



The Roadmap for Accelerated Implementation of the VPoA: Updates on implementation

1. Background

The Roadmap for the Accelerated Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action (VPoA) was adopted at the 19th LLDC Ministerial Meeting that was held on 23 September 2020. The Roadmap was an initiative of the Chair of the Group of LLDCs, Kazakhstan, to leverage capacities of UN system agencies and other international and regional organizations that are members of the Inter-Agency Consultative Group (IACG) on LLDCs and build synergies for a renewed push towards the achievement of the Vienna Programme of Action. The Roadmap includes concrete priority activities and deliverables¹ by IACG towards accelerated implementation of the VPoA. The activities listed in the matrix were identified and submitted by each individual member of the IACG and range across all LLDC regions and priority areas of the VPoA.

The thematic priority action areas of critical importance to the sustainable development of the LLDCs that are included in the Roadmap are: Transit, trade and transport facilitation; Energy and ICT; Structural economic transformation; Cooperation between LLDCs and transit countries; Means of implementation and international support; COVID-19, Climate change mitigation and adaptation, disaster risk reduction and building resilience and other areas; and Coordination. The Roadmap is a living document that will continue to be updated as new activities are approved and reported by agencies.

¹ The list does not include regular, recurring and/or ad hoc events, meetings and side events in the Roadmap unless leading to tangible deliverables.

2. Key highlights

This version of the Reporting Matrix contains a comprehensive list of projects being undertaken by members of the IACG along with an update on their progress, as of 20 September 2021. The progress report was provided by the agency leading the implementation of each activity listed in the roadmap. This document provides evidence of the significant strides taken for the Accelerated Implementation of the VPoA in LLDCs despite multifaceted challenges and the gloomy global economic climate. It also provides a picture of how members of the IACG are supporting LLDCs on COVID-19 recovery efforts. Since this document was first compiled, many new activities have been added in this roadmap highlighting the commitment of IACG members to the priority areas of the VPoA and supporting LLDCs. Going forward, the Reporting Matrix will constantly be updated and shared with the LLDC group.

Projects reported in this roadmap offer evidence of tangible and meaningful progress for the Accelerated Implementation of the VPoA, in all six priority areas. In the area of Trade, Transit and Infrastructure Development, projects of varying scale were reported in different LLDC regions, including both capacity building projects as well as direct interventions for infrastructure development. For example, members of the IACG jointly conducted virtual training workshops on Strengthening Capacity in Developing Bankable Transport Infrastructure Projects for LLDCs. The training aimed to equip policymakers with the requisite knowledge to develop supportive regulatory frameworks and enabling environments to attract higher levels of infrastructure financing from diverse sources. On the other hand, Development Finance organizations that are part of the IACG contributed to the direct implementation of infrastructure projects of varying scales through the provision of targeted finance. Implemented projects included those with a specific focus on climate resilient infrastructure as well as the development of one-stop border posts between some LLDCs and their transit neighbours.

Progress in Energy and ICT also continued swiftly with projects ranging from technical cooperation, training, investment promotion, financing, technology transfer promotion and institutional capacity building. Members of the IACG financed more than 10 mega-projects in renewable energy with a cumulative value of nearly \$2.5 billion. In addition, projects for leveraging ICT for agriculture and upgrading the role of LLDCs in the agriculture value chain are also underway. Members of the IACG also undertook interventions to strengthen digital skills of LLDCs' citizens. Similarly, there were some pilot projects aimed at developing innovative, affordable, and sustainable solutions to connect schools and to extend internet access from connected schools to the communities living in the surrounding areas in some LLDCs.

Members of the IACG have also reported considerable progress in the area of structural economic transformation. A new Productive Capacities Index which diagnoses the level of productive capacities across 8 key dimensions was released recently, with plans to use this tool to develop country-specific programs to assist LLDCs build their productive capacities. Projects also aimed at supporting youth centred value chain analysis for selected value chains and upgrading strategies with a focus on boosting jobs and agri-preneurship for youth. Activities have already been completed by IACG members in Rwanda (selected horticulture crops) and Uganda (coffee). Similarly, several African LLDCs are being supported for the development of regional value chains and increasing domestic value capture of commodities. This includes Rwanda (meat and honey value chain) and Eswatini, Zimbabwe, Rwanda and Uganda (pharmaceutical value chain). Interventions for structural economic transformation in LLDCs by members of the IACG are showing tangible impact and providing examples of successful projects that can be replicated and scaled up in the coming years.

Progress on promoting Cooperation between LLDCs and transit countries also continued as indicated by a diverse array of projects reported by members of the IACG. For example, an initiative to support and strengthen collaboration among 16 LLDCs in Africa, and their transit neighbours, for formulation of policy priorities and public-private investments to enhance food security and trade is currently ongoing. Similarly, a Multi-stakeholder Forum for representatives of LLDCs, transit countries, development partners and UN system and international organizations was held in March 2021.

Enhancing Means of implementation for LLDCs has become particularly important in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Members of the IACG contributed to this priority area as well and reported several interventions. The Transition Finance Dashboard, an interactive data tool has recently been upgraded to include LLDCs as a specific group, allowing users to explore the specific financing challenges faced by these countries, and to easily benchmark them against their peers. Similarly, a project to strengthen national statistical capacity in a number of Asian LLDCs to get better economic data based on input and output statistics is currently ongoing. Members of the IACG are also conducting Development Finance Assessment and SDG Investment Mapping and Capacity Building in more than 10 LLDCs to raise institutional capacity for better financial planning and generating higher volumes of investment and financing for development.

For climate change mitigation and adaptation, a number of IACG members remained active. More than 50 projects in LLDCs with the cumulative investment value in the billions have been reported. Regarding COVID-19, amongst other projects, multilateral and regional

development organizations are implementing projects in excess of \$3 billion in LLDCs. Finally, members of the IACG also remained active in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. For example, a project to enhance the knowledge and capacity of women entrepreneurs in the application of e-commerce platforms to expand their business exports and participate in local, regional and global supply chains is currently ongoing in some LLDCs.

Going forward, the Reporting Matrix will constantly be updated and shared with the LLDC group. UN-OHRLLS is currently establishing a network of national focal points to better coordinate the implementation of the VPoA with nominations having already been received from several countries. Since activities in the roadmap are demand driven, LLDC member states are encouraged to put forth their key development concerns and raise issues where they need support from international development partners during their engagement with UN-OHRLLS. As the deadline for the implementation of the VPoA approaches, members of the IACG are fully committed to supporting all LLDCs overcome their most pressing challenges and achieve their development potential to the full.

