

25 May 2023

Supplementary information

Proposed programme budget for 2024

**Part XIII
Development Account**

**Section 35
Development Account**

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Projects proposed for funding from the Development Account (for the period 2024–2027)

A. National Social Protection Policies and Capacities to Respond to the Triple Crisis in Africa and Asia and the Pacific

Implemented by the DESA jointly with ECA and ESCAP and in collaboration with resident coordinator offices (\$500,000)	Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals: targets 1.1, 1.3, 1.5, 4.1, 4.2, 5.4, 8.8, 10.2, 10.4, 16.6, 17.18
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Objective

To build national capacities for establishing sustainable, evidence-based social protection systems, policies and programmes to advance socioeconomic recovery from the triple crisis in Africa and Asia and the Pacific.

Project plan

The 2020-2022 World Social Protection Report noted that globally, only 46.9% of the population was effectively covered by at least one social protection benefit, and in Africa and Asia and the Pacific, this is even lower, at 17.4% and 44.1%, respectively. Evidence suggests that countries with better social protection policies and programmes are better at curbing the effects of the Triple Crisis, with overall positive effects on health, education, labour market outcomes, income inequality, and social cohesion. Hence, it is imperative to build countries’ capacity to build robust, sustainable, gender-sensitive and crisis-responsive social protection policies and programmes.

This project will support six selected countries in the regions of Africa and Asia and the Pacific to strengthen their social protection systems and programmes’ capacities to reach out and expand to those left behind, and build robust, sustainable, inclusive and crisis responsive policies and programmes in target countries. Furthermore, the project will help develop capacities to use the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) as an analytical tool to identify the most vulnerable people, show aspects in which they are deprived and, consequently, to target resources and design policies more effectively.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective and performance measures

This work is expected to contribute to the enhanced capacity of target countries to develop integrated social protection policies and strategies that enhance the delivery of social protection services and increase resilience to future crises in six selected countries in the regions of Africa and Asia and the Pacific, which would be demonstrated by target countries having taken concrete steps to review existing social protection programmes and schemes and designed and implemented public policies and programmes towards universal social protection, with a focus on identifying and incorporating into the policies and programmes the most affected people and people in vulnerable situations who are disproportionately impacted by the Triple Crisis.

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	25.0
Consultants	181.0
Travel of staff	70.5
Contractual services	42.0
General operating expenses	36.5
Grants and contributions	145.0
Total	500.0

B. Attracting Finance and Investment for the Energy Transition in Africa

Implemented by UNCTAD jointly with DESA and in collaboration with ECA and resident coordinator offices (\$500,000)	Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals: targets 1.1, 6.1, 7.1, 7.2, 7.b, 10.b, 13.a, 17.3, 17.5, 17.9
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Objective

To strengthen the capacities of the selected countries in Africa to design and implement strategies to increase international private financing and investment in renewable energy in support of energy transition.

Project plan

UNCTAD estimates that meeting the needs for climate change and adaptation requires \$970 billion in investment a year and that there is currently a gap of \$780 billion. While international private financing and investment has been growing, with 70 percent for renewable energy projects, only 39 percent of projects in 2021 went to developing countries and only 6 percent to Africa.

This project supports five African countries to implement climate change and energy transition strategies by mobilizing finance and investment in renewable energy. It will build the capacity of government officials and policymakers to design credible renewable energy investment strategies and projects and to promote and market these opportunities to investors. The project will also build partnerships between member states and organizations seeking investment opportunities in renewables.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective and performance measures

This work is expected to contribute to strengthening the capacities of five countries in Africa to design and implement strategies to increase international private financing and investment in renewable energy. This will be demonstrated by the validation of national strategies in all five countries and established contacts between each country and at least three potential investors/financiers of renewable projects that are promoted through the digital e-opportunities platform and physical events.

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	12.6
Consultants	152.5
Travel of staff	110.7
Contractual services	13.5
Furniture and equipment	87.5
General operating expenses	73.7
Grants and contributions	49.5
Total	500.0

C. Harnessing trade policy and transport and logistics to build sustainable and resilient food supply chains in the Caribbean and the Arab regions

Implemented by UNCTAD in collaboration with ECLAC, ESCWA, and resident coordinator offices (\$500,000)	Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals: targets 1.5, 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 2.b, 2.c, 8.4, 10.6, 12.3, 13.2
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Objective

To strengthen the capacities of selected countries in the Caribbean and the Arab region to leverage trade policy measures and harness transport and logistics to be better prepared for and respond to supply chain disruptions and build sustainable and resilient food supply chains.

Project plan

The UN Global Crisis Response Group called for an increased focus on food, energy and financial shocks and support for the most vulnerable countries. The General Assembly and other intergovernmental bodies are increasingly calling for advancing stability in global markets, transforming food systems, increasing countries’ capacity to cope with disruption, and tackling logistics and supply chain challenges.

This project directly responds to these concerns and calls for action by providing knowledge products, tools, recommendations and guidance at the national and regional/sub-regional levels to effectively leverage trade policy measures and harness transport and trade logistics solutions for better supply chain crisis/disruption management and more sustainable and resilient food supply chains. It aims to enhance national actions and policy coordination while focusing on supporting the development of public policies and plans that take into account shocks while promoting food security and inclusive and sustainable economic growth for all.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective and performance measures:

This work is expected to contribute to enhancing the capacity of four target countries in the Caribbean and Arab regions to design and leverage sustainable and resilient trade policy measures and transport and logistics for greater food security, particularly in response to global crises and disruptions. Progress would be demonstrated by government officials’ validation of the national action plans/matrix of recommendations, the implementation of at least two priority actions in each of the beneficiary countries, and the validation of at least two regional level recommendations in each of the target regions/sub-regions.

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	50.0
Consultants	211.8
Travel of staff	78.0
Contractual services	42.7
General operating expenses	66.5
Grants and contributions	51.0
Total	500.0

D. Energy security and resilience through energy transition

Implemented by ECE, ESCAP and ECLAC jointly with ESCWA, ECA and UNCTAD and in collaboration with resident coordinator offices (\$375,000)	Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals: targets 7.1, 7.2, 8.4, 9.2, 9.4, 12.2, 12.5, 13.2, 15.2, and 17.16.
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Objective

To help selected Member States increase their capacity to enhance energy security and resilience by designing and building resilient and sustainable energy systems.

Project plan

Enhanced regional energy connectivity and a resilient and integrated energy grid enables countries to: i) improve energy security by connecting countries or sub-regions which have an energy deficit with markets that are in surplus, ii) enhance economies of scale of large green infrastructure projects, translating into lower overall system investment and operating costs; and iii) allow effective integration of renewable energy into an interconnected system that is more flexible, effective, reliable, diversified, and decarbonized over time.

This project will enhance global collaboration and policy support for designing resilient energy systems by establishing a global stakeholder network, developing policy guidance, disseminating knowledge, and fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships. It will also improve capacity-building and knowledge-sharing on how to design and build resilient energy systems. The project will support 10 countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Middle East and North Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe and Central Asia to enhance their capacity in building resilient and interconnected energy systems, and foster knowledge-sharing and technology transfer through multi-stakeholder partnerships and collaboration.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective and performance measures

This work is expected to contribute to the objective of enhancing energy security and building resilient energy systems in five countries across Africa, Asia and the Pacific, the Middle East and North Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe and Central Asia, which would be demonstrated by at least three countries accepting and testing policy guidance and best practices aligned with tools and recommendations developed during project implementation.

