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United Nations
MPTF Office

UNDP (Bilateral Report)

Partnership for Action on Green Economy Trust Fund (PAGE)

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1) Project Title: UNDP – PAGE Workplan (ODA Countries and Global Activities)

⇒ MPTF Project Number: 105892

UNDP - GLOBAL LEVEL

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

**Key achievements
in 2021**

Global Academy on the Green Economy

UNDP contributed to discussions for the PAGE Global Green Academy that was held over two weeks in May 2021, engaging 78 speakers across 11 plenary sessions and 8 technical sessions — presented in three languages — for 120 participants from 29 countries. In its 4th edition, the interactive Academy allowed experts and leaders to deep dive into key topics on green economy focused on green recovery plans, just transition, financing mechanisms, budgeting tools, among others. The event enhanced real-time and real-world experience and knowledge sharing for policymakers to gain essential insight and support in their respective recovery agendas.

<p>Key Achievements 2021 (Add. Support for Green Recovery)</p>	<p>Podcast: The Green Renaissance</p> <p>UNDP contributed to the podcast series including co-organizing and speaking at EPISODE 4: FINANCING A NATURE-POSITIVE ECONOMY. Under the leadership of UNITAR, PAGE developed a global podcast series, ‘The Green Renaissance’, engaging speakers both within and outside the UN system, aimed at informing the public debate on matters related to inclusive green economic recovery moving forward from the COVID-19 pandemic. Launched in November 2020, this project has carried on through the course of 2021.</p> <p>Learning for a Green Recovery</p> <p>PAGE continued its global learning campaign in 2021 to foster green and inclusive economic recoveries from the COVID-19 crisis, providing an updated version of the e-course on sustainable finance. The six courses address policy issues central to a green economic recovery. UNDP contributed to the module on sustainable finance.</p>
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Outcome 4 - Countries have improved their knowledge base for advancing IGE

<p>Key achievements in 2021</p>	<p>Showcasing good practice on Sustainable Infrastructure</p> <p>UNDP contributed to a case study on Zimbabwe among the 10 case studies that PAGE supported for a publication on ‘Sustainable Infrastructure – Integrated Approaches in Action’. Each case study illustrates one of 10 best practice principles — for example, Principle #3: Comprehensive Lifecycle Assessment of Sustainability and Principle #9: Transparent, Inclusive, and Participatory Decision-Making documenting integrated, systems-level approaches to sustainable infrastructure. The case studies were released in February 2021 to coincide with UNEA-5, aiming to inspire policymakers for the impending wave of infrastructure spending. The case studies were disseminated through a monthly webinar series on Sustainable Infrastructure: Putting Principle into Practice, each focused on one of the ten principles.</p> <p>PAGE at the High Level Political Forum</p> <p>UNDP helped to organize a PAGE’s side-event at the High-Level Political Forum, on Green Recoveries for a Job-Rich Future at which the UNDP Administrator spoke. Held on 9 July 2021, the event brought together leaders from the United Nations and national governments to discuss the realities of linking COVID-19 recovery with long-term sustainable development in the context of green job growth. The discussion focused on grasping the opportunity to turn economic recovery into economic transformation — building resilient economies that account for planet and people.</p>
<p>Key Achievements 2021 (Add. Support for Green Recovery)</p>	<p>Global Recovery Observatory</p> <p>UNDP supported UNEP and the University of Oxford-led Global Recovery Observatory (GRO) in 2020 to develop a live database of all COVID-19-related government spending in the 89 largest economies, including more than 7,000 policies (as of Oct. 2021) and recorded spending announcements exceeding USD 16 trillion. The GRO tracks and assesses the potential impacts of COVID-19 spending policies on the environment and selected social and economic indicators – highlighting shortcomings in green recovery spending. Since 2021, PAGE invested in linking the GRO data to actionable policy support. UNDP provided the online data visualizations for GRO findings and promoted the launch and ongoing updates.</p>

	<p>Practicing a One UN Approach</p> <p>In 2021, PAGE was recognized in several key UN System documents and processes for its focus on transformational change and ‘One UN’ interagency approach. The UN University’s Beyond Opportunism: The UN Development System’s Response to the Triple Planetary Crisis publication recognized PAGE as a mechanism working “closely with RCs to make economic recovery planning a stepping stone for green and inclusive economic transformation to address the root causes of the Triple Planetary Crisis”. UNDP contributed to this publication and linked workstreams with UNDCO.</p>
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UNDP - MONGOLIA

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

Key achievements in 2021	n/a
Key Achievements 2021 (Add. Support for Green Recovery)	n/a

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

Key achievements in 2021	n/a
Key Achievements 2021 (Add. Support for Green Recovery)	n/a

Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the national and (global) level.

Key achievements in 2021	n/a
Key Achievements 2021 (Add. Support for Green Recovery)	n/a

UNDP - PERU

<i>Outcome 1 - Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.</i>	
Key achievements in 2021	n/a

<i>Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.</i>	
Key achievements in 2021	n/a

<i>Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the <u>national</u> and (global) level.</i>	
Key achievements in 2021	<p>As part of its efforts to build capacity for green business development, UNDP contributed to the PAGE facilitated training and certification of trainers to deliver the “My Green Business Training Programme” in 2021. The training programme had two courses, one for those that want to start a new green business and another for those that wish to green practices within their existing business. Two training of trainer (ToT) workshops were held, in July-August and then November-December 2021. A total of 44 participants attended the training from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Six trainers completed their certification, and certification will finish in April 2022 for the remaining participants.</p> <p>The first training workshop for direct beneficiaries, conducted by newly certified trainers, was held from November to December 2021 - senior citizens of the "Emprendedores de ORO" program of the Municipality of Lima. 27 people participated in this workshop and are being advised to implement their entrepreneurship.</p> <p>Another training was held for 39 university students from the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Professional School of Animal Husbandry of the National University of San Antonio Abad de Cusco on starting a green business.</p> <p>PAGE, in coordination with the Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion is planning to replicate the course in 2022 in the Regions of Piura and Arequipa.</p>

UNDP - SENEGAL

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

Key achievements in 2021	n/a
Key Achievements 2021 <i>(Add. Support for Green Recovery)</i>	<p>UNDP contributed to a PAGE study designed to inform a strategy for mobilizing the private sector to advance an inclusive green economy. A methodological guidance note defining the approach, tools, partners, and timeline for the report was submitted in November 2021. The final report is expected in early 2022 followed by a validation workshop with the Economic, Social and Environmental Council. The study aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify challenges and opportunities for a green recovery in areas such as green bonds, public procurement, taxation, green entrepreneurship, etc.; - Identify constraints to the development of the green economy, such as lack of qualified professionals, financing, technologies, etc.; - Identify public-private green financing mechanisms; - Analyze the prospects for green job creation; - Exchange with the private sector on technology transfer mechanisms; and - Provide the government with recommendations for the green recovery.

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

Key achievements in 2021	n/a
Key Achievements 2021 <i>(Add. Support for Green Recovery)</i>	n/a

Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the national and (global) level.

Key achievements in 2021	n/a
Key Achievements 2021 <i>(Add. Support for Green Recovery)</i>	n/a

UNDP - GHANA

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

Key achievements in 2021	n/a
Key Achievements 2021 (Add. Support for Green Recovery)	n/a

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

Key achievements in 2021	n/a
Key Achievements 2021 (Add. Support for Green Recovery)	n/a

Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the national and (global) level.

Key achievements in 2021	n/a
Key Achievements 2021 (Add. Support for Green Recovery)	n/a

UNDP - MAURITIUS

<i>Outcome 1- Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.</i>	
Key achievements in 2021	UNDP in collaboration with AFD has supported the Ministry of Environment on Mauritius' NDC document for COP 26, under the 'Climate Promise' initiative. A Climate Change Council is being formed with the PM as Chair. This Council under the Climate Change Act will approve the NDC document, and then the document will be approved at Cabinet as a final step.
Key Achievements 2021 <i>(Add. Support for Green Recovery)</i>	n/a

<i>Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.</i>	
Key achievements in 2021	UNDP is assisting MARENA (Mauritius Renewable Energy Agency) to prepare a GCF proposal to support financing schemes for renewable energy. A report has been completed and approved by the GCF component 1 Sub Board (although approval has been quite challenging due to the innovative measures proposed and given the economic situation and need to keep the level of sovereign debt in check). The report had to be contextualized so that it can be implemented given the difficult circumstances and recent ambitious target of 60% renewable energy by 2030 as announced in the National Budget 2021-2022. MARENA has started engaging with JICA, DBSA, GCF for support on project implementations.
Key Achievements 2021 <i>(Add. Support for Green Recovery)</i>	UNDP led a study on the private sector contribution towards a green recovery in the tourism sector. The findings of the study will be integrated into the GCF funding proposal (on adaptation to climate change in the coastal zone of Mauritius), as it has provided views of the private sector. Discussions are still on-going on the scope of the project, and the GCF Concept Note is yet to be finalised.