Members of the IACG that contributed to the updated version of the reporting matrix include: ADB, AfDB, AFRIEXIM Bank, AIIB, African Union Commission, AUDA, IDLO, IsDB, IRU, OSCE, ECO, ITC, EIF, FAO, IFAD, IRENA, IDEP, GGGI, ISA, ITU, CFC, GCF, IDRC, ITT for LLDCs, Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology, IFAD, UNECA, UNECE, UNESCAP, UNIDO, UNESCWA, UNECLAC, UNWTO, UNOLA, UNDRR, UNDP, UNEP, UNOSSC, UNCCD, UNCTAD, UNDCO, UNIDO, UNDRR, UN-OHRLLS, UN-TBLDC, WGEO, WFP, WAIPA, WCO, WIPO, WTO and Youth4South Fellowship.

ACTION AREAS	IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS	DELIVERABLES AND ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PROGRESS REPORTED ON KEY ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN AND TIME-PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION
TRANSIT, TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT				
1.1. Development of sustainable transport infrastructure	UN-OHRLLS, in collaboration with ESCAP, ECE, ECA, ECLAC, AfDB and ADB	Provide training to LLDC policy makers on how to develop policies to promote transport connectivity and development/maintenance of climate resilient transport infrastructure; how to respond to impact of COVID-19 on transport connectivity and how to formulate, prioritise, mobilise resources and implement viable bankable transport infrastructure projects, including through PPPs (under United Nations Peace and Development Trust Fund – 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Sub-Fund)	2020-2021	<p>UN-OHRLLS and partners including ECA, ESCAP, ECE, ECLAC, UNCTAD, UNOPS, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank and World Bank conducted virtual training workshops on “Strengthening Capacity in Developing Bankable Transport Infrastructure Projects for Enhanced Connectivity” on 6-8 April 2021 for the Africa region and on 18-20 May 2021 for the Asia region. A total of 81 policymakers from LLDCs and transit countries were trained in the Africa region and 27 in the Asia region. Participants were equipped with knowledge and skills on preparing viable or bankable projects to expand or upgrade their transport infrastructure, how to develop supportive regulatory frameworks and enabling environments to attract more infrastructure financing, and on use of public-private-partnerships to develop transport infrastructure. The full details of the training can be accessed as follows: Africa region - https://www.un.org/ohrls/events/strengthening-capacity-develop-bankable-transport-infrastructure-projects-enhanced Europe and Asia region - https://www.un.org/ohrls/events/strengthening-capacity-develop-bankable-transport-infrastructure-projects-enhanced-0</p> <p>UN-OHRLLS and partners including ECA, ESCAP, ECE, ECLAC, UNCTAD, African Development Bank, and Asian Development Bank are conducting additional Training Workshops on Strengthening capacity to design and implement policies and identify solutions that promote transport connectivity for the achievement of the SDGs that will be held in a virtual format, on 27 and 28 September in the Africa region and 30 September and 1 October 2021 in the Asia region. The aim of the training workshops is to equip policymakers with knowledge and skills to design and implement policies that promote transport connectivity. It will include policies needed for responding to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on transport systems; the building of climate and disaster resilient transport infrastructure; establishment of legal and regulatory frameworks to promote efficient transit transport systems; and the financing of transport connectivity.</p>

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	UN-OHRLLS, UN ESCAP, UN ECA	Provide technical support to selected Asian LLDCs to formulate and implement viable bankable transport infrastructure projects	2020-2021	<p>UN-OHRLLS and ESCAP are preparing a technical report on the transport component of the China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor. The report will be used as background material for an event on transport connectivity of China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor to be held in October 2021.</p> <p>UN-OHRLLS, World Bank and UNCTAD are organizing a training workshop on Developing successful Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) for transport infrastructure development to be held on 11 and 12 October 2021 for officials and experts in Botswana. This is held at the request of Government of Botswana.</p>
	UNDRR	Mobilize LLDCs to join the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)	2020+	UNDRR continues to support the expansion and engagement of LLDCs into the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure. As of July 2021, 4 LLDCs have joined CDRI: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Mongolia and Nepal.
	ESCAP	Support national policies on sustainable freight transport in selected LLDCs.	2020-2023	<p>Uzbekistan is a pilot country for ESCAP's ongoing project on promoting a shift toward sustainable freight, which combines supporting relevant national strategies and reforms with pursuing a regional approach to freight sustainability.</p> <p>https://www.unescap.org/events/2021/second-national-consultation-workshop-sustainable-freight-transport-uzbekistan</p> <p>https://www.unescap.org/events/2021/national-consultation-workshop-sustainable-freight-transport</p>
	ESCAP	Provide training to strengthen capacity of policymakers in selected North and Central Asia's states to leverage digital transformation and new technologies in enhancing resilience of rail and intermodal transport.	2021-2022	Policy Brief: Freight transport and COVID-19 in North and Central Asia: Changing the connectivity paradigm has been developed and is available at: https://www.unescap.org/resources/freight-transport-and-covid-19-north-and-central-asia-changing-connectivity-paradigm
	IDLO	<i>Proposal:</i> Provide policy and legal advice on laws applicable to	TBC	IDLO is currently developing a proposal with various elements of the planned technical intervention.

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		transport infrastructure projects and complementary capacity-building; provide direct legal assistance in the negotiation of contracts relating to transport infrastructure projects with foreign investors and lenders.		
	AIIB	Support and finance infrastructure projects in LLDCs, including project preparation consulting services, focused on road transport development and maintenance and improving climate resilience of road infrastructure. (Obigarm-Nurobod Road Project in Tajikistan, National Road 13 Improvement and Maintenance Project in Lao PDR, Climate Resilience Improvement of National Road 13 South Project in Lao PDR)	Ongoing and planned	<p>Tajikistan - The Obigarm-Nurobod Road Project:</p> <p>Key activities undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Obigarm-Nurobod Road Project will construct a 72 km long road section that will bypass the Rogun HPP reservoir through mountainous terrain. The project is divided into three main sections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Section 1 (27km) by ADB; ▪ Section 2 (42.5km) by EBRD; ▪ Section 3 (760-meter bridge and 640-meter roadway approaches) by AIIB. ○ The design of Section 3 is financed via a grant from the AIIB Project Preparation Special Fund (USD 3.2 million). The consultancy will develop design of a 760-meter Long Bridge and approaches under Section 3 of the Project. <p>- Reporting organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Borrower: Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan; ○ Implementing Agency: Project Implementation Unit for Road Reconstruction under the Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan. <p>- Time period of implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2022-2025 <p>- Any other relevant aspects to be considered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ AIIB Investment Committee has approved Concept Review of the Loan for the Long Bridge Project in amount of USD 55 million. The final decision to be taken after the completion of design works, which is expected to be around mid-2022.

