BACKGROUND

PAGE AND THE INTERNATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY AGENDA

PAGE COUNTRY DELIVERY

COUNTRY PROGRESS
Mongolia
Peru
Senegal
Mauritius
Ghana
Burkina Faso
China
South Africa

CAPACITY BUILDING

CREATING AND DISSEMINATING KNOWLEDGE

PAGE COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH

THE PARTNERSHIP

FINANCES

LOOKING FORWARD…
2015 changed the landscape of the sustainability agenda. Sustainability has become a universal, measurable, common undertaking, and the sign posts from here to 2030 are now well placed.

Since its establishment in 2013, the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) has responded to the call from countries and partners to advance the global transition to inclusive green economy (IGE). Over the last year, PAGE has aligned its efforts with the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement, and has emerged as a key mechanism to meet ambitious global goals to improve human well-being and social equity while reducing environmental risks and ensuring climate and ecological resilience.

The PAGE approach of integrating the three dimensions of sustainability in a coherent set of advisory services to countries supports the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which depends on building bridges across mandates and institutional boundaries. PAGE demonstrates this by working with other UN initiatives, such as UN-REDD, 10YFP, PEI, and SWITCH Programmes, among others.

Initial results and policy impacts from PAGE support have started to emerge in the current 8 partner countries. In 2015, Mongolia created an Action Plan for the National Green Development Policy and an indicator framework to operationalize inclusive green economy objectives. Peru advanced its road map for delivering a Green Growth Strategy, and Mauritius integrated IGE goals in the medium-term strategy Achieving Meaningful Change.

PAGE outreach events have started to influence mainstream policy discussions and debates. In 2015, more than 1500 stakeholders participated in PAGE learning, capacity development and outreach events, including the first Regional Green Economy Forum in Latin America and the first Green Economy Global Learning Forum held at the OECD in December 2015.

These are encouraging signs and important steps for engaging with new countries in 2016 and leveraging expertise of PAGE agencies and other partnerships to put sustainability at the heart of economic policies and practices to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

We invite countries, the private sector, development partners, academic institutions and conscientious citizens to join PAGE as the partnership grows with global commitment to inclusive green economy. We, the PAGE partners, stand ready to support you in this movement to uncover new pathways to create prosperity for all on a healthy planet.
2015 HIGHLIGHTS

January 29
Friends of PAGE meeting in Venice

March 2
South Africa joins PAGE

March 5
Launch of the Green Economy Africa Synthesis Report at AMCEN

April 28
Launch of the PAGE Annual Report 2014

June 16-18
Mongolia: PAGE Week

June 17
Peru: Green Industry Assessment validation workshop

June 23
Peru signs an agreement to promote biotrade and ecotourism

June 26
China (Jiangsu Province) joins PAGE

July 7
High level political forum in New York: Delivering on Sustained and Sustainable Growth

July 7-8
Senegal: Technical workshop on the national strategy for green jobs

July 14
Financing for Development Conference side event in Addis Ababa: Redesigning Finance for Sustainable Development

July 16
Ghana: Green Economy Action Plan workshop

August 11-12
China: PAGE Pre-Scoping Mission held in Jiangsu

September 8
Ghana: Second consultative meeting for the Green Economy Action Plan

September 10-11
Expert workshop on green industrial policy held in Vienna

September 16
Peru: Launch of national green growth contest for journalists

September 25
High level panel discussion in New York at the Sustainable Development Summit on IGE and the SDGs

October 15
Mongolia: Introduction to a Green Economy training course for media

October 19-21
Senegal: Training on the use of local construction materials

November 1
Mongolia: Two handbooks developed on green economy and green building

November 2-6
First Regional Green Economy Forum for Latin America held in Colombia

November 16-18
China: PAGE Scoping Mission held in Jiangsu

November 17-18
Senegal: PAGE Week

November 27
Mongolian Sustainable Finance Forum

December 14
Mauritius: Green Economy Assessment completed

December 16
Peru: Journalist contest winners announced

December 16-18
First Global Forum on Green Economy Learning held in Paris

December 17-18
Ghana: PAGE Week
Launched in 2013, the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) has emerged as one of the preeminent examples of UN collaboration on the sustainability agenda. The issues at the center of PAGE – sustainable economic growth, full employment and green investment – have become even more relevant since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are ambitious, complex and cut across sectors as well as divides of low- and high-income countries.


The Partnership of five UN agencies works closely with national Governments, private sector and civil society, to offer a comprehensive, coordinated and cost-effective package of analytical support, policy analysis and dialogue, technical assistance and capacity building services to countries and regions to transform their economies into drivers of sustainability and social equity.

As the demand by countries for support on inclusive green economy continues to grow, PAGE has developed a medium-term Operational Strategy (2016-2020) that lays out plans for supporting 20 countries by 2020 and sketches out a growth trajectory to 2030 that aligns PAGE with the SDGs.

In 2015, PAGE supported eight countries to integrate inclusive green economy concepts, goals, and monitoring into national development planning for both the medium and long-term. Building on the expertise of the partner agencies, PAGE offered technical support in key sectors and thematic areas for policy development, policy reform, and opportunity capture in trade, green industry, green jobs, waste management, resource conservation and efficiency, energy, agriculture and forestry. This year, PAGE has inspired impacts above and beyond its direct country engagement through global knowledge generation and dissemination, and mobilization of resources and momentum across borders, sectors and economies.

