policy instruments for correcting market failure and reforming economic incentives
- Discuss governance and policy processes, including associated risks and impacts, in relation to effective reform strategies
- Indicate key sectors with high potential for green fiscal reform
- Apply the green fiscal reform concept to a real-world context

According to the course evaluation, 100% of participants ranked the course as “very” or “mostly useful”.

5.1.2. Development and Publication of a green jobs assessment training guidebook

A training manual to guide practitioners in the preparation of green job assessments was published in 2017, entitled “How to measure and model social and employment outcomes of climate and sustainable development policies”, in collaboration with the Green Jobs Assessment Institutions Network (GAIN). The assessment of employment effects of different policy scenarios (using e.g. Input-Output tables and analysis, social accounting, and economic models) assists in identifying and quantifying existing green jobs and project how effective green economy policies and investment programmes can be in providing new
employment. This analysis is an important input for policy formulation and complements other policy assessment tools supported by PAGE.

A key partner providing expertise has been GAIN – a network of research and policy institutions established in 2012. The GAIN network aims to achieve two goals, to develop a standardized open source methodology for green jobs assessments, and to build capacity in countries in green jobs models for policy planning and analysis. In addition to developing and providing a training package on green jobs assessments, GAIN institutionalizes capacity building through three regional institutional hubs, notably universities in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The GAIN conference, which took place from the 21 to 23 November 2017, provided the opportunity to present and discuss a number of national green jobs assessments.

5.1.3. Training for PAGE National Coordinators and Focal Points

*Webinar on PAGE Theory of Change:* A training of national coordinators and focal points was held early 2017 with the objective to bolster direct experience-sharing among the different PAGE national coordinators and focal points and discuss PAGE’s Theory of Change with case activities from Mongolia, Peru and South Africa. The webinar also identified key topics for future discussions under the framework of PAGE. The overall goal is to foster a continuous dialogue among national coordinators and focal points and to capture lessons learned and recommendations from national PAGE projects that can complement the Guidance Note for PAGE Partner Countries.

*Webinar on South-South Cooperation modality:* In July 2017, a webinar was conducted for PAGE national coordinators and focal points on South-South cooperation (SSC). It was an opportunity to introduce this modality of cooperation and to highlight opportunities for national coordinators to strengthen the respective national programmes through SSC. The webinar was supported by the ILO South-South Cooperation Programme. One of the main outcomes of the webinar was the approval of financial support from the ILO South-South Cooperation Programme to exchange between Kyrgyz Republic and Mongolia. Other South-South exchanges among PAGE countries are foreseen for next year.

*Webinar on SDGs:* On 24 August 2017, PAGE national coordinators and focal points discussed the role of PAGE as a contributor to the Sustainable Development Goals. UNITAR showcased the relevance of inclusive green economy as a tool for achieving the SDGs and the role of PAGE to catalyze necessary investments and the policy conditions. Mongolia, Peru and Ghana, through PAGE Focal Points’ testimony, shared their experiences with mapping the SDGs across national development plans. The Mongolian SDG mapping revealed weak alignment between the National Green Development Policy (NGDP) and the SDGs. The SDG mapping in Peru involved stakeholder mapping, interviewing key partners, and working towards incorporating sustainability into modelling tools. In Ghana, PAGE is supporting the Ministry of Environment and the National Development Planning Commission to mainstream the SDGs in development plans. The Virtual Meeting showcased the need to report and document more clearly how sectorial policies contribute to SDGs and to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

*Webinar on Monitoring and Reporting:* On 25 October 2017, PAGE Secretariat, national coordinators and agency focal points discussed the PAGE monitoring framework and reporting processes. The Secretariat introduced the three components of the PAGE annual reporting: the narrative annual report; the monitoring framework and the public annual report, their purpose and potential, and the role of national coordinators and focal points for elaborating and validating information. The discussion highlighted how to best report and disseminate results among the PAGE stakeholders and the general public.
5.1.4. Development of IGE training programmes and packages

*Face to Face Training on Green Economy and Trade:* In 2017, PAGE initiated the development of a face to face training programme on green economy and trade, which will be finalized in 2018. By building upon the e-learning course developed earlier by PAGE on green economy and trade, this residential training aims to provide participants with the practical skills necessary to promote sustainable trade practices at different levels of government (national, sub-national and local), and within their professional contexts. The course is aimed at a mixed audience of national stakeholders whose work is directly connected to promoting sustainable trade, including policy makers and representatives from private sector and civil society. Upon completion of the course, participants will be able to: i) discuss current development and trends related to green economy and trade at country and sectoral levels; ii) outline possible strategies to tackle challenges arising from greening trade at sectoral level; iii) outline approaches to seize the opportunities arising from sustainable trade at sectoral level; and iv) discuss international trade governance and law in relation to the environment with national policy frameworks. Select modules have also been translated into French and Spanish, with the objective to reach a broader audience in PAGE countries in Latin America and West Africa. In parallel, PAGE is developing an online, open access self-paced course on green economy and trade, which provides an introduction to the aforementioned topics.

5.1.5. Learning products under development

*Green Bonds Training Programme:* The training programme aims to support relevant stakeholders in the development of a regulatory framework conducive to the issuance of private sector and sovereign green bonds, thereby facilitating the unlocking of green finance. The initiative involves several leading institutions active in market development for green bonds, such as pioneer green bond issuers and developers of standards. The programme applies a two-tiered approach, i) a foundational e-learning component available free-of-charge and ii) a country-tailored and applied component to respond to specific knowledge gaps at national-level hindering market development.

*Green Industry Training Programme:* In 2017 PAGE initiated the development of training materials for green industrial policies. In 2017, PAGE completed a stocktaking of existing green industry training material. This exercise has led to an outline on how the content should be structured and presented. The training materials will be developed in 2018 and will be deployed in PAGE countries and in conjunction with PAGE academies.