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	37.5
Consultants	75.0
Travel of staff	82.5
Contractual services	00.0
General operating expenses	37.5
Grants and contributions	142.5
Total	375.0

E. Sustainable production, use and reuse of critical raw materials for low carbon transitions

Implemented by UNECE and ESCAP jointly with ESCWA, ECLAC and ECA and in collaboration with resident coordinator offices (\$375,000)	Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals: targets 7.1, 7.2, 8.4, 9.2, 9.4, 12.2, 12.5, 13.2, 15.2, and 17.16
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Objective

To enhance the capacity of selected countries to sustainably produce critical raw materials to achieve sustainable and circular low-carbon transitions.

Project plan

The growing demand for critical raw materials (CRMs) for low-carbon technologies, such as solar panels, wind turbines, batteries, and electric vehicles, is expected in the near future. CRMs are essential for transitioning to a climate-neutral world but face supply risks, environmental and social challenges, and trade barriers. The project aims to enhance the capacity of selected countries to produce CRM to sustainably achieve sustainable and circular low-carbon transitions. The project will address the triple crisis of climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss. The project will enhance policy support for the sustainable production of critical raw materials, focusing on lithium, cobalt, and rare earth elements (REEs) by developing policy guidance, disseminating knowledge, and fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships. The project will improve capacity-building and knowledge-sharing on critical raw materials sustainability, natural capital transformation, and regional value chain promotion through specific plans, training, and case studies. These efforts will promote sustainable development and responsible resource management, contributing to a more sustainable, circular, and low-carbon future.

This project will support six countries in Asia, the Pacific, and Central Asia to enhance their capacity in sustainable production of critical raw materials such as lithium, cobalt, and REEs, develop country-specific plans and strategies, measure and report on progress, and foster knowledge-sharing.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective and performance measures

This work is expected to contribute to enhancing sustainable production of critical raw materials in six countries of Asia and the Pacific, and Central Asia, which would be demonstrated by at least three countries accepting and testing policy guidance and best practices aligned with the United Nations Resource Management System (UNRMS).

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	35.0
Consultants	95.0
Travel of staff	77.0
Contractual services	00.0
General operating expenses	43.0
Grants and contributions	125.0
Total	375.0

F. Urban Economic Resilience for inclusive responses and recovery from crises

Implemented by UNECE jointly with ECA, ESCWA, ESCAP and ECLAC, and in collaboration with UN-HABITAT, DESA and resident coordinator offices (\$375,000)	Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals: targets 1.5, 5.1, 5.5, 8.2, 8.a, 10.2, 11.1, 11.3, 11.8, and 11.a
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Objective

To strengthen the capacity of local governments in selected countries to design, implement and monitor sustainable, resilient and inclusive economic and financial responses to natural and man-made disasters and internal and external shocks.

Project plan

Internal and external shocks put pressure on urban economies, potentially deepening already existing vulnerabilities throughout the cities, and challenging existing coping strategies. Many local governments lack the capacity and the ability to access funds to build adequate response and recovery plans, and crises tend to reverse progress made. The COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath, climate change, and the ongoing war in Ukraine have affected countries and cities globally, revealing needs for support to not only overcome current challenges, but also to have response plans prepared for future crises. In 2020-2022, the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions, UN-HABITAT and UNCDF implemented the DA-funded project “Building Urban Economic Resilience during and after COVID-19” (<https://urbaneconomicresilience.org/>). Targeting 16 cities across the globe, the project developed a range of knowledge and capacity-building resources, city action plans and financial briefs for each pilot city. This proposed project will support five selected cities in five United Nations Regional Economic Commissions regions (Europe, Africa, Western Asia, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean) on a demand-driven basis to increase their capacities and enable them to access funds to build sustainable urban response and recovery plans to internal and external shocks, while allowing the continuity of the assistance and focus on the implementation of measures recommended in the cities’ action plans developed within the previous project.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective and performance measures

This work is expected to contribute to enhancing capacities of the five pilot cities for accessing funds to build sustainable urban response and recovery plans and programmes to internal and external shocks, which would be demonstrated by the engagement of the pilot cities with donors and International Financial Institutions through the course of the project and development of at least one concrete project or programme per city supporting urban resilience at city level. At the end of the project, it is expected that the target cities will have capacities to prepare a pipeline of projects to support building urban resilience, will be better prepared for crises and shocks and will have capacity to engage directly with financial institutions.

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	25.4
Consultants	157.5
Travel of staff	36.5
Contractual services	90.0
General operating expenses	35.6
Grants and contributions	30.0
Total	375.0

G. Innovative Financing Instruments for Climate Action and Sustainable Development in Arab States, Africa and Latin America

Implemented jointly by ESCWA, ECA and ECLAC in collaboration with resident coordinator offices (\$375,000)	Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals: targets 2.4, 5.5, 7.2, 8.3, 10.2, 13.3, 14.2, 17.1, 17.4
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Objective

To enhance the capacity of policymakers in selected Member States to access innovative financing instruments for climate action and sustainable development in response to the triple crisis of food, energy, and finance in Arab States, Africa and Latin America.

Project plan

There are several innovative climate/SDGs financing instruments that are adopted in different countries globally. Member States require a better understanding of these instruments, so they are prepared to access them, which enhances fiscal space toward addressing the triple crisis faced by the countries.

The project will focus on: (a) developing the capacity of selected countries to establish Key Performance Indicators (KPI) framework for project selection, monitoring and reporting, aligned to priority development areas as determined in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and other development plan documents, which supports issuance of innovative financing instruments; (b) building national capacity for developing Climate/SDGs Debt Swap Programmes; (c) improving national capacity on preparedness for structuring other sustainability-linked debt financing instruments; and (d) strengthening national capacity to catalyze private finance with identification of projects and to engage with international partners for the targeted deployment of appropriate credit enhancements to improve the overall access to affordable finance and crowd in the private sector.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective and performance measures

This work is expected to contribute to enhancing the preparedness of policymakers across the regions to access innovative financing instruments for climate action and sustainable development, which would be demonstrated by established KPI frameworks at national levels and improved knowledge of national authorities on issuance of innovative financing instruments.

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs - GTA	17.0
Consultants	95.7
Travel of staff	42.0
Contractual services	80.0
General operating expenses	43.0
Grants and contributions	97.3
Total	375.0

H. Identifying and addressing vulnerabilities to aggressive tax-avoidance in developing countries

Implemented by DESA jointly with ECA, ECLAC and ESCAP and in collaboration with UNCTAD and resident coordinator offices (\$750,000)	Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals: targets 10.6, 12.c, 16.4, 16.6, and 17.1
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Objective

To enhance the capacity of selected countries to identify and address vulnerabilities to aggressive tax-avoidance.