<i>Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the <u>national</u> and (global) level.</i>	
Key achievements in 2021	n/a
Key Achievements 2021 <i>(Add. Support for Green Recovery)</i>	Following the <i>Green Economy Learning Assessment: Mauritius, Competencies to Enable a Green Transition</i> conducted in 2019, UNDP supported PAGE efforts to engage with national partners and stakeholders to advance the integration of green economy into national training curriculums for civil servants and to promote IGE and climate change learning in schools.

UNDP - BURKINA FASO

<i>Outcome 1- Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.</i>	
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Key achievements in 2021	n/a
Key Achievements 2021 (Add. Support for Green Recovery)	n/a

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

Key achievements in 2021	n/a
Key Achievements 2021 (Add. Support for Green Recovery)	For green recovery support efforts, UNDP contributed to a PAGE study carried out by an economic advisor hired by the NDC Partnership to support the Ministry of Economy and Finance in developing a post-COVID-19 Green Recovery Action Plan. The PAGE Project Coordinator attended the validation workshop of the study and contributed several recommendations to improve the integration of climate action in the Plan.

Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the national and (global) level.

Key achievements in 2021	UNDP contributed to a PAGE-organized a comprehensive coaching for budget program managers and monitoring and evaluation officers on the integration of inclusive green economy into sector budget programmes of six ministerial departments involved in the coaching. The training covered the following modules: introduction to the concept of Inclusive Green Economy, including the National Strategy on the Green Economy, issues and challenges of the green economy in Burkina Faso, and approaches and tools for integration of IGE in national and sectoral planning.
Key Achievements 2021 (Add. Support for Green Recovery)	n/a

UNDP - JIANGSU PROVINCE, CHINA

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

Key achievements in 2021	n/a
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Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.

Key achievements in 2021	n/a
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Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the national and (global) level.

Key achievements in 2021	n/a
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UNDP - SOUTH AFRICA

<i>Outcome 1- Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.</i>	
Key achievements in 2021	<p>UNDP contributed to PAGE support for NDC enhancement consultations held by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment and Presidential Climate Commission in July.</p> <p>UNDP also participated in PAGE support for the Energy Transition Council meetings convened by the UK government through the UK High Commission in South Africa in preparation for COP 26.</p>
Key Achievements 2021 <i>(Add. Support for Green Recovery)</i>	<p>Youth Barometer on Just Transition</p> <p>UNDP supported the development of a Youth Barometer survey with partners such as the DFFE, the Presidential Climate Commission (PCC), UNICEF and youth representatives. The survey will be completed in early 2022 with the aim to reach a sample size of 10,000 respondents. To disseminate results from the Youth Barometer and formulate collective youth recommendations on NDC implementation, just transition and green economy aspects, the Youth Barometer project will culminate in a national online dialogue and a social media communications campaign in 2022.</p>

<i>Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.</i>	
Key achievements in 2021	<p>Biomaterial Market Demand Study: UNDP support preparations for a PAGE South Africa validation workshop on the Biomaterial Market Demand Study on 2 February. The event aimed to present and discuss work on stimulating demand for bioplastics in South Africa, which offers a potential decarbonization option for the petrochemicals value chain. The Market Demand Study contributes to the Plastic Master Plan being developed by the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition.</p>
Key Achievements 2021 <i>(Add. Support for Green Recovery)</i>	<p>Following a successful 2020 edition, UNDP contributed to the joint PAGE and South Africa's Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) the Driving Force for Change II Youth Challenge. The Challenge is an opportunity for young entrepreneurs and green innovators to further develop early-stage entrepreneurship skills and competencies aiming to support the country's green economy development and create decent jobs for youth. The categories include: Best Greening of Manufacturing Sector SME (Resource Efficiency: water, energy); Best Woman Entrepreneur; Most Innovative Business Entrepreneur; Best Circular Economy - symbiosis / Integrated Waste Management - recycling SME; Most Innovative Ecosystem Service SME; Most Innovative Agriculture or agro-processing SME; Eco-Tourism; and Best Greening of Manufacturing Sector.</p>

Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the national and (global) level.

<p>Key achievements in 2021</p>	<p>Green Jobs for a Better Future Dialogue Series: UNDP supported preparations for PAGE-GIZ-DEFF virtual Green Jobs for a Better Future Dialogue Series consisting of five webinars hosted from 15 April to 30 June 2021 that focused on opportunities for young people to participate in green economy. The PAGE National Coordinator led the greening jobs in agriculture and tourism session on 13 May 2021 that explored climate smart agriculture, e-agriculture and eco-tourism.</p>
<p>Key Achievements 2021 (Add. Support for Green Recovery)</p>	<p>n/a</p>

UNDP - MATO GROSSO STATE, BRAZIL

<i>Outcome 1- Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.</i>	
Key achievements in 2021	UNDP contributed to PAGE support for developing a guiding framework for planning and implementing sustainable policies for local development. This work is designed to prepare local actors from municipal governments, organized civil society and companies to support the achievement of the SGs through “bottom-up” actions. As a first step, an initial report was conducted in 2021, finding that the Power Purchasing Agreement (PPA) – a normative planning instrument which defines goals and priorities in line with the Budget Guidelines Law - is 80% integrated into the SDGs for each fiscal year.
Key Achievements 2021 <i>(Add. Support for Green Recovery)</i>	n/a

<i>Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.</i>	
Key achievements in 2021	<p>In Mato Grosso’s capital city, UNDP contributed to PAGE supported for a Sustainable Management Plan for land use and occupation of the Historic Centre of Cuiabá. Having deep historical and cultural significance, the Historic Centre plays a key role in feeding the tourism sector and economy. The Plan provides an instrument for the state government to conserve and safeguard the Centre and raise awareness on sustainability, natural resources, cultural heritage preservation, and local economic development, offering a roadmap to Mato Grosso on sustainable decision-making.</p> <p>UNDP also supported PAGE collaboration with the State Secretariat of Cities in the development of standards for smart and sustainable construction and renovation of buildings at the subnational level. In 2020, the first part of this work was delivered through the preparation of a progress report containing a survey and analysis of state, national and international experiences on green buildings, focusing on the analysis of guidelines, parameters and rules for implementation, as well as barriers and challenges for implementing the green building guidelines and suggested actions to address them. Following this, the standards for sustainable construction were finalized in March 2021.</p> <p>UNDP is also contributing to PAGE support to update of the State Industrial Policy to include elements that enable green industrial development in Mato Grosso. The update will draw on the forestry-based industry, for which an industrial strategy and an implementation program for the generation of energy from agroforestry and agricultural wastes will be developed in parallel.</p>
Key Achievements 2021 <i>(Add. Support for Green Recovery)</i>	Mato Grosso, through PAGE with UNDP support, is analyzing the socioeconomic impacts of the pandemic on family farming, responsible for a large part of the

	<p>food production. UNDP contributed to a study that seeks to understand how the pandemic is affecting production dynamics, market access, access to essential services and income of small farmers, providing clear recommendations on how to support state government and civil society initiatives to minimize post-pandemic impacts through “green” macroeconomic policies and incentives.</p>
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<p><i>Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the <u>national</u> and (global) level.</i></p>	
<p>Key achievements in 2021</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p>Key Achievements 2021 <i>(Add. Support for Green Recovery)</i></p>	<p>UNDP supported PAGE efforts to develop an integrated training program with public universities to promote and accelerate resilient green economy business models including on organic agriculture and circularity. The program will target policy makers working on the state’s recovery plan, as well as small farmers, businesses and vulnerable groups. Training will be offered in a hybrid format, including online and face-to-face instruction in collaboration with local teaching and research institutions.</p>

UNDP - KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

<i>Outcome 1- Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.</i>	
Key achievements in 2021	In 2021, UNDP supported PAGE efforts with GIZ to further institutionalize IGE modelling. This work aims to facilitate additional application of the model and build capacity for the translation of model results into policy recommendations. An official technical group on the model of green economy was established and approved by order of the Ministry of Economy and Commerce. The technical group consists of representatives of departments and educational institutions. 22 half-day trainings have been held out of the planned 25.
Key Achievements 2021 <i>(Add. Support for Green Recovery)</i>	n/a

<i>Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.</i>	
Key achievements in 2021	n/a
Key Achievements 2021 <i>(Add. Support for Green Recovery)</i>	n/a

<i>Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the <u>national</u> and (global) level.</i>	
Key achievements in 2021	<p>On February 17, 2021, with UNDP and broader PAGE support, the Kyrgyz Republic and Mongolia launched a virtual South-South partnership, with Mongolia sharing its experience in generating green finance. The South-South Triangular Cooperation between the two PAGE countries focusses on utilizing the Mongolian experience in establishing the Mongolian Green Finance Corporation (MGFC) and attracting green finance to the country. This first exchange gathered key stakeholders from the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Union of Banks of the Kyrgyz Republic and resulted in an agreement to organize a regular two-way exchange and learning, formalized through a Memorandum of Understanding. Mongolia has already achieved significant results that can inform the Kyrgyz Republic to promote sustainable finance in line with its Green Economy Development Programme.</p> <p>With UNDP support, PAGE worked with the American University of Central Asia (AUCA), to develop five Inclusive Green Economy courses to be delivered by the five universities in the Alliance of Universities for Green Economy and Sustainable Development (AVZUR). The topics of the courses were selected in a collaborative process, developed by AVZUR member universities and are now co-owned by the Alliance members. Through this partnership, country-tailored courses have been developed on green economy modelling and green jobs assessment, building on existing PAGE resources and expertise</p>
Key Achievements 2021 <i>(Add. Support for Green Recovery)</i>	n/a

UNDP - GUYANA

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

Key achievements in 2021	n/a
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Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.