PAGE is entering 2016 with the capacities to respond to increasing demands for support, inspirational successes in the eight partner countries, and global recognition of the Partnership as a key mechanism for delivering the international sustainability agenda.

**PAGE inspires, informs and enables countries to put sustainability at the heart of economic policy and practice in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda through inclusive green economy**
Conceived at Rio+20, PAGE has evolved as a coordination and delivery mechanism for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the Paris Agreement, both of which require cross-sectoral engagement, integrated planning and monitoring, and mobilization of technical expertise and investments.

PAGE is aligned with the 2030 Agenda, in particular with the SDGs related to economy, jobs, environment, climate change and partnerships. PAGE is well placed to deliver on SDG 8 “Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all”. PAGE is already supporting as a means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda in eight countries, as specified in SDG 17: “Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development”.

PAGE will bring synergies in the follow up to the Paris Agreement, as countries adopt and implement low-carbon policies and strategies. PAGE will contribute to deliver on some critical aspects of integrating climate change measures into national policies and planning, and can support partner countries in achieving their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), as committed in the Paris Agreement.

How PAGE links to the SDGs

PAGE COUNTRY DELIVERY: CORE VALUES AND OPERATING PRINCIPLES

PAGE places a strong emphasis on country ownership and government leadership. Country ownership means that there is sufficient political support within a country to rethink and reconfigure its developmental strategy to achieve sustained and sustainable economic growth, in line with the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement.

The core values in this regard include:

- **Country ownership**: PAGE engagement is shaped and driven by key national ministries, in cooperation with national stakeholders.

- **Programmatic and policy reform focus**: PAGE focuses on strategic policy analysis and supporting macro-economic, sectoral, and thematic policy reforms, depending on appetite for reform and timing of policy cycle.

- **Founded on national development planning**: PAGE links with existing planning structures and processes for long-term sustainability.

- **Trans-disciplinary collaboration**: PAGE activities are initiated in countries where key ministries have jointly expressed interest in collaborating with each other and with PAGE.

- **Broad based stakeholder participation**: PAGE supports the active engagement of key stakeholder groups and societal partners in planning and implementation.

- **Joint commitment for results**: Governments and PAGE partners work together based on collective commitment to achieve sustainable development for all.

- **Timing is important**: Change happens when windows of reform are open; PAGE aspires to engage in countries where and when it is needed.

- **All countries are equal partners**: PAGE is a partnership based on learning and an exchange of ideas, innovations and practices among equals.

- **Results based performance and allocation of effort**: PAGE commits to engage with countries when and where its support is crucial for informing the policy cycle; but reserves the right to withdraw or put activities on hold if interest wanes or priorities change.
MONGOLIA

Mongolia is facing significant fiscal challenges combined with environmental and social problems such as high levels of air pollution, poor public transport provision, and increasing inequality. The Government of Mongolia is committed to exploring options for alternative economic growth based on environmental sustainability and social inclusiveness. To facilitate this transition, the Parliament of Mongolia approved the National Green Development Policy (NGDP) in 2014 and the Action Plan for NGDP implementation in January 2016.

PAGE SUPPORT

Building on the strong foundation developed since 2013, PAGE contributed to advancing the NGDP and the 2030 Agenda in Mongolia through:

- Informing the development of policy proposals with evidence-based policy appraisal using systems dynamic modelling.
- Complementing the NGDP with an indicator framework to measure progress against its targets.
- Catalysing private finance to support the national greening processes.
- Providing targeted support for advancing policy development and reform in green construction, sustainable public procurement, waste management, green economy learning and sustainable finance.
- Mobilizing broad based stakeholder participation in policy processes for subsequent national ownership of the NGDP and the 2030 Agenda.
- Capacity and skills building for green development with over 250 individuals from government, civil society and the private sector participating in workshops and trainings.
- Building partnerships with other institutions and initiatives to leverage funding and technical expertise, such as GGGI on development indicators and green building, and SWITCH Asia on sustainable public procurement.

In addition to consultations, workshops and events, the following was completed in 2015:

- A Green Economy Stocktaking Report
- A set of proposed amendments to the public procurement law
- Draft guidelines for green school buildings
- Draft Green Economy Learning Strategy
- An Industrial Waste Inventory
Case study: supporting green and sustainable building in Mongolia

The Parliament of Mongolia adopted in 2014 the national Green Development Policy (NGDP) which sets out a vision of participatory and inclusive economic growth, building on environmental sustainability. PAGE has provided political visibility to the NGDP and fostered political momentum for green development in Mongolia through a series of high-level events including Ministers, development partners, academia, the banking sector and civil society. Moreover, PAGE has provided targeted support to make sure the overarching strategic objectives of the NGDP are translated into specific changes in sectoral/thematic policies and regulations. For example, in the case of the construction sector, the NGDP sets out that the country will introduce appropriate energy efficiency standards and rating system for green buildings to reduce heat loss through buildings by 20 percent by 2020 and by 40 percent in 2030. In support of this goal, PAGE has signed an agreement with the Government of Mongolia to implement and develop sustainable green building projects on state-owned school buildings. Through the project a green school building design has been developed which can be applied to the 1,200 schools that need to be built over the next 5-7 years. Beyond school buildings, the model design will also inform the national codes for green buildings, which should ultimately evolve into a national Green Building Rating System.