Project plan

Illicit financial flows (IFFs) drain resources from sustainable development, affecting developing countries' efforts to create jobs, reduce poverty, address inequalities, build economic and social resilience, and promote social protection. In particular, tax related IFFs in the extractive industries and services sectors create significant risks for many developing countries as these sectors are important drivers of growth and sustainable development. While the UN Tax Committee produces guidance addressing many types of tax related IFFs, officials from developing countries, particularly countries in special situations, have indicated that it can be difficult to determine which parts of the guidance are most relevant to their specific circumstances.

This project will support three countries, one each in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean, in (1) identifying their most significant vulnerabilities to aggressive tax avoidance, (2) developing an action plan to address those risks, and (3) implementing the action plan.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective and performance measures

This work is expected to contribute to strengthened capacity of developing countries to identify and address the vulnerabilities to tax-related IFFs that produce the greatest risks based on the country's economic circumstances, which would be demonstrated by the application by each country of a risk assessment tool to identify its most significant risks from tax-related IFFs and its development of an action plan to address the vulnerabilities that give rise to such risks.

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	25.3
Consultants	342.7
Travel of staff	150.0
Contractual services	96.0
General operating expenses	76.0
Grants and contributions	60.0
Total	750.0

I. Strengthening capacity for evidence-based policymaking: using innovative data sources and methods to formulate policies for responding to global crises in fuel, food and finance

Implemented by DESA in collaboration with ESCAP, ECA and resident coordinator offices (\$650,000).	Relationship to the Sustainable Development Goals: targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.1, 5.2, 7.1,10.3, 16.7, 17.3, and 17.18.
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Objective

To increase the-capacity of selected LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean to produce and use non-traditional data to formulate and implement evidenced-based policies to mitigate the impacts of food, fuel and finance crises and achieve the SDGs.

Project plan

Developing countries are struggling to cope with the ongoing cost-of-living crisis, with particularly adverse impacts on those already vulnerable. The main elements of the ongoing crisis are rising food prices, rising energy prices, and tightening financial conditions. UN Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance estimates that 1.6 billion people are exposed to at least one dimension of the crisis, for an unknown duration of time in the future.

This project will support 3 countries-in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean to monitor and address challenges originating from global crises, including the present food, fuel and finance crises, based on improved production and utilization of non-traditional data. In-depth analysis will assess how countries are using data in formulating their rapid policy responses to crises and explore alternate methods and good practices to improve data availability and reliability through innovative methods and to better utilize existing and innovative non-traditional data for policy formulation for crisis response. The project will also help to strengthen statistics and development/economic policy coordination within the government and private stakeholders to improve policy coherence and policy coordination-

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective and performance measures

This work is expected to contribute to the increased capacity of 3 countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean to produce and use non-traditional data to formulate and implement evidence-based policies to mitigate the impacts of crises, which would be demonstrated by the adoption of innovative approaches in countries to improve data availability and quality to support monitoring of selected SDG targets. Furthermore, the work aims to increase national capacity of selected countries to use non-traditional data for evidence-based policy formulation, through innovative methods and augmenting non-traditional data with traditional data. It will also provide insights into evidence-based policy formulation in specific areas and use pilot studies and case studies, as the country specific non-traditional data becomes available.

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	15.0
Consultants	215.0
Travel of staff	156.0
Contractual services	20.0
General operating expenses	92.0
Grants and contributions	152.0
Total	650.0

J. Innovation and Digital Government Transformation in the Caribbean SIDS

Implemented by DESA jointly with ECLAC and in collaboration with resident coordinator offices (\$500,000)	Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals: targets 1.4, 1.5, 10.2, 11.5, 16.6, 16.7, 17.6, 17.8, 17.14, 17.17
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Objective

To enhance the capacities of government officials in selected Caribbean SIDS to promote digital transformation and innovation for better public service delivery leaving no one behind.

Project plan

The SAMOA Pathway calls for urgent actions and support for SIDS' efforts to achieve their sustainable development. To realize the vision of the 2030 Agenda of leaving no one behind and reaching those furthest behind first, thus ensuring sustainable development, countries need to pursue inclusive, accountable, and participatory policymaking and public service delivery. Information and communication technologies can play a key role to accelerate human progress, bridge divides and support the achievement of the SDGs. Furthermore, the 2022 E-Government Survey noted that, although the COVID-19 pandemic made reliance on digital technologies for public service delivery widespread, comprehensive digital transformation of the public sector has not yet materialized, since a number of government departments did not successfully pivot to online service delivery modalities in a timely manner. This significantly impacted the ability of those institutions to provide critical services, especially to vulnerable segments of society.

This project aims to enhance the capacities of national governments to promote digital transformation that ensures the benefits of improved public service delivery, reaching marginalized and vulnerable groups in particular. The project will be implemented by working on several inter-linked pillars: integrated and inclusive digital service delivery, including for vulnerable groups (women, girls, the elderly, and persons with disabilities); innovation and technologies for improved service delivery that help address the particular vulnerabilities of the Caribbean region; and changing mindsets and developing skills for innovation and digital government transformation.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective and performance measures

This work is expected to contribute to the improvement of public service delivery through digital transformation in five selected Caribbean SIDS, leaving no one behind, which would be demonstrated by the improvement or development of policies, strategies, roadmaps, actions plans and/or practices in the beneficiary countries, at national, sub-national and local levels.

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	25.0
Consultants	145.0
Travel of staff	120.0
Contractual services	28.5
General operating expenses	75.0
Grants and contributions	106.5
Total	500.0

K. Strengthening capacity for evidence-based policymaking and the economic resilience of the CARICOM

Implemented by UNCTAD in collaboration with ECLAC and resident coordinator offices (\$600,000)	Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals: targets 5.a, 8.2, 8.3, 9.1, 9.3, 17.11 and 17.18
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Objective

To strengthen the capacity and data infrastructure of selected CARICOM member States to improve their evidence-based policymaking for increased resilience and transformational change via services.

Project plan

Services are enablers of inclusive growth, structural transformation, sustainable development, and resilience to external shock. The small size of CARICOM countries, their disconnectedness from overland transport systems, and their high exposure to disasters pose particular development challenges. The high reliance on trade and often low export diversification increase vulnerability to shocks in the global economy. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Caribbean Islands' economies has been particularly severe. While data and policy analysis on international merchandise trade are abundant, limited data on services trade reduces countries' ability to provide evidence-based policies for services, including with respect to gender and human rights aspects. This project responds to specific requests from member States-to provide technical support to produce statistics on international trade in services and improve knowledge base and analytical capacities regarding services and trade in services.

The project will support six countries in CARICOM in building up the statistical, analytical and regulatory capacities to implement the Regional Strategic and Implementation Plan for Services. This will include: (i) strengthening the CARICOM members states' capacities to produce harmonized disaggregated statistics on international trade in services, including on gender equality and human rights aspects; (ii) increasing the knowledge and skills towards strengthening the priority services sectors exports and intra-regional cooperation, considering the effects on labour participation and income generation for men and women; and (iii) strengthening the regional multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective and performance measures

This work is expected to contribute to enhanced capacity of six countries in CARICOM to produce and use harmonized disaggregated and bilateral trade in services statistics on a regular basis to strengthen economic resilience, which would be demonstrated by countries having compiled statistics on international trade in services and having utilized statistical tools for the development and analysis of trade in services. At the end of the project, target countries and the CARICOM region will have better data on trade in services and be better prepared to develop evidence-based policies concerning services for strengthening economic resilience, including more gender-responsive trade policies.