5.1.6. Development of Expert Advisory Services

*GGKP Expert Connect Service:* In 2017, with the support of PAGE, the Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) launched the Expert Connect service to link up existing virtual green economy consultation services and to expand the scope of expert advice available. The Green Growth Expert Connect provides policymakers direct access to leading technical and policy experts for quick and tailored guidance on a range of green economy topics.

Sixteen experts are now available on a dedicated section of the GGKP platform to provide advice on green economy topics, including fiscal reform, access to finance, indicators and metrics, ecosystem valuation, sustainable consumption and production, sustainable trade, and government procurement. These experts are drawn from GGKP Partners including, among others, the World Bank Group, UN Environment, the Global Green Growth Institute, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

The service is available, at no cost, to government agency representatives from developing countries and supporting technical institutes. To request green economy policy support, policymakers can submit a request through the GGKP web platform (ggkp.org/expert-connect), and the GGKP will match them with a leading policy expert. The expert works with the policymaker to provide tailored support, including
reviewing draft strategies, analysing policy options, sharing experiences and best practices from other countries, facilitating networking with peers and providing information on other programs.

The activities of GGKP in 2017 have, so far, yielded two engagements with policymaker clients in 2018, supporting a request from the government of Mongolia for an energy-efficient buildings expert and a request from the government of Zimbabwe for an expert in the transport sector. GGKP will continue building the Expert Connect service in 2018 by expanding the roster of experts and increasing the level of outreach through partner organizations.

**5.2 Outcome 4 – Countries have Improved their Knowledge Base for Advancing IGE**

**5.1.7. Improvement of assessment and modelling methodologies and tools**

*Integrated Green Economy Modelling (IGEM) tool:* In October 2017, PAGE launched the Integrated Green Economy Modelling tool, which responds to country requests to analyse the cross-sectoral as well as environmental and social impacts of green economy policies and investments. The IGEM tool presents a methodology on how to integrate three modelling techniques to refine the forecasting of green investments’ impacts on the economy and is designed to serve three purposes: i) to answer increasingly complex requests from governments; ii) to support the endowment of countries with solid quantitative tools to inform the design and implementation of green economy policies; and iii) to advance the process of implementing and monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The IGEM tool is the first integrated modelling tool specifically tailored to green economy policy questions. It has been developed to combine the strength of economic modelling of a Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model with the social and environmental modelling of a system dynamics (SD) model, using extensions from Input Output-Social Accounting Matrices (IO-SAM), to help better answer green economy policy questions related to the benefits that new and shifted investments might generate across sectors in terms of economic opportunities, inclusiveness and environmental sustainability.

The generic IGEM tool and first country results were presented to an audience of modelling experts and PAGE country representatives from Peru and Mongolia in a workshop on 22 April 2016 in Geneva with the aim to agree on the best way to apply the IGEM tool at the country level and on the further development of other relevant dimensions to the green economy (e.g. fiscal policy and trade aspects). The workshop also offered a platform to exchange on past experiences with modelling tools at the country level and how these existing modelling tools can be integrated with more complex modelling frameworks in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

The methodology to construct the generic IGEM tool and the presentation of how this methodology is applied to test the economic, social and environmental impacts of the implementation of the Climate Change and Energy Transition Laws of Mexico was also presented.

The IGEM was launched on 10 October 2017 through a Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) webinar, including presentations on country experience with green economy modelling in Mexico and Peru. Over 110 participants, including modellers, policymakers and academics attended the webinar. The IGEM technical document, case study and corresponding codes for the CGE and the system dynamics are made publicly available on PAGE’s website.

*Green Economy Progress Measurement framework:* Building on the work of an earlier UN Environment project on “Measuring the Green Economy Transformation”, PAGE launched a Green Economy Progress (GEP) Measurement framework in September 2017. The GEP measurement framework will help countries
evaluate their overall progress towards achieving an inclusive green economy and will allow cross-country comparison of efforts among peer groups of countries. It complements UN Environment’s green economy indicators framework developed earlier, which focused on using different types of indicators at different stages of a stylized policymaking cycle at the national level.

The GEP Measurement Framework has four objectives: i) to support the assessment of progress in achieving a selection of the SDGs within the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and establishing direct links with them; ii) to help countries monitor progress against nationally set targets in priority areas; iii) to introduce greater levels of transparency to policymaking and provide policymakers with the tools necessary to set-up policies that support the transition to an Inclusive Green Economy; and iv) to measure and compare green economy efforts across countries.

The Green Economy Progress Measurement Framework, in its current version, puts forward a method of measuring progress in key variables, while taking into account global thresholds and utilizing achievable targets. These components are critical to obtaining a useful measure of progress, making the measurement framework a valid instrument to practitioners and the wider community of researchers and academics.

In order to beta test the methodology, an application of the GEP methodology was conducted at the global level. The purpose of the application was to i) see the different trade-offs and challenges of the methodology, ii) improve its design; and more importantly and iii) enrich the green economy policy making analysis. In the beta test, green economy progress was measured for a sample of 105 countries between 2004 and 2014 with empirical results for 6 of the PAGE countries (Senegal, Peru, Mongolia, South Africa, China, Brazil, Kyrgyz Republic and Ghana). The GEP methodology has 14 direct links to 10 of the 17 SDGs.

The conceptual framework and its first prototype were presented in technical consultative workshops in 2015-2016. On 20 September 2017, PAGE and the Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) held a webinar that introduced the Green Economy Progress Measurement Framework’s methodology and its application together with presentations of country experience from Mauritius. Over 120 registered participants, including technical experts, policymakers and academics attended the webinar. The GEP measurement framework’s methodology and application together with corresponding data files are available on PAGE’s website.