““Our historic 2030 Agenda is comprehensive and sustainable. We agreed on urgent targets, on a broad range of economic and social challenges, and on environmental emergencies. To achieve them, the family of nations needs a robust, inclusive and open mechanism.””

President Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj of Mongolia at the 70th Session of the UN General Assembly

LOOKING FORWARD

In 2016, PAGE will continue to support Mongolia in an analysis of bottlenecks for the implementation of the NGDP, integration of green economy into aimag (province) level development plans, streamlining of NGDP, INDC and SDG indicators, and greening of key sectors including waste and green finance, among others.

National Partners
- Economic Policy & Competitiveness Research Center
- Ministry of Construction and Urban Development
- Ministry of Environment, Green Development, and Tourism
- Ministry of Finance
- Mongolian Banking Association
- Mongolian National University
- National Statistics Office of Mongolia

Collaboration with other Initiatives
- 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP)
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Green Fiscal Policy Network
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- SWITCH Asia
- The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)
- UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI)
- UNEP Finance Initiative

Case Study: Supporting green and sustainable building in Mongolia
The Government of Peru sees green growth as a tool that will guide the country towards sustainable development. Peru is an adherent to the OECD Declaration on Green Growth, signed the Green Growth Accord at the launch of PAGE in 2014, showed its commitment to climate change action by hosting COP20 and, based on a road map developed with the technical support of PAGE, aims now for the development of a national Green Growth Strategy.

PAGE SUPPORT

PAGE is supporting Peru’s efforts to integrate the concept of green growth into development policies, including through:

- **Formulation of IGE public policy proposals** that will promote environmental quality, sustainability and green jobs creation.
- **Engagement with a wide range of stakeholders**, including Ministries, workers’ and employers’ organizations, multistakeholder platforms and academia, in order to promote understanding of the objectives and opportunities of IGE.
- **Presenting green economy policy scenarios** based on **systems dynamic modelling** in a forthcoming Green Economy Assessment focusing on agriculture, forestry and transportation.
- **Implementation of green economy policies** including greening youth employment plans and operationalizing Peru’s bio-trade strategy.
- **Forging synergies** with other initiatives to garner technical expertise and maximize impact including with UN-REDD on forestry, GIZ on private sector engagement and green investments, GGGI on national policy frameworks and a One UN initiative on value chain development for Andean grains with ILO, UNESCO and FAO.

In 2015, Peru accomplished the following to support greening efforts at the sectoral, regional and national level:

- **A Green Economy Stocktaking Report**
- **A draft Green Jobs Strategy**
- **A Green Industry Assessment**
- **A report compiling trade union’s proposals for IGE in the fishery, mining and forestry sectors**
- **Two regional plans to promote youth employment in emerging green sectors**
- **Involvement in first Regional Forum on Green Economy for Latin America**
Case study: Collaboration towards greening the forestry sector in Peru

PAGE is supporting targeted sectoral policy analysis and design to complement national greening efforts, such as with the forthcoming Green Economy Assessment based on the "Threshold 21 Model" (T21) conducted by the Research Center of the Universidad del Pacífico. The quantitative assessment evaluates the impacts of a set of eight policies formulated with support from the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Multistakeholder consultations defined five priority sectors, including agriculture, forestry, mining, transport and tourism.

In the case of the forestry sector, PAGE is collaborating with partners to maximize the impact of greening efforts and to provide actionable scientific and economic data in the Green Economy Assessment. Forestry policy proposals include expanding areas of sustainable forest management, extending reforestation initiatives, generating added value for timber, and reducing deforestation. Modelling these policies will reveal the necessary investments and possible economic, social and environmental gains.

PAGE has strengthened coordination with the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), which is supporting the development of the National Forest and Wildlife Plan. PAGE has also created linkages with UN-REDD to support the implementation of the National Strategy for Forests and Climate Change (ENBCC). The recommendations of the ENBCC will be incorporated as proposed policies and intersectional measures in the T21 model.

By leveraging the expertise and resources of action partners in Peru, PAGE contributes to a larger scope of work to green the forestry sector. Collaboration between GGGI, UN-REDD and PAGE in the forestry sector in Peru exemplifies the added value of partnership for sustainable development called for in SDG 17.

And what does it mean, the green economy? [It] means that we are going to rethink the way which we are measuring our growing. We need to include into the GDP more measure[d] consideration. We need to include in the GDP the natural infrastructure issue. And we need to develop our economy with low carbon emission."

Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, Minister of Environment of Peru
PAGE intervention in Senegal is geared towards supporting the implementation of the national development plan Plan Senegal Emergent (PSE), which acknowledges green economy as a means to achieve basic social needs and sustainable development.

PAGE SUPPORT

Expanding on work initiated in 2014, PAGE contributes to catalysing an inclusive green economy transition and advancing the international sustainability agenda through:

- Reinforcing IGE concepts in national development planning through a National Orientation Document on Green Economy.
- Identification of green economy opportunities, challenges and initiatives with a Green Economy Mapping.
- Advancing targeted sectoral work complementary to the implementation of the PSE, including waste management, energy efficiency and local material development for social housing and the construction industry, green industry, and Senegal’s beacon work on green jobs.
- Providing complementary support to existing nationally funded projects in waste management, energy efficiency and sustainable construction, and green job creation.
- Enhancing knowledge and skills for green development with capacity building in targeted sectors.