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	30.0
Consultants	196.5
Travel of staff	127.2
Contractual services	100.0
General operating expenses	22.1
Grants and contributions	124.2
Total	600.0

L. Strengthening sustainability reporting to foster sustainable finance and investment in selected developing countries in Asia and Latin America

Implemented by UNCTAD in collaboration with UNEP, ESCAP, ECLAC and resident coordinator offices (\$600,000)	Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals: targets 12.6, 17.7, and 10.b.
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Objective: To strengthen the capacity of selected developing countries in Asia and Latin America to reinforce their sustainability reporting infrastructure to promote sustainable finance and attract investment geared towards the SDGs.

Project plan

The need for sustainable finance and investment in developing countries to achieve the SDGs is enormous. Three barriers are standing in the way of progress: greenwashing concerns; not enough funds making their way to developing countries; and actual investment in SDG sectors in the poorest countries remaining weak. To help mitigate these issues, better sustainability reporting is needed to promote informed investment decisions, and it is necessary to attract the largest institutional investors in developed and developing countries to invest in concrete SDG assets and projects.

Developing countries are under pressure to fully implement international sustainability reporting requirements. Nevertheless, there is a risk that additional complexities and new requirements lead to challenges for the countries with weak accounting and reporting infrastructure. This project will, therefore, support 4 countries in Asia and in Latin America to build the sustainability reporting capacity of stakeholders in the public and private sectors. It will support these countries to strengthen their sustainability reporting infrastructure to be able to implement international requirements, and it will promote the exchange of lessons learned and best practices through Regional Partnerships. This project will enhance the capacity of institutional investors on sustainability integration to help them better align their investments with sustainable outcomes and contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective and performance measures

This work is expected to contribute to strengthening the capacity of 4 countries in Asia and Latin America to reinforce their sustainability reporting infrastructure to promote sustainable finance and attract investment geared towards the SDGs, which would be demonstrated by the validation of assessments of the national sustainability reporting infrastructure by each of the four target countries. In the longer term, the support provided will translate into national reforms that may include stronger regulation, institutions and/or human capacity to produce high-quality sustainability reports.

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	00.0
Consultants	264.5
Travel of staff	76.2
Contractual services	157.4
General operating expenses	65.1
Grants and contributions	36.8
Total	600.0

M. Regional Integration and Industrial Policy for Transformational Change and Resilience in Latin America

Implemented by UNCTAD in collaboration with ECLAC and resident coordinator offices (\$600,000)	Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals: targets 5.a, 5.d, 8.2, 8.3, 9.2, 10.2, and 17.9
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Objective

To strengthen the design of industrial policy and economic and productive integration between selected economies in Latin America and improve coordination on industrial and trade policy.

Project plan

Latin America was hard hit by the fallout of the COVID-19 emergency. This exacerbated already pre-existing high levels of inequality on several dimensions (functional, gender and regional) and poses new challenges for structural transformation. Regional integration can be used as a strategic tool to boost transformation and development, reduce inequality and raise the standards of living for all Latin Americans.

This project will support six economies in Latin America to identify and develop regional value chains (RVCs) through strengthening industrial policy and policy coordination and regional investment. This will accelerate diversification and structural transformation and contribute to the overall process of integration. The project will be deployed at two levels. The first one, on regional consensus building, aims at identifying productive opportunities through RVCs and reaching consensus on a common policy platform. The second, designed for national policymakers, aims at building the capacity needed to formulate policies to accelerate industrial development and participation in the identified RVCs.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective and performance measures

This work is expected to contribute to strengthening the design of industrial policy and economic and productive integration between six countries in Latin America, which would be demonstrated by consensus on policy priorities enshrined in an official declaration by target economies.

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	00.0
Consultants	210.0
Travel of staff	145.0
Contractual services	10.0
General operating expenses	85.0
Grants and contributions	150.0
Total	600.0

N. Innovative circular economy approaches to agricultural and municipal waste management for better air quality in Asia-Pacific and the Western Balkans

Implemented by UNEP in collaboration with ECE, ESCAP and resident coordinator offices (\$560,000)	Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals: targets 1.5, 2.4, 3.4, 3.9, 3.d, 5.b, 6.3, 11.3, 11.6, 11.7, 12.4, and 13.3
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Objective

To promote policy solutions for circularity and sound agricultural and municipal waste management for improved urban air quality and resilience to health, economic and social shocks in selected beneficiary countries in Asia-Pacific and the Western Balkans.

Project plan

The ongoing health, economic and social crises have put a significant additional burden on developing economies in Asia-Pacific and Western Balkans, many of which face similar challenges in agricultural and municipal waste management. In many countries in these regions, post-harvest residues are traditionally being burnt on the fields, whereas fire occurrences on municipal landfills and dumpsites are becoming more frequent due to high content of biowaste and recent temperature increases above monthly averages.

The proposed project aims to introduce circular economy principles in waste management, while promoting policy solutions for better air quality, sharing best practices and building resilience to health, economic and social shocks. This will be done by strengthening national capacities to monitor occurrence of landfill fires and uncontrolled agricultural and municipal waste burning, seek for marketable opportunities for agricultural residues and biowaste, create green jobs, and improve management of air quality data in three countries in Asia-Pacific and the Western Balkans.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective and performance measures

This work is expected to contribute to promoting policy solutions for circularity and sound agricultural and municipal waste management for improved urban air quality and resilience to health, economic and social shocks in three selected beneficiary countries in Asia-Pacific and the Western Balkans through strengthened capacities to develop relevant policies, which will be demonstrated by the target countries designing and improving waste management and air quality monitoring plans and planning and designing early warning systems to inform citizens of peak pollution incidents resulting from waste incineration. At the end of project interventions, countries will be able to generate, access, analyse, use, exchange and communicate relevant information, while further upgrading existing policy solutions and promoting new green and cost-effective ones for sound agricultural and municipal waste management and air pollution.

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	27.0
Consultants	168.0
Travel of staff	42.0
Contractual services	240.0
General operating expenses	45.0
Grants and contributions	38.0
Total	560.0

O. Strengthening policies and Capacities for Green Jobs for Youth in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean

Implemented by UNEP in collaboration with ECA, ECLAC and resident coordinator offices (\$560,000)	Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals: targets 4.4, 8.6, 8.b.1, 10.2, 13.3, 17.6
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Objective

To enhance capacities of governments to develop and implement just transition policies and initiatives supporting green job creation and skills development for youth, especially women, in selected countries in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Project plan

Green job opportunities will grow as economies and societies invest in solutions towards limiting global warming to reach net zero carbon emissions. Green policy measures have the potential to create an additional 8.4 million jobs for young people. This will enable youth to play an active role in a just transition towards a low-carbon and circular economy. However, often policymakers require support to better understand the complexity and interconnectedness between environment, employment, and education.

