



**PAGE** PARTNERSHIP FOR ACTION  
ON GREEN ECONOMY



# PAGE 2020 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

PART I: Summary Report



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[Part III – Consolidated Financial Report \(Separate Document\)](#)

[Part IV – Monitoring framework \(Separate Document\)](#)

## NOTE FOR THE READER

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This report summarizes the progress made against the four PAGE outcomes since the beginning of the programme with an emphasis on the developments in 2020. It is presented in four parts:

**Part I** is a Summary Report including the following Sections:

- Section 1 provides an executive summary of the progress the PAGE programme has made in 2020.
- Section 2 outlines the context, vision and objectives of PAGE.
- Section 3 provides an aggregated progress statement for each of the outcomes together with an overview of the status of the indicators at the end of 2020. The details behind the aggregate reporting on the indicators are provided in the PAGE monitoring framework (in a separate document).
- Section 4 outlines PAGE's contribution to achieving the Paris Agreement, biodiversity objectives and gender equality, highlighting examples from 2020.
- Section 5 summarises challenges and lessons learned from the programme in 2020.

**Part II** presents the comprehensive reporting for the 20 partner countries and the work at the global level, including the following sections:

- Section 1 provides a summary of 2020 progress in the 20 PAGE Countries with links to additional information on aggregate results under the three relevant outcome areas.
- Sections 2 to 3 summarise 2020 progress in global capacity development and knowledge sharing activities.
- Sections 4 to 6 provide an overview of the activities of the PAGE Secretariat and Governance bodies, Collaboration with other Initiatives and South-South Cooperation.
- Section 7 provides the main developments related to fund management.

**Part III** presents the consolidated financial report focused on the funding administered by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office under the PAGE Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

- Certified financial reporting is provided in addition to this report.

**Part IV** presents the comprehensive monitoring framework with aggregate results and progress made in 2020.

The detailed progress report is complemented by an online report: <https://2020.page-annual-report.org/>. Links to the on-line report are provided from the Executive Summary.

## FOREWORD

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The rapid onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, which abruptly left the world at a near-standstill, came as a shock in 2020. Beyond the grave health implications, livelihoods were challenged and notions about work, wellbeing and our relationship to the planet and each other have all had to be evaluated in a new light. The year posed challenges on many levels. Yet, this halt to business as usual has provided an unprecedented moment to review our standard way of living and choose a better way forward.

Adapting to unique and changing circumstances is part of the core identity of PAGE. No two countries are the same, but the commitment of PAGE partners to achieving inclusive, sustainable development is. This dedication and understanding of changing needs guided PAGE through 2020. We found resilience in support of one another – across all eight funding partners, five UN agency partners, and 20 partner countries.

We fostered deeper collaboration and communication on all levels, which allowed for rapid assessment and planning to support inclusive, green economic recovery. This answered the call from the United Nations in '[A UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19](#)' for PAGE to provide integrated support on strategies to green fiscal stimulus packages. The assessments, widespread collaboration and flexibility culminated in a targeted response mechanism to fund specific green recovery actions in PAGE partner countries, which will carry into 2021 and beyond.

While we have all had to re-evaluate many things in 2020, we did not have to re-evaluate our mission – to assist countries in achieving inclusive, green and sustainable growth. The pathways may each be unique and at times require adaptation, but the commitment to this goal does not waver. With the launch of the [PAGE Strategy 2021-2030](#), we enter ten crucial years – a decade of action.

By 2030, PAGE will support 30 countries and work to grow the political will for inclusive, green economies globally. This effort on both the country and global levels seeks to tangibly contribute to the urgency of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and Climate and Biodiversity targets. While the need to recover from COVID-19 is immediate, PAGE's efforts are building medium and long-term solutions to seek a sustainable future that will ensure the protection, health and wellbeing of both people and the planet. We will build forward working collaboratively and employing the shared knowledge between UN agencies, funding partners and partner countries.

The 2020 Annual Report reflects on all that has been achieved through this dynamic partnership over the past year and more broadly since its inception. The report provides an aggregated and in-depth look at the progress made in each partner country and at the global level towards an inclusive green economy transition.

From our initial statement on the COVID-19 response, we remain steadfast in greening the future together and facing what is to come with a strengthened commitment to sustainable, inclusive development, knowing that embracing a green economic transformation together will lead to the Future We Want.

# 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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In 2020, PAGE supported its 20 partner countries throughout a year of unprecedented challenges. The COVID-19 pandemic emerging in early 2020 led to a health crisis and the need for emergency measures. Associated lockdowns came with significant socioeconomic impacts. All 20 PAGE countries were affected by this throughout 2020, with varying patterns as the pandemic moved worldwide in different waves. The pandemic caused an important disruption to the world economy and the work that PAGE had initially planned for 2020. But as soon as the pandemic hit the first countries in early 2020, PAGE responded quickly and adapted to the new situation, working with its partner countries to adjust and refocus planned activities.

Seeing the immediate need to reemphasize the green economy path as countries seek to relaunch their national economies, PAGE included an additional element in its programme focused on green economic recovery. With this new window of opportunity, PAGE guided its partner countries in 2020 through the process of developing needs-based proposals for future work that aligns the objectives of recovery with SDGs and climate targets. As a result, PAGE will start implementing additional work focused on green economic recovery in 14 countries from 2021.

The procedure for developing the green economic recovery proposals required engagement and close collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinators in each country, ensuring that PAGE work was at the heart of the UN socioeconomic response to COVID-19 and aligned with priorities and complementary initiatives in the country. PAGE's pro-active response was recognized in the official UN documents: [A UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19](#) and the [UN Sustainable Development Group's \(UNSDG\) guidance note to UN Country Teams on Economic Transformation](#). Additionally, PAGE played a role in shaping country-specific COVID-19 socio-economic response strategies and action plans.

This immediate support to PAGE countries was complemented by a [suite of timely global products launched by PAGE](#) in the midst of the crisis to advance the discussion on how economic recovery could be achieved by 'building back better', including a COVID-19 Resource Hub, a Data Observatory, a summary of relevant analytical tools and a Learning for Green Recovery Campaign.

With governments' attention on the health and immediate socio-economic crisis, national policy planning and policy development processes were in many cases interrupted or delayed, also delaying some of the results that PAGE was hoping to achieve in its partner countries. However, throughout most of the past year, depending on when countries were most severely hit, the delivery of technical products, workshops, and trainings could continue, many also adopting an on-line format.

In graduating countries, noticeable progress could still be made on developing or implementing national sustainability plans and establishing collaboration with partners to ensure that inclusive green economy (IGE) policy reforms will be sustained (in 2020, this

concerns Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Ghana, Mauritius, Burkina Faso, South Africa and Jiangsu Province). But more importantly, as these countries were as severely hit by the pandemic as others, the new context led PAGE to reconsider its phase out plans and invite graduating countries to participate in the new green recovery programme. The launch of this additional work provides an opportunity for continued engagement and sustaining the green economy work in graduating countries.

Since its inception in 2013, PAGE has raised USD 87 million to support governments around the globe to work across sectors seeking the integration of an inclusive green economy into policies and strategies that enable multiple global sustainability targets. This includes USD 7 million targeted towards green economy recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic.

This success and the developments of the past year reconfirmed to PAGE partners that the goals and ambition reflected in the new PAGE Strategy 2021-2030 align well with the evolving global context, where the time of crisis led again to increased demand by countries for supporting a green economy transformation. After PAGE reached 20 countries at the end of 2019, no additional call for applications was launched in 2020, but informal requests for support reached PAGE from various countries, with a total of 52 that have expressed interest up to today.

Against this background, PAGE partners also used the year 2020 to reflect on the entirety of the programme, and draw lessons learned from a year with unexpected challenges, to revise and streamline its operational procedures – striving to be ready for an effective, collaborative and ambitious programme in the years to come.

By the end of 2020, across the partnership, a total of 13 countries and two provinces have national development plans or cross-sectoral strategies in place that integrated IGE objectives or are in a final stage of development. 20 sectoral or thematic policies are being implemented, have been adopted or in the process of adoption in PAGE countries, with an additional 18 policies under development. The pandemic and additional political crises caused a rapid shift in policy and planning priorities. As a result, new policies reflective of the COVID-19 situation were pushed through and adopted incredibly fast, while others in the works were pushed to the sideline. PAGE was able to use this disruptive period to make a strong contribution towards informing the IGE transition in PAGE countries.

The complementary work on individual and institutional capacity development has seen a remarkable increase in individuals being trained across countries on subjects related to green economy, mainly thanks to the more systematic use of online training tools. Through the different capacity-building programmes and tailored trainings at global and national level, over 15,000 people (8,500 additional in 2020) have been trained to date. 204 national institutions had the opportunity to strengthen their capacity to deliver IGE policy analysis, consultations and trainings. Strategic partnerships with institutions that offer recurrent trainings to current and future policymakers could also be further expanded in 2021. A total of 19 recurrent training programmes are already established in eight countries, and more under development.

Through its strategic partnerships with countries around the world, PAGE serves as an important model for achieving Sustainable Development Goal 17 (partnerships for the goals). It contributes to countries' efforts to achieve SDGs 8 (decent work and economic growth), 12 (responsible consumption and production) and 13 (climate action). By aligning support with national IGE priorities, PAGE is also contributing in diverse partner countries to achieving SDG 1 (no poverty), 2 (zero hunger), 4 (quality education), 5 (gender equality), 7 (affordable and clean energy), 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), 10 (reduced inequalities), 11 (sustainable cities and communities) and 15 (life on land). A comprehensive overview of how the specific work in countries contributes to the different SDGs is included in the online version of the 2020 PAGE Annual Report: <https://2020.page-annual-report.org/sustainable-development> and not repeated in this report. References to SDGs are also included in the comprehensive country summaries in PART II of the report.

In 2020, PAGE also continued to make significant contributions to climate, biodiversity and gender outcomes. PAGE supported the goals of the Paris Agreement from various angles, such as policy mainstreaming, modelling, financing and education, as well as supporting raised ambition through the update of Nationally Determined Contributions in Argentina and Peru. The inclusion of gender dimensions in several assessments and supported policies, as well as the organization of trainings for women in key green sectors, especially those that tend to be male-dominated, helped promote gender equality and women's empowerment. PAGE is also engaged in numerous initiatives that focus on sustainable environmental management and halting the loss of biodiversity.

At the global level, PAGE was again present in international fora with the aim to raise awareness on the opportunities for greening economic recovery efforts. In July 2020, PAGE organized a side-event at the High-Level Political Forum, with participation from National Ministers and Heads of UN Agencies, to launch the PAGE 2030 Strategy and announce additional funding for green recovery activities. With continuous outreach through participation in further global events, PAGE contributed to global debates and exchange on IGE as a driver for achieving sustainable development and climate goals.

## PROGRESS IN PAGE COUNTRIES

As summarized above, PAGE has further advanced and consolidated its results in line with its four key outcomes and the sustainability criteria for graduating countries while adjusting to the new situation and expanding efforts on green economic recovery. A summary of the main progress by country and at the global level in 2020 is provided below.

### Graduating countries

In **Mongolia**, PAGE reached the end of its five-year programme in 2018 and stayed engaged with a few activities aligned with its sustainability plan. In 2020, the COVID-19 related economic crisis and the newly adopted Government Action Plan 2020-2024 provided a new entry point for continued engagement in the country. A targeted green recovery programme for Mongolia

was developed in 2020 to commence in 2021, promoting nature-based solutions and economic diversification through the community-based eco-tourism sector. Another strategic workstream promoting green recovery was initiated with the UNRC Office focusing on energy subsidy reform.