5.1.8. Policy analysis and guidance on green industrial policies

Green Industrial Policy Report: The policy report, entitled “Green Industrial Policy: Concepts, Policies, Country Experiences”, targets academia and policymakers in all countries and provides an up-to-date overview on the role of green industrial policies in development. It presents why industrial policy is a critical tool for driving the transition towards a green economy and identifies the conditions under which industrial policies work best to support a green economy transition, including a discussion of key policy instruments, co-benefits to be obtained and pitfalls to be avoided in both design and implementation. The publication highlights the challenges and opportunities of implementing green industrial policies at the national level, unpacking theoretical aspects related to industrial policies and sharing lessons learned from selected countries and sectors. The report contains five case studies in the energy, transport and manufacturing sectors, covering Morocco, China, Bangladesh, Germany and Brazil. The preliminary findings of the report were presented at a panel discussion in Berlin in September 2017, and the report was launched on 9 November 2017 in Bonn, at a side event at COP 23.
5.1.9. Green Economy and Trade

**Green Industry and Trade Assessment:** This work stream focused on three main products: i) The Green Industrial Policy and Trade – A toolbox (GITA) that provides a comprehensive overview of trade-related green industrial policy options and their implications on international trade; ii) a technical paper summarizing models available to assess different facets of the interface of trade, environment and the green economy and iii) the integration of trade aspects into green economy modelling.

The GITA is informed by the lessons learned from the first joint UNIDO-UN Environment Green Industry and Trade Assessment produced for Ghana in 2015. In 2017, an expert workshop in August 2017 reviewed a first draft of the GITA. The workshop gathered 15 experts from various organizations, including international organizations, NGO’s and trade missions to discuss the initial draft of the toolkit. Comments and feedback from this workshop were integrated into the final version of the tool box. The GITA was presented at a seminar at ILO on 5 October 2017. The official launch is planned in February 2018.

As part of the other workstreams, trade-related aspects are integrated into the Integrated Green Economy Modelling (IGEM) tool (described above under section 5.1.6). This aims to i) provide a practical tool to analyze and promote the sustainability of trade; ii) assess the implications of trade related policies and iii) analyze the tools and methodologies of different modelling schools and identify their applicability to measure the impacts of trade on social, economic and environmental performance. A draft technical paper is under review. Another technical note for mapping of environmental goods flows was finalised. The objective of this note is to create a globally consistent time series of trade of environmental goods. With this information, a series of tables and maps were created to identify the main stylized facts related to environmental goods using information of trade patterns. An online interface will be created in early 2018 to help users access and navigate the data collected and mapped.

**Green Economy learning network:** In recent years the number of learning institutions working on green economy learning has grown, and learning and training products on green economy have proliferated. With the goal of creating more and better opportunities for education and training, and increasing the impact and visibility of learning institutions providing green economy learning, UNITAR, under PAGE, is working towards the creation of a network of learning institutions and professionals. The network will enable individuals and institutions (e.g. government officials) to i) find support from learning professionals, relative to their learning needs; ii) enable information sharing among learning institutions and with the greater public; and iii) provide a platform for collaboration between learning centres and practitioners.

The network will be self-sustained, functioning with minimum engagement on the part of PAGE. It will utilize the power of the social media, on the principle of crowd-sourcing. A concept note for a Green Economy Learning Network has been developed, which is being discussed with potential partners such as the GGKP, Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP), Clearinghouse and the Climate and Development Knowledge Network. As a first step towards implementation of the network, and in view of sustaining the momentum created at PAGE’s Global Forum on Green Economy Learning held in 2015, UNITAR set up in 2016 an email-based list to encourage peer-to-peer information-sharing on green economy learning-related activities and events. In 2017, there was a 15% increase in subscribers to the email-based list.

5.1.10. Policy analysis and guidance on green investment

**Policy note on International Investment Agreements:** In 2017, PAGE began development of a policy note to raise awareness on the role of International Investment Agreements (IIAs) in an inclusive green economy. The policy note will illustrate how IIAs can leverage sustainable and environmentally friendly development
and growth while at the same time providing sufficient policy space and flexibility for countries to design and promote national policies conducive to environmental objectives.

5.1.11. Updated Guidance Manual for National PAGE Partners

The Guidance for Implementing a National PAGE Partnership was updated in 2017 and a new version will be available in 2018. The document is serving as a resource for national governments and institutions undertaking PAGE-supported analysis and policy reform, as well as international partners engaged in PAGE and green economy action. The note seeks to support sound project planning with the goal that PAGE-supported activities are fully integrated within relevant national processes, owned by national institutions, and effectively coordinated with ongoing and planned national and international activities.

5.1.12. Communications, visibility and outreach

*Second PAGE Ministerial Conference:* In 2017, the Second PAGE Ministerial Conference was hosted by the Government of Germany in Berlin from 27-28 March under the title “Inclusive and sustainable economies powering the sustainable development goals”. The two-day event was preceded by a media debate and brought together over 430 participants from 45 countries representing governments, development organisations and international finance institutions, think tanks and scientific institutions, businesses, labour unions, civil society and the media. Amongst the 18 ministers, vice ministers and state secretaries, the portfolios of environment, climate, labour, economy, energy and finance were present. Throughout the conference, speakers and participants alike highlighted past achievements and inspiring examples of change and emphasized the urgency to act quickly, scale up and to reach ambitious targets to avoid irreversible environmental damage. Across the three themes of green investments, sustainable lifestyles and inclusive growth, as well as the practical policymaking in practice subtheme, key drivers for sustainability and green economy were identified and reinforced in active discussions in a variety of formats including keynote panels, participatory discussions, one-on-one sessions, exhibition and recognition of excellence, among others.

*Briefing for Geneva-based missions:* Following up to the PAGE Ministerial Conference, on 4 May 2017, the ILO General Director hosted together with UN Environment’s Executive Director and the Ambassadors from Germany and South Africa a well-attended mission briefing on “Powering the Sustainable Development Goals” to highlight the importance of inclusive and sustainable economies in achieving SDGs and the need for partnerships. PAGE was recognized as successful model for interagency cooperation and joint delivery at country level.