The project will support the implementation of the Stockholm+50 Green Jobs for Youth Pact in four countries in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean with a focus on strengthening capacity and promoting dialogue among national governments, young change makers, aspiring young entrepreneurs, workers' and employers' organizations, educational institutions, and other key stakeholders. Project beneficiaries will acquire the skills and knowledge to generate, adapt and implement youth employment and just transition policies and initiatives fostering skills for green jobs in high impact sectors.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective and performance measures

This work is expected to contribute to strengthening the capacities of the four target countries to design and implement policies and initiatives that foster the creation of green jobs and sustainable enterprise development for and with youth, which would be demonstrated by target countries having adopted practices that foster green and decent jobs for youth in high-impact sectors. At the end of the project, it is expected that target countries will have improved policy coherence and cross-ministerial relations, have enhanced capacity to impart green skills to youth entrepreneurs and have improved employment outcomes for a just transition.

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	24.0
Consultants	276.0
Travel of staff	36.0
Contractual services	110.0
General operating expenses	64.0
Grants and contributions	50.0
Total	560.0

P. Overcoming barriers to adequate housing for marginalized groups in cities in Eastern Europe and Central Asia with evidence-based approaches to housing policy

Implemented by UN-Habitat jointly with ECE and in collaboration with resident coordinator offices (USD 560,000)	Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals: targets 11.1, 11.3, 11.a, 10.2, 10.3, 17.16, 17.17, 17.18, 17.3, 17.15
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Objective

To enhance the municipal capacities of selected countries in the Central Asia and Eastern Europe region to improve access to adequate housing for marginalised groups, including refugees, migrants, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and host community households.

Project plan

Through their communication with resident coordinator offices, Member States in the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region have called for increased support from the UN system to address affordable housing issues. Furthermore, many of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs) outline the need for support for social protection and inclusion of marginalised groups, including for migrants. In line with the UN-Habitat Executive Director’s priorities for 2023 and beyond, one of the most effective ways of addressing social inequalities is through strengthening the capacity of key municipal stakeholders to create and implement just, inclusive and affordable housing policy. The UNECE report on “Housing for Migrants and Refugees in the UNECE Region: Challenges and practices” also illustrates that housing for migrants and refugees can positively support local communities and economies and facilitate their integration. The study also highlights the key roles of cities and local administrations in housing provision.

This project will build on the research and knowledge developed by UN-Habitat, UNECE and Housing Europe within the Housing2030 initiative to catalogue useful approaches to address housing affordability and illustrate their practical application. The project will support the analysis of housing delivery systems, bottlenecks and existing barriers to access to adequate housing, particularly for marginalised communities such as migrants, refugees, IDPs; develop capacities to design and test inclusive housing policy responses ensuring policy coherence between the national and local levels, including through strengthen data capacity, identifying financial mechanisms, participatory design and better awareness of migration-related housing challenges; and create a subregional network to share experiences and good practice and ultimately act as a peer support mechanism for Eastern Europe and Central Asia cities and countries interested in strengthening their work on inclusive access to housing.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective and performance measures

This project will support three countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia to implement and finance affordable housing strategies at the municipal level, which would be demonstrated by the integration of policy recommendations on how to streamline and strengthen adequate housing provision into local-level housing policy in each of the target countries.

Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)

Other staff costs	20.0
Consultants	273.0
Travel of staff	60.0
Contractual services	27.2
General operating expenses	22.0
Grants and contributions	157.8
Total	560.0

Q. Promoting a multi-scaled territorial approach to better prepare urban areas in the Sahel for protracted displacement

Implemented by UN-Habitat in collaboration with UNODC and Resident Coordinator Offices (\$560,000)	Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals: targets 1.5, 9.a, 11.a, 11.c and 17.1.
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Objective

To strengthen regional, national, and local capacities for strategic urban/spatial planning in selected countries in the Sahel to better prepare urban areas for protracted displacement.

Project plan

Cities in the Sahel face: (i) rapid flows of people moving from rural to urban areas, between urban areas and cross borders as a consequence of violent extremism in the region, climate vulnerability, drought and desertification; (ii) a growing youth population and high levels of youth unemployment, generating criminality and youth joining the terrorist groups; and (iii) natural population growth in-cities and towns, in addition to rural-urban migration, leading to increased demand for housing, transportation, basic services and urban livelihood opportunities. Urban displacement tends to be long term, often without return, particularly to rural areas of origin, and recipient cities of displaced populations tend to be unprepared for rapid population changes. Member States in the Sahel region have been requesting support from UN-Habitat in the field of sustainable human settlements in the context of crisis.

Building on the Spatial Development Strategy for the Sahel (SDSS), the project will contribute to establish a virtual spatial/urban multi-country observatory of the Sahel able to monitor the territorial dynamics over this transboundary region, including massive displacements of population triggered by conflict and/or climatic events, and the role played by cities/towns in the region. In four countries in the Sahel, institutional capacity assessments will be carried out, led by national institutions, targeting growth pole cities/towns identified through the SDSS and particularly affected by displacement. These will focus on planning, governance, revenue, finance, and service delivery with a view to improve data and city-level strategies and to strengthen local institutions in key urban management functions.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective and performance measures

This work is expected to strengthen regional, national and local capacities for strategic urban/spatial planning in the Sahel region to better prepare urban areas for protracted displacement, which would be demonstrated by the target countries having a pool of national experts capable of using and updating Habitat's Matrix of Functions tool to produce data to support the development of evidence-based policy and strategies and identifying existing local capacity gaps to deliver tailored trainings to local governments on how to use the SDG Cities tools.

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	0.0
Consultants	362.0
Travel of staff	30.0
Contractual services	0.0
General operating expenses	51.0
Grants and contributions	117.0
Total	560.0

R. Identifying and mitigating corruption risks to strengthen peacebuilding efforts in Africa

Implemented by UNODC in collaboration with resident coordinator offices (\$560,000)	Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals: targets 5.5, 10.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7 and 17.9
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Objective: To strengthen the capacity of selected countries in Africa to assess and manage corruption risks.

Project plan

Corruption continues to pose a significant obstacle towards global peace and security, sustainable development and human rights. It disproportionately affects disadvantaged groups by preventing social inclusion, promoting inequality and inhibiting prosperity. While corruption is the key spoiler to the sustainability of any development effort, strengthened integrity, transparency and accountability will enhance achievements toward the 2030 Agenda. The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), of which UNODC is the guardian, with its 189 States parties, is at the heart of this effort.