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				<p><u>Lao PDR - National Road 13 Improvement and Maintenance Project:</u></p> <p>Key activities undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The project is to improve the road condition, safety, and climate resilience of critical sections of the National Road 13 - upgrading 19 km of the road from two lanes to four lanes, improvement of 39 km of an existing 2-lane road and providing technical assistance and supervision through an innovative 10-year Output and Performance-Based Road Contract (OPBRC) under the Design, Build, Maintain, Operate and Transfer (DBMOT) methodology. ○ The project was approved in April 2019 and contractors commenced construction in October 2019. Latest virtual joint mission among AIIB, NDF, and WB was conducted in December 2020. Progress has been made regarding the use of USD12 million savings. AIIB has cleared this as a non-material change and approved by management. The overall progress towards project development objective was rated as satisfactory. <p>Reporting Organization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) <p>Time period of implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ June 2019 – May 2023 <p>Any other relevant aspects to be considered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ At present, the work progress is on track compared to the planned targets. <p><u>Lao PDR – Climate Resilience Improvement of National Road 13 South Project (Section 3)</u></p> <p>Key activities undertaken:</p>

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Project comprises the construction/rehabilitation of a 78-km section of the existing two-lane NS13S highway from KM190 to KM268, for achieving a higher resilience against rainfalls, which may lead to further massive flooding and trigger landslides. The project will be implemented through a 10-year Output and Performance-Based Road Contract (OPBRC) under the Design, Build, Maintain, Operate and Transfer (DBMOT) methodology. ○ The project was approved in October 2020, Loan Agreement was signed in February 2021. The negotiation with OPBRC contractor will be completed by July 2021. Contractors will be in place to commence the work in early August. ○ Due to the pandemic’s impact on onsite works, the effectiveness conditions regarding land acquisition, compensation payment and public utility relocation could not be furnished. Ministry of Public Works and Transport submitted an official request to extend the effectiveness date to September 2021. ○ Currently, the resettlement action plan has been updated, covering more buffer zone. MoU between MPWT and contractor has been reviewed by AIIB and pending signature. <p>Reporting Organization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) <p>Time period of implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ April 2021 – April 2024 <p>Any other relevant aspects to be considered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Given the lasting impact of the COVID-19, the physical work progress has been delayed. <p>AIIB is planning to organize an OPBRC training to strengthen the capacity of contract management for MPWT.</p>

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	ADB	<p>Improve cross-border and regional transport connectivity of LLDCs, implemented through the subregional programs including Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC), the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS), and South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation (SASEC). In transport sector, ADB plans to finance 23 investment projects for \$3,154 million over the period of 2020–2022 to improve transport connectivity (covering roads, railway, airport and logistics) which in turn will improve LLDCs’ link with outside markets, expand their international trade, and support international tourism.</p> <p>CAREC – 18 projects for \$2,485 million: Afghanistan – 3 projects totalling \$195 million for road construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance; Kazakhstan – 6 projects totalling \$1,177 million for road corridor, road construction, (including corridor connecting roads), and railway efficiency; Uzbekistan – 6 projects totalling \$829 million for road construction and reconstruction, and railway electrification;</p>	<p>2020-2022</p> <p>2020-2022</p> <p>2021</p> <p>Various (2020-2022)</p>	<p>ADB’s updated (as of July 2021) lending program for transport sector in LLDCs includes 22 investment projects for \$2,676 million, as compared to the original plan of 23 projects for \$3.2 billion. These projects will improve connectivity, which will enhance our landlocked developing members’ linkages with outside markets, expand their international trade, and support international tourism. They cover the subsectors of road (including road safety and road assets management), railway, airport, and logistics.</p> <p>In general, processing of the investment projects has encountered delays due to the difficulties caused by COVID-19 pandemic, which necessitated shifting resources to pandemic emergency response.</p> <p>In 2020, six projects for \$721 million were approved. In 2021, four projects for \$400 million are expected to be approved. Rest of the pipeline in the transport sector will be processed in 2022 (and a few projects might be deferred to 2023/2024).</p> <p>Under the CAREC program, 4 road projects (in Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) for \$521 million were approved in 2020. In 2021, 4 projects (2 road projects in Uzbekistan and 2 projects in Mongolia for sustainable tourism and aimag/soum center development) have been or will be approved for \$408 million. The remaining 8 projects will be processed in 2022.</p>

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		<p>Mongolia – 3 projects totalling \$284 million for aimag and soum centers, tourism transport infrastructure development, and logistics center development.</p> <p>GMS – 1 project for \$32 million: Lao PDR – 1 project totalling \$32 million for Second Northern GMS Transport Network Improvement Project (Phase 2) for the improvement and road safety along the Viet Nam and Lao PDR components of the GMS Northeastern Corridor to help increase international trade.</p> <p>SASEC – 4 projects for \$637 million: Bhutan – 1 project for \$37 million for SASEC Air Connectivity Project (2021); Nepal – 3 projects for \$600 million, Tribhuvan International Airport Capacity Expansion Sector Development Program (2020), SASEC Highway Enhancement Project (2021), Second SASEC Highway Enhancement Project (2022).</p>		<p>Second Northern GMS Transport Network Improvement is ongoing and expected to be completed in December 2021. The Lao PDR components of the project completed the construction/rehabilitation of 151 km of national routes. The road safety related activities were also completed. In addition, the HIV/AIDS and human trafficking awareness campaigns were organized in villages along the road sections. A Phase II project for Lao PDR is anticipated to be processed in 2023 to expand the geographical areas to cover Xieng Khouang and other provinces in the northern part of the Lao PDR to increase the internal trade on the GMS Northeastern Corridor, between the Lao PDR and Viet Nam.</p> <p>Nepal Tribhuvan International Capacity Expansion Sector Development Program is split into two projects: (i) Policy Loan 3948 Civil Aviation Sector Improvement Program (\$50mil) and (ii) Investment Loan 4005 SASEC Airport Capacity Enhancement Project (\$150mil), both approved in 2020 and under implementation.</p> <p>The remaining 3 projects (1 in Bhutan, 2 in Nepal) will be processed in 2022 and beyond.</p>
	UNIDO	Strengthen LLDCs capacities to establish the legal and institutional frameworks for robust Quality Infrastructure (QI) system.	2020-2024	<p>(2020 to ongoing) UNIDO supports its Member States via national and regional projects addressing national quality infrastructure (NQI) to facilitate fishery, textile and agricultural trade, installation of multi-purpose mini-hydro infrastructure, and compliance infrastructure development. UNIDO worked towards quality</p>