In addition to trainings and stakeholder mobilization advanced throughout the year, in 2015 Senegal completed:

- A National Green Jobs Strategy
- The national programme of support to the creation of opportunities for green jobs
- A Green Industry Assessment

LOOKING FORWARD

Multistakeholder national consultations defined priority areas for PAGE support in 2016, including sustainable finance, strengthening of learning institutions, and support to climate change actions in the Senegal Nationally Determined Contribution.
Case Study: Integrating IGE principles in national and sectoral strategies

At their own initiative, a committee of members of parliament, members of the Economic, Social and Environmental Council (CESE) and local mayors, with the technical advisory support of PAGE, produced a National Strategic Orientation Document on Green Economy. This guiding document builds on the analytical findings from the PAGE Green Economy Assessment (completed in 2014) and other studies providing research-based evidence on opportunities and challenges of a transition to an inclusive green economy in Senegal. The Orientation Document is intended to serve as a tool for the three institutions of elected representatives to raise awareness and build capacity within their institutions as well as using the document for advocacy when approaching the executive branch of government.

This work together with the influence of the earlier Green Economy Assessment and series of dialogues with policy makers, the private sector and civil society organizations paved the way for an integration of IGE goals and principles in the following national strategies and policies, which were formally adopted in 2015: (i) the National Strategy for Sustainable Development, (ii) the National Policy for the Management of Wetlands in Senegal; (iii) the Sectoral Policy Letter on the Environment and Natural Resources; and (iv) the New National Employment Policy for 2015-2019. PAGE agencies contributed through analytical inputs in the formulation of these strategies and participated in drafting teams and validation forums such as the National Conference on Sustainable Development held in July 2015 to validate the National Strategy for Sustainable Development.

Collaboration with other Initiatives
- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- International Organization of the Francophonie
- Millennium Institute

National Partners
- Centre de Suivi Ecologique
- Centre for Economic Development Policy
- Centre for Policy Studies for Development (CEPOD)
- Cities and Local Governments
- Economic, Social and Environmental Council
- ENDA Tiers-Monde
- National Commission on Sustainable Development

PAGE is a platform adapted to synergize all the initiatives that contribute to the promotion of the green economy in Senegal”

Abdoulaye Baldé, Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development at Senegal’s Green Economy Week
MAURITIUS

The Government of Mauritius is developing a medium-term strategy Achieving Meaningful Change (2015-2019) and an ambitious long-term strategy, Second Economic Miracle and the Vision 2030, with focus on addressing unemployment, alleviating poverty and promoting sustainable development. PAGE provided support to integrate IGE objectives into Achieving Meaningful Change and into the Marshall Plan against poverty, inequality and social exclusion.

PAGE SUPPORT

In line with the government’s plan to implement the Vision 2030 through sectoral and thematic reforms, PAGE is advancing the green economy efforts of Mauritius through:

• Informing national development planning with the provision of technical analysis, including for Achieving Meaningful Change and the Marshall Plan.
• Partnership building with AID and UNEP’s IETC in waste management, and SWITCH Africa Green in capacity building.
• Developing green skills and capacities for inclusive development in agriculture, energy, tourism and waste.
• Mobilizing stakeholders across institutions and ministerial boundaries to establish a steering committee to ensure country-ownership of national IGE objectives.

2015 was a year of steady progress and increased momentum, including the following achievements:

• Initiation of a public environmental expenditure review of two government programmes to increase effectiveness of budget allocations for the environment.
• Identification of priority areas for reform based on impact potential and complementarity to the Vision 2030.
Mauritius has set the stage to advance greening in waste management and sustainable finance, to promote green entrepreneurship, and to strengthen IGE learning with an e-learning platform in 2016.

**Case Study: Inclusive green economy in Mauritius’ Achieving Meaningful Change and the Marshall Plan**

In his address to the National assembly in January 2015, the new President of the Republic of Mauritius committed to achieve a meaningful change with the government programme 2015-2019. The programme places a strong focus on the most vulnerable citizens, with the ultimate aim of shaping a second socio-economic miracle in the interest of one and all, by reducing the gap between the rich and the poor, promoting social justice, economic empowerment and national unity, and protecting the elderly and vulnerable.

The Government requested PAGE’s technical assistance to develop the medium to long term Marshall Plan to combat poverty and social exclusion, through a multidisciplinary mission fielded by its Regional Service Center for Africa (RSCA) in Addis Ababa. The Marshall Plan to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality has been developed under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Integration and Economic Empowerment, and is aligned with the Government’s Vision 2030.

By promoting gender equality and greater opportunities for young people through a community-based approach, the Marshall Plan proposes a social inclusion framework anchored in human rights to assist with the integration of the vulnerable segments of the population into the social, political and economic life of the nation.