Key achievements in 2021	n/a
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Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the national and (global) level.

Key achievements in 2021	n/a
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UNDP - ARGENTINA

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

Key achievements in 2021	<p>Strengthening the Agenda of just transition through political dialogue:</p> <p>UNDP contributed to PAGE efforts to support a series of events and provide inputs for the political agenda on Just Transition throughout 2021 at the parliamentary, local government and academic level, including a special Webinar on "Green Jobs, Perspectives and Challenges" at the Metropolitan Foundation and the Center for Metropolitan Studies of the Metropolitan University of Labour. The Project Coordinator and UNDP representative of PAGE were keynote speakers among parliamentarians and townhall members of the City of Buenos Aires.</p> <p>Defining Just Transition as a vehicle for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda:</p> <p>A concept document on Just Transition as vehicle for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda in Argentina, prepared by UNDP under leadership of a recognized senior economist in Argentina, provides a theoretical in-depth analysis for policy-making. The objective of this document is to provide a conceptual framework of the link between the Sustainable Development Goals and the just Transition towards a green economy from the perspective of environmental economics. In turn, it seeks to conclude with policy recommendations so that the transition that will take place after the COVID-19 pandemic can be fair and sustainable.</p> <p>As a result, the Ministry of Employment, with PAGE support, has developed a Roadmap for a National Green Employment Plan, which has been presented and discussed among partner ministries and is envisaged to be elevated after the elections, December 2021.</p> <p>Three additional studies have been presented and validated by partner Ministries: a Fiscal Impact Study for the Promotion of the Circular Economy (led by UNIDO), ii) the Green Employment Indicators developed UNEP under PAGE, and iii) a concept on Just Transition as vehicle for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda in Argentina (led by UNDP).</p>
Key Achievements 2021 <i>(Add. Support for Green Recovery)</i>	n/a

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

Key achievements in 2021	<p>UNDP has hired a Financial Specialist in October in order to design the Roadmap for the promotion of sustainable productive development with focus on Circular Economy with a concrete applicable focus: it has advanced in the idea of a specific Roadmap of the foreign commerce segment.</p>
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Key Achievements 2021 (Add. Support for Green Recovery)	n/a

Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the national and (global) level.

Key achievements in 2021	Developing a green economy communication and awareness-raising strategy A plan for a communication strategy has been drafted under UNDP leadership. It aims to design, plan, validate and implement a comprehensive communication and dissemination strategy based on content production and management to position the project nationally and internationally, taking into account its main partners, beneficiaries and donors. It will increase the visibility of the initiative in Argentina, through content production, development of multimedia products for web and social networks and specific press efforts and in coordination with campaigns on social networks.
Key Achievements 2021 (Add. Support for Green Recovery)	n/a

UNDP - INDONESIA

<i>Outcome 1- Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.</i>	
Key achievements in 2021	<p>In early 2021, under UNDP’s lead, PAGE supported the government with two Rapid Assessments on the Green Stimulus Package for National Economic Recovery, for the energy and waste sectors. The development of both assessments involved relevant ministries and stakeholders in ongoing advocacy for the green stimulus packages analysed.</p> <p>With UNDP in a leading role, PAGE has supported Bappenas in the development of a National Action Plan (NAP) for SDG 13 Climate Action, with the aim of green economy and low carbon development aspects of SDG 13. The document has been integrated into the whole 2020-2024 National Action Plan for the SDGs through the National SDG Secretariat, formalizing the integration of the SDGs into the 2020-2024 National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN). This process was conducted in parallel with the preparation of the Voluntary National Review (VNR). The document is currently being consolidated by Bappenas’ National SDGs Secretariat.</p> <p>UNDP also helped to organize a webinar “Learning and Skills Development for Green Recovery: Building Back Better with Low Carbon Development in Indonesia” on 23 June 2021 — focused on the role of learning and skills development in enabling Indonesia to “Build Back Better” through Low-Carbon Development. The event served to launch the Green Economy Learning Assessment (GELA) conducted in 2020 and its findings, including gaps and entry points for scaling up green economy learning in the country.</p>
Key Achievements 2021 <i>(Add. Support for Green Recovery)</i>	n/a

<i>Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.</i>	
Key achievements in 2021	<p>Policy Scoping and Roundtable Discussion on FLW in West Java Province:</p> <p>Following the completion of a PAGE study on the green economy needs of West Java, PAGE, led by UNDP, is developing business cases for prioritized small and medium scale green projects, and instalment of solar PV rooftops on school buildings for piloting in the West Java province. Options to speed up the solar PV instalment are being identified with recommendations to the provincial government with private sector involvement. This work is also identifying fiscal and non-fiscal policy reform scenarios to enable and speed up mitigation actions in the energy sector.</p>

<p>Key Achievements 2021 (Add. Support for Green Recovery)</p>	<p>UNDP has contributed to PAGE support for a green recovery focused on circular economy in the food and beverage sector- Throughout 2021, UNDP and other PAGE agencies supported a series of consultations with key stakeholders, including Directorates of the Ministry of Industry. A rapid assessment is being conducted to identify sub-sectors that contribute to green recovery by increasing GDP, creating green jobs, and reducing GHG emission and waste. This will be followed by additional assessments in selected sub-sectors, including: resource efficiency potential waste and CO2 reduction potential, green jobs potential and skills needs, and fiscal and non-fiscal stimulus for encouraging private investment in the circular economy.</p>
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<p><i>Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the <u>national</u> and (global) level.</i></p>	
<p>Key achievements in 2021</p>	<p>In early 2021, UNDP supported PAGE work with the University of Indonesia to present thePAGE IGE Modelling course materials for university students. A virtual exchange was organized with the Universidad del Pacifico to share their experience in adapting and implementing the IGE course in Peru. Indonesia adapted the IGE modelling training material to the Indonesian context and the course was launched for one of the University of Indonesia’s graduate programmes in September 2021 targeting master and doctoral students.</p> <p>The University of Indonesia collaborated with the Sriwijaya University and the President University to deliver the course to post-graduate students at the three universities, in the fall semester from September to December 2021.</p>
<p>Key Achievements 2021 (Add. Support for Green Recovery)</p>	<p><i>n/a</i></p>

UNDP - INDIA

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

Key achievements in 2021	n/a
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Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.

Key achievements in 2021	<p>UNDP supported ongoing PAGE efforts to accelerate the transition to a low-carbon, resource-efficient and circular economy in India by strengthening the existing eco-label programme for identified consumer products.</p> <p>A study will be conducted by PAGE to analyse past and current national level interventions in the area of eco labelling and provide the basis for the development of an overarching framework for ecolabeling—in India, including key features, an institutional structure for programme development and implementation and with the aim increase the benefits for consumers, producers, and the society at large.</p> <p>The MoEFCC has initiated the process of forming an advisory committee to guide in implementation of the ecolabelling work. The Committee will be led by the Economic Advisory of the MoEFCC, which has emphasized the importance of eco-labelling, as a powerful policy instrument for behaviour change in consumer choices, and the need for strengthening the existing eco-mark scheme in this context.</p>
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Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the national and global level.