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				<p>infrastructure in LLDCs from the ECO region, SADC region and West Africa, by implementing activities to strengthen standardization, quality assurance, accreditation and metrology (SQAM) infrastructure. Ongoing projects include “West Africa Quality System Programme” and “West Africa Competitiveness and Quality Infrastructure” implemented in Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali. Project accomplishments include: 122 capacity building activities provided, more than 400 people trained in 46 regional workshops, 94 ECOSTAND standards adopted, and several quality community committees, councils, and agencies established.</p> <p>UNIDO continued the implementation of other projects on quality infrastructure in LLDCs such as Malawi, where the National Quality Policy, the National Quality Strategy, and the Malawi Bureau of Standards (MBS) Strategic Plan for 2017-2022 were developed; and technical assistance was provided to a pool of SMEs to help them comply with quality requirements and obtain ISO 9001 and 22000 certifications.</p>
	UNECE, ESCWA, Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)	Newly established International Transport Infrastructure Observatory (web-based GIS Environment) that serves as an innovative platform to finance transport infrastructure projects.	2020-2021	The GIS application is finalized and undergoing final upgrades before going live by fall 2021. The GIS Application includes data from Europe, CIS and MENA regions covering multimodal transport infrastructure. Representatives from LLDCs will be informed in writing about the forthcoming launch of the ITIO and will be invited to participate in a testing phase.
	UNECE	Raise awareness about the urgency to adapt transport systems to climate change, share good practice and disseminate knowledge on transport adaptation to climate change	2020-2025	<p>Within the activities of the UNECE Group of Experts on Assessment of Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation for Inland Transport workshops are organised to discuss the changing conditions in which transport systems need to operate and the urgency of adaptation: Geneva, 26 March 2021, Moscow, 15-16 November 2021.</p> <p>Experience and good practices are shared at the regular session of the group of experts (twice yearly) on climate change impact assessment transport asset adaptation needs.</p>

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1.2. Cross-border logistics and transit transport systems	UN ESCAP	Provide training to strengthen connectivity through effective economic corridor management, with Mongolia as primary recipient (Party to the China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor Programme).	2020-2021	Three workshops were held (Oct 2020, Dec 2020, Jan 2021); online knowledge resource portal; learning materials (manuals/modules; presentations; recorded lecture sessions) https://www.unescap.org/resources/strengthening-subregional-connectivity-east-and-north-east-asia-through-effective-economic
	UNECA	<i>Proposal:</i> Digitalisation of transit corridors: use of state-of-the-art technology in managing transit corridor asset (regional transport corridors)	TBC	Consultations are underway with partners for detailed planning and coordination in order to initiate the process to undertake programme activities.
	UN-ECLAC	Establish a set of qualitative and quantitative indicators regarding the inland transport corridors used by Bolivia and Paraguay and the main challenges for the international navigation of rivers	2021	UN-ECLAC has developed Sustainable Inland Transport Connectivity Indicators for Paraguay . They include qualitative and quantitative indicators for Inland Waterway Transport and Ports. For instance, indicators evaluated aspects such as night-time navigation, signalling, marking, dredging, cargo capacity of ports, time required at ports, time required at locks and costs (if any). These indicators can also be applied to Bolivia in order to evaluate the main challenges for the international navigation of rivers.
	UNCTAD	Support LLDCs in enhancing sustainable transport and logistics systems through; (i) assessing the sustainability performance (economic, social and environmental) of freight transport and logistics sector (ii) promoting institutional development of transport corridors (transit, economic, etc.) and enhancing their sustainable performance; (ii) strengthening institutional and human capacities to develop and implement Public-	2020-2023	UNCTAD has continued its activities in this field. UNCTAD together with the five UN Regional Commissions is participating in the UN Development Account project with the objective to implement United Nations solutions, including standards, guidelines, metrics, tools and methodologies to immediately help governments and the business community world-wide keep transport networks and borders operational to facilitate the flow of goods and services, while containing the further spread of the COVID-19 virus.

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		Private Partnership (PPP) programmes for transport infrastructure and logistics development.		
	IRU, OSCE and UN ECE	Under 5 years MOU and Contribution Agreement between the two organization, implement a first phase towards the full computerization of the TIR procedure (eTIR International System) on specific transport corridors including LLDCs	2017-2022	The OSCE supported the development of a new user friendly and comprehensive eTIR information platform, that aims at facilitating virtual capacity building activities among eTIR countries and the countries interested to become eTIR signatories. The information provided will be relevant for and facilitate the work of all eTIR international System Stakeholders (customs, international organizations, national associations, TIR carnet holders).
	IRU, in cooperation with UN ECE	<p>Digitalisation of the TIR procedure (eTIR) (Afghanistan: 2020-2021; Armenia: 2021-2022; Azerbaijan: 2020; Kazakhstan: 2020; Kyrgyzstan: 2020; Mongolia: 2021; North Macedonia: 2021; Tajikistan: 2020; Turkmenistan: 2020; Uzbekistan: 2020)</p> <p>Implementation of Green lines (Afghanistan: 2020-2021; Armenia: 2021-2022; Kyrgyzstan: 2020; Tajikistan: 2020; Turkmenistan: 2020; Uzbekistan: 2020)</p> <p>Facilitate and expedite administrative process related to electronic exchange of transport documents such as e-permits and eCMR.</p>	Various (2020-2022)	<p>TIR digital projects as a step are currently implemented in Kazakhstan; Uzbekistan; Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>Green Lanes have been successfully implemented in between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan in 2021. Green lane projects are ongoing in Tajikistan.</p> <p>Together with UNECE, guidance documents on the operationalisation of e-CMR have been developed and shared with interested countries.</p>