Given the multi-dimensional nature of green development and its approach in addressing environmental, social and economic issues simultaneously, the Marshall Plan suggests that the opportunities identified for transforming to an inclusive green economy can be a means to achieve the poverty-reduction and social inclusion goals set out in Mauritius’ development plans.
GHANA

The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda 2014-2017 (GSGDA II) recognizes the importance of a shift to inclusive green economy and serves as a guideline document for government stakeholders to mainstream IGE in their plans and budgets.

PAGE SUPPORT

PAGE contributes to the implementation of the GSGDAII and the advancement of IGE and the international sustainability agenda in Ghana through:

- Informing implementation of the GSGDAII with technical, scientific and economic data based analysis.
- Creating platforms for consultation and multistakeholder mobilization, such as with supporting the establishment of a Project Steering Committee.
- Raising awareness of IGE opportunities in order to garner broad cross-sectoral support and buy-in, including media training to report on issues of green economy.
- Identification of entry points for IGE action and reform for policies, processes, institutional mechanisms and key sectors including energy, agriculture and forestry.
- Capacity building of policy makers to increase effectiveness of green development efforts including in basic IGE concepts, modelling and indicators.

In 2015, stakeholders completed the following to advance inclusive green economy in Ghana:

- A Green Economy Stocktaking Report
- A Green Industry and Trade Assessment
- A Green Economy Learning Assessment
- A Cross-Impact Analysis Report
Building on the increased momentum fostered in 2015, in 2016 PAGE will support the development of a green economy knowledge sharing platform, increased public advocacy and policy coherence, and IGE training and capacity building. Targeted sectors for IGE in 2016 include resource efficiency in agro-industries, renewable energy, green skills, and entrepreneurship with emphasis on greening the forestry supply chain.

**Looking Forward**

Case study: Actionable results from the Ghana Green Industry and Trade Assessment

The Ghana Green Industry and Trade Assessment is one of several efforts to identify actions supportive of an inclusive green economy transition in Ghana. The assessment reviews the multiple planning and policy regimes that have the potential for greening industry, encouraging the manufacture of environmental and renewable energy technologies, and supporting green industry trade. The assessment finds that a resource efficient green industry initiative endorsed by the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the National Energy Commission would be a modest but powerful step towards greening industry, delinking industrial output from resource use and environmental impact.

The initiative could support the National Cleaner Production Centre to work with manufacturing sectors to reduce resource use, primarily energy, to improve competitive performance and enhance export potential. Other measures include an expanded use of current regulatory authority; the more effective use of industrial zoning; the timely collection of data on industrial activity, resource use and environmental impacts; expansion of the pollutant disclosure programme; more systematic review of the resource efficiency of imported technology; financial assistance for the manufacture of accessories for and assembly of renewable energy technologies; encouragement of greater public advocacy; greater uptake of environmental management standards and support for programmes to green industry supply chains in sectors that are or have the potential to become significant exporters of manufactured goods.

**National Partners**
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research
- Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, Trade and Industry
- National Development Planning Commission
- Regional Institute for Population Studies

**Collaboration with other Initiatives**
- SWITCH Africa
- UNFCCC

---

Significant policy and institutional efforts are already underway to integrate the economic, social and environment pillars of sustainable development. In fact Ghana is regarded as a model in the West African region for pioneering the greening of its national development plans.”

Sherry Ayittey, Minister of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development

---

**Case Study: Actionable Results from the Ghana Green Industry and Trade Assessment**

The Ghana Green Industry and Trade Assessment is one of several efforts to identify actions supportive of an inclusive green economy transition in Ghana. The assessment reviews the multiple planning and policy regimes that have the potential for greening industry, encouraging the manufacture of environmental and renewable energy technologies, and supporting green industry trade. The assessment finds that a resource efficient green industry initiative endorsed by the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the National Energy Commission would be a modest but powerful step towards greening industry, delinking industrial output from resource use and environmental impact.

The initiative could support the National Cleaner Production Centre to work with manufacturing sectors to reduce resource use, primarily energy, to improve competitive performance and enhance export potential. Other measures include an expanded use of current regulatory authority; the more effective use of industrial zoning; the timely collection of data on industrial activity, resource use and environmental impacts; expansion of the pollutant disclosure programme; more systematic review of the resource efficiency of imported technology; financial assistance for the manufacture of accessories for and assembly of renewable energy technologies; encouragement of greater public advocacy; greater uptake of environmental management standards and support for programmes to green industry supply chains in sectors that are or have the potential to become significant exporters of manufactured goods.
A new government, elected in 2015, is pursuing inclusive green growth with the development of a National Programme for Economic and Social Development (PNDES). The forthcoming PNDES will build on Burkina Faso’s commitment to IGE, which was engrained in the national development dialogue through a Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (SCADD) (2011-2015), which aimed to accelerate growth and promote sustainable development, especially the construction of a modern and cohesive society.

**PAGE SUPPORT**

Responding to a call for support from the new Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change to PAGE partner UNEP, work in 2015 is contributing to the pursuit of IGE including through:

- Informing national development planning through the provision of technical, scientific and economic data based analysis.
- Synergizing IGE work in Burkina Faso through the development of a joint work plan with PEI, SWITCH Africa Green and PAGE.
  - PAGE integrates the environmental, social and economic aspects of sustainable development into the national planning documents and serves as a platform for coordination, dialogue and discussion with key stakeholders.
  - PEI supports the government in integrating poverty and environment linkages in national and sectoral policies and planning at the decentralized level for the associated budgetary mechanisms.
  - SWITCH Africa Green initiative is supporting the development of green businesses and eco-entrepreneurship and the use of sustainable consumption practices.