Key achievements in 2021	<p><u>Raising awareness and promoting green economy in India:</u></p> <p>The National Coordinator delivered a talk in the webinar on ‘Green Economy’. The webinar was part of the webinar series on Green Jobs, organized jointly by UNICEF, UNEP and UNDP. The event aimed to introduce students (16-22 year olds), teachers, and parents, to the less explored field of environment and climate related jobs. The event was participated by 415 young individuals through Zoom and watched by 400+ viewers on the YouTube video.</p>
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UNDP - KAZAKHSTAN

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

In March 2021, the 'Strategic Plan for Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025', was adopted by President of Kazakhstan. The Strategic Plan, which provides a pathway for achieving the vision encoded in the National Development Strategy Kazakhstan 2050. It is a key document providing strategic guidance for the country, the initial draft of which did not contain a reference to green economy. The need to update the Strategic Plan 2025 was brought upon by the double challenge of COVID-19 and the low international price of oil in the spring of 2020, which called for an adjustment of national economic projections due to the dependence of Kazakhstan's economy on oil. PAGE, through UNDP and together with UNITAR, initiated discussion with the Ministry of National Economy and drafted a chapter on green economy. The draft Strategy was presented for consideration by the President's office in late 2020 and was adopted in March 2021, including a sub-chapter on green economy. The Strategic Plan is at the core of the strategic planning reform initiated in the beginning of 2021 under the supervision of the State Agency for Planning and Reform. As instructed by the President's, line ministries were mandated to develop 5-year National Projects, equipped with indicators and budgets, detailing actions in all sectors and thematic areas featured in the "Strategic Plan for Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025". Since the Strategic Plan featured a sub-chapter on green economy, in March 2021 Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources was charged to develop a "National Project Zhasyl Kazakhstan" (Green Kazakhstan) with 5-year horizon.

In the process of supporting the National Project "Green Kazakhstan", and with the start of the Green Economy Concept update, PAGE has revived the dormant mechanism of thematic working groups under the Green Economy Council. The Green Economy Council meets twice a year under the auspices of the Prime Minister with high level participation from Ministries of Economy, Ecology, Industry, Energy, Prime Minister's office, as well as international partners such as UNDP and UNEP.

PAGE is conducting modelling and analysis on the impacts of reforming energy subsidies on the economy, environment and society, which is coordinated by UNEP, with financial and technical support provided by UNDP in the framework of PAGE. Synergies with a UNDP "Renewable Energy Project" supporting the Government to analyse energy subsidies have been utilised.– The study is delivered in partnership with key national research institutes, international technical experts and partners (such as the Green Fiscal Policy Network), and in close consultation with national stakeholders including the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of National Economy, Ministry of Industry and

	Infrastructural Development, to ensure a participatory approach and country-ownership.
Key Achievements 2021 (Add. Support for Green Recovery)	<p>In the period March – October 2021, PAGE provided technical assistance for the overall coordination for the development of the policy, as well as specific technical support for the sections on waste management, energy efficiency and eco-education. Within PAGE, work was led by UNDP, with support from UNITAR. Activities were implemented with support of national experts, in collaboration with the Economic Research Institute under Ministry of National Economy, and in consultation with relevant stakeholders from ministries of economy, finance, energy, industry, Agency for strategic planning and reform and others.</p> <p>The National Project "Green Kazakhstan" was approved by Resolution of the Government of the RK № 731 dated October 12, 2021. To provide complementarity with the work on UNDP-led Climate Promise project and leverage public budget for NDC implementation, key activities of NDC Roadmaps on adaptation and mitigation with high sustainable recovery potential have been incorporated into the draft Project.</p>

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

Key achievements in 2021	MEGNR and PAGE, led by UNIDO together with an earlier UNDP project (on energy efficiency in buildings), initiated a pilot project activity to support green SMEs, by directing a portion of emission payments to finance projects with a high potential to reduce emissions. The main objective of this project is to increase the efficiency of the use of emissions payments in reducing the negative impact on the environment, support SMEs through the creation of favourable conditions for the implementation of “green” projects through the provision of financial assistance and incentives, and promote the creation of green jobs on subnational level/ The Akimat of Pavlodar oblast has agreed to pilot the initiative in the region and work has kicked off in 20 May 2020. The region of Pavlodar generates a quarter of all of Kazakhstan’s emissions mainly from industrial facilities (about 95%).
Key Achievements 2021 (Add. Support for Green Recovery)	n/a

Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the national and (global) level.

Key achievements in 2021	<p>‘Building Back Better’ Regional training</p> <p>The Academy of Public Administration (APA) jointly with UNITAR (in the framework of PAGE), UNDP (with support provided by GIZ), and MENRG</p>
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	<p>implemented the civil servants capacity building programme "Sustainable Recovery: Opportunities for a Green, Low Carbon and Circular Economy in Post-COVID-19" (also referred to as Build Back Better or "BBB" training). The training took place during the period May - August 2021 and brought together civil servants from ministries, regional departments and local authorities from Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyz Republic.</p>
<p>Key Achievements 2021 (Add. Support for Green Recovery)</p>	<p>Building public awareness and support for inclusive green recovery</p> <p>UNDP has initiated a TV project in the format of a talk show, with participation of a presenter and 2-5 speakers. Planning running time is 25 minutes to be broadcasted in evening prime time 21:00 (with reruns throughout the week).</p> <p>The initiative is to be duplicated on business information channels, with textual support in the format of news articles</p>

UNDP - GUATEMALA

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

Key achievements in 2021	<p>Establishing a basis for policy reform</p> <p>In early 2021, the PAGE program was officially formalized in Guatemala with the signing of a Ministerial Agreement approving the PAGE Project Document in Guatemala by the Ministry of Finance, followed by registration of the PAGE programme by SEGEPLAN.</p> <p>In March 2021, UNDP contributed to a PAGE analysis was published on the effects of COVID-19 on the green economy of Guatemala, coordinated by UNRCO Economists. Building on this, PAGE released an Addendum Report to this Analysis in September 2021 that UNDP also contributed to.</p> <p>The stock-take report analyses the impacts of COVID-19 on key areas relevant to PAGE’s work in the country, including manufacturing and construction, and explores entry points related to digital economy in Guatemala and analyses public finances with respect to a green economy. The report provides several recommendations for strategic action to be considered in future work planning exercises. The study also provides valuable information on existing sustainability initiatives and institutional points of contact to initiate and deepen the discourse on green economy in the country.</p> <p>UNDP supported PAGE-facilitated consultations and next steps were defined to establish a National Steering Committee. A PAGE Governance Roundtable with several government institutions including the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Energy and Mining and the Secretary of Planning and Programming of the Presidency, as well as institutions supporting international cooperation, including GIZ, is expected to formally assume the role of PAGE National Steering Committee in early 2022. This steering mechanism will assume technical and political coordination among government counterparts, agencies and UNRC.</p> <p>In 2021 a PAGE-supported proposal for targeted green recovery support from COVID-19 was developed with UNDP inputs in collaboration with the UNRC Economist and signed by the Vice Minister of Public Finance. The proposal aims to work within existing fiscal policy frameworks and recovery plans to strengthens sustainability objectives, identify green recovery fundraising opportunities, support green business innovation and transformation, and deliver tailored green economy training on policy response measures to key stakeholders in the public and private sectors.</p>
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Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.

Key achievements in 2021	n/a
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Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the national and (global) level.

Key achievements in 2021	Supporting implementation of the Environmental Fiscal Strategy
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Throughout 2021, UNDP contributed to ongoing PAGE support for implementation of the Environmental Fiscal Strategy, specifically strategic pillars 2 (Municipal financial Assistance) and 5 (Access to green and climate finance).

Quality of public spending on the environment: In 2021 an “Environmental public expenditure classification guideline for the municipal level” was developed by PAGE with UNDP inputs, helping to support the implementation of the Environmental Fiscal Strategy, specifically its strategic pillar 2 (Municipal financial assistance). The guideline helps local municipalities to improve transparency in the recording of public expenditure and classifying expenditure according to key areas such as environment, climate change and biodiversity. In Guatemala, municipalities are responsible for the local management of their territory, including its natural resources. However, according to the Ministry of Public Finances, the concrete results of the municipal public funding on environmental protection are unknown, which raises the question of transparency and quality of spending in these areas. This guide was developed in a participatory manner with the support of local municipal authorities and the Ministry of Finance. As a result, five municipalities increased transparency in the recording of public expenditure and promoted more effective use of environmental funds by adopting the classification guide for municipal environmental spending.

Access to green and climate finance: In 2021, UNDP and other PAGE agencies developed a guideline to access green and climate finance in collaboration with the UNDP Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), which supported its government counterparts in establishing and implementing mechanisms and procedures in line with the Environmental Fiscal Strategy, particularly its strategic pillar 5 (Access to green and climate finance). The guideline provides options to secure match-funding as required by international green and climate financing. It also offers insights in strengthening green fiscal policy by reforming tax legislation, creating new taxes and environmental charges.