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	AfDB	Support the development of at least 3 One Stop Border Posts involving at least one LLDC	2021-2025	<p>2021-present</p> <p>AfDB has supported work in the following one-stop border posts involving LLDCS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manyovu-Mugina One Stop Border Post at the crossing between Tanzania and Burundi (to be completed in 2024) 2. Douala-Bangui-Douala-N'djamena corridor linking Cameroon, Central Africa Republic and Chad.
	WCO	<p>Development of a compendium of best practices in Customs transit</p> <p>Development of guidance on Customs procedures in railway transportation</p>	2020 2021	<p>The Compendium of best practices in the area of transit was endorsed by the WCO Council in December 2020 and can be accessed in English here and in French here.</p> <p>A preliminary draft of the WCO Railways Guidance was considered by the WCO Permanent Technical Committee in April 2021.</p>
	UNECE Sustainable Transport Division with the participation of UNCTAD ASYCUDA / ECE Trade and Economic Cooperation Division / ESCWA, ESCAP, ECLAC and ECA	UNDA project: eTIR International System application: One of the sub projects of the UNDA project is the interconnection of the eTIR International system with national customs systems of contracting parties to the TIR Convention enabling electronic transactions between customs of origin, en route and destination while implementing the TIR Convention.	2020-2021	Pending
	UNECE with support of ESCAP and OSCE	Operationalization of Euro-Asian Transport Links and other networks and corridors: Through offering a targeted inter-regional/inter-governmental platform – identify and support implementation of a set of	2020-2021	Three rounds of UNECE/ OSCE online consultations held (November 2020, March 2021 and May 2021) with the aim of enhancing economic connectivity perspectives and the operationalization of Euro-Asian inland transport links. The final proposals and feedback by the respective Governments on further operationalisation of Euro-Asian transport links will be presented during UNECE's WP.5 (34th session), Working Party on Transport Trends and Economics.

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		<p>practical and policy-oriented measures that could further strengthen the management of inland transport corridor operationalization between Europe and Asia. Asses the economic value of available international transport corridors and identification of ways through which Euro-Asian inland cargo volumes can be further increased.</p>		<p>The 5 Governments will, as of fall 2021, start working on the development of an EATL Route 3 Corridor Coordination Management Mechanism and Corridor Operationalization Review Mechanism.</p>
	<p>UNECE with support of ECO and IsDB</p>	<p>Promote accession to e-CMR protocol by ECO member States. In doing so ensuring that contracting parties are geographically situated next to each other, thereby forming a transport corridor.</p> <p>Preparing eCMR protocol technical specifications for implementation across all ECO member States.</p>	<p>2020-2021</p>	<p>Islamic Development Bank: The functional specifications will be prepared based on the concepts circulated to the ECO Member States and then reviewed and validated by October 2021.</p>

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	UNECE	Establish unified railway law for contract for international carriage of goods by rail	2021	The deliberations continued as to how to establish unified railway law.
	UNECE	Enhance sustainable development of freight transport and logistics	2020-2021	<p>Elaboration and publication by the UNECE Working Party on Intermodal Transport and Logistics (WP.24) of UNECE Handbook for national master plans for freight transport and logistics (https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2021-05/2017186_E_web.pdf). The Handbook was designed to assist national authorities in charge of freight transport and logistics to showcase potential actions in accompanying the sector development to follow a sustainable path in support of national economic development</p> <p>WP.24 will hold on 20 October 2021 a workshop on recent actions and projects in support of the sustainable development of intermodal transport and logistics.</p>
1.3. Monitoring of transit and transport indicators	ADB	Support implementation of the CAREC corridor performance measurement and monitoring (CPMM) mechanism.	Ongoing	TA 9832-REG: KSTA approved for \$0.75 million from ADB's Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund (RCIF) in 2019. A supplementary financing for \$0.8 million from RCIF was approved in 2021. CPMM annual report for 2020 produced (included information on the impact of COVID-19 on cross-border transport). A knowledge product titled "Progress in Trade Facilitation in CAREC Countries: Evidence from CPMM Findings" was produced and disseminated.

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	UN-ECLAC	Develop Sustainable Inland Transport Connectivity Indicators in Paraguay	2021	UN-ECLAC has developed Sustainable Inland Transport Connectivity Indicators for Paraguay . Paraguay's National Connectivity Report 2021 contains 161 indicators that assess road and inland transport in the country.
	AfDB	Enhance monitoring of transit times and speeds along corridors including LLDCs	TBD	Pending
	WCO	Sensitize and encourage LLDCs to conduct the WCO Time Release Study (TRS) along corridors as a tool to monitor and evaluate transit and transport indicators	TBD	12 November 2020 – 15 July 2021: Time Release Study capacity building support was provided to Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Bangladesh .
	UNECE, ESCWA and ECLAC	UNDA: Development of Sustainable Inland Transport Connectivity Indicators/ SITCIN (ongoing), which will enable policymakers in LLDCs: To assess their country's degree of external economic connectivity in terms of efficiency of inland transport, logistics, trade, customs and border crossing facilitation processes; Current pilot countries: Georgia, Kazakhstan, Serbia, Jordan and Paraguay. Could be extended with additional LLDCs in a follow-up phase.	2020-2022	ECE with the support of ECLAC and ESCWA has developed a set of 215 Sustainable Inland Transport Connectivity Indicators which have been tested in Georgia, Kazakhstan, Serbia, Jordan, and Paraguay. National Policy Dialogue sessions have been held in these 5 pilot countries and the SITCIN findings have been officially endorsed. Currently, until the end of 2021 a round of capacity building workshops will be organized aimed at remedying the policy gaps identified in the course of the SITCIN evaluation process. In September 2021, on the margins of the UNECE Working Party on Transport Trends and Economics (WP.5) and an inter-regional forum has been organized to show-case the results of the SITCIN evaluation in the five pilot countries.
	World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)	Development of a Statistical Framework for Measuring the Sustainability of Tourism, which includes the identification of core indicators and has been supported by the United Nations Statistical	Ongoing	The Statistical Framework for Measuring Sustainability of Tourism (MST) is based on existing measurement standards (System of National Accounts, System of Environmental Economic Accounts, Tourism Satellite Account) and its development is being led by the multi-stakeholder Working Group of Experts on Measuring the Sustainability of Tourism which include experts from countries and international organizations. MST is being pilot tested and implemented in several countries and amongst the LLDCs, Kyrgyzstan did an