PAGE also continued building synergies with complementary initiatives to support the implementation of the national sustainability plan and the consolidation of sectoral policy reform processes.

With initial funding from PAGE, UNDP worked with the Ministry of Finance to reform the budgetary process and integrate the SDGs into the budget cycle. UNDP conducted preparatory work to establish a private equity impact investment fund targeting fibre value chains to build climate-resilient livelihoods in the pasturelands of Mongolia and China. The already globally available introductory e-learning course on green economy was translated to Mongolian in partnership with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and is now being used for staff training.

After a year delay in the phase-out of the programme, 2020 marked the graduation of **Peru** from PAGE. The five years of support to Peru were celebrated in a virtual closing ceremony that highlighted the achievements of the programme, including the development of the National Competitiveness and Productivity Plan and the Green Jobs Programme. In 2020, PAGE still continued to support the implementation of these policies by assisting in the development of four reports on the implementation of the National Competitiveness and Productivity Plan in the context of the NDC update process and supporting capacity-building initiatives.

PAGE supported the development of a specialization program on Green Enterprises, targeting green MSMEs and entrepreneurs. A course on Inclusive Green Economy Modelling was introduced at the *Universidad del Pacifico*, with training materials also disseminated online for further reach.

Several initiatives provide direct follow-up or complementary work to sustain PAGE results in line with the sustainability strategy, including GIZ through the Green Economy Transformation (GIZ-GET) project, which will take a lead role in further assisting Peru in the process of transitioning to a greener economy.

**Senegal** started the year with its third edition of the high-level Green Economy Days, a two-day high-level event held in February, to initiate the phase out from PAGE and highlight future plans for a green economy transition. This was followed by the signing of an official Decree by the Minister of the Environment and Sustainable Development, formally establishing the National Platform on the Green Economy and confirming its organizational modalities. Only a few months later, the country's attention shifted to dealing with the health, but also social, economic and environmental impacts of COVID-19.

Senegal initiated the process of economic recovery with the development of a Programme for the Relaunch of the National Economy (PREN) and the adjustment of the *Programme d'Action*

*Prioritaire (PAP)* of the Plan Senegal Emergent (PSE) for 2019-2023. This included the definition of new priorities adjusted to the context of the COVID-19 crisis, which provided a new entry point for PAGE. Throughout 2020, PAGE helped the government develop a green economic recovery proposal to support the overall policy process further. From 2021, this additional work by PAGE will focus on green taxation, sustainable public procurement, and youth entrepreneurship.

At the sectoral level, PAGE continued a few selected activities in line with the sustainability plan seeking synergies with other programmes, including:

- conducting two waste management assessments to support the organization of waste collectors into cooperatives in collaboration with WIEGO;
- a renewable energies training for 20 Mékhé women;
- the PAGE National Coordinator supported SCP activities with complementary UNEP programme 'Strengthening Institutional and Technical Capacity for SCP'; and
- sub-regional exchange on green economy and climate change amongst West African countries with the West African Regional Learning Platform on Climate Change and UN CC:Learn, which also provided an opportunity to present green economy modules developed by the Senegalese National School of Administration with PAGE support.

In 2020, [Ghana](#) was set to prepare its phase out from PAGE in line with its sustainability plan while continuing a few strategic workstreams. But when the Covid-19 pandemic reached Ghana, PAGE quickly shifted to promoting green recovery contributing to the Ghana United Nations Development System COVID-19 Common Country Analysis (CCA) and Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP). In line with this plan and Ghana's Coronavirus Alleviation Programme (PAG), PAGE then helped develop a proposal to support the country with green economic recovery from 2021, aiming to revive GDP growth in line with SDGs, climate ambitions, poverty reduction and macroeconomic stability. Activities will include the provision of support to green fiscal policies and tax regimes that promote employment and new business opportunities, integration of green recovery policies into sub-national recovery plans and capacity development for enterprises following sustainable production principles under the 1 District 1 Factory (1D1F) government policy to build back better from COVID-19.

In previous years, aligned with the country's decentralized planning approach, PAGE supported the planning and monitoring processes of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAS). In 2020, PAGE took stock of the results of this work, assessing the impact of PAGE trainings on mainstreaming green economy in development planning at the local level. Lessons learned will be disseminated through national dialogues to inform training models, guidance and policies on mainstreaming, monitoring and reporting on climate change and SDGs.

At a sectoral level, PAGE continued to support the National Strategy on Green Jobs developed in line with Ghana's National Determined Commitments (NDCs). As an input to this process, a national study on skills for green jobs was finalized. The National Strategy is expected to provide a framework to operationalize Ghana's National Employment Policy.

In relation to capacity-building, PAGE and UN CC:Learn supported the Ghana Education Service to integrate climate change into all subjects of the new primary school curricula. In 2020, 200 additional primary school teachers were trained on using the materials in class, reaching a total of 800 primary school teachers trained in 15 of the 16 regions in Ghana. In collaboration with the University of Ghana Business School, PAGE also developed and piloted a nationally tailored course on green finance for public officials.

With **Mauritius** also reaching its final year of PAGE support, the plan for the country was to complete a few strategic activities and build a national sustainability plan to ensure national ownership and continued focus on IGE goals. However, a formal ceremony planned for early 2020 jointly with complementary initiatives (such as Switch Africa Green, the One Planet Initiative and the Green Climate Fund) to mark the phase out of PAGE, was postponed due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. The looming crisis then provided an opportunity for a renewed engagement with the Ministry of Finance, through which PAGE helped develop a proposal for green economic recovery. Following analysis of potential entry points for an inclusive green recovery utilizing two analytical tools provided by PAGE agencies, the agriculture sector, and more specifically, the food sector was identified as having the potential to deliver on a wide range of positive results related to inclusiveness, jobs, SCP and biodiversity. In line with this, from 2021, Mauritius will receive additional support to strengthen the enabling environment and creating incentive measures for promoting a sustainable agro-processing industry and SME development.

PAGE engagement in Mauritius has generally been aligned with the country's Three-Year Strategic Plans that highlights green economy as an approach for implementing low-carbon growth and renewable energy strategies in important sectors, and the subsequent Government Programme for 2020-2024: 'Toward an Inclusive, High Income and Green Mauritius, Forging Ahead Together'. In 2020, PAGE continued its support to these objectives through:

- a study on access to green finance by small and medium sized enterprises to strengthen implementation of the SME 10-Year Master Plan;
- updating the national green jobs model to examine the potential green jobs impact of the country's NDCs; and
- capacity-building workshops with the Civil Service College Mauritius to integrate green economy into national learning programmes and secondary school curricula.

In **Burkina Faso**, a country also at the end of its five-year programme, PAGE facilitated the development of a project document to support the implementation of the National Strategy on the Green Economy (SNEV), including an Action Plan and the Sustainability Plan for PAGE. The development of Burkina Faso's next national development plan for the period 2021-2025 (PNDES 2) provided a new entry point for PAGE to better mainstream IGE within sectoral strategies, building on the SNEV. Aligned with the support project for the SNEV, a few targeted activities were implemented in 2020:

- a virtual workshop on the development of bankable projects, which could attract climate funding;
- an assessment on the impact of artisanal gold mining on sustainable agriculture in Burkina Faso

- a green entrepreneurship training held for women in coordination with the '*Maison de l'Entreprise du Burkina Faso (MEB)*', to assist them in improving ecological standards through the greening of their businesses; and
- collaboration with the West African Regional Learning Platform on Climate Change via a series of online exchanges to share experiences and knowledge of IGE and climate change from the region.

When the COVID-19 crisis hit, PAGE reconsidered its phase-out plans and helped the country throughout 2020 to develop a proposal for additional financial support on green economic recovery. From 2021, PAGE funding will be put towards the post-COVID economic recovery of the Tourism Sector which will notably contribute to the greening of the National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism.

In 2020, [South Africa](#) entered its final year in PAGE and shifted the focus on implementing the sustainability plan and engagement with partners that could continue the IGE work in the country. In line with this objective, the government finalized the Green Economy Progress (GEP) Measurement Framework with PAGE support to monitor the progress of national policies.

At the sectoral level, work has focused on:

- supporting the growth of the biomaterials industry in South Africa, through an analysis of the biomaterial industry's demand-side dynamics; and
- updating the previous-developed South African Green Economy Modelling report to include the water-biodiversity nexus, with a sub-national focus on the provinces worst affected by South Africa's water crisis.

Institutional and individual capacity development could also be further advanced through:

- the development of guidelines for university quality assurance, ultimately aiming to remove a systemic barrier to both the supply and demand for quality continuing education in South Africa; and
- A virtual training workshop on 'Climate Smart Agriculture and Trade Opportunities' to enhance the capacity of their public and private players for green economy transitions.

But when the Covid-19 pandemic hit South Africa in early 2020 with significant socio-economic impacts, PAGE reconsidered its phase-out plans. PAGE was able to offer South Africa participation in a globally organized rapid modelling exercise analysing and comparing the potential immediate to long-term impacts of varying recovery package scenarios. In parallel to this exercise, the country put together a proposal for green recovery support to provide technical assistance in greening South Africa's COVID-19 economic recovery package, focusing on mainstreaming and supporting green opportunities in key sectors to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic. Commencing in 2021, activities include training on macroeconomic modelling, capacity-building to promote green entrepreneurship and mobilize stakeholders on the national economic recovery plan through dialogue and media outreach.

In **Jiangsu Province (China)**, PAGE also reached its final year and was meant to focus on implementing a sustainability plan and institutionalizing a platform to advance China's green industry trajectory further. The planned establishment of an International Forum on Green Development to enable the exchange of domestic and international experiences on green economy, growth and development were put on hold in 2020 due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. Once the global situation allows the forum to proceed again, the forum will be hosted by the municipal government of Chengdu of Sichuan Province and led by the Policy Research Centre for Environment and Economy under the Ministry of Ecology and Environment.

The final report '2015-2017 Green Economy Progress (GEP) Measurement in Jiangsu and Fujian Province, China' was published, which summarizes and integrates the findings of the different applications of the GEP Measurement Framework which was first expanded to the city level in Jiangsu, and later on Fujian Province. At a national level, PAGE was able to submit policy proposals taking into consideration the findings and experiences from PAGE in Jiangsu Province as part of that took place for the development of '14<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Development Plan (2021-2025)'.

At the sectoral level, PAGE continued to collaborate with the regional ILO project on sustainable garment supply chains in Asia, hosting an online discussion on Just Transition in the Textile and Garment Sector in China. This analysed the impact of COVID-19 on the textile and garment sector in China within the broader global and regional context and put forward the development visions of the sector's green transition toward environmental sustainability and circularity.

### Continuing work

Despite the challenges stemming from the COVID-19 crisis, **Mato Grosso State (Brazil)** was able to implement and complete a number of important activities which support the implementation of sectoral and thematic policies on farming, tourism and urban planning and are aligned with the overarching Provincial Strategy 'Produce, Conserve and Include'.