UNDP - Morocco

<i>Outcome 1- Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.</i>	
Key achievements in 2021	n/a
Key Achievements 2021 (Add. Support for Green Recovery)	n/a

<i>Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.</i>	
Key achievements in 2021	<p>As part of direct request from the government, the PAGE team is developing a communication strategy and communication plan for PAGE in Morocco. As a collaboration between UNDP and UNIDO, a consultant, expert on communications, will be hired and his/her mission will be to provide continuous support to all communication activities and actions that meet the specific needs and objectives of the project, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make PAGE's activities and impact visible in Morocco; • Improve the level of information of key actors on PAGE at national and international level; • Raise awareness among key stakeholders of the importance of the transition to a green and inclusive economy in order to foster a large-scale green economic recovery from COVID-19; • To make known the successful experiences and good practices in terms of green economy in Morocco. <p>The Consultant is expected to work with a subcontracted agency who will be contracted by UNDP on a short-term bases to produce high-quality materials and templates which will be used for content integration by the consultant. The overall aim of the communication strategy is to ensure that PAGE Morocco meets and maintains an important audience at the national level while supporting efforts to familiarize all stakeholders as well as the general public on IGE concepts.</p>
Key Achievements 2021 (Add. Support for Green Recovery)	n/a

<i>Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the <u>national</u> and (global) level.</i>	
Key achievements in 2021	n/a
Key Achievements 2021 (Add. Support for Green Recovery)	A training on the guiding principles of IGE will be held with a specific focus on the adapted and effective green economy responses to COVID-19 will be addressed through exercise sessions / discussions that will initiate reflection and collect information on the application of IGE to address the needs identified in priority sectors for a green and sustainable economic recovery. For each theme, a PAGE

agency is proposed to facilitate the session and / or identify panellists for the debates:

- Relevant economic green policies and fiscal reforms for IGE (UNEP and partners like UNEP FI etc.).
- How can an inclusive green industrial policy and investments in industries help Morocco to recover from the current COVID-19 crisis and to meet its environmental challenges more effectively (UNIDO - potential themes: transport, waste management and renewable energy).
- Cities and green growth: IGE as a model of development and urban planning at the regional level (UNDP and partners).
- IGE in greening entrepreneurship and promoting green jobs in agriculture (ILO and partners).

UNDP - Thailand

<i>Outcome 1- Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.</i>	
Key achievements in 2021	<i>n/a</i>
Key Achievements 2021 <i>(Add. Support for Green Recovery)</i>	PAGE, through UNIDO and UNDP, has developed the green recovery evaluation study design, including the data collection, research methodology, and models to draw a better insight and has identified six projects to be evaluated. In 2022, the National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA) will undertake the evaluation and based on the evaluations, develop policy strategies to make future government's SDG-aligned social and economic recovery policies and/or packages and their implementation strategies.

<i>Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.</i>	
Key achievements in 2021	<i>n/a</i>
Key Achievements 2021 <i>(Add. Support for Green Recovery)</i>	<i>n/a</i>

<i>Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the <u>national</u> and (global) level.</i>	
Key achievements in 2021	<i>n/a</i>
Key Achievements 2021 <i>(Add. Support for Green Recovery)</i>	<i>n/a</i>

3) Project Title: UNDP – PAGE Workplan (NON-ODA Countries)

⇒ MPTF Project Number: 107850

UNDP - BARBADOS

<i>Outcome 1- Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.</i>	
Key achievements in 2021	PAGE participated in a Radio Programme on 3 March, hosted by the UNDP GEF Small Grants Programme, to discuss Green Economy Transition in Barbados and PAGE's role in this process.
Key Achievements 2021 <i>(Add. Support for Green Recovery)</i>	n/a
<i>Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.</i>	
Key achievements in 2021	With UNDP support, PAGE has initiated a series of Trade-Based and Microeconomic Assessments of the Barbados Environmental Goods and Services Sector. UNDP hired a UN Volunteer to support these ongoing efforts.
Key Achievements 2021 <i>(Add. Support for Green Recovery)</i>	n/a
<i>Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the <u>national</u> and (global) level.</i>	
Key achievements in 2021	n/a
Key Achievements 2021 <i>(Add. Support for Green Recovery)</i>	n/a

UNDP-URUGUAY

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

Key achievements in 2021	<p>The Circular Economy Laboratory (LabEC) was implemented during 2021. It consisted of a pilot to promote initiatives that foster the contributions of companies to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The implementation of the LabEC was supported by the SDG methodology Accelerator, created within the framework of UNDP to accelerate and maximize the processes of gestation and realization of business ideas to achieve the SDGs.</p> <p>The LAB consisted of two phases. The first consisted of a series of free and open training workshops, and the second phase, still under development, consists of technical support for selected companies. This is an inter-institutional initiative coordinated by the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining (MIEM), PAGE Uruguay, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Chamber of Industries of Uruguay (CIU), the Technological Laboratory of Uruguay (LATU), the Technological Center of Plastics (CTplas) and ImpulsaLab.</p>
Key Achievements 2021 <i>(Add. Support for Green Recovery)</i>	<p>During 2022 a new edition of the LabEC will be implemented focusing on the food sector (Green recovery fund). The activities will be divided into two modules. On the one hand, applied training, on the other hand, the development of initiatives in processes to support the strengthening and greening of the management of participating micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. Terms of reference have been developed and expected to be signing an agreement between UNDP and the Chamber of Industry this December (2021).</p>

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

Key achievements in 2021	<p>Single-Use Plastics Free certification</p> <p>PAGE Uruguay, with UNDP and the Ministry of Environment, is carrying out actions to develop a proposal for a certification scheme and a seal of "single-use plastic-free" entities/organizations organizations/entities "free of single-use plastic".</p> <p>The study aims to identify systematic standards for the development of certification schemes and select the one that best fits the objectives and context; identify relevant stakeholders in the sector for the development of the technical standard and certification scheme; gather background information on similar schemes and standards at the international and local level; develop preliminary drafts of the certification criteria; advise the Ministry of Environment and the Technical Committee and act as technical secretariat of said committee; design agreements between parties to ensure proper implementation of the certification; design and develop training for auditors, among others.</p>
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	<p>The Ministry of Environment together with UNDP implemented the PAGE Program line of work aimed at promoting innovative activities for mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Under this line, during 2021, both institutions, together with the National Housing Agency, focused their work on supporting the Habitat Wood Plan whose objective is to propose a roadmap that establishes the potential benefits of the use of wood from national reforestation in housing construction, with emphasis on its impacts on climate change.</p> <p>Uruguay Circular Economy Award 2021</p> <p>In 2021, UNDP contributed to a PAGE supported the third edition of the Uruguay Circular, with Award recipients announced in a ceremony held on 27 October. The initiative is a collaboration between PAGE Uruguay, the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining (MIEM), the National Development Agency (ANDE) and the UNDO. The Award aims to recognise companies, entrepreneurs, cooperatives, communities, educational institutions and other organisations that implemented actions promoting the country's transformation towards a circular economy and helps to make this work known at an international level.</p> <p>Winners were recognised in six different categories (large companies, MSMEs, Entrepreneurs, Cooperatives and other associations, Communities, and Educational institutions) as contributing to the country's transition to a circular economy through various initiatives — for example, by creating new products from recycled concrete, developing clean waste management plans for companies and institutions, and reducing polluting produced during leather finishing processes. The awards event was attended by the Vice-President of the Republic; the Undersecretary of MIEM; the President of ANDE; and the Representative of UNIDO for Uruguay, Argentina, Chile and Paraguay.</p> <p>The Award was launched as part of the 2021 edition of the Uruguay Circular Program that seeks to promote the transition to a circular economy in the country. The initiative is organized by PAGE, MIEM, ANDE, the Ministry of Environment and UNIDO, with the support of the Swiss Embassy in Uruguay, UNDP, the GEF (Global Environment Facility) and the GCF (Green Climate Fund). The 2021 Program also included, for a second year, the Circular Opportunities Program, of which PAGE Uruguay is a partner, in conjunction with the National Development Agency. It provides support to entrepreneurs for circular economy projects and initiatives, with PAGE Uruguay providing technical expertise for the follow-up and evaluation of the proposals.</p>
<p>Key Achievements 2021 (Add. Support for Green Recovery)</p>	<p>n/a</p>

Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the national and (global) level.