Through this project, UNODC, in close cooperation with the peacekeeping missions and the Resident Coordinator Offices, will support three post-conflict countries in Africa at varying stages in their national peacebuilding efforts to integrate anti-corruption elements in efforts to re-build credible and accountable institutions. This will strengthen their legal, institutional and policy frameworks as well as their capacity to prevent, detect and combat corruption and thereby enhance their implementation of the UNCAC. Technical assistance delivery to train trainers on how to carry out corruption risk assessments and drafting the subsequent plans to mitigate the risks identified will empower the project target countries and take ownership by formally adopting the mitigation plans. Furthermore, a south-to-south learning component is included for the selected countries to share their findings and experience with each other and learn from other African countries’ challenges and best practices, thus enhancing the commitment to continue applying the methodology well after the project is over.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective and performance measures

This work is expected to contribute to strengthening the capacity of three post-conflict countries in Africa to manage corruption risks as they move towards peace, stability and security, which will be demonstrated by the countries adopting the mitigation plans developed in response to the corruption risk assessments. This is expected to lead to stronger legislative, policy and institutional frameworks to prevent and fight corruption in line with the international commitments under UNCAC.

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	34.5
Consultants	254.0
Travel of staff	72.0
Contractual services	25.0
General operating expenses	57.5
Grants and contributions	117.0
Total	560.0

S. Strengthening the migration-development nexus in Africa

Implemented by ECA in collaboration with DESA and resident coordinator offices (\$750,000)	Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals: targets 1.2, 5.1, 8.8, 10.7, 10.c, 16.3, 16.6, 17.3, 17.18
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Objective

To enhance national capacities of selected countries to develop evidence-based policies and actions that mainstream migration’s contribution to sustainable development.

Project plan

Since the adoption of the Global Compact on Migration (GCM), Member States across Africa have called for intensifying efforts to capitalize on the benefits of migration in order to achieve the SDGs. This stance was reflected in the findings of the first GCM national, regional, and global reviews. This project directly responds to the calls of Member States and aims to support them to uphold their commitments to achieve GCM objectives: 1, to collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies; 17, to eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration; 19, to create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries; and 23, to strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration.

This project will focus on enhancing knowledge of migrants’ contribution to development to change the rhetoric on migrants and migration into a more positive one, to fight negative stereotypes and discrimination, and to inform policies that frame migration as a tool for development. Furthermore, the project will aim to strengthen the capacity of Member States to develop relevant policies that enable reaping the benefits of migration for development and will foster regional dialogue, peer learning, and collaboration. The project will support six countries in Africa to develop capacity to collect and analyse migration data and to formulate evidence-based policies to take account of migration’s contribution to sustainable development. It will also promote cooperation and collaboration on the identified migration priority issues between African countries.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective and performance measures

This work is expected to contribute to strengthening the capacities of six countries to develop evidence-based policies and actions that optimize the contribution of migrants for development, which would be demonstrated by target countries having integrated strategies in sectoral plans that optimize the benefits of migration for development.

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	72.0
Consultants	236.0
Travel of staff	102.0
Contractual services	37.0
General operating expenses	25.0
Grants and contributions	278.0
Total	750.0

T. Innovative digital trade under the AfCFTA for promoting food security and agricultural value chains in Africa

Implemented by ECA in collaboration with UNCTAD and resident coordinator offices (\$600,000)	Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals: 1.1, 1.a, 2.2; 2.5, 5.5, 12.2, 16.5, 17.12
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Objective

To strengthen the capacity of selected African countries to use digital trade innovations to improve food security and agricultural value chains under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

Project plan

For Africa, even though agriculture is a significant economic activity, food insecurity persists. Rethinking how food is traded in Africa could be the beginning of the solution. Using digital technologies platforms in international and regional trade can help reduce food insecurity by connecting regions with limited agricultural potential or large populations facing climate change, pandemic shocks and security constraints to regions with surplus food production. The growing usage of cell phones, the internet and other digital innovations could help support food security and agricultural value chains in Africa by facilitating communication about food availability in surplus countries and shortages in others.

This project directly responds to these challenges by proposing policy instruments and building capacities on the use of new digital technologies for trade. It will strengthen the capacities of seven African countries to use digital technologies to buy and sell food products and foster cross-border food value chains that will help ensure regional food security. This will be achieved by leveraging digital market platforms, digital marketplaces such as commodities exchanges, digital marketing and branding. This is expected to minimize information asymmetries in the agricultural food market, expand trade, improve the distribution of food across countries, and reduce food insecurity.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective and performance measures.

This work is expected to contribute to strengthening the capacity of seven African countries to use digital trade innovations and improve food security and agricultural value chains under the AfCFTA, which would be demonstrated by target countries having incorporated digital technologies into the implementation of their AfCFTA national strategies.

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	13.50
Consultants	202.5
Travel of staff	72.0
Contractual services	135.00
General operating expenses	42.0
Grants and contributions	135.0
Total	600.00

U. Green, circular and resilient public private partnerships (PPPs) in support of the SDGs for transformational change in Africa, Central Asia, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Implemented by ECE jointly with ECLAC and ECA and in collaboration with resident coordinator offices (\$750,000)	Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals: targets 7.b, 9.1, 9.4, 9.a, 11c, 12.7, 17.9, 17.14, 17.17 and 17.19
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Objective

To strengthen the capacity of public officials in selected Member States to develop and implement green, circular, resilient and high-quality PPP projects in line with the SDGs.

Project plan

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) call for partnerships, including public private partnerships (PPPs), as a tool to address critical infrastructure challenges. However, economic viability of PPPs is often prioritised over their social impact and environmental sustainability. As a result, many projects are implemented without proper consideration of the SDGs, and their sustainability is not properly assessed over their lifecycle. To ensure that PPPs are 2030 Agenda-oriented, paragraph 48 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda strongly calls on Member States to design PPPs that “meet social and environmental standards”.

To address this development challenge, this project will support six countries in three regions to promote and develop PPPs for the SDGs along five key criteria, namely: increase access to essential services and lessen social inequality and injustice, improve economic effectiveness and fiscal sustainability, enhance resilience and responsibility towards environmental sustainability, promote replicability and the development of further projects, and fully involve all stakeholders. In achieving these objectives, the project will ensure that beneficiary countries comply with the 2030 Agenda when designing and implementing PPP projects.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective and performance measures

This work is expected to contribute to strengthening the capacity of policy makers and public officials to identify and implement PPP and infrastructure projects that contribute to the achievement of the SDGs in selected countries in the ECE, ECA and ECLAC regions, which would be demonstrated by target countries validating policy recommendations to stimulate the development of PPP and infrastructure projects in support of the SDGs. In particular, the project will ensure sustainable transformational change, resilience and just transitions in addressing the economic and social aftermath of ongoing crises and shocks. By the end of the project, it is expected that the target countries will have the ability to develop and implement SDG-focused PPP and infrastructure projects.

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	36.0
Consultants	306.0
Travel of staff	120.0
Contractual services	76.5
General operating expenses	33.0
Grants and contributions	178.5
Total	750.0

V. Accelerated clean air policies in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus

Implemented by ECE jointly with UNEP and in collaboration with resident coordinator offices (\$500,000)	Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals: targets 3.9, 11.6, 12.4, 13.2, 13.3, and 15.5
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Objective

To strengthen the capacities of selected countries in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus to accelerate clean air policies for positive impacts on climate, biodiversity, public health and the economy.