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		Commission as the tool to derive indicators for measuring the role of tourism in the SDGs.		exploratory study (with the support of the World Bank) and Burkina Faso has expressed interest in implementing a pilot.
1.4. Trade facilitation	UN-OHRLLS	Enhance capacity of national Trade Facilitation Committees, through the LLDC National Focal Points network, to build coherence in the implementation and monitoring of the VPoA and TFA	2021+	UN-OHRLLS is conducting outreach to all member states to develop a network of National Focal Points from the National Trade Facilitation committees or from ministries responsible for international trade, transport or planning. Nominations of national focal points have already been received from some LLDCs. Dissemination of technical material and coordination to enhance capacity of national trade facilitation committees to build coherence in the implementation and monitoring of the VPoA and TFA will commence in the last quarter of 2021.
	WCO	Support LLDCs and transit developing countries in implementing the technical measures of the WTO TFA through the WCO Mercator Programme	2020 - 2024	<p>12 November 2020 – 15 July 2021: Capacity building support to implement technical measures of the WTO TFA was provided to the following LLDCs and TDCs:</p> <p><u>LLDCs:</u> Bolivia (on advance rulings, risk management (RM), Authorized Economic Operators (AEO)), Eswatini (on Coordinated Border management (CBM), RM) Kazakhstan (on Post-Clearance Audit (PCA)) Lesotho (on PCA) Moldova (on PCA) Tajikistan (on TRS) Uzbekistan (on PCA, TRS)</p> <p><u>TDCs:</u> Bangladesh (TRS) Peru (border agency cooperation) South Africa (AEO, expedited shipments) Turkey (advance rulings)</p> <p>In addition to the national capacity building support, a third round of WCO regional workshops on the WTO TFA was launched in April 2021 with a</p>

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	UNCTAD	Support LLDCs, in close collaboration with transit partner countries, in implementing trade facilitation reforms, particularly the WTO TFA through: (i) Implementing trade facilitation reforms, including transit measures and relevant international instruments; (ii) Operationalizing and supporting National Trade Facilitation Committees to coordinate and monitor trade facilitation implementation in a Public-Private-Partnership; (iii) Facilitating the establishment of Regional Trade Facilitation Bodies and strategies to focus on common approaches to cross-border trade and transit; (iv) Developing national and Regional Trade Information Portals to boost transparency and efficiency in cross border trade procedures; (v) Preparing coordinated response guidelines for cross border trade in crisis and emergency situations such as COVID-19; and (vi) Working with LLDC groups in UN and WTO etc. to promote the special needs of LLDCs.	2020-2023	<p>workshop for the Asia/Pacific region. Other regional workshops on the WTO TFA will be organized in financial year 2021-2022.</p> <p>UNCTAD has continued its technical assistance and capacity building support in this field, supporting at present 12 LLDCs and 15 transit partner countries in the framework of the Empowerment program. In this context, UNCTAD has developed and is rolling-out an IT based project management and monitoring tools for NTFCs, the so-called Reform Tracker in 19 countries to facilitate the implementation of WTO TFA implementation and other relevant agreements and general trade facilitation reforms. UNCTAD has during the reporting period organized two Transit Coordinator workshops in Central Africa and Central Asia. UNCTAD is together with the five UN Regional Commissions participating in the UN Development Account project with the objective to implement United Nations solutions, including standards, guidelines, metrics, tools and methodologies to immediately help governments and the business community world-wide keep transport networks and borders operational to facilitate the flow of goods and services, while containing the further spread of the COVID-19 virus. In this context, UNCTAD has developed a methodology for rapid assessments of countries preparedness in the cases of crisis in the field of trade facilitation. The methodology is being tested and rolled-out in a number of countries.</p>

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	WTO	Provide materials and training programs to help Members have a better understanding of the TFA Assist Members to complete the required notifications Help Members find the support they need to implement the TFA.	Upon request from Members	Activities are currently being planned for implementation.
	IDLO	<u>Proposals:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide ad hoc legal assistance to LLDCs in policy and legislative review and drafting for WTO FTA implementation • of the AfCFTA through the development of uniform guidelines for referral of disputes arising from intra-Africa trade, capacity-building to government agencies on the resolution of these disputes, and the creation of a repository of disputes (In accordance with Articles 8 and 11 WTO FTA and the WTO dispute settlement mechanism). 	2020+	IDLO is currently developing a proposal with various elements of the planned technical intervention.
	AfDB	Provide capacity building and technical assistance on trade facilitation and transport for 8 LLDCs in Africa	Ongoing	February 2020: AfDB provided training to 50 Ethiopian customs officers on One-Stop-Border-Posts concept, practice, methodologies, and techniques to facilitate cross-border trade with neighbouring countries. March 2020:

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				AfDB provided training to 52 Customs officers from Malawi on tariff, rules of origin and valuation, but training postponed because of travel restrictions due to COVID-19
	AfDB	Implement the Trade and Transport Facilitation Due Diligence Tool on all AfDB funded transport projects	2020+	Pending
	ESCAP	<i>Proposal:</i> Support LLDCs that are parties to the Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-Border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific to fully and digitally implement the WTO TFA.	2020+	Reports developed for individual beneficiary countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Georgia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam https://www.unescap.org/resources/readiness-assessments-cross-border-paperless-trade
	ADB	Regional technical assistance projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening International Food Safety Standards in Agricultural Value Chains in CAREC countries, to improve public health and facilitation of trade in agro-food products. • Almaty-Bishkek Economic Corridor: Preparing the Modern Agriculture Wholesale Market Development Project, to contribute to the diversification of exports and connection to regional markets for the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic. 	Various	Approved TA amount of \$1,550,000 in Feb 2018, and additional \$400,000 in December 2019. Milestones: (i) establishment of CAREC SPS working groups (Regional Working Group to deliberate on regional SPS initiatives and endorse an annual SPS workplan, and SPS national working groups in 11 countries to take the lead in developing national SPS strategy and priority action plans); (ii) capacity building on SPS legislation and implementation of risk-based SPS measures; and (iii) knowledge products on SPS modernization, including an online module on digital phytosanitary certification to support digital trade initiatives TA 9677 generated 5 investment project concepts in Kyrgyz Republic and Kazakhstan along the Almaty-Bishkek Economic Corridor (ABEC). Three projects are already included in ADB's lending program for KGZ: (i) ABEC: Modern Agriculture Wholesale Market Development Project for \$81 million in 2022; (ii) ABEC: Kyrgyz border crossing points improvement project for \$18 million in 2022; and (iii) ABEC: Issyk-Kul Lake Environmental Management for Sustainable Tourism Development for \$40 million in 2023. The other 2 investment project concepts are being further processed for inclusion in ADB's lending program, including (i) an alternative road between Almaty and Issyk-Kul as public-private