<p>Key achievements in 2021</p>	<p>Capacity building of social organizations in relation to green economy</p> <p>During 2021, under UNITAR leadership, PAGE and the Small Grants Program (PPD) joined forces to build capacities of civil society organizations. The Small Donations Programme is an initiative supported by UNDP in collaboration with</p>
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	<p>the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Tourism, oriented to reinforce the non-governmental institutions working in sustainable development in Uruguay, with over 15 years of experience in empowering mostly community-owned organizations and cooperatives to formulate and run sustainability-centered projects. In this framework, PAGE provided support for the development of three training methodologies aimed at tackling capacity needs in ecotourism, agroecology and more general training for trainers.</p>
<p>Key Achievements 2021 (Add. Support for Green Recovery)</p>	<p>n/a</p>

4) Project Title: UNDP – PAGE Workplan (UNDP Special Project)

⇒ MPTF Project Number: 110737

UNDP Special Project – Country level

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

Key achievements in 2021	<p>PAGE continues to support innovative green finance work in Latin American countries including Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador, and in Asia including India, Kyrgyzstan, and Mongolia. These countries have been selected based on a set of criteria that takes into consideration in-country opportunities, government demand and ownership, and complementary PAGE/UNDP GE programming. Priority has been given to existing, graduated and pipeline PAGE countries, and opportunities to leverage links with complementary UN programmes including UNDP BIOFIN, UNDP’s Climate Promise, UNDP Green Commodities Programme, UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Action for SDGs, UN-REDD, the One Planet network, and programmes funded by the Global Environment Facility and Green Climate Fund.</p> <p>This work is supporting national and sector policy frameworks that facilitate public-private investments in sectors such as forestry, agriculture and green commodity value chains, as well as other innovative green finance and budget mechanisms.</p> <p>PAGE-BIOFIN Collaboration to Advance Innovative Green Finance Solutions Synergies between PAGE and BIOFIN continue to be leveraged to advance green finance solutions in India, Kyrgyzstan and Peru.</p> <p>India: Developing an implementation framework to increase finance allocated through the fair and equitable benefit sharing of revenue from genetic resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ In October, 2021; the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) of India (Office Memorandum dated 30.09.2020) constituted a Working Group to develop a robust implementation framework to increase financial flows from access and benefit sharing (ABS) in the country as well as develop methodologies for ABS potential assessment in India and elsewhere.❖ These meetings have deliberated and prepared draft guidelines for the identification of the interventions for the use of ABS funds by the National Biodiversity Authority, State Biodiversity Boards and the Local-level Biodiversity Management Committees. A draft guidance document was prepared to establish a Local Biodiversity Fund (LBF) as per the provisions of the BD Act, 2002 to invest ABS funds in the restoration of ecosystems from where the resources are accessed.❖ In order to effectively address the implementation issues, a 10-part NBA-UNDP webinar series on Biodiversity and Biological Diversity Act 2002 was organized from 22 May, 2020 to 24 February, 2021 that has brought leading experts and practitioners to share their professional expertise.^[1]❖ Stakeholder consultations were also held to explore the role of technologies such as the blockchain to improve the ABS compliance and to ensure financial flows.
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- ❖ Some of the innovations attempted under this finance solution include development of a voluntary certification scheme through the Quality Council of India (QCI) to incentivize ABS through award of a logo to certify compliance both legally and financially. Follow-up activities to register the logo are currently underway.

Kyrgyzstan: Reforming agricultural subsidies harmful for biodiversity in Kyrgyzstan

- ❖ The COVID19 pandemic in Kyrgyzstan led to delays in the implementation processes. In addition, severe political challenges emerged including two rounds of reforms in the Kyrgyz Government's structure and staff, Constitutional and Rule of Law reforms, and elections.
- ❖ BIOFIN-Kyrgyzstan was able to implement the following activities:
 - o Review of the National and International Context for Regional and International Commitments to Agricultural Subsidy Reform;
 - o In-depth analysis of the current subsidy policy in the Kyrgyz Republic;
 - o Best practices in reforming of environmental harmful subsidies and lessons learned in agriculture;
 - o Political economy analysis of the *subsidy on imports of mineral fertilisers and crop protection chemicals in the form of VAT exemption* and consequences of its reform (currently in final stage). Three reform scenarios were presented.
- ❖ BIOFIN-Kyrgyzstan supported a high-level government official in the *Transformative Finance Post-2020 Partnership Pavilion on the IUCN World Conservation Congress*
- ❖ BIOFIN-Kyrgyzstan experience is shared with the BIOFIN countries network, supporting the ongoing global effort to make an inventory of harmful subsidies and develop reform plans
- ❖ A UNEP-PAGE Project 'Fiscal policy reforms for sustainable, climate-resilient agriculture' was implemented by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) with the support of BIOFIN. This work led to the development of "Study on Fiscal Policy Reforms for Sustainable Agriculture" proposing 3 scenarios for the reform of Personal income tax exemption on income from sales of agriculture products.

The project is expected to end in May 2022. Key milestones and expected results in the coming months include the finalisation and validation by the new Government of the reform options and action plan proposed related to the VAT exemption for agriculture chemicals.

Peru: Enhancing private sector investments through Work for Taxes (WxT)

UNDP with additional PAGE funds and in collaboration with BIOFIN supports the mechanism for Public Works for Tax Deductions. This mechanism, currently still being underused, holds a great potential for funding green infrastructure and projects related to biodiversity and ecosystem services with private sector funds. To help realize this objective, PAGE through BIOFIN conducted an initial study in 2020, to prioritize the companies that would be interested in using the mechanism of investments through Work for Taxes (WxT) to finance projects related to biodiversity and green economy. The study served as an input for the systematization of public investment projects in

biodiversity and ecosystem management. This systematization was carried out by BIOFIN in 2021, with the objective of defining a potential portfolio of projects that contribute to closing investment gaps in biodiversity and ecosystem services. 23 companies were prioritized, out of which 50 per cent wish to use the mechanism to finance natural infrastructure for nearly USD\$ 15 million.

Building on this, in 2021 work continued to coordinate with specific (mainly extractive and tourism) companies interested in mobilizing resources through WxT and provide support to public and private entities for the implementation of MoU, municipal agreements, inter-institutional agreements, as pre-operational actions to the mechanism of WxT. PAGE through BIOFIN is also accompanying the implementation of three public investment pilot projects in biodiversity and natural infrastructure through WxT, for approximately USD 10 million, which are in different stages of execution. Complementing these efforts, support is being provided to the Ministry of Environment in its communication strategy on natural infrastructure and ecosystem services to promote investments through WxT in training programs, seminars, online or face-to-face events. The project has been extended to continue until May 2022.

- ❖ Peru faced a complicated situation in 2020 and 2021 due to a severe political crisis and the Covid19 pandemic.
- ❖ A study was finalized for the “Inclusion of public investment projects identified through WxT”, which aimed to select, promote, and include projects from BIOFIN Peru’s potential portfolio.
- ❖ Selection of specific companies for resource mobilization through WxT was completed.
- ❖ Support was provided to an initial cohort of public and private entities to reach means of verification. e.g. through MoUs and council agreements.
- ❖ BIOFIN has achieved progress in the promotion and implementation of three public investment projects in natural protected areas and species conservation management, for almost US\$ 10 million through WxT.
 - o Huascarán National Park – Ancash region. US\$ 5 million (feasible project; agreement signed between SERNANP and the Regional Government for implementation; in progress confirmation of interest from the private sector).
 - o Ecosystem recovery in Machu Picchu - Cusco. US\$ 4 million (in formulation; proposal submitted with a letter of interest from private companies (Inkaterra and Repsol) and SERNANP to the Regional Government).
 - o Sustainable management of vicuñas in Colquamarca District - Cusco. US\$ 1 million (feasible project; Council agreement signed between the subnational government and Hudbay minerals for implementation).
- ❖ Support was provided to the Ministry of Environment’s communication strategy on natural infrastructure and ecosystem services through WxT.
- ❖ A digital exhibition was organized on economic and financial instruments to promote investment in natural infrastructure through WxT at the Lima Water Expo.

^[1] <http://nbaindia.org/blog/846/57//NBAUNDPWebinars.html>

Targeted Scenario Analysis to inform Greener, Inclusive Public/Private Investments

UNDP’s TSA is an innovative economic valuation approach designed to provide sector-focused economic information to decision-makers from the public and/or private sector, who have the mandate to design and implement policies, development plans, and

investment strategies at national and sub-national levels. The TSA analysis produces a balanced time-bound presentation of economic losses or gains, which weighs up the pros and cons of two different management scenarios. The first is a scenario that continues with the business as usual (BAU) of promoting high productivity with unsustainable ecosystem management. The second is an alternative scenario that follows a more sustainable development path in which ecosystems' management is more efficient and cost-effective. This alternative path is defined as sustainable ecosystem management (SEM). TSA recommendations are used to inform decisions that will result in more sustainable policies and better-funded implementation plans.

The TSA studies are linked to on-going national policy revision processes and related GEF Projects in each country. The TSAs are analyzing the current economic impacts of BAU practices, and the potential increase of net benefits of shifting to SEM.

In 2021, eight TSA studies and their respective policy recommendation were completed (TSA Phase I). PAGE supported four TSA out of the eight studies, including TSA in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru (two studies), and the UNDP TSA Senior Technical Advisor responsible for the technical oversight of all TSAs at the global level. With PAGE support, the first TSA technical workshop was organized in August with Government clients, UNDP CO, consulting companies, and the TSA Team. This technical exchange workshop generated valuable lessons to improve the next generation of TSA and update the TSA guideline in 2022. The TSA Workshop Agenda and draft lessons' document are included in Annex 1. To see the TSA reports completed in Phase 1 and its policy briefs, and the TSA methodological guidance visit:

<https://www.greencommodities.org/content/gcp/en/home/tools/TSA.html> .