Important milestones in 2020 include:

- dissemination of operational guidelines on electronic tools for monitoring family agriculture to support implementation of the State Government Integrated Farming System (SEIAF);
- training to disseminate the guidelines for the standardisation and certification of Sustainable Tourism Products and raise awareness of best practices;
- development of a Sustainable Management Plan for the Historic Centre of the city of Cuiabá;
- completion of a diagnostic of Socioeconomic, Productive and Environmental Factors of the Vale do Mangaval Rural Settlement in Cáceres, Mato Grosso;
- development of a tool to assess opportunities for generating employment and income in specific economic sectors;
- support to the State Secretariat of Cities in the development of standards for smart and sustainable construction and renovation of buildings at subnational level; and

- adoption of the Participative Municipal Development Master Plans in the municipality Salto do Céu, supported by stakeholder engagement meetings with participation from over 200 individuals.

This sectoral and thematic work was accompanied by a series of national training workshops rolled out in different parts of the province, building capacity of over 150 people in 2020. To guide further capacity development a green economy learning needs assessment was finalized, providing an overview of existing education and professional training programmes in priority sectors and bottlenecks in addressing learning needs.

To ensure that the progress is maintained in times of the COVID-19 crises, PAGE helped Mato Grosso throughout 2020 develop a proposal for additional and targeted support linked to the State's recovery efforts. From 2021, additional support for a green economic recovery will focus on further strengthening family agriculture and small farms through greening the government's 'State Plan for Family Agriculture'. PAGE will assess the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 on small scale agriculture, particularly for vulnerable groups, facilitating financial access for small farmers, and develop a land-use management system for rural settlements. These efforts will be strengthened through the roll-out of a complementary communication campaign and integrated training programme.

PAGE support to the [Kyrgyz Republic](#) has prioritized the integration of IGE goals and targets into the government's national planning processes linked to the long-term National Development Strategy 2040 and the accompanying five-year development programme - Unity, Trust and Creation. 2020 commenced with the establishment of a Coordination Commission on Green Economy and Climate Change in January, a process supported by PAGE. In July, the Green Economy Development programme was officially enacted, laying out a strategy and action plan for the introduction of green economy approaches to the national economy by 2023. PAGE supported the development of this document through the completion of a macroeconomic policy assessment, as well as the development of a Sustainable Finance Roadmap, Green Economy Learning Needs Assessment and Green Industry and Trade Assessment - all of which were integrated into the programme.

In November 2020, PAGE Kyrgyz Republic submitted a proposal for targeted green recovery support, focusing on informing the government's economic recovery plan and supporting key line ministries in the Green Economy Council in the planning and implementation of related policies. This will be complemented by capacity-building workshops and public awareness initiatives promoting green economy recovery.

At the sectoral level, PAGE provided support towards:

- implementation of the sustainable finance section of the Green Economy Development Programme through a report on 'Investment opportunities for the development of a green economy in Kyrgyzstan';
- improved waste management in the Kyrgyz Republic, tackling the issue from three different but complementary angles;

- development of a 'Health Care Waste Assessment to manage waste generated from COVID 19';
- creation of a prototype for the Green Jobs Assessment Model to inform the impact of green policies on the labour market;
- developing policy inputs related to sustainable public procurement; and
- designing fiscal policy reform in the agricultural sector in the Kyrgyz Republic to remove harmful subsidies and shift towards sustainable practices.

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

In [Uruguay](#), a new government took office in 2020, setting the basis of a new institutional and political arrangement within Uruguay. A Ministry of Environment was created, and new authorities designated in September. Following re-engagement with the government, PAGE continued to contribute to the incorporation of environmental components into the National Strategy, with plans to conduct a study analysing the technical and economic feasibility of using activated carbon from forest-wood waste. Furthermore, a note of concept is currently under development to promote the integration of public policies in productive sectors and services that safeguard and sustainably use the natural marine-coastal capital of the country, through Marine Spatial Planning. Additionally, PAGE was involved in several initiatives in 2020 aimed at strengthening the public-private and public-public inter-institutional coordination for compliance with the 2030 Agenda, supported by the development of three related knowledge products.

The new government has been actively promoting the agenda of a circular and green economy as a path towards recovery post-COVID-19. In November 2020, PAGE submitted a proposal for additional support for green recovery efforts in Uruguay, focusing on promoting a green recovery of the food and food services sectors, particularly for SMEs, through strengthening the enabling environment for sustainable consumption and production in the food system SMEs. The government has expressed these areas as key drivers to revive Uruguay's economy from the perspective of long-term planning (national policies) and short and medium-term sectoral policies.

At the thematic and sectoral level, important developments include:

- Organization of the second Circular Economy Awards;
- launch of the Circular Opportunities Sectoral Fund to finance studies that identify opportunities for circularity within value chains;
- design and implementation a monitoring and evaluation system for the National Circular Economy Plan; and
- Supporting the creation of the Pando Brick Production School and Park.

This sectoral and thematic work was accompanied by a series of national training workshops rolled out in different parts of the country, including a circular economy training for teachers and a Sustainable Entrepreneurship Training Programme for 60 young people. Moreover, a

comprehensive Green Economy Learning Needs Assessment has been completed. The Assessment proposes five actions to strengthen capacities in strategic areas, such as green entrepreneurship and interinstitutional experience-sharing, and feeds directly into the country's National Capacity Strengthening Plan for IGE.

In [Guyana](#), the PAGE programme experienced delays arising from the highly contested general elections in March and the COVID-19 pandemic. After taking office in August 2020, the new Government set priorities for the next five years in line with the Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS 2013). Planned PAGE activities are still aligned with these new policy priorities centred around low carbon development, the climate agenda and the SDGs, however, ongoing political challenges have put the programme on a temporary pause from late 2020.

PAGE is supporting the development of a comprehensive monitoring and reporting approach for its national plans, to be complemented in 2021 with the application of the Green Economy Progress Measurement Framework in the context of the LCDS and a Public Green Economy Expenditure Review (PGEER).

At the sectoral level, PAGE is supporting:

- Analysis on fiscal policies aimed at transitioning agriculture to more sustainable operations;
- Building of the national Input/Output Model for Guyana's Green Jobs Assessment Model; and
- Development of efficiency and waste management guidance for the fruits and vegetable value chain, particularly for coconut production.

Additionally, PAGE continued to contribute to the area of green industry and trade through the organization of a capacity-building workshop for ministry officials in collaboration with the University of Guyana. The training aimed to build technical knowledge and skills related to the design, implementation and evaluation of public policy at the trade and industrial policy nexus.

Despite a change in government and the compounding economic and health crises, [Argentina](#) made considerable progress on initiating a green economic transition. In 2020, PAGE supported the establishment of two inter-ministerial boards, coordinated by the Ministry of Labour under the National Cabinet of Ministers on Climate Change: a 'Green Jobs and Just Transition Board' and 'Sustainable Production Board', bringing together all Ministries. Through participation in the 'Green Jobs and Just Transition Board', PAGE was able to contribute the new NDC submitted in December 2020, which for the first time reflects the objectives of 'Just Transition' and 'Sustainable Jobs'. Another significant achievement for 2020 was the organization of a High-Level National Dialogue on green economy, envisioned to continue in following years and contribute to the development of a national roadmap for implementing key Green New Deal policies.

Furthermore, helping to establish a strong foundation for PAGE work, the Green Economy Stocktaking Study was finalized, complemented by an analysis of the 'Linkages between the

2030 Agenda and Just Transition for Green Recovery’. A ‘Diagnostic on Country Indicators for a Green Economy’ was developed to provide a decision-making tool for policymakers.

As part of the support for green economic recovery, PAGE will strengthen the design and implementation of sectoral plans framed in the NDCs. From 2021, PAGE will partner notably with the National Climate Change Cabinet to develop sectoral green recovery scenarios and related sustainable industrial reconversion plans. The work will also include a capacity-building programme for political decision makers and economic actors involved in climate change mitigation strategies and will facilitate the development of financial instruments and standards for supporting the implementation of the recovery policies.

At the sectoral level, PAGE was able to advance work in the area of green jobs and circular economy, including:

- Completion of a ‘Labour Diagnostic of the Just Transition to a Green Economy’, comprised of five different inter-related studies;
- Facilitation of an inter-ministerial agreement to promote employment and professional training in the environmental sector;
- Development of a financial instrument based on Ecosystem Valuation;
- New work on policy papers to support the development of a ‘Just Transition and Green Recovery Strategy for Argentina’; and
- New work on the development of a National Plan for the Promotion of the Circular Economy and a related Fiscal Impact Study.

PAGE also facilitated and contributed to various trainings with a focus on Just Transition and Green Jobs in collaboration with government ministries, universities and institutional partners, such as the Institute of the World of Labour (IMT). A South-South Exchange was initiated with South Africa, in particular through the worker’s unions, to exchange experiences, lessons learned and best practices on a Just Transition.

In **Indonesia**, PAGE was able to expand its engagement in the country through the Low Carbon Development Initiative (LCDI) and the Government’s green recovery agenda. The Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024 commenced in 2020 and in line with this, PAGE is focusing on supporting the implementation of the LCDI Phase 2. In 2020, a generic version of the provincial LCDI macro system dynamics model was developed to support this process for West Java, Central Java and Bali. Complementary to this work, two UNDP-led initiatives are advancing the development of a Green Sukuk Bond and a framework for blue financial instruments.

PAGE has been engaged in the green recovery efforts of the Indonesian Government since early 2020 and as part of a targeted green recovery proposal from 2021, PAGE will help embed the Circular Economy (CE) approach into the LCDI and the next medium-term development plan (RPJMN) 2025-2029. To do so, PAGE will provide support in assessing the opportunities the circular economy presents to contribute to a green and inclusive recovery. Specific focus will be placed on job creation, skills development, and resource efficiency improvements, as

well as the identification of stimulus plans and policies that will best foster private investment in the circular economy.

At the sectoral level, PAGE is supporting the Government to accomplish better planning in the energy sector and resource efficiency in line with the targets of the national LCDI strategy and on GHG emission reduction, through the use of modelling tools to assess policy scenarios. Additionally, in 2020 many workstreams began preparatory work on priority areas such as green jobs and just transition, green finance, food loss and waste.

A Green Economy Learning Assessment was also conducted to help identify learning needs as well as existing institutional capacity for delivering training on green economy, in the context of the LCDI and the COVID-19 situation.

**Kazakhstan** joined PAGE in 2019 to support the implementation of its National Development Strategy and a related Green Economy Concept. In 2020, PAGE supported Kazakhstan in developing a 'National Low Carbon Development Concept 2050 (LCDC)', specifically contributing to the chapters on waste management and circularity and the reform of fiscal policies, including fossil fuel subsidies.

PAGE supported the UN's COVID-19 Response Management Team in Kazakhstan with policy advice to integrate IGE principles into strategies and policies, specifically drafting a section on green economy for the updated 'National Development Strategy Kazakhstan 2025' which was adopted in early 2021 following government consideration in 2020. Building on this, PAGE has developed a proposal for supporting a green economic recovery in Kazakhstan that will focus on informing the government's immediate economic policies and projects and supporting key line ministries in the Green Economy Council in the planning and implementation of related policies. This includes the mobilization of national policy experts and think tanks to support the Government in assessing the economic, social and environmental impacts of different policy options for a green recovery, complemented by public awareness campaigns and capacity-building workshops.

PAGE was able to support various sectoral objectives, including:

- Provision of technical support for the implementation of the revised EcoCode;
- Support for NDC Implementation with green fiscal policy analysis;
- Development of a policy vision for the waste sector of the LCDC;
- Development of a National Waste Management Programme;
- Introduction of Sustainable Public Procurement; and
- Development of emissions payments mechanisms to promote green SMEs.