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better Customs for Better Client Services in CAREC, to assist countries to enhance implementation of the WTO TFA and promote intraregional and inter-subregional capacity building and knowledge sharing on TFA-related customs and trade facilitation areas. • Support development and piloting of the CAREC Advanced Transit System (CATS) and its supporting information common exchange IT system. Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Kazakhstan are participating in the pilot phase of CATS. • Strengthening Knowledge and Capacities for the Design, Negotiation, Implementation, and Monitoring of Free Trade Agreements involving CAREC countries is under preparation for approval by Q3/Q4 2020 (total amount of \$1.2 million) with implementation period in 2020-2023. • ADB-funded loan for Mongolia’s Regional Improvement of Border Services Project further supports implementation of specific WTO TFA activities, by 		<p>partnership project; and (ii) a regional medical reference laboratory system in line with the requirements of the Eurasian Economic Union.</p> <p>Approved TA amount of \$1,600,000 in Feb 2019. Supplementary financing of \$800,000 from ADB’s Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund was approved in 2021. Milestones: (i) secretariat support for the CAREC Regional Trade Group – the coordinating and consultative body for the CAREC trade sector, mandated to update annually the 3-year Rolling Strategic Action Plan (RSAP) of the CAREC Integrated Trade Agenda (CITA) 2030; (ii) technical support for WTO accession of Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan; and (iii) policy advisory and capacity building for e-commerce and digital trade initiatives, and economic diversification through services sector development.</p> <p>The regional TA on Enhancing Food Safety Standards in Central and West Asian Countries will be processed in 2023 for \$3 million.</p> <p>TA 9677-REG: TRTA approved for \$2 million (\$1 million TASF and \$1 million RCIF) in 2018. Supplementary financing of \$0.5 million from RCIF was approved in 2021.</p> <p>TA 9824 REG: Approved for \$1.45 million (\$700,000 ARTCPF, \$500,000 PRCF, \$250,000 RCIF) in 2019. Implementation ongoing.</p> <p>First knowledge-sharing module on border services in January 2021 and first joint meeting of the customs and sanitary and phytosanitary working groups in April 2021 were conducted. An assessment paper on customs agencies’ readiness and challenges in handling cross-border e-commerce was produced. Pilot underway</p> <p>Three participating countries to finalize the CATS and ICE draft agreement by end 2021. Subregional working group meetings planned in early 2022. Under implementation</p>

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		<p>rehabilitating facilities and providing modern customs equipment to three major border-crossing points, upgrading the Customs Automated Information System, and conducting preparatory work for the establishment of a single-window system for trade-related regulatory requirements.</p>		<p>A 6558 REG: Approved for \$1.2 million (\$700,000 ARTCF/DFID and \$500,000 PRCF) in 2020. TA Inception Meeting with CAREC countries completed last 19 May 2021. The virtual CAREC countries consultation is planned for 10 August 2021.</p> <p>RIBS Under implementation Loan 3810 MON: Regional Improvement of Border Services Project (Additional Financing) approved on 30 August 2019 (\$27million)</p> <p>Lao PDR component of Improved SPS Handling in GMS Trade Project is ongoing with ADB loans and grant amounting to a total of \$38 million. The project will strengthen institutions and operational and management capacities in Cambodia and the Lao PDR for operating cost-effective SPS systems that facilitate trade and protect health.</p> <p>"Early Harvest" Implementation of the Cross-Border Transport and Trade Facilitation in the Greater Mekong Subregion TA is ongoing with grant amount of \$1.5 million from the United Kingdom Fund for Asia Regional Trade and Connectivity under the Regional Cooperation and Integration Financing Partnership Facility. The TA will support the transport and trade facilitation initiatives of the GMS and in particular the implementation of the GMS Cross-Border Transport Facilitation Agreement (CBTA), by (i) providing assistance to implement the memorandum of understanding (MOU) on the "Early Harvest" permit under the CBTA; (ii) enhancing the capacity of the private sector to participate in the liberalization of transport services; and (iii) strengthening the institutional mechanisms that support the CBTA.</p> <p>Enhancing Trade Facilitation in Southeast Asia TA is proposed for grant funding \$1 million from Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction to be fully administered by ADB. This TA will implement trade facilitation initiatives to enhance customs administrations in the participating Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Member States (AMS) and in the Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines - East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) subregion. It will:</p>

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				(i) help implement selected provisions of the World Trade Organization Trade Facilitation Agreement (WTO TFA); (ii) strengthen engagement with the private sector; and (iii) advocate best practices and benefits of trade facilitation.
	OSCE	<i>Proposal:</i> Support National Trade Facilitation Committees in Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan) in (i) implementing their tasks on domestic coordination and implementation of the TFA's provisions (ii) coordinating their work and share best practices among CA countries; (iii) development of an e-platform for sharing of best practices and experiences among CA- NTFCs.	2020-2021	<p>Exploratory assessment of the needs of NTFCs of three Central Asian Countries (Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan) was finalized in October 2020. Main results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) increased need for digitalization of transport and transit documents, in the wake of the COVID-19 health crisis (ii) increased need for coordinated and harmonized implementation of the TFA in the region and further interaction/ cooperation within the region <p>Shared with different international organizations (such as GIZ and UNECE). The results were discussed also during coordination meetings as well as regional events such as a trade facilitation workshop jointly organized (in December 2020) with the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC) and the ITC Secretariat. Representatives from ITC, OSCE, WTO, WCO, EAEU Member States and beyond discussed opportunities for a coordinated and harmonized implementation of the TFA in the region.</p>
	OLA	Provide policy and legal advice on laws applicable to the legal framework for international trade and investment and complementary capacity-building, such as direct legal assistance in the drafting of elements of the commercial law framework (laws and supporting regulations), training on implementation and use of the legal framework, and developing institutional structures.	Ongoing	<p>Since July 2020, OLA through its International Trade Law Division has provided assistance and capacity-building in various areas of the commercial law framework to the following LLDCs, including:</p> <p>Ad hoc activities in Afghanistan (e-commerce); Armenia, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Kazakhstan and Zimbabwe (commercial and investor-state dispute resolution); Mongolia, Lao PDR, Nepal, Uzbekistan (e-commerce, international contracts for the sale of goods and commercial dispute resolution); Moldova and Uzbekistan (public procurement) and the commercial law framework (Turkmenistan and Zimbabwe).</p>