PAGE's support was critical to complete the implementation of the entire 2021 TSA studies and catalyzed mainstreaming of TSA in the GEF portfolio (including FOLUR Projects). PAGE support had a significant multiplier effect, i.e., based on the results of the 2021 TSA, the GCP has received requests for ten new TSA for 2022 in eight countries. These new TSA (including five TSA in Cuba postponed in 2020). Annex 2 includes the TSA Work Plan for 2022 (Phase 2). GEF projects will cover the cost of implementing the Phase II TSA. Table 1 below shows completed TSA in 2021 and programmed TSA for 2022.

Cuba's ECOVALOR Project and Indonesia's FOLUR Project have planned 5 TSA each. However, given time and implementation capacity limitations, only two TSA in each country are included in the 2022 work plan. The remaining TSA will be programmed for 2023 and beyond.

Table 1: Targeted Scenario Analysis (*PAGE supported TSA)	
Country	Sector
Phase 1: Completed TSA 2021	
1. Colombia*	Deforestation-free livestock/conservation of jaguar habitat
2. Ecuador*	Phasing out mercury in artisanal and small-scale Mining
3. Kazakhstan	Sustainable forestry/Forest management
4. Liberia	High-value conservation forest and deforestation-free palm oil
5. Paraguay	Deforestation-free livestock and high value conservation forest
6. Peru*	Deforestation-free cacao
7. Peru*	Deforestation-free palm oil

8. Thailand	Elimination of Illegal Wildlife Trade
Phase 2: New TSA 2022	
1. Cuba (Five TSA, Two in 2022.)	a) Deforestation and LDN agriculture, and b) Protected Areas
2. Dominican Republic	Deforestation-free coffee
3. Mexico	Sustainable tourism
4. Peru	Deforestation-free livestock
5. Peru (FOLUR)	Deforestation-free coffee
6. Suriname	Phasing out mercury in small-scale gold mining
7. Indonesia (FOLUR) (Five TSA, Two in 2022.)	Deforestation-free commodities
8. PNG (FOLUR)	Deforestation-free commodities

TSA is instrumental to mainstreaming informed decision-making within national and sub-national policy analysis and reform. TSA is an essential element to support sector and cross-sector climate change policy reform to help countries meet their commitments to eliminating deforestation and CO2 emissions reductions agreed upon during the recent COP26 in Glasgow, Scotland, UK. Therefore, UNDP expects that, during Phase 2, the TSA portfolio will increase significantly in 2022 and 2023 as new requests to support TSA are received from the countries where UNDP works.

Country-level highlights and impact

Colombia

Deforestation in the Colombian Amazon region presents significant challenges. Deforestation causes landscape fragmentation, loss of water quality and habitat for biodiversity, including emblematic species such as the jaguar, loss of fertility, increases CO2 emissions, and degrades many other critical ecosystem services. The municipalities of San Vicente del Caguán and La Macarena (TSA area) are in the first and third position with more deforestation in the last ten years; by 2020, they lost 13,924 ha and 12,914 respectively. Under BAU, extensive unsustainable livestock systems (with low productivity) are the most significant activity that transforms forests into pasture lands.

The TSA shows that the SEM scenario can decrease deforestation, i.e., around 35,000 has of deforestation could be avoided in the analysed period. Besides, SEM can add more than 1,000 jobs annually, increase fiscal income at 109 million pesos per year on average during the 15 years of study, and increase ecosystem services. However, the profitability indicator shows that there will be a negative impact on the producers' profitability during the first seven years without the necessary investment. Nevertheless, the income level returns to the pre-intervention level after year seven; subsequently, the SEM scenario's income will be higher. Considering a 15-year horizon, the accumulated annual net benefits from the shift from BAU to SEM are 1.5 million pesos for the small producers and 9 million pesos for mid-size producers. These are modest earnings considering that they require a seven-year transition period.

However, avoiding deforestation and implementing around 35,000 hectares of silvopastoral systems will result in massive profits in environmental such as water quality and quantity, soil quality, and biodiversity indicators. In total, adding all the ecosystem services of the 690 thousand hectares analysed in the two municipalities, the SEM scenario provides around 1.9 billion pesos (USD 540 million), i.e., USD 36 million more than BAU annually. The provision of ecosystem services also contributes to farmers' best productivity and profitability, increasing forage production up to 65%, decreasing the impacts of drought up to 50%, and avoiding costs by erosion and fertilizers. The shift from BAU to SEM requires around 272 billion pesos, equivalent to USD 78 million, to transform 5,587 farms in the Macarena and San Vicente del Caguán. Consequently, the TSA recommends policy reforms to improve existing PES, increase the agricultural development fund, introduce credit lines, and establish the National Livestock Fund. All these articulated reforms through the subscription of conservation and production agreements with commercializing companies.

Ecuador

In Ecuador, the TSA provides evidence-based data of the economic and environmental gains that will result from reforming the legal and regulatory framework of the Artesian and Small-Scale Mining sector. Nearly 100,000 people directly depend on Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM). Gold is the main export mineral, and ASGM produces at least 85% of Ecuadorian gold, which corresponds to more than USD 300,000,000 in annual income. Despite this importance, the sector lacks access to financing, which produces technological inefficiencies, and the persistent pollution from the use of mercury represents a cost of at least USD 80,000,000 per year. Current mining practices have a high negative impact on ecosystems services such as water supply and biodiversity habitat. The TSA shows that, under SEM, miners will increase their annual net income by USD 40,000 and processing plants USD 134,000. Investing in improving processing plants could increase international reserves by USD 4,000,000 per year over ten years period (per processing plant). Besides, the SEM model reduces mercury use by 80%. The UNDP CO is now discussing the results of the TSA with the authorities of the Ministry of Mining and the Ministry of Environment. The TSA's data is considered as part of the negotiations with small-scale miners, processing plants, the Central Bank, investors, and environmental groups. The TSA is helping to define a road map for the future of Artesian and Small-Scale Mining and contributing to alleviate the current volatile relation between the Government, mining companies, local farmers and environmental groups.

Peru

Two TSA are completed in Peru: cacao and palm oil in the Amazon region. Both TSA compared the financial, economic, and environmental effects of current practices in cocoa/palm oil production versus the adoption of alternative practices with different types of cocoa over a 10-year timespan. The TSA revealed that the Fine Aroma Cacao (CFA, for its acronym in Spanish) could generate greater profitability and at the same time be friendlier with ecosystems. The alternative practices analysed considered meeting the projected demand for 2030 while reducing the pressure on forests. Further, the study measures the effects of increasing productive yields with an adjustment in technological management that allows cultivation on intervened land and thus avoids a further expansion of the agricultural frontier.

The cacao TSA showed the profitability and social and environmental benefits of CFA. Under SEM, CFA can increase 85% net profits to small producers and generate an estimated 13% in investment costs. In addition, promoting its cultivation through appropriate practices contributes to the National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), which are part of the international commitments signed by the Peruvian government to tackle deforestation and reduce greenhouse gas emissions globally. The transition to the SEM scenario requires improving systems maintenance, improving inputs and equipment, and introducing improved agricultural practices. The Ministry of Agriculture is using the TSA data to support informed decision-making to advance the implementation of the "National Development Plan for the Cocoa - Chocolate Value Chain (NDPCCVC) 2020 - 2030. The TSA produced key recommendations such as:

- ⇒ Enhancing and disseminating the CFA's genetic material to integrate it in public and private initiatives and eligibility criteria for financing.
- ⇒ Promoting certification associated with "zero-deforestation"; and creating an information system for monitoring and accountability.
- ⇒ Incorporating financial incentives for conserving ecosystems at the municipal level, including diversified financing packages for CFA producers.
- ⇒ Guaranteeing CFA consistency through monitoring, quality assurance infrastructure and applying sustainable production standards.

The palm oil TSA included the production system level (comparing values per hectare) and the scenario level (at the national scale). According to Current Practices (PA1, cultivation on degraded areas and PA2, cultivation with deforestation), the productive systems are compared with the change to Sustainable Productive Systems (S1, cultivation on degraded areas, and S2, through plantation renewal). The TSA assesses the effect of expanding sustainable production systems on a national scale by comparing current production (BAU scenario) with three alternative scenarios (SEM1, SEM2, and SEM3), which propose reducing crop expansion with the performance increase.

The TSA results indicate that the aggregate net gains with the transition from the BAU Scenario to the SEM3 Scenario are 4,394 million Nuevos Soles (NS) for the total evaluated period (2019-2030) compared to the gains from continuing with the BAU Scenario, which add up to NS 3,827 million.

In the period studied, the aggregate net benefits are higher for the SEM3 Scenario than for BAU by 9% on average. However, from 2025 to 2030, the SEM3 Scenario would exceed BAU by 32% on average; and the benefits will be more significant in the long term. With the transition to SEM3 from 2030, reducing the pressure on areas of high conservation value by maximizing the yields per hectare is possible. These benefits add to the socio-economic benefits generated by the positive environmental externalities of conversion derived from avoided deforestation (i.e., capacity to capture carbon and conserve biodiversity).