Project plan

A clean environment, including breathing clean air, has recently been recognized as a human right by the General Assembly. Cleaner air benefits everyone, but specifically the most vulnerable to air pollution, i.e., children, women, and the elderly. International cooperation on cleaner air in the framework of the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution has resulted in 600,000 lives saved annually in the region since 1990 and healthier forest soils and lakes. Still, air pollution-related health damage costs account for 5-20% of GDP annually, while the average costs of an optimal clean air strategy are 0.01-0.02% of GDP. Reducing air pollution and decoupling it from economic growth is therefore vital for sustainable development.

As air pollution has been a growing problem in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus as a result of increased energy production, industry growth and urban development, this project directly responds to the needs expressed by countries in accelerating clean air policies. Specifically, this project will support five countries in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus to: strengthen their capacities to improve air quality management and assessment; to estimate air pollution emissions; to implement pollution abatement measures under the Convention and its protocols, with a particular focus on the application of Best Available Techniques for resilient and sustainable industrial growth; and to raise awareness of air quality levels, their effects and abatement measures among decision makers, industry and the wider public.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective and performance measures

This work is expected to contribute to strengthening the capacities of the five beneficiary countries in Eastern Europe and Caucasus to design clean air policies that foster sustainable economic development, which would be demonstrated by modernized air quality management and assessment systems and the implementation of new pollution abatement measures. At the end of the project, it is expected that the target countries will be able to reduce air pollution through clean air policies and thereby create positive impacts for climate, biodiversity, public health and the economy.

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	35.0
Consultants	96.2
Travel of staff	14.3
Contractual services	242.0
General operating expenses	34.8
Grants and contributions	77.7
Total	500.0

W. Advancing care policies for transformative recovery in Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, and the Arab states

Implemented by ECLAC jointly with ESCAP and ESCWA and in collaboration with resident coordinator offices (\$750,000)	Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals: targets 1.3, 1.4, 3.8, 4.2, 5.4, 8.5, 10.2, 10.4
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Objective

To strengthen capacities of governments in Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, and the Arab states to develop and implement comprehensive care policies that recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid care work.

Project plan

The COVID-19 pandemic has focused global attention on the unequal distribution of unpaid care work and its socioeconomic fallout, which is pushing the achievement of gender equality by 2030 further off track. The Secretary General has called on Member States to facilitate women's economic inclusion, while recognising the need to rethink the care economy by valuing unpaid care work in economic models as well as through investments in quality paid care within public services and social protection.

While there has been growing interest from governments on the care economy, there is a need to further improve data availability, institutional capacities and inter-sectoral coordination in order to establish effective care systems that put life at the centre. Evidence is also emerging that post-pandemic recovery is not benefiting men and women equally. This project will, therefore, support selected governments in Arab countries, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean to establish and advance care policies for a transformative recovery with gender equality.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective and performance measures

The work is expected to contribute to strengthening the capacities of the beneficiary countries to design and implement care policies that recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid care work while rewarding and representing paid care. This will be demonstrated by improved collection and analysis of time-use data¹ (SDG Indicator 5.4.1), as well as the adoption of public policies that advance the care economy and greater inter-sectoral coordination that is essential for integral care systems. At the end of the project, it is expected that target countries will have improved data and possess greater skills to inform and develop care policies that benefit both women and men, reducing the fallout of the ongoing crises on gender equality and promoting transformative change through more just, sustainable and inclusive societies.

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	37.5
Consultants	250.0
Travel of staff	88.0
Contractual services	155.0
General operating expenses	78.5
Grants and contributions	141.0
Total	750.0

¹ In Latin America and the Caribbean this work will contribute to the regional Gender Equality Observatory and its database on unpaid work. See: <https://oig.cepal.org/en/indicators/total-work-time>

X. Sustainable and inclusive energy transition in Latin American and the Caribbean

Implemented by ECLAC in collaboration with DESA and resident coordinator offices (\$600,000)	Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals: targets 1.4, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.a, 7.b, 9.4, 12.a and 13.2.
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Objective

To strengthen national capacities of selected developing countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to elaborate policies, strategies and plans to accelerate energy transition in support of affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (SDG 7).

Project plan

Latin America and the Caribbean is facing multiple challenges on energy production, use and consumption, with nearly 66% of its primary energy supply still emanating from fossil fuel sources and around 17 million people still without access to electricity, while many more suffer from energy poverty. Energy use in most sectors continues to be inefficient, and there is one of the highest ratios in the world of loss of electricity per total electricity supply, demonstrating the lack of modernization of the infrastructure and grids of the energy sector. ECLAC is strongly advocating for public policies, programs and instruments to accelerate the energy transition in the region, which is based on five pillars: i) an increased share of renewable sources in the energy matrix (particularly in transport and industries), ii) universal access to electricity to reduce energy poverty, iii) increased energy efficiency, iv) strengthened regional energy integration and interconnection, and v) increased energy security and resilience in the face of external shocks.

This project will strengthen the capacity of four countries, representing three subregions of Latin America and the Caribbean, to design and implement energy policies, strategies and plans to tackle the multidimensional energy issues and take advantage of opportunities offered by the energy transition. The project aims to strengthen the capacities of these four target countries to better design and implement energy policies, according to their specific energy transition needs, through capacity building activities and the generation of tools. This will include the elaboration of analytical documents, national workshops, advisory services, south-south cooperation, regional policy workshops, an online course, an expert network, a toolkit and an online platform.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective and performance measures

This work is expected to contribute to strengthening national capacities of four developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to elaborate policies, strategies and plans to move the energy transition forward and accelerate progress towards the achievement of SDG 7, which would be demonstrated by commitment to implement actions to accelerate the energy transition.

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	29.9
Consultants	235.9
Travel of staff	88.5
Contractual services	4.0
General operating expenses	13.7
Grants and contributions	228.0
Total	600.0

Y. Catalysing finance and investments for climate action while ensuring debt sustainability in Asia-Pacific Countries in Special Situations

Implemented by ESCAP in collaboration with DESA and with resident coordinator offices (\$600,000)	Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals: targets 8.4, 9.3, 9.4, 9a, 13.2, 13.a, 17.3, 17.4, 17.5
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Objective

To enhance the capacity of selected countries in the Asia-Pacific region to mobilize climate finance and foreign direct investment from public and private sources to meet nationally determined contributions, while ensuring debt sustainability.

Project Plan

In the 2021 lead-up to COP26, the UN Secretary-General raised alarm bells noting that the world remains way off target in staying within the 1.5-degree limit of the Paris Agreement and that more ambition is needed to finance climate mitigation and adaptation. Developed countries have still not met their commitments made in 2009 to mobilize US\$ 100 billion per year for developing countries to finance climate change. Private investors also struggle to direct investment toward climate adaptation and mitigation projects in developing markets due to a lack of investable project pipelines with appropriate risk and return ratios. Furthermore, countries in Asia and the Pacific, particularly countries in special situations, had already been facing fiscal constraints in meeting their nationally determined contributions and climate targets before the COVID-19 pandemic hit.