**LOOKING FORWARD**

In 2016, with an aim to assist in the implementation of the PNDES and the international sustainability agenda, PAGE will continue to engage in support for policy development and implementation and will formulate a green economy platform to raise awareness of inclusive green economy opportunities.
Case study: sustainable development planning in Burkina Faso

From 2000 to 2010, Burkina Faso placed its economic governance under the Strategic Framework for the Fight against Poverty (Cadre stratégique de lutte contre la pauvreté - CSLP) which was the frame of reference for economic and social policy development for the government. After this period, despite many gains in terms of growth, the economy remained fragile and vulnerable to climate hazards, to exogenous shocks and natural constraints. Achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) therefore remained a concern and required sustained efforts. The Government of Burkina Faso has thus implemented a Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (SCADD), covering the period 2011-2015 to strengthen these achievements and to create an operationalization tool for the Vision Burkina 2025 in five-year cycles.

After joining PAGE in 2014, a study was conducted to enhance the implementation of SCADD by analysing the coherence of the public policies and budgets. PAGE also worked with the government of Burkina Faso in the formulation of the second generation of the Accelerated Growth Strategy and Sustainable Development (SCADD2) putting emphasis on sustainable development, including green economy, climate change and sustainable consumption and production. This support also included the preparation of technical and policy briefs on sustainable development, green economy, the T21 model, and undertaking another study to establish a fiscal law in Burkina Faso. The study will be validated in early 2016 and its major recommendations shared during the government seminar on sustainable development, scheduled for the first quarter of 2016.

National Partners

- Le Secrétariat Permanent du Conseil National pour l’Environnement et le Développement Durable (SP/CONEDD)
- Ministry of Economy and Finance, Environment and Sustainable Development, Industry

Collaboration with other Initiatives

- PEI
- SWITCH Africa Green

The Government will strive to promote the green economy and the construction of a national citizen consciousness for environmental protection through the promotion of eco-citizenship.”

Paul Kaba Thiéba, Prime Minister of Burkina Faso
Policies and sectoral plans to advance ecological civilization – the Chinese terminology used for IGE related policies – are well advanced in Jiangsu Province. The preparation of the Provincial 13th Five-Year-Plan for Jiangsu Province is in its final stages. With PAGE support, Jiangsu aims to identify major challenges to the implementation of the latest provincial Five-Year-Plan as well as exemplify successes and good practices at the policy, business and sub-provincial levels to inspire other provinces and countries.

In 2015, a pre-scoping and scoping mission gathered stakeholders from government, the private sector, academia, research institutes and international agencies to discuss Jiangsu Province’s inclusive green economy development. A one-day capacity building event during the joint scoping mission built general capacity and understanding of IGE for over 60 participants.

A Green Economy Stocktaking Report is in its final draft and ready for peer review. The report maps the development status of the province, current planning and policies under the 12th Five-Year-Plan, including in environmental protection, energy savings and emission reduction, the promotion of environmental industry, green jobs, and poverty reduction.

In 2015, Jiangsu Province conducted a pre-scoping and scoping mission, mobilized stakeholder support, and initiated the Green Economy Stocktaking Report.
In 2016, with the aim of supporting the provincial Five-Year-Plan and the international sustainability agenda, PAGE will support the establishment of an inter-departmental provincial steering committee, build implementation capacity for IGE policies, including in green finance, green jobs, green industry and social inclusion, and provide guidance to government stakeholders on the integrated policy making processes. Greening efforts in Jiangsu will continue to inspire additional green economy action and reform by demonstrating examples of success and good practice.

National Partners
- Beijing Normal University
- Chinese Academy of Environmental Planning
- Environmental Protection Department of Jiangsu Province
- Jiangsu Development & Reform Commission
- Jiangsu Provincial Bureau of Human Resources and Social Security
- Ministry of Environmental Protection
- Policy Research Center for Environment and Economy

Collaboration with other Initiatives
- GGGI
- Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP)
- World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

"Only by addressing environmental problems can a country realize sustainable development...China has been exploring ways to balance development and environmental protection, and how best to address environmental problems."

Chen Jining, Minister of Environmental Protection of China

LOOKING FORWARD

In 2016, with the aim of supporting the provincial Five-Year-Plan and the international sustainability agenda, PAGE will support the establishment of an inter-departmental provincial steering committee, build implementation capacity for IGE policies, including in green finance, green jobs, green industry and social inclusion, and provide guidance to government stakeholders on the integrated policy making processes. Greening efforts in Jiangsu will continue to inspire additional green economy action and reform by demonstrating examples of success and good practice.
SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa has embraced green economy as a means to attain inclusive and equitable growth that leads to sustainable development, poverty eradication and the creation of decent work. Following the Green Economy Summit and Green Economy Accord of 2010 and the National Sustainable Development Framework of 2011, the commitment to a low-carbon, resource-efficient and pro-employment development path has been enshrined in the Government’s long-term development policy, the National Development Plan: Vision for 2030 (NDP).