Contributing to building capacity on inclusive green economy principles, a concept has been developed for a 'Building Back Better training' for civil servants in Kazakhstan and other countries in the region.

**Barbados** joined PAGE in 2016 with the objective to support the country in the delivery of its National Strategic Plan (2006-2025), one of the first national development plans to include an

inclusive green economy as an explicit element. Following a series of delays, in September 2019 the Government of Barbados provided approval to proceed with the PAGE programme to support the country's green and blue economy vision. Despite the challenges associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2020 PAGE was able to re-engage with government counterparts in line with new priorities and reconfirm the National Steering Committee. A new priority will be the development of an assessment strategy for Environmental Goods and Services (EGS), which will feed into a draft policy road map for the development of the EGS sector in the context of 'greening' Barbados. Activities are also planned related to the development of a new industrial policy and a green jobs assessment.

Following the Throne Speech that highlighted the need for reform of waste management systems, PAGE developed a proposal to support green recovery in Barbados, focusing on building up the circular economy and promoting green consumption and production practices as central to the country's economic recovery. Activities will consist of developing a 5Rs policy and legislative framework, designing a programme to support MSMEs, establishing a local business compact and facilitating dialogue with the private sector.

Additionally, in 2020 PAGE contributed to the successful development of the Joint Programme proposal with UNDP, UNEP and FAO, entitled: Harnessing Blue Economy Finance for SIDS Recovery and Sustainable Development, which supports the sustainable development of offshore fisheries resources.

Related to capacity-building, PAGE facilitated the participation of government representatives in two different ILO-ITC online training courses related to green jobs and is supporting the Cave Hill Campus of the University of West Indies and the Government of Barbados to implement the Programme for Green-Blue Economy Learning.

**Guatemala** joined PAGE in 2018 with the prospect to reformulate economic policies around sustainability to support social inclusion, green jobs and green growth. Following various disruptions, including the restructuring of the Ministry of Public Finance, general elections, a new President taking office and a six-month lockdown during the pandemic, PAGE re-engaged with the government in the second half of 2020 to redefine priorities for support. Alongside an extended inception phase, the stocktaking study was adjusted to take into consideration the impacts of COVID-19 and potential for green economic recovery, and the Fiscal Environmental Strategy, through which Guatemala has taken first steps to promote the greening of its economy in recent years, was identified as a new entry point for PAGE.

In 2020, PAGE successfully promoted the inclusion of green recovery measures into the Social and Economic Response Plan developed by the UN Resident Coordinator, helping to lay the foundation for an inclusive green recovery from COVID-19. Additionally, the Partnership has been acknowledged in Guatemala's UN Country Team 2020 Results Report, highlighting its contributions to the Environmental Fiscal Strategy through the promotion of transparent and effective use of municipal environmental funds, and the support to the Ministry of Public Finance to identify fiscal mechanisms that can be used to access green financing.

Future work will prioritize the mobilization of stakeholders through a multi-sectoral dialogue, the promotion of green public procurement as well as assessing the potential of green industry and trade policies to reactivate productive sectors hit hardest by the COVID-19.

In **India**, work was initiated by PAGE with the broad objective to catalyse action and enhance cooperation of existing initiatives at national and sub-national levels. Beyond initial stocktaking and identification of priority areas, the start of a more comprehensive work plan was delayed as PAGE was waiting to receive an endorsement of the forward going work plan from the newly formed National Steering Committee. Following the additional challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, related lockdown and significant economic crisis, the work plan was approved in November 2020, marking an important milestone for the end of the inception phase and the start of a full PAGE programme from 2021.

In 2020, PAGE was able to conduct outreach and contribute to the dialogue on green economy and green recovery, contributing to three events, including leading the half-day session on IGE at the Green Economy Coalition's annual global event. PAGE commenced work on a deep dive study with a particular focus on India's manufacturing sector. Additionally, a UNDP-led initiative is supporting India in the development of a methodology for sharing benefits and disbursing funds accrued through the access and benefits sharing (ABS) mechanism.

Contributing to increased capacity and mainstreaming of green economy principles, PAGE supported the National Academy of Indian Railways (NAIR) in developing training modules and organizing a pilot training programme in July on environmental sustainability for 60 Indian railways officials.

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

While the PAGE programme experienced delays in initiation due to extended government procedures, a Government focal point for PAGE from the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Green and Digital Economy of Morocco was appointed in September 2020 and PAGE was able to develop an exchange on targeted work for green recovery support. With the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Economic Watch Committee (CVE) of Morocco has been formulating and implementing a number of recovery strategies with significant green potential. In 2021, PAGE will undertake policy analysis in the country in response to the COVID-19 crisis and identify effective policy measures for greening recovery. In addition to the inception activities, this exercise will inform the scope of PAGE support in the coming years to engage in the green transition.

**Thailand** joined PAGE to support its green economic transition and the achievement of the targets set out in its 12<sup>th</sup> National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017-2021), which envisions prosperity, sustainability and happiness whilst simultaneously promoting SDG implementation together with NDC climate change commitments. Following general elections in 2019, the new government reconfirmed its commitment to PAGE. Additional delays occurred due to the global pandemic and as a result, inception activities have been shifted to early 2021. However, PAGE was able to engage with the government to develop a proposal for targeted green economic recovery support.

Following the outbreak of COVID-19, the Government acted swiftly to contain the virus and rescue the economy with three sizable fiscal stimulus packages worth 15 per cent of GDP. PAGE will support the greening of Thailand's economic and social recovery projects funded under the government's 400 billion Baht Rehabilitation Fund and support their alignment with key SDGs, NDCs and other global sustainability frameworks. Commencing in 2021, PAGE will develop an evaluation framework, provide policy advice, facilitate public discourse and strengthen government capacity on a green and inclusive recovery.

## CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

In 2020, PAGE significantly expanded its [capacity development](#) programmes through the creation of additional e-learning courses, which were well utilized following the shift to remote working and online learning in the wake of the COVID-19 crisis and associated lockdown. With the expanded offer of global e-learning products, focusing on shorter, self-paced and free-of-charge courses, PAGE was able to engage an additional 8,496 individuals in its capacity-building programmes in 2020 – effectively doubling the number of people trained by PAGE to over 15,000 since the programme commenced.

Since its inception, a total of 5,686 people (2,583 female and 3,102 male, of which 1,680 were additional in 2020) have been trained in nationally organized training workshops on a wide range of green economy-related topics, including green industry, green bonds, economic modelling, waste valorization, green entrepreneurship, mainstreaming SDGs and climate change, and green economy e-learning, among others.

A total of 9,406 people (3,773 female and 5,600 male, of which 6,785 were additional in 2020) have benefited from online and face-to-face global training programmes. 2020 highlights and new developments include:

- Launch of four new online e-courses as part of the Learning for a Green Recovery campaign: [Green Fiscal Policy](#), [Green Economy and Trade](#), [Green Economy Indicators](#) and [Green Industrial Policy](#);
- The summer course '[Green Industrialization: Pathways towards Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development](#)' organized by UNIDO in cooperation with the Central European University, focusing on green industrial policy as a way to promote inclusive green economy transition in the context of the post-COVID recovery; and
- Translation of the Introduction to Green Economy into French and Mongolian.

## GLOBAL OUTREACH AND KNOWLEDGE CREATION

In partnership with its institutional partner's PAGE continued to contribute to the [dialogue on green economy](#), and particularly on steps for an inclusive and green economic recovery from COVID-19, with champions from government, academia, the private sector and non-profit organizations, through several global events and high-level discussions:

- On 13 July 2020, PAGE held an official side event at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), '[Green Economy and COVID-19 Recovery: Implications for the Decade of Action](#)', with participation from National Ministers and Heads of UN Agencies, to launch the PAGE 2030 Strategy and announce additional funding for green recovery activities;
- For the third straight year, [Latin America Green Awards](#) (Premios Latinoamérica Verde or PLV) and PAGE worked as strategic partners to promote local actions towards sustainable development in the region. In 2020, the alliance had two main components, a High-Level Dialogue on Green Economy and Sustainable Development and a PLV-PAGE Connects Market Place and were conducted online with participation from 2,540 projects from 25 countries and 560 cities; and
- PAGE was also invited to present, speak and contribute towards various different global events, including the UNEP Faith for Earth and World Wildlife Fund (WWF) event 'The Role of Faith Organizations in the Green Recovery', the launch of the Amazon Hub with the Green Economy Coalition and Fundação Amazonas Sustentável (FAS), a session on 'Green Recovery and Green New Deals' at the Nature for Life Hub organized by UNDP, UNEP and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), a webinar on 'Green Jobs and a Just Transition' with GIZ and GGKP, a webinar as part of the Holyrood 'Climate Emergency Series: Green Recovery', and a Geneva Environment Network (GEN) event on 'Building Forward Better: Prospects for Green Recovery Efforts'.

PAGE partners further advanced the [knowledge base on IGE](#) with a focus on contributing to green economic recovery and knowledge exchange, through building on existing initiatives, as well as launching new platforms and publications in 2020, including:

- Launch of the [Green Learning Network \(GLN\)](#) by GGKP and UNITAR, supported by PAGE - a space uniquely suited for learning institutions and education professionals to share, collaborate and learn from each other;
- A synthesis report on the "[From Commitment to Action](#)" Initiative outlining progress on commitments made by governments and companies, to reduce deforestation resulting from the production of cash crops; and
- A [PAGE Data Observatory](#) to track socioeconomic and health impacts from COVID-19, policy responses, potential focus areas for green recovery and monitor green economy progress in PAGE partner countries.

## 2. CONTEXT, VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF PAGE

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PAGE aims to put sustainability at the heart of economic policymaking and practices to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Paris Agreement on Climate Change through inclusive green economy approaches and by bringing together the expertise of five specialized UN agencies (UNEP, ILO, UNDP, UNIDO and UNITAR). It supports nations and regions to achieve sustainable and green growth, create green jobs, address inequality and climate change, advance green industrial development, and improve skills, knowledge and institutional capacity. In 2020, PAGE provided support to 20 countries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 3. PROGRESS MADE TOWARDS PAGE OUTCOMES

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In 2020, PAGE has supported 18 countries and 2 provinces/states: Argentina, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Mato Grosso State (Brazil), Jiangsu Province (China), Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Mauritius, Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, South Africa, Uruguay, Morocco and Thailand. Almost half of them have completed their five-year period of PAGE support and have started the gradual phase-out, including Mongolia (since 2018), Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mauritius, Peru and Senegal (since 2019), and South Africa and Jiangsu Province (since 2020). The new opportunities for support focused on green economic recovery that emerged in 2020 have, however, made the phase-out less linear and PAGE started to stay engaged in the graduating countries offering additional targeted support.

#### PAGE OVERALL OUTCOME:

In 2020 PAGE reached the end of its first phase and has already made significant progress towards achieving the overall outcome. In line with the overall outcome statement and the original target for countries participating in the programme, 20 countries have started to **reframe economic policy around sustainability and put in place enabling policy conditions, reforms, incentives, business models, and partnerships to catalyse greater action and investment in green technologies, and natural, human, and social capital.**

13 countries and 2 provinces have reported that they are implementing or have adopted policies integrating IGE priorities and targets. National budget allocations for IGE have been adopted in Peru, Mauritius, Guyana, Mongolia, Argentina and Indonesia. 21 IGE policies, plans and strategies with clear responsibilities have been adopted, as well as 19 key sectoral policies aligned with national IGE priorities.