*PAGE Event at PAGE High-level Political Forum:* On 17 July 2017, at the heart of the discussion on SDGs among global decision makers and international institutions - in New York’s High Level Political Forum - a PAGE side event raised the attention to green finance and greener economies being engines for SDG delivery, bringing high-level speakers from PAGE funding partners together with ILO’s General Director and UNDP’s Administrator. The side-event, entitled “Recalibrating Market Forces: How Greener and More Inclusive Economies and Finance are Delivering on the Sustainable Development Goals”, was held on 17 July 2017 was attended by more than 100 people. PAGE spread the message that by convening international institutions, governments, the private sector and civil society, it can radically alter the way market forces work to share prosperity and environmental sustainability for a broader global development agenda. The event was an opportunity for donor governments, PAGE countries, UN organizations, the private sector and civil society to reviewing policies and institutional innovations that countries are leading towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to transform economies in ways that advance social
inclusive wellbeing and an efficient management of natural resources. The event showcased that PAGE is aligned with the Secretary General’s call for the ability of the UN system to work together and deliver on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

**UNFCCC - COP 23 Side Event:** The side-event, entitled “How to Build Green and Inclusive Economies to implement the Paris Agreement”, explored policy innovations that countries are leading to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. It showcased practical examples of how countries are taking informed decisions on economic and financial policies for achieving their Nationally Determined Contributions (NCDs). The event was held on 9 November 2017, organized jointly by PAGE, WTO and UNCTAD, bringing together international representatives of the International Trade Union, the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, and WTO.

**UNEA Side event:** On 5 December 2017, the PAGE Ministerial press event at UNEA, entitled “Partnering for Pollution-free Economies” brought together ministers and heads of delegations of the PAGE partner countries and its funding partners as well as the five UN agencies to celebrate the successes that many countries, including those supported by PAGE, have made in moving towards green and sustainable economic models to achieve the SDGs. There was a discussion on the expansion of PAGE and a new call for applications was announced. The event also showcased the 2017 PAGE Annual Report and announced the hosting of the 2018 PAGE Ministerial Conference in South Africa.

**PAGE newsletter and website:** The PAGE website had 22,000 users in 2017. The PAGE newsletter was sent to 2,300 subscribers. The PAGE twitter account (@PAGExchange) is growing with 1,138 followers, and PAGE has a Youtube channel for sharing inclusive green economy and PAGE videos.

### 6 PAGE SECRETARIAT

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

In 2017, the Secretariat assisted PAGE partners in organizing the following meetings:

- 2 Donor Steering Committee meetings on 29 March in Berlin alongside the PAGE Ministerial Conference and on 20-21 September in Mongolia, back to back with Sustainability week Mongolia
- 4 Management Board meetings on 18 July, 22 February, 28 March and 29 August;
- 2 Technical Team meetings on 25 January and 28 June/3 July in Geneva; and
- 1 PAGE Retreat on 26-27 January in Divonne, France.

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

The PAGE Secretariat also played a central role:

- Developing and finalizing the Implementation Plan for the recommendations of the Midterm Evaluation;
- Operationalizing the Multi-Partner Trust Fund, and facilitating two disbursements from the Trust Fund in 2017;
- Developing the 2017/2018 Annual Work Plan which was approved by the Management Board in July 2017.
- Developing the 2017 PAGE Annual Report in different formats.

The Secretariat managed the country selection process for two new countries joining PAGE in 2017, Uruguay and Guyana, and launched a call for applications for new countries to join in 2018.

The Secretariat also provided support for the organization of the outreach events described in the section on Communications, and oversaw planning and preparations for the Ministerial Conference held in Berlin on 27-28 March 2017.

7 COOPERATION WITH OTHER INITIATIVES

From the inception, PAGE has developed models for cooperation, collaboration and promotion of synergies with other initiatives such as the UN Environment-UNDP Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI), SWITCH Africa and Asia, UN REDD, 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10 YFP), Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), Green Economy Collation (GEC), Green Growth Knowledge Platform and the Environment and Trade Hub. Collaboration is done through organizing joint events, developing joint workplans, and strengthening common platforms for a coordinated country delivery. In 2017, PAGE deepened existing cooperation and expanded collaboration with a number of organisations and initiatives such as the UN Environment Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), Switch Africa Green, GEC, the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ) and PEI.

In Mongolia, PAGE continues to coordinate with the GGGI on the green buildings work stream, with SWITCH Asia and 10YFP on sustainable public procurement and with UN Environment Finance Initiative, UN Environment Inquiry, and International Finance Corporation on the Mongolian Sustainable Finance Initiative for mobilizing domestic finance. In 2017, collaboration with PEI the Education for Sustainable Development Project (UNESCO), Asian Development Bank’s Higher Education Reform Project, and UNITARRA Canada gained momentum.

In Peru, PAGE coordinates and align green growth related activities with partners including GGGI, to jointly support the elaboration of the national green growth strategy, the World Wildlife Fund to jointly promote the sustainable use of biological diversity, the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) to deliver national fora on green economy, PEI on waste management, and a GIZ-UN Environment aligned project on green economy.

In Ghana and Mauritius, PAGE and SWITCH Africa hired joint coordinators in 2017, and they are delivering coordinated and complementary programming. In both countries in 2017, PAGE began working with UNEP FI on green finance.

In Burkina Faso, PAGE works in close collaboration with PEI and SWITCH Africa. PAGE is collaborating with PEI on their Strategic Environment Evaluation to integrate IGE objectives into the PNDES plan. In 2017, PAGE and SWITCH Africa hired a joint coordinator, and began collaborating closely with GGGI on the National Green Economy Strategy.
In South Africa, PAGE is partnering with the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ) Green Economy and Climate Readiness Programmes and the Green Economy Coalition (represented by both the African Centre for a Green Economy and the Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies), to synergize workplans and coordinate activities on green economy. PAGE regularly consults with partners on joint programming, including the International Climate Initiative (IKI), GIZ, and SWITCH Africa. The key area for collaboration between development partners in 2017 was joint delivery of multi-stakeholder dialogues on green economy and sustainable development.