PAGE SUPPORT

In South Africa’s first year of partnership with PAGE, a Green Economy Inventory was initiated to identify opportunities and priorities for accelerated IGE implementation. The results will lay the basis to develop a long-term results-based framework for PAGE in South Africa for 2017-2019.

Through national dialogues, key stakeholders have identified priority areas for PAGE support in 2016, including development of a roadmap to operationalize recommendations arising from a green industry and trade sector analysis, and strengthening learning capacity on inclusive green economy with the establishment of a knowledge hub for accessing IGE tools and increasing communication.
Based on initial scoping work conducted in 2015, PAGE will continue supporting South Africa’s efforts to embed the green economy transition agenda and practices horizontally and vertically across government functions and tiers, including through:

- Improving policy coordination and deepening the engagement of private sector and civil society organizations.
- Providing capacity development in national and provincial institutions in partnership with national partners.
- Reinforcing institutional collaboration, increasing synergies and enhancing dialogue for policy analysis, reform and implementation through multi-stakeholder IGE platforms.
- Increasing collaboration for inclusive green economy, including with GIZ through dialogue on using green economy as an implementing tool for SDGs.

**Collaboration with other Initiatives**
- African Climate and Development Initiative
- GGKP
- GIZ
- SWITCH Africa Green
- WWF-South Africa

**National Partners**
- Department of Environmental Affairs

---

“**As concerns for the environment grow, there is a shift globally towards green, climate resilient and low carbon development policies and pathways...we have within our grasp the opportunity to transition to a green, sustainable development pathway that prioritises climate change responses.**”

Edna Molewa, Department of Environmental Affairs, Minister of South Africa
BUILDING CAPACITY

IGE learning and training is a key offer to partner countries, institutions and individuals. In 2015, PAGE continued its global capacity development programme through a combination of on-line trainings and face-to-face learning, advancing further into delivery in French and Spanish. Since the inception of PAGE, about 1,200 people have received training through national and global capacity building activities. In 2015, PAGE further expanded its library of introductory green economy learning and training materials on IGE that are publicly accessible.

PAGE supported two green economy online training courses in English and French, the development of an introductory learning package on green economy, and the first Regional Forum on Green Economy for Latin America in Colombia - a one week on-campus learning programme for decision makers on IGE related topics. New on-line training courses on green economy and trade and fiscal reform were initiated to be ready for capacity building in 2016, and further advanced learning material is under development.

CREATING AND DISSEMINATING KNOWLEDGE

Linking knowledge sharing with PAGE’s wider strategy for capacity development, a highlight in 2015 was the first Global Forum on Green Economy Learning held in Paris. The Forum, organized in collaboration with OECD, GGKP and UNESCO, brought together over 100 participants from over 60 institutions to identify opportunities for scaling-up green economy learning and resulted in a joint statement on ‘Learning for an Inclusive Green Economy’. In follow-up to the Forum, a mapping of existing IGE learning products will be completed and a resource guide on green economy learning initiative developed.

PAGE partners continued the work to advance the knowledge base on IGE in selected areas, including on green industrial policies, green economy indicators and metrics, integrated planning related to SDGs, trade-related policies in a green economy, and the assessment and modelling of green economy policies and green jobs. 2015 has seen the development of the following tools and publications that are already released or in a final stage:

* A guidance manual for implementing a national PAGE partnership is available on the PAGE website. Together with the PAGE application package, it provides a resource for national governments and institutions undertaking PAGE-supported analysis and policy reform, as well as international partners engaged in PAGE and green economy action.
The Integrated Green Economy Modelling (IGEM) tool can be pilot tested in the first half of 2016. The IGEM tool is the first integrated modelling tool specifically tailored to green economy policy questions, which combines the strength of different economic modelling techniques.

The draft Green Economy Progress measurement framework is available and summarized for further expert consultation. The framework, including an aggregate index and a dashboard of indicators, covers 98 countries and includes 13 indicators that integrate the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and are aligned with candidate headline indicators for the SDGs.

A global Synthesis Report on Integrated Planning and the SDGs is in the final stage summarising the lessons learned from eight country studies in advancing green economy (Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Peru, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Rwanda) including a range of country typologies across several regions and reflecting different green economy priorities, challenges and opportunities.

Additional products still under development include a methodology for developing green industry and trade assessments, a practitioners’ guide on green industrial policies as well as a policy report on industrial policies for green economy.

PAGE COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH

With 2015 being a pivotal year for the international sustainability agenda, PAGE communication efforts in 2015 focused on highlighting PAGE as a tool to help countries achieve the SDGs. Outreach and side-events were held at the GGKP Global Conference in Venice, the Sustainable Development Summit and High Level Political Forum, both in New York, and at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

PAGE successfully launched its website (www.un-page.org) and gained visibility through its monthly newsletter and via social media channels.

PAGE Exchange: The PAGExchange is the main forum through which non-PAGE countries can share their initiatives, policies, success stories, and lessons related to the advancements of IGE, and is available on the PAGE website.
THE PARTNERSHIP

In 2015, PAGE strengthened its model for cooperation, collaboration and synchronization of activities with other institutions. This model far exceeds many peer initiatives, basing its strategy on the relative strengths of its partners and a strong sense of community, trust, and non-competitive behavior as cornerstones of the PAGE model.