Gender dimensions have been included in 14 policy documents, for example, in Mongolia's National Green Development Policy, measure 3.4.4 focuses on recognizing the value of and providing sufficient compensation for care work undertaken by women and in Burkina Faso's National Programme for Economic and Social Development, strategic Objective 2.4 aims to promote decent work with a focus on social and gender equality.

Private sector commitment is documented in Mongolia, Ghana, Mauritius, Burkina Faso, South Africa, and Argentina, as well as on a global level supporting PAGE work.

To ensure long-term sustainability and continuation of the achievements of the PAGE programme, in addition to the National Steering Committees (NSCs) established in 15 PAGE countries, six PAGE partner countries have also started to develop mechanisms for continued stakeholder engagement beyond PAGE as part of the development of their national sustainability plans.

## Overall Outcome Indicators:

<p><u>Overall Outcome:</u> Countries reframe economic policy around sustainability and put in place enabling policy conditions, reforms, incentives, business models, and partnerships to catalyse greater action and investment in green technologies, and natural, human, and social capital. Target: 20 countries by 2020</p>
<p><u>Indicator I:</u> Number of countries announcing national IGE priorities and targets including at sector level</p> <p><b>Status end of 2020:</b> 13 countries and 2 provinces/states have reported that they are implementing or have adopted policies integrating IGE priorities and targets</p>
<p><u>Indicator II:</u> National budget allocations for IGE adopted</p> <p><b>Status end of 2020:</b> Six countries have reported that allocations for IGE have been adopted.</p>
<p><u>Indicator III:</u> IGE policies, plans and strategies with clear responsibilities adopted</p> <p><b>Status end of 2020:</b> 21 policies, plans and strategies have been identified so far.</p>
<p><u>Indicator IV:</u> Key policies (fiscal, trade, industrial, sectoral, social, labour) aligned with national IGE priorities</p> <p><b>Status end of 2020:</b> 20 key policies have been noted by countries which are aligned with national IGE priorities.</p>
<p><u>Indicator V:</u> Inclusion of gender dimension in key policy documents</p> <p><b>Status end of 2020:</b> Gender dimensions are included in 14 policy documents.</p>
<p><u>Indicator VI:</u> Private sector commitment documented</p> <p><b>Status end of 2020:</b> Private sector commitment is documented in eight PAGE countries, as well as on a global level supporting PAGE work.</p>
<p><u>Indicator VII:</u> Mechanism for continued stakeholder involvement institutionalized</p> <p><b>Status end of 2020:</b> In addition to the NSCs established in 15 PAGE countries, six PAGE partner countries have also started to develop mechanisms for continued stakeholder engagement beyond PAGE as part of the development of their national sustainability plans.</p>

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

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

Two countries commenced implementation of cross-sectoral national plans and policies developed in 2019.

**Indonesia's** Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024 commenced implementation in early 2020, with PAGE supporting green economy modelling and the delivery of Phases 1 and 2 of the Low Carbon Development Initiative.

Following the formal adoption of **Burkina Faso's** National Strategy on the Green Economy (SNEV) in 2019, in 2020 PAGE helped to develop a project document to support its implementation which includes an Action Plan for the SNEV and the Sustainability Plan for PAGE. Since the beginning of 2020, the Government has also led the process for the development of the next national development plan for the period 2021-2025 (PNDES 2), providing a new entry point to PAGE for the integration of IGE objectives.

PAGE also supported the update and inclusion of green economy principles in the 'Strategic Plan for Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025', which was in the process of adoption in 2020.

Additionally, in 12 countries or provinces PAGE support focuses on the implementation of National Plans that already integrate IGE objectives (Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Ghana, Mauritius, Burkina Faso, Jiangsu Province, South Africa, Kyrgyz Republic, Mato Grosso State, Kazakhstan and Barbados).

#### **New developments in 2020 include:**

To help the country recover greener and better from the COVID-19 crisis, the new ruling Government of **Mongolia**, formed after the August 2020 general elections, adopted the Government Action Plan for 2020-2024, which considers "sustainable tourism based on nature, history and cultural heritage" as key to economic recovery.

In order to cope with the health, but also social, economic and environmental impacts of COVID-19, **Senegal** has embarked on a process of economic recovery with the development of a Programme for the Relaunch of the National Economy (PREN) and the adjustment of the

*Programme d'Action Prioritaire* (PAP) of the Plan Senegal Emergent (PSE) for 2019-2023, with the definition of new priorities in the current context.

**Ghana** assessed the impact of previous PAGE trainings on mainstreaming climate change and green economy into the medium-term development plans of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies.

In January 2020, the government of **Mauritius** launched its new national Programme for 2020-2024: 'Toward an Inclusive, High Income and Green Mauritius, Forging Ahead Together', which provides the framework for policymaking with reference to a cleaner and greener Mauritius, clean energy, mitigating climate risks and protection of marine resources.

**South Africa** finalized the Green Economy Progress (GEP) Measurement Framework as part of the governments monitoring framework for a transition to an environmentally sustainable and low-carbon economy.

Taking into consideration the findings and experiences from PAGE in **Jiangsu Province**, PAGE was able to submit policy proposals as part of the consultation process for China's new '14<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Development Plan (2021-2025)', released in October 2020.

PAGE has been supporting the implementation of **Mato Grosso's** Produce, Conserve, Include (PCI) strategy through the review and update of the regulation on the 'green seal' policy to make it more accessible to a larger number of family farmers.

PAGE is supporting **Kazakhstan** in developing a 'National Low Carbon Development Concept 2050 (LCDC)', which aims to contribute to achieving the goals of the 'National Development Strategy Kazakhstan 2050'

The development and implementation of national plans and cross-sectoral policies benefitted from nine PAGE supported cross-sectoral diagnostics and assessments as well as cross-sectoral stakeholder consultations and dialogues.

#### **New developments in 2020 include:**

- A Macroeconomic Assessment (with system dynamics modelling) feeding into Green Economy Development Programme of the **Kyrgyz Republic**;
- Selected Tools to Report Contributions to the SDGs and for Training on the SDGs and 2030 Agenda in **Uruguay**;
- A Green Economy Stocktaking Study in **Kazakhstan, Argentina, Indonesia** and **India**; and
- An Analysis of the relationship between the Just Transition, 2030 Agenda and SDG-related policies and Diagnostic on Country Indicators for a Green Economy in **Argentina**.

13 cross-sectoral stakeholder consultations and dialogues were held in seven countries in 2020 (Peru, Senegal, Burkina Faso, South Africa, Uruguay, Argentina and Indonesia), including a range of public and private actors relevant for cross-sectoral policy reform.

The already established National Steering Committees (NSC) in 14 PAGE countries continued to meet on a regular basis throughout 2020 and engaged new government counterparts where necessary, for example in Argentina following the change in government. Preparatory work was completed to support the establishment of an NSC for Indonesia and Guatemala.

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

**Outcome 1 indicators:**

<p><u>Outcome 1:</u> Countries have reinforced and integrated IGE goals and targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration</p> <p><u>Indicator #1:</u> 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</p> <p><b>Status end of 2020:</b> 13 countries and 2 states/provinces (in 2020, 10 countries and 2 states/provinces are implementing with PAGE support, 2 countries have adopted policies and 1 is in the process of adopting)</p>
<p><u>Output 1.1:</u> IGE diagnostics, assessments, and policy analysis undertaken</p> <p><u>Indicator #1.1.1:</u> Number of reports providing national IGE diagnostics, assessments and policy analysis and feeding into national planning processes</p> <p><b>Status end of 2020:</b> 39 reports completed, 2 with earlier agency support; 37 with PAGE support (out of which 9 additional in 2020)</p>
<p><u>Output 1.2:</u> Public, private and civil society stakeholders mobilized and engaged in cross-sectoral IGE prioritization</p> <p><u>Indicator #1.2.1:</u> Number of cross-sectoral national consultations and dialogues organized to mobilize stakeholders, share results of policy analysis and consult priorities</p> <p><b>Status end of 2020:</b> 114 cross-sectoral consultations (out of which 13 additional in 2020)</p> <p><u>Indicator #1.2.2:</u> Number of countries with national steering committees (NSC) overseeing IGE work meeting regularly</p> <p><b>Status end of 2020:</b> 14 countries (out of which 0 additional in 2020)</p>

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

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

In 2020, two sectoral policies, which integrate IGE objectives, were adopted in PAGE countries. The Participatory Master Plans for Sustainable Development for the Municipality 'Salto de Ceu' was adopted in Mato Grosso with PAGE support. In Kazakhstan, the revised Environmental Code was adopted, for which PAGE will provide ongoing support in its implementation.

Four policies or policy instruments are in process of adoption in three countries (increasing the total number of sectoral policies/instruments supported by PAGE to 20).

These include:

- elements of a National Green Jobs Plan in **Peru**;
- an amendment to the Law on Public Procurement sent to Parliament for approval in the **Kyrgyz Republic**; and
- the State Tourism Policy and Strategic Plan for the Development of Renewable Energies in **Mato Grosso**.

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

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

Sectoral and thematic policy reform processes were informed by targeted consultations with a sectoral or thematic focus, and 16 sector assessments and policy diagnostics were completed in 2020 in 11 countries including:

- a 'Rapid assessment of the waste management market' and a follow on 'Rapid assessment of the potentials of a cooperative approach in waste management' in **Senegal**;
- a study on skills for green jobs in **Ghana**;
- a study on the impact of artisanal mining on sustainable agriculture and a manual for green jobs creation in **Burkina Faso**;
- development of Policy Guidance for Identifying Specific Measures for Industrial Symbiosis and Synergy Opportunities in Shanghai Hangzhou Bay Industrial Park in **Jiangsu Province, China**;

- Analysis of the biomaterial industry's demand-side dynamics in **South Africa**;
- Investment Opportunities for the Development of a Green Economy in **Kyrgyzstan**;
- Opportunities for Employment and Income Generation based on projections of an Input/Output table of the Economic Profile of Mato Grosso, Diagnostic of Socioeconomic, Productive and Environmental Factors of the Vale do Mangaval Rural Settlement in Cáceres-MT and a Green Economy Learning Needs Assessment in **Mato Grosso, Brazil**;
- Selected tools to measure the progress of the Circular Economy in **Uruguay**;
- A country Diagnostic on Green Labour Markets in **Argentina**;
- A report on Inclusive and Green Transformation of Manufacturing Sector in **India**; and
- A Green economy learning needs assessment and a Green Industry and Trade Assessment (GITA) in **Indonesia**.

32 additional sectoral and thematic consultations and dialogues were held in five countries and two states/provinces in 2020 (Burkina Faso, Jiangsu Province, China, Mato Grosso State, Brazil, Kyrgyz Republic, Uruguay, Guyana, Kazakhstan and Argentina).

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 2020, additional partnerships were mobilized in four countries, with arrangements for co-financing or follow-up support reached in 49 cases. This includes mechanisms to ensure the continuation of results as part of sustainability planning in graduating countries. A full summary of cooperation with other initiatives is provided in Section five.