The estimated cost of the transition to SEM3 (at the national level) is NS 61.5 million annually. This amount will be in addition to the annual NS 61.8 million spent on current practices. At the farm level, the TSA estimates that the cost of strategic investments for the transition to S1, degraded, would be S /. 1,900 per ha/year. The palm grower should have at least 12 productive hectares to make the transition financially viable. The

investments necessary to change to sustainable practices mean an average increase of 34% in the investment per hectare of the producers for ten years.

Cash flow with financing improves profitability for all production systems. Under SEM3, the profitability (measured by the IRR) reports above the discount rate, 16% and 17% for PA1 and PA2, respectively). The production systems S1 and S2 are even more profitable, with IRR values of 25% and 23%, respectively, which shows the importance of financing in this strategy.

The TSA recommendations propose that the soil resource be used intensively rather than extensively (as is currently the case) to reduce the loss of areas of high conservation value forest, including their carbon reserves and the habitat of emblematic species of biodiversity like the jaguar. MINAGRI uses TSA data to advance negotiations with palm oil producers and processors and other key stakeholders in the public sector and the value chain. The TSA recommendations focus on detailed action for:

- ⇒ Mobilizing public and private funds for the switch to SEM
- ⇒ Strengthening forest governance in producing areas
- ⇒ Implementing technological improvements to increase crop yield
- ⇒ Financing the adjustments to the sustainable palm production system
- ⇒ Strengthening the governance of the oil palm production chain

PAGE support to Mongolia

PAGE funds continue to be used to support two innovative green finance mechanisms in Mongolia: 1) SDG-based environmental budgeting; and 2) a private equity fund to green agriculture and livestock value chains.

SDG-based environmental budgeting

In 2021, UNDP continued to support a pilot project at the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, designed to assist the Ministry of Finance to integrate the SDGs into the budgeting process. The initiative is designed to ensure that public expenditures are more directly aligned with priorities identified in the country's GE Action Plan and related environmental strategies. Within the reporting period, assessments on fiscal analysis and financing mechanism of Mongolia's environment and tourism sector were finalized.

Fiscal analysis: The purpose of this study is to analyze each budget programs based on the last 5 years fiscal statistics of Mongolia's environment and tourism sector, to determine expenditure trend, and to identify issues in the top-down and bottom-up budgeting process. By comparing budget components of revenue, recurrent expenditures, and public investments, it seeks to determine the expenditure trend, and developed proposals and recommendations to increase the efficiency of the budgeting at the state and local level. In addition to conducting a budget analysis of the budget of the MET portfolio, it attempted to conduct a statistical analysis of the revenue of natural resource use fees, the main source of environmental protection at the provincial level, and its spending. It also explores international good practices of SDG-budgeting and

	<p>aims to identify the prerequisites for the transition to SDG-budgeting to integrate the long- and medium-term National Development policy objectives of Mongolia.</p> <p>Financing mechanism: The purpose of this study is to explore international experience in implementing sustainable financing mechanisms to support biodiversity and tourism development, to identify the types of financing mechanisms exist in Mongolia and investigate the possible ways to improve fund biodiversity conservation. In order to improve public funding, which is a major source of funding for biodiversity conservation, it aims to develop a long-term and medium-term fiscal reform proposal for this sector based on the discussion among group of professional at Ministry of Environment and Tourism.</p> <p>In addition, eight budget programmes of MET along with performance indicators for the 2022 fiscal year were developed using SDG budgeting methodology. In total 9 of billion MNT (ca 3.2 million USD) resources were allocated for 2 budget programs at MET for along with performance indicators for the 2021 and 2022 fiscal year and endorsed by authorized bodies.</p> <p>Private Equity Fund</p> <p>In collaboration with UNDP China, UNDP initiated the establishment and piloting of an Equity Fund that will focus on meeting the financing challenges in the agriculture and livestock value chains, covering both Mongolia and China. This work builds on the PAGE Sustainability Strategy and aligns with the national Green Growth Action Plan and SD Vision. Sustainable Fibers Fund (MCSFF) quality, an experienced international consultant was engaged to assist UNDP with a concept note that will help outline the feasibility of the fund. In 2021, a specialist has been engaged to design an investment vehicle that will cater to and support the financing needs of the companies engaged in the value chains and cashmere supporting infrastructure in Mongolia and China. The consultant has completed background analysis of the MCSFF Concept Paper, including Risk Matrix Preparation, Fiber Value Chain analysis in China and Mongolia. The fund manager for the Mongolia-China Sustainable Fibres Fund is selected and the inception work for establishing the fund is due to start in Q1 2022.</p>
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<i>Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the <u>national</u> and (global) level.</i>	
Key achievements in 2021	

UNDP Special Project – Global and Regional level

Outcome 4 - Countries have improved their knowledge base for advancing IGE	
Key achievements in 2021	<p>For the fourth straight year, Latin America Green Awards and PAGE worked as strategic partners to promote local actions towards sustainable development in the region.</p> <p>Premios Latinoamérica Verde (PLV) is an annual event organized by Fundación Latinoamérica Verde, a non-profit legal entity, that allocates funds to meet its social objectives. Among the foundation's objectives are: to promote research in Latin America, to gather together the best socio-environmental projects in Latin America year after year, to organize Latin America Green Awards event to award the best socio-environmental projects in Latin America, to encourage the banking industry to adopt sustainability criteria, to promote 2030 SDG awareness, to liaise support for environmental cooperation programs and conduct training programs on environmental issues for all audiences. PLV partnered with PAGE through a Skills Strengthening Program for the fourth consecutive year and Journalist's Workshop for the second year.</p> <p>Skills Strengthening Program</p> <p>The Skills Strengthening Program is an educational platform designed specifically for green projects in Latin America and the Caribbean. Its methodology and contents were created to respond to the needs of the region's entrepreneurs.</p> <p>Given the significant impact the Skills Strengthening Program can have on the projects, it was decided that all 2,517 participants would have access to the platform modules: ● Module 1 - Strengthen your project. ● Module 2 – Your project on a single page ● Module 2.1 - Finance for sustainable projects ● Module 3 - Connect and seal ● Module 4 –Mentoring. (Available only to projects in the top-500 ranking that completed the three previous modules.)</p> <p>Between April 1 and June 6, 2021, 431 projects, approximately 862 people, from 19 countries (Colombia, Ecuador, México, Chile, Perú, Argentina, Costa Rica, Brasil, Venezuela, Bolivia, Guatemala, Uruguay, Rep. Dominicana, El Salvador, España, Honduras, Cuba, Estados Unidos de América and Suriname) and 209 cities in Latin America and the Caribbean completed the program; 231 from the top- 500, 56 finalists, and 144 projects from outside the Ranking.</p> <p>Each module had an evaluation survey producing the following results: 96.9% of participants consider that the modules' tools contributed to validation and necessary adjustments on their project or organization; 90.8% improved their project or organization thanks to this tool; after finishing the strengthening program, 67.7% identified that they need funds to scale-up their project, 18.5% need partnerships, 9.2% need advertising and 4.6% need mentoring.</p> <p>Journalists' Workshop</p> <p>The 2021 Journalists' workshop theme was: Environmental Journalism and SDGs: What to report when resources run out? Four experts shared their journalism and communication solutions experiences in a context where it is necessary to mitigate global warming. The Workshop's main objective was to contribute to the debate and position sustainability as a priority on the Latin America and the Caribbean media</p>

schedules and promote the creation of a critical and strategic network of journalists, media, and communications professionals. To achieve this objective several topics were analyzed: the media context regarding sustainability, how this information is treated, whether or not it is present in the media and why; critical lines of action and joint solutions to position sustainability in the media schedules; good practices, learning experiences and tools to improve communication and journalism on sustainable development issues; promotion of better-informed citizens, decision-makers and policymakers; and the 2030 Agenda. whose international trajectory contributed to the execution of this event. Sustainability communication professionals exchanged experiences and shared opinions with 57 attendees.

SDG PAGE Award

PAGE places particular importance on promoting initiatives to implement the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs. Premios Latinoamérica Verde promotes and encourages all participating projects to identify, include and adopt the SDGs. PAGE decided to recognize the project with the most SDGs aligned with their initiative to strengthen partnerships and the projects' potential. The deliberation session, held via Zoom, on July 9, 2021, was led by each of the category's International Jury presidents. Greener was chosen as the winner of the SDG_PAGE Award unanimously. It aligns with 12 of the 17 SDGs and had a 90% score; Compra Local was chosen as second place, aligned with 11 SDGs: and, Semaforos Solares que Salvan Vidas took third place, aligned with 6 SDGs.