The project will support five countries in Asia and the Pacific in the development of policies and strategies that attract investments for climate-related initiatives and incorporate an assessment of the fiscal implications of climate change. It will work with governments and other key stakeholders to support the development of appropriate financial policies, regulations, and measures that integrate climate targets and considerations into future policy. Lessons learned and policy strategies/frameworks developed will be shared with countries in similar special situations through regional and sub-regional workshops, given that much of this is uncharted territory, especially for countries in special situations.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective and performance measures

This work is expected to contribute to enhancing the capacity of governments to mobilize capital in a manner that meets evolving investor requirements of climate projects while ensuring movement towards government's climate commitments. This would be demonstrated by at least two countries having developed policy instruments or frameworks to attract investment for climate mitigation or adaptation projects by the end of the project.

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	0.0
Consultants	300.0
Travel of staff	84.0
Contractual services	107.2
General operating expenses	2.8
Grants and contributions	106.0
Total	600.0

Z. Building disaster and climate resilience to food and energy crisis in Asia and the Pacific

Implemented by ESCAP in collaboration with resident coordinator offices (\$600,000)	Relationship to the Sustainable Development Goals: targets 1.5, 2.4, 7.1, 9.1, 11.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3.
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Objective

To build capacity of selected countries in the Asia-Pacific region to better manage the increasing and shifting variability of climate and disaster risks in food and energy systems to build long-term resilience.

Project plan

Policy actions are often risk blind in many developing countries of the Asia-Pacific region. This is primarily because of a lack of understanding of the complex, compound, and cascading impacts of the climate risk across the sectors. To guide the long-term resilience of food and energy systems, this project will develop a “Climate Impact Assessment Model” tool to address the climate-food-energy nexus and simultaneously assess climate impacts in agrifood and energy sectors in in the Asia Pacific region and subregions using available global and national-level data on climate, food systems, energy and hazards. It will further downscale the model to subnational and local levels (using downscaled data) in five high-risk, low-capacity countries and use the model to develop tools for building capacity on integrated development planning and budget preparation accounting. The five countries will then be able to manage the risks in local-level planning to build community resilience in their food and energy systems.

Expected progress towards attaining the objective and performance measures

The work is expected to contribute to enhancing the capacity of five countries to assess and utilize climate risk data on food and energy systems to better prepare for anticipatory actions in building climate resilient food and energy systems, which would be demonstrated by policymakers being able to incorporate climate risks scenarios into policies plans and strategies and to use the products and services to provide evidence for decisions and recommendations in developing/enhancing their National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions.

<i>Budget summary (in thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	00.0
Consultants	162.0
Travel of staff	43.0
Contractual services	55.0
General operating expenses	17.5
Grants and contributions	322.5
Total	600.0

AA. Promoting equality through youth inclusion and development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Arab and African States

Implemented by ESCWA in collaboration with ECA, UNCTAD and resident coordinator offices. (\$500,000)	Relationship to the Sustainable Development Goals: targets 1.b, 4.4, 4.b, 5.c, 8.3, 8.5, 8.6, 9.2, 9.3, 9b, 10.3, 10.4, 17.3, and 17.17
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Objective

To improve the capacity of policymakers in Arab and African States to design and implement policies that promote equality, youth inclusion and economic empowerment.

Project Plan

Leaving no one behind requires addressing rising inequality within countries and addressing the multidimensional nature of inequality beyond income: across genders, ages, geographies, disabilities, class, religions, and in access to resources and opportunities. Across the Arab and African regions, youth face overlapping inequalities that have created enormous youth unemployment (the highest of any region in the world), which, if not addressed, risks triggering a lost generation.

This project will support six Arab and African Governments to reduce all inequalities, with a focus on youth inclusion and economic empowerment. Building on existing analysis and methodologies created by ESCWA, a toolkit will be created to identify the greatest forms and/or sources of inequality at the regional and national level. The toolkit will be presented to Governments and discussed at a high-level forum, and Governments will then receive capacity development support to implement the toolkit. Youth unemployment is expected to be a common source of inequality across all countries, and thus a regional consultation will be held to discuss youth inclusion and economic empowerment. The results of the regional consultation and toolkit will be used to develop three policy briefs on common inequalities facing the region, and three south-south peer exchanges will be held to discuss the common inequalities further and present policy solutions. Finally, the six target countries will be supported to develop a policy roadmap to combat a severe form of inequality that they currently experience.

Expected progress towards attaining the objective and performance measures

This work is expected to contribute to improving the capacity of six Arab and African countries to design and implement policies that promote equality, youth inclusion and economic empowerment, which would be demonstrated by the development of national roadmaps for promoting inclusion. By the end of the project, it is expected that the target countries will mainstream inequality when designing policies and will be working alongside youth and the private sector to support greater youth employment.

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	24.0
Consultants	38.0
Travel of staff	62.0
Contractual services	84.0
General operating expenses	68.8
Grants and contributions	223.2
Total	500.0

AB. Bridging the Social Protection Gaps in the Arab and Africa Regions

Implemented by ESCWA jointly with ECA and in collaboration with resident coordinator offices (\$500,000)	Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals: targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4; 2.1, 3.8, 4.1, 8.5, 8.10, 13.1, 16.6
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Objective

To strengthen the capacity of countries of the Arab and Africa regions to identify social protection needs and gaps and to design, adapt and implement policies and programmes to close these gaps.

Project Plan

In his report “Our Common Agenda”, the Secretary General highlighted the need for a “new era for universal social protection, including health care and basic income security, reaching the 4 billion unprotected”. Vis-à-vis this aspiration, the countries of the Arab and Africa regions are facing-significant gaps in terms of coverage, sustainability, and shock-responsiveness. In 2021, the 1st Arab Ministerial Forum on Social Protection, co-organized by ESCWA, recognized the need to further extend social protection coverage to vulnerable groups, to enhance financing for social protection, and to improve the shock-responsiveness of social protection systems. ECA, similarly, has been mandated to strengthen the capacity of its member States to design and implement appropriate social protection policies.

This project will enable three countries in the Arab and Africa regions to self-assess their social protection system’s effectiveness and efficiency, aiming to identify policy and implementation gaps – such as in terms of coverage of key population groups (e.g., female-headed households, middle-class, chronically poor, migrant workers etc.), specific life-cycle risks (e.g., access to health care, unemployment benefits), and responsiveness to shocks – and to design relevant solutions. Amongst others, the two regional commissions will support government officials and contracted think tanks to jointly apply ESCWA’s comprehensive self-assessment tool for social protection systems and programmes. Since government officials rarely find time to delve into social protection system details and leading think tank officials frequently draft national social protection strategies, the co-assessment approach ensures the actual application of the template and the sustainability and retention of the gained social protection assessment skills in the national social protection reform ecosystem.

Expected progress towards attaining the objective and performance measures

This work is expected to contribute to strengthening policy makers’ capacity in three Arab and African countries to identify risks and needs; to identify and address social protection gaps in terms of coverage, financing, delivery mechanisms, and shock-responsiveness; and to design and implement effective and efficient social assistance programmes. This would be demonstrated by the target countries having initiated reforms to close the gaps in social protection coverage and financing.

<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
Other staff costs	24.0
Consultants	70.0
Travel of staff	44.0
Contractual services	210.0
General operating expenses	71.0
Grants and contributions	81.0
Total	500.0