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

#### Outcome 2 indicators:

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

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

**Status end of 2020:** 20 policies (in 2020: 4 policies are being implemented with PAGE support, 13 policies have been adopted, 3 policies are in process of adoption)

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

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

<p><b>Status end of 2020:</b> 84 reports (4 with earlier support by UNEP GEI initiative/ILO and 80 with PAGE support), out of which 16 additional in 2020</p>
<p><u>Output 2.2:</u> Advisory support integrated into the design and advancement of sectoral and/or thematic policies, strategies, and plans</p> <p><u>Indicator #2.2.1:</u> Number of sectoral or thematic consultations and dialogues organized, informed by results of sectoral policy analysis</p> <p><b>Status end of 2020:</b> 164 consultations, out of which 33 are additional in 2020</p>
<p><u>Output 2.3:</u> IGE financing partners mobilized and engaged including UNCT, donors, IFIs, development banks, and private sector</p> <p><u>Indicator #2.3.1:</u> Number of partners formally agreeing to co-financing, complementary follow-up programming, pledges, PPPs, etc.</p> <p><b>Status end of 2020:</b> 49 partners, out which 4 are additional in 2020</p>

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

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

In 2020, PAGE further strengthened individual and institutional capacities for IGE action at the national, regional and global level.

Across the PAGE countries, a total of 72 institutions, ministries and departments are reported as being able to deliver IGE analysis or trainings (2 additional in 2020). 221 institutions, ministries and departments are actively engaged in different areas of PAGE delivery at the

national level and with the opportunity to continuously strengthen their capacity (4 additional in 2020).

Strategic partnerships with institutions training current and future policymakers have been a key avenue for institutional and individual capacity-building in 2020. A total of 19 recurrent training programmes are already established in eight countries (5 in Mongolia, 4 in South Africa, 2 each in Peru, Senegal, Ghana and Uruguay, and 1 each in Mauritius and Burkina Faso). Additional training and university courses are under development in Senegal, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Uruguay, Kyrgyz Republic and Mauritius.

In 2020, PAGE also continued targeted trainings at the national level, and delivered tailor made training jointly with national partners in Senegal, Ghana, Mauritius, Burkina Faso, South Africa, Mato Grosso State, Kyrgyz Republic, Uruguay, Guyana, Kazakhstan, Argentina and India. The trainings cover a range of green economy topics in support of PAGE outcomes 1 and 2, including green economy modelling, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, green finance, resource mobilization and green entrepreneurship.

By 2020, a total of 5,643 people have been trained through national training workshops (2,561 female, 3,981 male) out of which 1,711 are additional in 2020.

Since its inception, PAGE has supported a total of 9,406 people to increase their knowledge and understanding of IGE topics at the global level (3,773 female and 5,600 male), with 6,785 additional people in 2020.

For 2020, this number includes the participants of a Journalist Workshop held at the Latin America Green Awards and a Green Industry Summer Course, as well as trainees obtaining certificates from the now six self-paced e-learning courses offered by PAGE on the UN CC:Learn Platform.

To assess the impact of these trainings, an impact survey was developed and sent to over 35,000 learners that enrolled in at least one PAGE training at regional and global levels. The survey ran between 5 and 15 January 2021 and was responded to by 1,292 participants. Key findings include:

- 97 per cent of respondents say the training was useful.
- 93 per cent of participants say the training increased their capacity to identify and create opportunities for the promotion of an inclusive green economy.
- 81 per cent of respondents have applied the knowledge/skills provided by the training.
- 61 per cent of participants enrolled in PAGE training for professional reasons, such as advancing in their current position or moving into a different area of work.

The number of IGE training programmes and specific training modules being offered to countries at global and national levels has increased from 15 to 21. New additions include the four self-paced e-learning courses on: Green Industrial Policy; Green Fiscal Reform; Green economy and trade; and Green Indicators. The Introduction to Green Economy e-learning

course was also translated to French and Mongolian, and Green Economy Modelling materials were developed for use by national education institutions to establish recurrent courses.

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

### Outcome 3 Indicators:

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

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

**Status end of 2020:** 93% of participants surveyed reported using knowledge and skills acquired through PAGE global training and capacity development activities

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

**Status end of 2020:** 72 national institutions (2 additional in 2020)

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 2020:** 221 national institutions/ministries/departments, out of which 4 additional in 2020

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 2020:** 5,643 people (2,561 female, 3,981 male) out of which 1,711 are additional in 2020

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

**Status end of 2020:** Average 90.3% of participants report having increased their capacity

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

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

**Status end of 2020:** 9,406 people (3,773 female and 5,600 male), of which 6,785 were additional in 2020. 2,813 people were from PAGE countries.

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

**Status end of 2020:** Average 93% of participants report having increased their capacity

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

**Status end of 2020:** 21 training packages, of which 6 are additional in 2019

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

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

To raise visibility and contribute to the global discourse on IGE, SDGs and Climate Action in the context of COVID-19 and economic recovery, PAGE successfully organized a side-event at the High-Level Political Forum in July 2020, which served to launch the PAGE 2030 Strategy and announce ongoing support for green economic recovery. PAGE also co-organized the Seventh Green Latin America Awards, contributing to knowledge generation and exchange in the Latin America and Caribbean Region.

In addition, 71 institutions and initiatives are collaborating under the wider PAGE network, of which three are additional in 2020; SEED, NDC Partnership and Go for SDGs.

Since 2013, PAGE has produced 20 IGE knowledge products, which are available to countries for use in national policymaking processes, including three released in 2020. New

developments include the launch of the Green Economy Learning Network in collaboration with GGKP and a Synthesis Report on the 'From Commitment to Action' Initiative which helps governments and companies act on their commitment to reducing deforestation resulting from the production of cash crops. Additionally, PAGE launched the PAGE Data Observatory to track socioeconomic and health impacts from COVID-19, track policy responses, assess potential focus areas for green recovery and monitor green economy progress in PAGE partner countries. Furthermore, in 2020 with financial support from PAGE, the Green Industry Platform and Green Finance Platform continued to grow and establish themselves as the leading sources of knowledge supporting a green economy transition.

By the end of 2020, a total of 61 stakeholders in 14 PAGE countries can be identified that have used the knowledge products for the design and implementation of IGE related policies priorities at national and sectoral levels and related capacity-building activities.

The monthly PAGE bulletin has been regularly disseminated to more than 2,500 subscribers to share PAGE highlights and other IGE initiatives around the world. The PAGE Twitter account (@PAGEExchange) is also growing with more than 2,500 followers, while the PAGE website had almost 60,000 visitors in 2020, reflecting a 50 per cent increase from 2019.

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

#### Outcome 4 indicators:

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

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

**Status end of 2020:** 61 stakeholders in 14 countries are making use of PAGE knowledge products

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

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

**Status end of 2020:** 20 knowledge products, of which 3 are additional in 2020

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

**Status end of 2020:** 46 knowledge sharing events, of which 2 are additional in 2020

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

**Status end of 2020:** 71 institutions and initiatives, of which 3 are additional in 2020

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 2020:** Total 59,780 visitors (Q1: 11,617; Q2: 14,034; Q3: 16,360; Q4: 19,196)

Indicator #4.2.2: Number of monthly PAGE newsletter subscribers

**Status end of 2020:** 2,546 subscribers

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

Status end of 2020: 2,564 followers

Indicator #4.2.4: Number of views on PAGE YouTube channel

**Status end of 2020:** 15,050 views

## 4. CONTRIBUTION TO CLIMATE, BIODIVERSITY AND GENDER TARGETS

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### PAGE CONTRIBUTION TO CLIMATE ACTION:

Supporting countries' efforts to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement through their NDCs is a key priority which PAGE assists through various mechanisms, such as policy mainstreaming, modelling, climate finance and education. Examples from 2020 PAGE work are included below.

#### Mainstreaming climate change into policies and planning:

In January 2020, the Government of the **Kyrgyz Republic** established a Coordination Commission on Green Economy and Climate Change to coordinate action of the state executive authorities, local governments, non-profit and international organizations related to the implementation of the Green Economy Development Programme.

In **Ghana**, PAGE assessed the impact of trainings for local governments specifically analysing the aspects of SDG metadata and mainstreaming of climate change in development plans of MMDAs. Lessons learned from this process will inform training models, guidance and policies on mainstreaming, monitoring and reporting on climate change and SDGs.

In **Kazakhstan**, the introduction of Strategic Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment instruments will help the government assess if a given policy, plan, programme or project provides an adequate response to environment and climate change - related challenges. The development of rules and plans for the implementation of the Best Available Techniques (BAT) approach aims to prevent and control industrial emissions.

#### Integrating climate change into education:

In South Africa, a virtual training workshop on 'Climate Smart Agriculture and Trade Opportunities' in collaboration with the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries trained 65 government officials. A process led by the Ghana Education Service is ongoing to integrate climate change principles into all subjects of the new primary school curricula (800 primary school teachers have been trained so far). In Mauritius, PAGE conducted two workshops in 2020 for secondary school teachers on integrating climate change and green economy in the classroom.

#### Mobilizing climate finance:

PAGE supports different countries in the mobilization of finance for climate objectives. Indonesia is assessing the existing and potential economic incentives and funds and green financial mechanisms to mobilize financing for LCDI priorities. In Burkina Faso, a training was held for government officials and NGO staff on the development of bankable projects, which could attract climate funding. PAGE also works closely with GCF and GEF projects in Mongolia, Ghana and Mauritius, which leverage additional finance to complement and expand PAGE

initiatives focusing on a range of climate objectives, including climate-resilient livestock management, energy efficiency and auditing training and coastal zone adaptation.

### Supporting the development of NDCs:

In some countries, the work links directly to the process for updating the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

- In **Argentina**, the 'Green Jobs and Just Transition Board', contributed to a new NDC in December 2020, which, for the first time, reflects the objectives of 'Just Transition' and 'Sustainable Jobs'. This updated NDC reflects high ambition, committing to limiting emissions to 313 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e (excl. LULUCF) by 2030 - a target 26 per cent below Argentina's previous NDC target.
- In **Peru**, several studies helped identify the most relevant issues related to Just Transition within the framework of the 2020 NDC update process. In a webinar, in September 2020 the Ministry of Industry shared its experience with the application of the IGEM tool for assessing NDC policies in Peru.
- In **Ghana**, an economic model is being constructed with the Environmental Protection Agency to measure the impacts of Ghana's NDC on jobs and develop a set of labour market policies that could complement the policies on climate change mitigation and adaptation currently under development.
- In **Mauritius**, progress was made on updating the Green Jobs Assessment model to incorporate the impacts on employment stemming from the country's NDC. The model allows for projections of green economy and climate policies on social, labour, economic and environmental outcomes.
- In **Kazakhstan**, PAGE is supporting a study to analyse fiscal reform options in terms of their potential to raise and save public revenues, including how these revenues can be used to support investments needed to deliver the LCDC and Kazakhstan's NDCs. PAGE has also modelled the emission reduction potential of the waste sector to evaluate how it can support low carbon development.
- In **Thailand**, as part of the planned green recovery work planned, PAGE will support the alignment of Thailand's economic and social recovery projects from the government's 400 billion Baht Rehabilitation Fund with key SDGs, NDCs and other global sustainability frameworks.
- In **Mongolia**, following the announcement of Mongolia's updated NDC with a higher mitigation target, the Partnership for Ambitious Climate Action online forum, organized by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and UN Mongolia, engaged all important stakeholders in December 2020 to increase commitment to the new NDC.

### Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment:

Greener economies hold the potential to reduce gender inequalities and increase women's economic participation. However, green policies need to be designed to be fair incorporating gender perspectives to prevent that gender inequalities are maintained, and opportunities missed to incentivize women's participation.

In all the countries in which PAGE was involved in the development of national plans and strategies and overarching policy frameworks, a total of 14, gender dimensions have been included in the policy document. Mongolia's National Green Development Policy, measures 3.4.4 focuses on recognizing the value of and providing sufficient compensation for care work undertaken by women and in Burkina Faso's National Programme for Economic and Social Development, strategic Objective 2.4 aims to promote decent work with a focus on social and gender equality.