In China, PAGE delivers coordinated and complementary programming with the WWF and the Green Technology Centre of Korea. In 2017, PAGE began collaboration on green trade with the International Trade Center (ITC) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

In Kyrgyz Republic, PAGE and PEI have a joint national coordinator and delivering coordinated and complementary programming. In 2017, PAGE increased collaboration with partners through an awareness raising campaign jointly with GIZ, and through the delivery of the Green Economy Forum, jointly with GIZ and PEI.

In 2017, the PAGE Ministerial Conference was organized in Berlin, co-hosted by the Government of Germany. Several partners contributed to the delivery of the conference, including through organization of parallel sessions, a Green Economy Pioneers Exhibition and a media debate. These partners include Green Economy Coalition, GIZ, GGKP, GGGI, OECD, The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), PEI, UNEP FI, the Green Fiscal Policy Network, SEED, Equator Initiative, Cannes Lions, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and media partners Intelligence² and Deutsche Welle.

PAGE is directly benefiting from a number of projects and initiatives of PAGE partner agencies. For example, a number of e-learning courses and global products have been developed through technical inputs by colleagues from CCLearn (a UNITAR led initiative), Trade and Environment Hub, Green Fiscal Policy Network, GGKP, and Green Jobs Programme at ILO.

### 8 SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

South-South Cooperation (SSC) among partner and non-partner PAGE countries allows for mutual learning from evidence-based solutions and pathways for reaching a resource-efficient, low-carbon and socially inclusive economy. This modality of cooperation facilitates information sharing among countries, so as to support them to achieve their national development goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. An important aspect of SSC lays in its primary purpose to empower countries to shape home-grown responses to development challenges based on evidence-based solutions from their peer countries. PAGE – with 13 partner countries engaged at different stages of a green economy transformation, including policy development at national and sectoral level, capacity building and awareness raising – provides an ideal platform to initiate South-South Cooperation and exchanges among countries at different stages of the transformation. Accordingly, PAGE has encouraged and supported partner countries to share experiences and lessons learnt for conducting assessments, policy design and analysis, plans and strategies and bringing on board a wide ranging stakeholders in the process.

Webinar on SSC modality: In July 2017, a webinar was conducted for PAGE national coordinators on South-South cooperation (SSC). It was an opportunity to introduce this modality of cooperation and highlighting opportunities for national coordinators to strengthen the respective national programmes.
through SSC. More information on the SSC webinar is available in Section 5.1.3 on Training for National PAGE Coordinators and Focal Points.

**Study visit between Mongolia and Kyrgyz Republic:** Mongolia and Kyrgyz Republic are PAGE partners since 2013 and 2016 respectively. Following initial exchanges in 2016 at the Green Economy Academy in Turin, Italy and the 2016 Green Economy Forum held in Kyrgyz Republic, in 2017 the countries organized a two-way exchange within the PAGE framework on several areas through a study visit of Kyrgyz representatives to Mongolia in September, and a visit of Mongolian representatives to Kyrgyz Republic in November.

The first study visit programme to Mongolia took place on September 12-21 2017 with the participation of representatives from the Kyrgyz Republic including from Ministry of Economy, Finance, State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry, Business Development and Entrepreneurship Council, Youth Entrepreneurs Association, and German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ). The delegation attended the Mongolian Sustainable Finance Forum, PAGE Mongolia Sustainability Week, and a series of individual meetings, with the aim to share experiences on: i) cycle of development and implementation, as well as mechanisms for coordination, management and governance of the Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030 and Action Plan on the National Green Development Policy; ii) stimulating green economy financing and investments towards environment protection and green technologies through establishment of loans, tax and credit mechanisms, including through a fund for green investment; iii) green jobs and poverty reduction and iv) policy frameworks and systems for standards in green construction, energy, and green technologies.

The second exchange visit to Kyrgyz Republic took place on November 21-25 2017 with the participation of 5 representatives from the Mongolian Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, HasBank, and IFI, accompanied by the PAGE national coordinator. The visit included the Green Economy Forum, a green technologies exhibition, and a series of individual meetings with Kyrgyz Republic government ministries, agencies, and private sector. The meetings focused on knowledge sharing in the areas of sustainable finance, sustainable procurement, green economy in development planning, and environment and climate change.

**South Africa shares experiences at the Africa Forum on Private Sector IGE and Job Creation event:** In September 2017, the Africa Forum on Private Sector Inclusive Green Growth and Job Creation was organized in Zambia by the ILO and the Governments of Zambia and Finland. The overall aim of the event was to share and consolidate good practices and sustainable approaches in the promotion of private sector inclusive green growth strategies that result in more and better jobs, especially for the youth. It explored innovative approaches, including public-private partnerships, in reaching SDG 8. PAGE South Africa delegates contributed to the knowledge sharing by featuring research products and policy-oriented work in the field of macroeconomic and fiscal policies, and green industry and trade, including sharing the summary for the upcoming South Africa Green Industry and Trade Assessment. The contributions of experts from the south were critical, as they served as key sources of information that guided and stimulated the forum.

**Peru shares experiences with Uruguay:** At the first consultation workshop for PAGE Uruguay in July 2017, the Peru national coordinator was present to share experiences and lessons learned from PAGE implementation.

**Burkina Faso and Senegal cooperation on green employment for youth:** In Senegal, on 27-29 November 2017, a training of business management trainers was held on green entrepreneurship. Five trainers from the Burkina Faso programme GERME (Gérez Mieux Votre Entreprise) in the agricultural sector attended the Senegal-hosted training sessions.
9 LESSONS LEARNED AND CHALLENGES

*Country phase out and sustainability planning:* For the first two countries that joined PAGE, Peru and Mongolia, PAGE is in the period of phase out and sustainability planning. A few lessons emerging from this first experience include:

i) Having a structured sustainability planning, seeking partnerships and government commitment for the different policy processes initiated, comes with a push to work towards results and to reconfirm government ownership. The sustainability week held in Mongolia in September 2017 was a good example of this.