In Mongolia, for example, PAGE coordinates with the Global Green Growth Institute on the green buildings work stream, with SWITCH Asia and 10YFP on sustainable public procurement and with UNEP Finance Initiative on mobilizing domestic finance. Recently, collaboration with PEI, UN-REDD and FAO has gained new momentum in Mongolia. In Burkina Faso, PAGE, PEI and SWITCH Africa are delivering results under a joint country programme. In Mauritius, PAGE and SWITCH Africa have hired a joint coordinator and SWITCH is financing ‘greening’ of six sectors that were identified in the Green Economy Assessment. In Peru, collaboration with UN-REDD is getting stronger and in China WWF is partnering with PAGE to deliver on results. These are just some examples of what is possible working in a collaborative platform forged around a common vision of sustained and sustainable growth, with decent and green jobs.

The partnerships have brought additional and diversified expertise, an expanded green economy community of practice, additional resources especially to finance downstream activities, and contributed to providing higher quality and better value services for longer-term engagement. PAGE will continue reaching out to organizations and initiatives that are able to contribute to achieving PAGE’s principal outcomes in participating countries.

These will include UN agencies, regional economic commission and intergovernmental bodies, global alliances such as the Green Economy Coalition, global and national think tanks, financial institutions, and knowledge, learning and training intuitions/partnerships. As these partnerships will be based on actions in specific countries, these institutions will be referred to as ‘Action Partners’ in the communication and outreach materials, joining the ranks of Funding Partners and Country Partners.
PAGE is actively supported by a number of countries. Their support and financial contributions have been fundamental in establishing PAGE’s credibility and position as a reliable partner for national economic policy and planning processes. These countries first came together as “Friends of PAGE”, and now are more formally associated as PAGE funding partners. Their contributions and pledges to date exceed USD 20 million. Additional in-kind contributions and counterpart funding for PAGE is more than USD 2 million so far. The PAGE model has become a success that merits further replication.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributions and pledges to date**</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>1,645,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>2,525,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>433,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>5,871,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Commission</td>
<td>9,461,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1,554,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,492,436</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany**</td>
<td>1,184,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,676,647</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates, in-kind</td>
<td>1,029,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAGE Partners in-kind***</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,429,392</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td><strong>26,106,039</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Contributions received and indicated pledges as of March 2016
** PAGE aligned funding provided directly to UNEP
*** Estimated
PAGE progress in 2015 does not only come from the sheer number of UN agencies, fund-
ing partners and national governments supporting the Partnership, but also from the coordina-
tion of their differentiated activities through a mutually reinforcing plan of action.

The 2016-2020 period will be a phase in which the Partnership for Action on Green
Economy scales up to the challenge of delivering IGE and the 2030 Agenda in an in-
creasing number of countries. Building on initial achievements, lessons learned and early experiences, an increasing number of partner countries will begin to shape and form the future they want - by focusing on the macro, fiscal, industrial and trade policies they need to stimulate growth and employment in the coming decades, while reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities.

LOOKING FORWARD...

IN 2016, PAGE WILL SPECIFICALLY

- Continue to provide tailored technical and advisory service support to the existing eight PAGE partner countries
- Engage three new countries in the PAGE partnership, chosen based on an open and competitive call for applications
- Provide green economy capacity building for national policymakers, technical staff, practitioners and other public and private sector stakeholders at the PAGE Academy hosted in Turin in October 2016
- Strengthen and expand partnerships at the national and global levels, with learning and training institutions, development partners and the private sector
- Gear up for the 2017 Global PAGE Conference to be held in Germany

Economic and transformative change is urgently needed and is possible. The IGE community can uproot the multiple causes of unsustainable development if we are all on the same PAGE: it is about making sustainability happen.
## PAGE by numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Current number of PAGE Partner Countries. The 8 countries are at various stages of developing national IGE strategies, identifying priority sectors and areas, and operationalizing plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Number of additional countries that have requested support for transitioning to an inclusive green economy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 million USD</td>
<td>Total resources mobilized by the end of September 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.5 million USD</td>
<td>Total PAGE budget for 2016-2020.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Number of countries represented by over 450 participants, including 27 ministers, at the First Global PAGE Conference in 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300+</td>
<td>Number of participants in PAGE regional and global academies, media trainings and outreach events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500+</td>
<td>Number of participants from Government, academia, civil society and the private sector that participated in the PAGE e-learning course on green economy in English and French.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Launched in 2013, The Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) has emerged as one of the United Nations Systems’ principal responses to the call at Rio+20 to assist interested countries in developing, adopting and implementing inclusive green economy policies and strategies.

PAGE brings together the expertise, convening power and networks of five UN agencies – United Nations Environment Programme, International Labour Organization, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and United Nations Institute for Training and Research – to support countries in addressing one of the most pressing challenges of the 21st century: transforming their economies into drivers of sustainability.

The Partnership supports nations and regions in reframing economic policies and practices around sustainability to foster economic growth, create income and jobs, reduce poverty and inequality, strengthen the ecological foundations of their economies and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

For further information:
PAGE Secretariat
UNEP/Economic and Trade Branch
11-13 Chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Chatelaine-Geneva
Switzerland
page@unep.org

www.un-page.org

twitter.com/PAGEXchange

facebook.com/greeneconomyunep