Processes to support the inclusion of gender targets into policy frameworks are already well developed and supported through other initiatives. Given this situation, this outcome cannot be closely related to PAGE support in its partner countries, but PAGE rather analyses and observes the situation and provides targeted support if there are perceived gaps and specific opportunities, as in cases from 2020 below:

- In the **Kyrgyz Republic**, PAGE supported the mainstreaming of gender into the 'Concept of Kyrgyzstan as a Green Economy Country' enacted in 2020.
- In **Argentina**, the Labour Diagnostic of the Just Transition to a Green Economy will feed into the design and implementation of policies promoting a just transition process, with a special focus on gender.
- In **Burkina Faso**, PAGE facilitated a [green entrepreneurship training](#) for nine female entrepreneurs to improve ecological standards by greening of their business (related to non-timber forest product (NTFP) processing and sustainable trade).
- In **Senegal**, PAGE is working with the [Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing \(WIEGO\)](#) to assess the waste management market and support the organization of waste collectors into cooperatives, with the aim to stabilize waste picker's income and improve social protection and occupational health and safety.
- Also in **Senegal**, a three day training in December on renewable energy targeted twenty women in Mékhé in the use of clean energies.

In all PAGE training activities, PAGE is promoting gender parity and encouraging women's participation (e.g. in the selection of participants to attend the Global Academy on Green Economy, or in the invitations to moderated online trainings and national level training workshops). At the end of 2020, PAGE reached 45 per cent for women trained in national level trainings and 39 per cent for women that participated in global capacity-building programmes.

### Biodiversity:

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

- **India** is developing a methodology for sharing benefits and disbursing funds accrued through the access and benefits sharing (ABS) mechanism of the National Biodiversity Authority and the State Biodiversity Boards, with revenues being used for conservation and development of sustainable livelihoods.

- In the **Kyrgyz Republic**, PAGE is collaborating with BIOFIN to reduce, replace or phase out harmful agricultural subsidies that threaten biodiversity and the welfare of farmers and disincentivize the adoption of green and organic practices.
- In **Peru**, PAGE is also working with BIOFIN to support the Work for Tax Deductions mechanism to finance projects related to biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- In **Burkina Faso**, PAGE completed a study on the impact of artisanal gold mining on sustainable agriculture in Burkina Faso that provides recommendations for government policy suggesting institutional and legal reforms to promote sustainable agriculture in line with biodiversity objectives.
- In **South Africa**, PAGE is expanding the Green Economy Modelling focusing on the water and biodiversity nexus, targeting water-scarce provinces, to re-examine policies that address water supply, treatment, reuse and leakages.

## 5. CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

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In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic and its knock-on effects have been the overarching challenge for PAGE. It affected all PAGE countries as well as the global operation of PAGE, including all teams that ensure PAGE delivery in UN headquarters, regional or country offices. All have been faced with periods of lockdown and home office, while seeing attention in countries shift first to a health emergency and later to addressing the immediate socioeconomic impacts of the pandemic. In this situation of crisis, PAGE proved to be resilient and agile. Relying on its flexible institutional structure and a network of associates around the world, PAGE could react quickly to new circumstances while still fully embracing the partnership approach. 2020 was the year when PAGE started to transition into the new strategy phase, but ad-hoc, the partnership also adjusted its short-term focus to greening economic recovery under the broader vision of a green economic formation. This came with new opportunities and challenges, many still to prevail in 2021. But the disruption of routines, standard processes and planned work also allowed for a much deeper and broader reflection on lessons learned for the future.

### Adjusting country programmes and switching to online formats

From early 2020 onwards, when the COVID-19 pandemic moved around the world in waves, delivery in all PAGE countries was affected and activities were delayed, redesigned or repurposed - with different time patterns for when countries were most severely hit. Once having mastered the initial disruption, the different country programmes were nevertheless able to implement many activities and PAGE agencies able to adjust to the different country contexts. An interesting lesson in this was the extent to which the many partners involved in PAGE were able to switch to digital communication, use of digital platforms, and online formats for events and trainings. In the regular country work, the impact of travel restrictions was less disruptive than one could have expected. In some instances, it came with additional benefits, e.g., lower costs or an increase in the number of people trained given online participation.

### Moving beyond critical milestones in countries

An area critically affected, however, was the initiation and launch of PAGE in the new partner countries Morocco and Thailand. Without in-person missions, restrictions on gatherings and in-country movements, the initiation of a new programme and wider stakeholder engagement was missing the critical point of momentum. Establishing an operational relationship with governments in the two new countries took longer than expected, given limited possibilities for direct contacts, and the immediate attention of governments being deviated to handling the COVID-19 situation. PAGE was nevertheless able to put in place some foundations for PAGE delivery, for example the hiring of national coordinators. Both countries, Thailand and Morocco, also seized the opportunity to develop green recovery proposals in 2020. The actual launch of PAGE country programmes had to be postponed to 2021.

Similar impacts have been felt in countries where PAGE has already experienced delays due to a change in government or an otherwise difficult country context, including Barbados, Guatemala and Guyana. Here the missing option to plan missions and address critical situations more profoundly has further delayed the re-activation and redirection of PAGE programmes.

## Boost of creativity and need for repurposing in global work

At the global level, the disruption of common approaches came with a boost in creativity leading to the development of new tools such as the Data Observatory or 'Green Renaissance' podcast series, a global learning initiative, an online summer course on green industry, and online peer-to-peer learning and knowledge sharing platforms (e.g. the Green Learning Network). A year in pandemic helped solidify the digital transition in PAGE already started in past years, and new approaches will have benefits beyond the time of the pandemic. PAGE took advantage of this opportune time by launching a suite of new courses as part of the 'Learning for a Green Recovery' package advertised through new channels (e.g. The Economist). As a result, 6,785 individuals completed global e-learning courses offered by PAGE in 2020. The courses can also easily and efficiently be embedded into the offer of national learning institutions, as experiences from Mongolia, Mauritius and the Kyrgyz Republic demonstrate. The majority of global activities foreseeing physical presence were still delivered using online formats, including a high-level side event at HLPF with the launch of the new PAGE Strategy. Only the plans to hold a PAGE Ministerial Conference in UAE in March 2021 were postponed in consultation with the host government. Discussions are still ongoing on new dates and the best format for this Conference, so that it would yield similar benefits as a face-to-face event.

## Efficiency gains through a more consistent presence

Another positive effect of the halt in overseas travel on PAGE's global work and the overall coordination of the partnership was the steadier presence of managers, staff members, partners, which made the organization of meetings much easier (no need to plan months in advance) and allowed for more frequent interaction as well as more time for substantive discussions. On short notice, PAGE was able to release a Statement from the PAGE Management Board addressing the situation in April 2020. PAGE also set-up a COVID-19 Task Team comprising members of the Steering Committee and Management Board, meeting virtually to agree on immediate priorities for PAGE in the special situation.

The halt in travel also came with cost savings leading to lower overall expenditures, which in turn comes with some manageable administrative challenges as budget revisions for remaining funds have become necessary. At this point, it is difficult to assess if the experiences gained from a period with reduced travel will also lead to a different way of delivery more generally in the future. Despite some of the noted efficiency gains, the absence of country missions and face-to-face engagement can also reduce motivation and inspiration and makes it more difficult to get firm commitments as settings can always remain flexible, and at times too flexible (e.g. for the launch of new country work). It will be more challenging to promote online experiences and remote support, in a situation where travel is technically possible again. Developments in 2021 may help to gain further insight into this.

## PAGE agile in responding to the crisis

The PAGE structure, with its different layers of governance, inter-agency approach and established processes at the country level, proved to be a real asset in time of crisis. The flexible institutional structure involving colleagues from around the world and drawing on connections from five UN agencies enabled the programme to quickly gather information from countries and developed a response. Through its network of national coordinators and agency focal

points, PAGE sent a 'COVID-19 Impact Survey' to national counterparts in early April 2020 to gather insights from partners countries. The survey collected data on immediate health impacts, lockdown measures and key policy responses as well as real-time and projected information on how the COVID-19 pandemic was affecting day-to-day work, planned activities, and more broadly the green economy agenda in the country. This quick assessment enabled PAGE to adjust planned work and to develop ideas for additional support on green economic recovery. The flexibility of PAGE allowed these ideas to quickly gain momentum and grow into a new element of the programme attracting additional funding. The subsequent 'Needs Assessment Survey for Green Economic Recovery from COVID-19 Crisis' then provided the foundation for the green recovery proposals developed by PAGE countries in 2020.

### PAGE capacity sufficient to expand delivery

The rapid expansion of the PAGE offer with additional support for green economic recovery demonstrated that the programme has the capacity to manage additional work and quickly deliver on additional funding. For the green recovery support, an additional USD 7 million were received in the Multi-Partner Trust Fund in August 2020, and 70 per cent of these funds are already allocated to green recovery work in early 2021. This was achieved while at the same time putting in place a robust and criteria-based application process for countries that required engagement with leading Ministries and UN Resident Coordinators and requested full government buy-in for planned country activities. The partnership brought this additional work together and kept up with its regular workplan, using the already existing governance structure at the global level and the available implementation structure at the national level, with only minimal investment in additional capacity. All the standard procedures applied in PAGE for application, joint work planning, and stepwise approval were followed, but still raising the bar on necessary consultations and quality and focus of proposals.

### Opportunities for post-graduation support from green recovery work

The advent of the COVID-19 crisis and the new offer on green recovery provided an opportunity to reconsider the phase-out plans from graduating countries, including Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mauritius, South Africa and Jiangsu Province. Being as severely hit by the COVID-19 pandemic as all other PAGE countries, the graduating countries were included in PAGE's offer for additional green recovery support. With this window of opportunity, PAGE was able to re-engage with Mongolia, where the partnership had already scaled down its activities and no more national coordinator on the ground. By the end of 2020, Mongolia, together with five other graduating countries, had successfully submitted a proposal for green recovery support, extending the period of PAGE engagement by two years with a targeted set of activities.

In the new PAGE Strategy, the continued engagement with graduating countries is a key measure to sustain PAGE achievements. It is however difficult to operationalize this at the current levels of secured funding. The additional funds for green recovery have provided a very timely and unique opportunity to provide support to countries that have already completed a five-year country programme and developed sustainability plans. The process of coordinating green recovery proposals and related selection criteria, requiring consultations with the UN Resident Coordinators and their offices, have provided important insights and lessons on how

a future mechanism for post-graduation support could be set up, subject to sufficient funding being available.

### Managing political risks

In addition to the challenges caused by the COVID-19 crisis, PAGE was also faced again with political instability and government transitions. In some countries extended delays or pauses in programme implementation have been unavoidable. The partnership has over the years developed a delivery model that can cope with these situations, but a combination of COVID-19 and political challenges did not leave too much room for finding immediate solutions.

Delays are often due to changes in the political landscape, as in Guyana, where PAGE, like other UN initiatives, was asked to take a pause during the government's administrative restructuring. The outcome of this is currently difficult to predict. In Guyana, PAGE began on a strong footing with the Green State Development Strategy which is not sustained in its original format under the new government. The developments reconfirmed for PAGE the lesson that a green economic transformation is not a linear process and government processes can take their own dynamic which the UN can observe and support but not directly influence.