ii) The phase out of countries would need to be planned for a longer period of time, without necessarily extending the funding. PAGE has scaled down its allocations for the two countries, but sees a need for a period of engagement and facilitation in the year following the phase out (to monitor the continuation of some work streams, keep momentum, provide some targeted inputs, and facilitate partnerships). This could include a longer engagement of the national coordinator for follow up, compiling of lessons learned, and sharing of experiences.

iii) PAGE does not consider the phase out as an ‘exit’ and prefers the term sustainability planning. The countries where PAGE phases out will stay partners in PAGE – as alumnus - for knowledge sharing, South-South Exchange and participation in global activities. However, an important signal will be that no new country allocations are considered and no new work stream are initiated.

iv) The sustainability planning and phase out would need an individual approach for each country taking into account recent country developments (e.g. recent elections; government re-shuffles etc.). Rather than looking into a rigid time frame of years and months, the sustainability planning is an approach adapted to the country situation, with the aim not just to phase out but to have achieved the best result in a specific country situation. In Peru, for example, due to recent government elections, the sustainability planning needs more time than in Mongolia.

v) The inception phase, at the beginning of the PAGE intervention, is a crucial moment to set the building blocks for the sustainability planning and a successful phase out of a country. Already when the main priorities for PAGE engagement in the country are considered, in the early stages, the sustainability criteria for PAGE should serve as a guiding principle.

vi) An approach that takes each country in its specific situation, could result in PAGE being active in more countries in parallel as originally planned. While allocations for countries that joined early will phase out, PAGE agencies will still deploy human resources for monitoring and follow-up.

*National coordination:* There is positive development with national coordinators now employed or under recruitment in most PAGE countries (under recruitment for China – Jiangsu Province and Barbados). Many of them are jointly employed with Switch Africa Green and the Poverty-Environment-Initiative (as in Burkina Faso, Mauritius, Kyrgyz Republic, Ghana). Several activities throughout 2017 served to connect and share experiences among national coordinators (webinars, face-to-face meetings, South-South Exchange). However, PAGE realized over the course of the year that a continuous effort is needed to provide space for interaction among national coordinators, to share recent developments, and provide training on PAGE tools and approaches. Another important element will be to connect PAGE national...
coordinators with national coordinators or national focal points of other relevant initiatives that are present in the same countries and working in areas very closely related to PAGE, such as GGGI, GEC and bilateral initiatives of funding partners. Further opportunities need to be sought to organize joint activities or participate in each other’s planning sessions to identify synergies. This will remain a continuous effort.

**Alignment with SDGs and NDCs:** For PAGE as an initiative that already brings together the portfolios of five agencies, the alignment with the interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral discussion for delivery on SDGs and the 2030 Agenda is a natural fit. There was immediate evidence that there is space for PAGE with the successful implementation of the high-level event in July 2017 at the High-level Political Forum in New York and the Ministerial PAGE Conference in March 2017 in Berlin. The side event at UNFCCC COP 23 in Bonn in November 2017 also showed good entry points into the discussions on climate action and NDCs. A next step will be to systematically establish and describe the linkages of PAGE policy work with the SDGs and NDC efforts in PAGE countries and to make this an anchor for country level planning. A comprehensive analysis of this was already done for the 2017 Annual Report, which highlighted linkages to SDGs and NDCs across the various country activities.

**High-level engagement and momentum:** Throughout the year 2017, PAGE has organized and engaged in a series of high-level events and experienced great enthusiasm from funding partners, that have been tremendously supportive in mobilizing high-level participation in events (e.g. with four Ministers coming to the press event at UNEA 3). The events have been successful in raising high-level attention to green economy as a driver for SDG delivery, bringing partners together across institutions and sectors, and highlighting the linkages across different themes. This provided renewed evidence that PAGE is well established to spearhead and energize this high-level exchange. Additional contributions to the PAGE Trust Fund have been a sign of confidence in the future of PAGE and its ability to mobilize actors in the green economy arena. As a next step, to keep up the momentum, high-level engagement and outreach, PAGE will need to strengthen its communication and media outreach for the programme and link global communications activities more systematically with communication work at country level.

**Managing the expansion plan:** With the growing number of PAGE countries, 13 in the course of 2017, and plans for further scaling up in 2018, the handling of many parallel activities becomes a challenge, taking into account also the intense periods when preparations of global events draw on the PAGE team. In the future, there will be a stronger involvement of the agencies’ regional and country officers in the delivery of PAGE, including the country work planning and implementation of activities. For some countries, the coordination and implementation of activities is now directly handled out of country or regional offices, with backstopping from the members in the PAGE technical team. For this, the programme needs to strengthen its effort to equip all the members of the PAGE family with the strategic thinking, tools, and approaches used in PAGE in order to maintain the unique way of integrated planning and non-competitive delivery.

**National Steering Mechanisms:** The best approach for PAGE to support and maintain national steering mechanisms remains a challenge. Countries have developed different models, and also, as countries go through political transition a model that had earlier worked may need adjustment after the transition. Strong ownership on the side of one Ministry can be observed as a challenge for the formal set-up of an inter-ministerial steering mechanism. Formal set-ups are often linked to longer administrative and political processes and then may result in rigid structures. As an ideal scenario, PAGE would like to be anchored in a national steering mechanism that is a genuine government mechanism, rather than a set-up which serves the purpose of the PAGE programme. With every new country involved in PAGE there are new nuances that can be learned with respect to national coordination processes, and again, the solution can only be found in the specific country situation. But while formally set-up mechanisms remain a challenge in some countries (e.g. Burkina Faso and Mauritius), also in countries without a mechanism as
such, inter-ministerial coordination is encouraged and facilitated by PAGE, through the very nature of the integrated approach in delivery.
10 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Income and contributions: For PAGE fund management, 2017 has been a year in transition. Since January 2017, the PAGE Trust Fund is fully operational and is gradually becoming the main vehicle for the fund management of PAGE. The PAGE Trust Fund is administered by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), based in New York.

In parallel, UN Environment is also continuing the formerly established Trust Fund to administer the four-year contribution of the European Commission as well as the remaining funds from contributions received prior to 2017.

A positive development for the forward planning in PAGE is the transition of most funding partners to multi-year commitments covering the period from 2017 to 2021. With these commitments, the PAGE programme has raised the majority of funds that were projected under its Operational Strategy 2016-2020.

At the same time, PAGE received the request from funding partners to expand into new strategic priorities and a share of the future funding will be used to expand its regional cooperation (under the lead of UNDP) and to develop global knowledge platforms (under the lead of the UN Environment GGKP).

The details of the contributions received in the PAGE Multi-Partner-Trust Fund (MPTF) in 2017, including commitments for the year 2017 (under signed agreements) are summarized in table 2 of the ANNEX I - Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the Administrative Agent for PAGE Trust Fund. The overview is limited to the funds received in the PAGE MPTF.

2017 Allocations: Since 2017, the disbursement of funds to agencies is facilitated by the PAGE MPTF, based on the overall annual PAGE work plan and the country work plans for the 13 PAGE countries. Fund transfers are initiated after the Management Board approves a request for fund transfer to the MPTF Office.

From the income received in the PAGE MPTF during 2017, PAGE has allocated funds starting from June 2017, first, to fill the funding gap in the 2016-2017 work plan, and second, to implement the 2017-2018 work plan.

Tables 5 and 6 in ANNEX I summarize the allocations per agencies from the PAGE MPTF and related projects as well as the level of expenditure.

In parallel to disbursements received from the PAGE MPTF, PAGE agencies have been using remaining funds received prior to 2017 under interagency agreements from the UN Environment held Trust Fund. This, as well as the fact that MPTF disbursements only started mid-2017, explains the low delivery rate for 2017 under the PAGE MPTF.

The earlier interagency agreements between UN Environment and other PAGE agencies, have come to an end in December 2017 and from 2018 the majority of the funds, with exception of the EC contribution, will be reported under the PAGE MPTF.

The larger part of the implementation led by UN Environment in 2017, including services of the PAGE Secretariat, has been funded from the EC contribution and other remaining contributions held in the UN Environment Trust Fund, and are thus not reported in the MPTF financial report. UN Environment funds included under PAGE MPTF reporting are specific to the set of activities led by the Green Growth Knowledge Platform.
ANNEX I


For the period 1 January to 31 December 2017

Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
Bureau for Management Services
United Nations Development Programme
GATEWAY: http://mptf.undp.org
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS</th>
<th>CONTRIBUTORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Labour Organisation</td>
<td>FINLAND, Government of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>GERMANY, Government of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Environment Programme</td>
<td>NORWAY, Government of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Industrial Development Organisation</td>
<td>REPUBLIC of KOREA, Government of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Institute for Training and Research</td>
<td>SWEDEN, Government of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DEFINITIONS

Allocation
Amount approved by the Steering Committee for a project/programme.

Approved Project/Programme
A project/programme including budget, etc., that is approved by the Steering Committee for fund allocation purposes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Project Start Date
Date of transfer of first instalment from the MPTF Office to the Participating Organization.

Total Approved Budget
This represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.

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

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

The MPTF Office, as Administrative Agent, is responsible for concluding an MOU with Participating Organizations and SAAs with contributors. It receives, administers and manages contributions, and disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations. The Administrative Agent prepares and submits annual consolidated financial reports, as well as regular financial statements, for transmission to contributors.

This consolidated financial report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2017 and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the Partnership Action on Green Economy Fund. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/PGE00).

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars and due to rounding off of numbers, the totals may not add up.
2017 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the Partnership Action on Green Economy Fund using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2017. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/PGE00.

1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December 2017, 5 contributors deposited US$ 20,902,763 in contributions and US$ 36,862 was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US$ 20,939,626 (see respectively, Tables 2 and 3).

Of this amount, US$ 3,506,872 has been net funded to 5 Participating Organizations, of which US$ 646,183 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US$ 209,028. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the Partnership Action on Green Economy Fund as of 31 December 2017.

Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2017 (in US Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of Funds</th>
<th>Annual 2016</th>
<th>Annual 2017</th>
<th>Cumulative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions from donors</td>
<td>20,902,763</td>
<td>20,902,763</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income</td>
<td>36,862</td>
<td>36,862</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Income received from Participating Organizations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund balance transferred to another MDTF</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total: Sources of Funds</strong></td>
<td>20,939,626</td>
<td>20,939,626</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use of Funds</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transfers to Participating Organizations</td>
<td>3,506,872</td>
<td>3,506,872</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refunds received from Participating Organizations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Funded Amount</strong></td>
<td>3,506,872</td>
<td>3,506,872</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Agent Fees</td>
<td>209,028</td>
<td>209,028</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Charges</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenditures</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total: Uses of Funds</strong></td>
<td>3,715,991</td>
<td>3,715,991</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent | 17,223,635  | 17,223,635  |            |
| Opening Fund balance (1 January)                      | -           | -           |            |
| **Closing Fund balance (31 December)**               | 17,223,635  | 17,223,635  |            |
| Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)              | 3,506,872   | 3,506,872   |            |
| Participating Organizations’ Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost) | 646,183     | 646,183     |            |
| **Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations** |             |             | 2,860,689  |
2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2017. The Partnership Action on Green Economy Fund is currently being financed by 5 contributors, as listed in the table below.

The Partnership Action on Green Economy Fund is currently being financed by 5 contributors, as listed in the table below. The table below includes commitments made up to 31 December 2017 through signed Standard Administrative Agreements, and deposits made through 2017. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond 2017.