One important observation in this however is that government elections or other reshuffles do not necessarily lead to a drastic change in the overall sustainability agenda of the countries, but rather a reframing of objectives and administrative restructuring. Green economic transformation may still be on the agenda but under a different heading. The five-year engagement with Mongolia has seen several changes and reshuffles in government. PAGE also adjusted to disruptions in leadership in Burkina Faso and Mauritius. In the Kyrgyz Republic and Kazakhstan, the government cabinets have been reshuffled almost on a yearly basis, but the green economy agenda remained.

The more immediate issue for PAGE is that incoming governments are often trying to step out of the space occupied by the previous administration, which also affects PAGE given its close ties to national planning and policy-making processes. This can come with challenges for PAGE country programmes as well as for the established national coordinators in a country. So far in these situations, it helped that PAGE built relationships across departments with senior members of Ministries and with a wide range of other public sector stakeholders, allowing it to fall back on a diverse base of contacts when moving through times of disruption.

Based on the experiences with government transitions, PAGE has started to develop a more systematic approach for the identification and management of different risks, in order to guide national coordinators and agency focal points in their assessment and immediate response. This exercise has been part of the process to review and update operational procedures conducted by agencies in 2020.

### Ensuring transformative outcomes in a world hit by COVID-19

PAGE's purpose is centered around putting sustainability at the heart of economic policies and practices to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the same time, PAGE has been committed to delivering programmes at the country level that are demand-driven,

owned by governments, embraced by many stakeholders and closely linked to national planning and policymaking processes.

This setting has come with challenges for the aspiration of the partnership to catalyse transformative change in countries. The engagement with governments on green economic recovery measures, which overall was a positive experience, brought some of these challenges to the surface again. Expectations on what constitutes useful support in time of crisis were quite diverse. This led to requests for very targeted practical measures that could bring people back to jobs through labor-intensive activities or that provide targeted skills and retraining.

However, attending to immediate needs for short-term relief measures would have been falling short of the added value that PAGE can bring to countries. In the situation of crisis, it was the holistic approach and interdepartmental engagement applied by PAGE, as well as the multiple angles PAGE agencies can provide, that positioned PAGE well as a mechanism for support. Governments had to inevitably think beyond departments and pulled strings together at an upstream policy level when looking for key drivers to revive economic activity and bring people back into jobs.

Considering a large variety of different options to shape this green recovery work, it was reconfirmed by the PAGE agencies that the added value of PAGE – as a partnership – lies with the upstream policy work and strategic guidance to designing economic recovery measures and instruments in key sectors which align with sustainability and climate goals. For PAGE, the objective of green recovery aligns with the mandate of the programme itself – to support long-term and transformational change.

In the specific COVID-19 situation, this also meant for PAGE to develop green recovery activities that have strong links to the overall economic recovery plans in its partner countries. This experience again confirmed the importance that while fully respecting the priorities of governments, PAGE should invest more time at the phase of the initial engagement to clearly communicate the objectives, limitations, and capabilities of the programme. This has been reflected in the revised operational procedures for PAGE by suggesting a more thorough inception phase for the future.

### Strengthening the economic focus of PAGE

The experience with the green recovery work helped to advance the discussion on how PAGE could strengthen its economic focus and provide more targeted support to advance green economy policy reform processes. A lesson learned from the engagement with the now graduating countries was that the initial entry point is crucial for the extent to which PAGE can achieve its overall transformative objective. While there has been more flexibility in the past on the national ministry leading PAGE work (as long as other Ministries were engaged), it will be a requirement for new countries joining PAGE that engagement is from the beginning through a central Ministry of Planning, Economy or Finance (depending on the country context). Experiences with countries that more recently joined PAGE (e.g. Indonesia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Guyana) have shown that this enables PAGE more easily to target national policies that are at the core of economic development and planning. This will in the future be combined with new

mechanisms for support that draw more systematically on the expertise of economists for advisory services to countries. It will also mean expanding the partnerships that PAGE has with other organizations more systematically to those that occupy a central place in economic reform processes. From 2021 onwards it is foreseen that an Economic Policy Advisory Group will strengthen the technical capacity of PAGE and provide advice on greening the economic recovery and transforming economies. It will engage economists from UN RC Offices, PAGE agencies, global and national think tanks, existing networks of experts (such as GAIN, UNDP Climate Promise, NDC Partnership, or members of the Environment for Development network), as well as collaborated with IMF and World Bank, as appropriate. Recent collaboration with Cambridge Econometrics on [green economy modelling](#) and with the Oxford University's Smith School on global recovery observatory have demonstrated the great potential for these types of partnerships.

### [PAGE moving to a central stage in UN Delivery as One](#)

The specific situation created by the COVID-19 pandemic helped accelerate its engagement with UN RCs and moved PAGE into the central space for 'Delivery as One' at country level. Engagement with UNRC Offices was made a requirement in developing country proposals for green recovery funding, an approach that will be further continued in the future and actually is without alternatives. It helped raise the visibility of PAGE as an already existing model of UN collaboration with a joint implementation structure.

The partnership was recognized in the '[UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19](#)' as a driver to provide integrated, green socioeconomic support to partner countries. At the same time, PAGE was invited to provide substantive inputs to other central documents providing guidance on economic transformation in a UN context.<sup>1</sup>

The experience from the engagement with UN RC Offices showed that there are mutual benefits. The close collaboration with UN RCs helped PAGE quickly understand the landscape for recovery support and its key players. It also strengthened links to strategic discussions happening at the highest level of government by adding an additional element of endorsement of PAGE's future work. At the same time, UN RC Offices could benefit from PAGE, an initiative approaching them that already works in partnership, within an established structure and available funding. While the idea of bringing economic recovery in line with sustainability and climate goals was well embraced conceptually in the UN and by national governments, actual programmes ready to provide support to countries in this area were few. PAGE was thus able to significantly increase its visibility and recognition in close coordination with UN RC Offices.

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<sup>1</sup> including the [UN Sustainable Development Group's \(UNSDG\) guidance note to UN Country Teams on Economic Transformation](#); [The UN Secretary General's Policy Brief on The World of Work and COVID-19](#); and the [Report of the UN Economist Network for the UN 75th Anniversary: Shaping the Trends of Our Time](#)

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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ABS	Access and benefits sharing
AUCA	American University of Central Asia
AVZUR	University Alliance for Green Economy and Sustainable Development
BAPPENAS	Ministry of National Development Planning (Indonesia)
BAT	Best Available Techniques
B-C-G	Bio-Circular-Green Economy
BIOFIN	Biodiversity Finance Initiative
BMU	German Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety
CCA	Common Country Analysis
CCICED	China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development
CE	Circular Economy
CEMPRE	Compromiso Empresarial Para el Recycling (Uruguay)
CIPPEC	Center for the Implementation of Public Policies for Equity and Growth
CRSAP	Climate Change Resilience Strategy and Action Plan (Guyana)
CSCM	Civil Service College Mauritius
DEFF	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (South Africa)
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EGS	Environmental Goods and Services
EGSS	Environmental Goods and Services Sectors
EMPAER	Mato Grosso Company of Research, Assistance and Rural Extension
ENA	Senegalese National School of Administration
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (Ghana)
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FLW	Food Loss and Waste
G20	Group of Twenty
GAIN	Green Jobs Assessment Institutions Network
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross domestic product
GEC	Green Economy Coalition
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEP	Green Economy Progress
GES	Ghana Education Service
GET	Green Economy Transformation
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GGKP	Green Growth Knowledge Partnership
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GITA	Green Industry and Trade Assessment
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GJAM	Green Jobs Assessment Model
GLN	Green Learning Network
GNPCPC	Ghana National Cleaner Production Center

GSDS	Green State Development Strategy (Guyana)
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
HPU	Housing and Public Utilities
ICLEI	Local Governments for Sustainability
ICF	International Finance Corporation
IFL	Innovative Financing Lab
IGE	Inclusive green economy
IGEM	Integrated Green Economy Measurement
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IMT	Institute of the World of Labour
ILO	International Labour Organization
IR	Indian Railways
ITC	International Training Center
IWA	Industrial Waste Assessment
LabEC	Circular Economy Laboratory (Uruguay)
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LCDC	Low Carbon Development Concept (Kazakhstan)
LCDI	Low Carbon Development Initiative (Indonesia)
LCDS	Low Carbon Development Strategy (Guyana)
MCSAR	Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reform (Mauritius)
MCSFF	Mongolia-China Sustainable Fibers Fund
MEDD	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Senegal)
MEGNR	Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources (Kazakhstan)
MENB	Minister of Environment and National Beautification (Barbados)
MESTI	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (Ghana)
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (Mongolia)
MGFC	Mongolian Green Finance Corporation
MIEM	Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining (MIEM)
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (Ghana)
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (India)
MOF	Ministry of Finance (Mongolia)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPTF	Multi-Partner-Trust Fund
MSMEs	Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises
MSW	Solid municipal waste
NAIR	National Academy of Indian Railways
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy (Mato Grosso State)
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission (Ghana)
NESDC	National Economic and Social Development Council
NESDP	National Economic and Social Development Plan (Thailand)
NGO	Non-government Organization
NGDP	National Green Development Policy (Mongolia)
NITI	National Institution for Transforming India

NPCC	National Productivity and Competitiveness Council (Mauritius)
NSC	National Steering Committee
NSP	National Strategic Plan (Barbados)
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PAG	Ghana’s Coronavirus Alleviation Programme
PAGE	Partnership for Action on Green Economy
PAP	Priority Action Plan (Senegal)
PCI	Produce, Conserve and Include (Mato Grosso State)
PEA	Poverty Environment Action
PGEER	Public Green Economy Expenditure Review
PNDES	National Programme for Economic and Social Development (Burkina Faso)
PREN	Programme for the Relaunch of the National Economy (Senegal)
PRODUCE	Ministry of Production (Peru)
PSE	Plan Senegal Emergent
RPJMD	Regional Medium-term Development Plans (Indonesia)
RPJMN	National Medium-Term Development Plan (Indonesia)
RPRKD	Provincial Low Carbon Development Plans (Indonesia)
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
SAG	SWITCH Africa Green
SA-LEDS	South Africa Low Emission Development Strategy
SARUA	Southern African Regional University Association
SCIESU	State Committee for Industry, Energy and Subsoil Use (Kyrgyz Republic)
SCORE	Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprise
SCP	Sustainable consumption and production
SCP-HAT	Sustainable consumption and production Hotspot Analysis Tool
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDV	Sustainable Development Vision (Mongolia)
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEBRAE-MT	Brazilian Support Service for Micro and Small Enterprises – Mato Grosso
SEEA	System of Economic and Environmental Accounts
SEIAF	State Government Integrated Farming System (Mato Grosso State)
SERRP	Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Plan (Ghana)
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SIDS	Small Island Development State
SIYB	Start and Improve your Business
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SNDD	National Sustainable Development Plan (Morocco)
SNEV	Stratégie Nationale de l’Économie Verte (Burkina Faso)
SPP	Sustainable public procurement
SSTC	South-South and Triangular Cooperation
TSA	Targeted Scenario Analysis
UGBS	University of Ghana Business School

UN CC: Learn	One-UN Climate Change Learning Partnership
UNDA	United Nations Development Account
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP FI	United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UFMT	Federal University of Mato Grosso
UNCT	United Nations Country Teams
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WIEGO	Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing
WRI	World Resources Institute
WTO	World Trade Organisation
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Wildlife
WxT	Work for Taxes
YREB	Yangtze River Economic Belt



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