Table 2. Contributors' Commitments and Deposits, as of 31 December 2017 (in US Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributors</th>
<th>Total Commitments</th>
<th>Current Year Jan-Dec-2017 Deposits</th>
<th>Total Deposits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FINLAND, Government of</td>
<td>590,000</td>
<td>590,000</td>
<td>590,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GERMANY, Government of</td>
<td>17,529,500</td>
<td>17,529,500</td>
<td>17,529,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORWAY, Government of</td>
<td>1,545,888</td>
<td>1,545,888</td>
<td>1,545,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPUBLIC of KOREA, Government of</td>
<td>827,977</td>
<td>827,977</td>
<td>827,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWEDEN, Government of</td>
<td>409,399</td>
<td>409,399</td>
<td>409,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>20,902,763</td>
<td>20,902,763</td>
<td>20,902,763</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Deposits by contributor, cumulative as of 31 December 2017
3. INTEREST EARNED

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

As of 31 December 2017, Fund earned interest amounts to US$ 36,862.

Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2017 (in US Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interest Earned</th>
<th>Current Year Jan-Dec-2017</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Agent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income</td>
<td>36,862</td>
<td>36,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total: Fund Earned Interest</td>
<td>36,862</td>
<td>36,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participating Organization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total: Agency earned interest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>36,862</td>
<td>36,862</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2017, the AA has transferred US$ 3,506,872 to 5 Participating Organizations (see list below).

4.1 TRANSFER BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

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

Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2017 (in US Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participating Organization</th>
<th>Current Year Jan-Dec-2017</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transfers</td>
<td>Refunds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>1,174,967</td>
<td>1,174,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>718,238</td>
<td>718,238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP/GGKP</td>
<td>266,430</td>
<td>266,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIDO</td>
<td>558,540</td>
<td>558,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNITAR</td>
<td>788,697</td>
<td>788,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,506,872</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,506,872</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2: Transfers amount by Participating Organization for the period of 1 January to 31 December 2017
5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year 2017 were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization, and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The reported expenditures were submitted via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The 2017 expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/PGE00.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In 2017, US$ 3,506,872 was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US$ 646,183 was reported in expenditure.

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US$ 3,506,872 and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US$ 646,183. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of 18 percent.

The agencies with the three highest delivery rates are: UNITAR (42%), UNDP (22%) and ILO (11%)

Table 5. Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2017 (in US Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participating Organization</th>
<th>Approved Amount</th>
<th>Net Funded Amount</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Delivery Rate %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Current Year</td>
<td>Cumulative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jan-Dec-2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>1,174,967</td>
<td>1,174,967</td>
<td>124,231</td>
<td>124,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>718,238</td>
<td>718,238</td>
<td>161,517</td>
<td>161,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP/GGKP</td>
<td>266,430</td>
<td>266,430</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIDO</td>
<td>558,540</td>
<td>558,540</td>
<td>25,449</td>
<td>25,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNITAR</td>
<td>788,697</td>
<td>788,697</td>
<td>334,985</td>
<td>334,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>3,506,872</td>
<td>3,506,872</td>
<td>646,183</td>
<td>646,183</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.3 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

Table 6 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Participating Organization.

**Table 6. Expenditure by Project within Sector, as of 31 December 2017 (in US Dollars)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector / Project No.and Project Title</th>
<th>Participating Organization</th>
<th>Project Status</th>
<th>Total Approved Amount</th>
<th>Net Funded Amount</th>
<th>Total Expenditure</th>
<th>Delivery Rate %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UN Agency Workplans</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00105826 ILO - PAGE Workplan (ODA)</td>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>On Going</td>
<td>1,162,555</td>
<td>1,162,555</td>
<td>124,231</td>
<td>10.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00105851 UNITAR- PAGE Workplan (ODA)</td>
<td>UNITAR</td>
<td>On Going</td>
<td>767,297</td>
<td>767,297</td>
<td>334,985</td>
<td>43.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00105892 UNDP - PAGE Workplan (ODA)</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>On Going</td>
<td>647,618</td>
<td>647,618</td>
<td>161,517</td>
<td>24.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00105893 UNIDO - PAGE Workplan (ODA)</td>
<td>UNIDO</td>
<td>On Going</td>
<td>518,950</td>
<td>518,950</td>
<td>25,449</td>
<td>4.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00106751 UNEP/GGKP- PAGE Workplan</td>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>On Going</td>
<td>266,430</td>
<td>266,430</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00107669 ILO PAGE Workplan (NON ODA)</td>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>On Going</td>
<td>12,412</td>
<td>12,412</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00107674 UNITAR-PAGE Workplan (NON ODA)</td>
<td>UNITAR</td>
<td>On Going</td>
<td>21,400</td>
<td>21,400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00107850 UNDP PAGE Workplan (NON ODA)</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>On Going</td>
<td>70,620</td>
<td>70,620</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00108027 UNIDO - PAGE Workplan (NON ODA)</td>
<td>UNIDO</td>
<td>On Going</td>
<td>39,590</td>
<td>39,590</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UN Agency Workplans: Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,506,872</td>
<td>3,506,872</td>
<td>646,183</td>
<td>18.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Total**

|                             | 3,506,872 | 3,506,872 | 646,183 | 18.43 |
5.4 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY CATEGORY

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) established six categories against which UN entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board (CEB) modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories. All expenditure incurred prior to 1 January 2012 have been reported in the old categories; post 1 January 2012 all expenditure are reported in the new eight categories. See table below.

2012 CEB Expense Categories

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

Table 7. Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2017 (in US Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2016</th>
<th>Current Year Jan-Dec-2017</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage of Total Programme Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff &amp; Personnel Cost (New)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>109,679</td>
<td>109,679</td>
<td>18.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppl, Comm, Materials (New)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(0.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn (New)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>353,057</td>
<td>353,057</td>
<td>58.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractual Services (New)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>39,783</td>
<td>39,783</td>
<td>6.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel (New)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70,247</td>
<td>70,247</td>
<td>11.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers and Grants (New)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29,778</td>
<td>29,778</td>
<td>4.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Operating (New)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>602,541</td>
<td>602,541</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Costs Total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>43,643</td>
<td>43,643</td>
<td>7.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2017, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee**: 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period US$ 209,028 was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2017, US$ 209,028 has been charged in AA-fees.

- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations**: Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US$ 43,643 was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US$ 43,643 as of 31 December 2017.

7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

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

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