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				OLA has also provided technical input as a non-resident agency to the Lao PDR UN Partnership Framework 2017-2021.
1.5. Trade integration	ESCAP	Develop and improve Trade Intelligence and Negotiation Advisor (TINA) to support LLDCs in negotiating trade agreements for regional integration, as well as to support landlocked LDCs in estimating the impact of LDC graduation on trade.	2018+	Pending
	ESCAP	Enhance analytical capacities of trade policymakers (including those in Asia's LLDCs) to channel trade into sustainable development.	2020	Training materials for online course have been prepared with activity roll-out forthcoming.
	ITC	Provide technical assistance for LLDCs towards addressing trade-related constraints by providing tailor-made solutions through the delivery of country-specific and regional programmes. Focus areas include strengthening the export capacity of enterprises, improving the availability and use of trade intelligence, enhancing business support organizations and policies for the benefit of exporting enterprises in LLDCs. Examples include support the implementation of Uzbekistan's development plans to modernize its economy through leveraging the process of WTO accession	Ongoing, various	<p>Uzbekistan WTO accession</p> <p>Since its start in February 2020, the project has helped the Government of Uzbekistan to make a considerable progress in the WTO accession negotiations, hence, making step forward towards becoming a member of the multilateral trading system (SDG 17.10 & 17.13 & 16.8). To this end, the project continues providing support with drafting a number of documents required for revitalizing the WTO accession negotiations. To ensure compliance of the national regulatory regime with the WTO requirements, the project provided support with the analysis of the national legislation in several areas: intellectual property rights (IPRs), technical barriers to trade (TBT) and sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS) that has been subsequently followed by the development of recommendations for the legislative amendments and reforms (SDG 8.3 & 17.10 & 17.13 & 16.8).</p> <p>In Q1 2021, 7 laws and regulations were developed or amended accounting for the inputs provided. 5 legal recommendations on developing policies/laws in IPRs were prepared under the project. The project organized workshops on Subsidies in ASCM (16, 17, 25 February 2021) and virtual trainings on trade in</p>

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		<p>(2020-2025); support the development of Nepal's coffee and pashmina sectors (2020-2023); supporting development of the handicraft and souvenir sector in Uganda (2019-2022); value chain development for honey and horticulture sector in Malawi (2019-2022); Improving the international competitiveness of the textile and clothing sector in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan (2018-2021); Increase export diversification in Bhutan by improving trade and investment policy formulation (2018-2021).</p>		<p>services (15-26 March 2021; 20 participants, including 5 women), a workshop on SPS (10 November 2020 - 10 February 2021), a workshop on good regulatory practices, (9-10 March 2021; 21 participants including 4 women). The project developed 3 training materials on TBT, SPS and trade facilitation.</p> <p>In Q2 2021, the project continued to provide advisory support with drafting/revising WTO Accession Documents and with preparation to multilateral/bilateral negotiations. The project also organized workshops on WTO TRIPS Agreement and IPRs legislation (17, 18, 26 May 2021; 68 participants including 17 women), experience sharing sessions on accession to the WTO - Tajikistan, Ukraine and Kazakhstan (16, 27 & 30 April 2021; 28 participants including 5 women), training on state trading enterprises under WTO (29 April 2021; 39 participants, including 8 women), training on special and differential treatment under the WTO (22 June 2021; 24 participants including 6 women), a workshop on implementing requirements of ISO 17025 (15-17 June 2021; 128 participants including 39 women), and a workshop on implementing requirements of ISO 17065 (25-27 June 2021). The project also supported the capacity building for the Ministry of Health and the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection.</p> <p>Nepal trade-related Assistance Below is a summary of progress in 2020: 1 training programme for beneficiaries in the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies was developed to improve their capacities in the areas of trade policy formulation, trade negotiation and WTO agreements. 1 study was initiated to analyse the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Nepal's trade and recommend trade policy reforms for economic recovery. 25 public and private sector stakeholders – including 6 women and 4 representatives of the private sector – were trained on the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) in August 2020. Beneficiaries in the coffee sector saw the development of 2 draft export trade facilitation guides on the export of coffee from Nepal to EU and US markets,</p>

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				<p>which will, once validated, provide better informed export strategies vis-a-vis these 2 key markets.</p> <p>The Sector Strategy for Pashmina was launched, with a sector core team established (with 20% female members) to participate in the Sector Export Strategy design process. 8 virtual workshops were organized on Pashmina Sector Export Strategy. Manufacturers and goat farmers in the Pashmina sector were surveyed to assess their main competitiveness constraints, to be addressed by the Sector Strategy.</p> <p>Furthermore, in January 2021, the project organized a workshop on the implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement. A roadmap to implement Category B and C measures under the WTO TFA was completed and approved during the workshop. The workshop also aimed at presenting, discussing, and validating another roadmap on strengthening the National Trade Facilitation Committee which will coordinate the implementation the TFA. In addition, a workshop on supporting the export competitiveness of the Pashmina sector was organized in March.</p> <p>Uganda: Handicraft and Souvenir Development Project</p> <p>In March 2021, ITC conducted two trainings on governance for the cooperatives. They learnt about cooperative principles, and how to efficiently govern and manage their organizations. Then, in April and May, two workshops on craft entrepreneurship and marketing were organized. Through interactive trainings, managers from 20 craft businesses were able to address market access and visibility challenges, which represent big obstacles to the growth of the Ugandan craft sector.</p> <p>Tajikistan: Textile and clothing (T&C sector)</p> <p>Below is a summary of progress as at the end of 2020.</p> <p>The project involves three local trade and investment support institutions (TISIs) including the Union of Private Sector Development of Tajikistan (UPSDT) and two universities in its implementation. The capacities of local project partner TISIs have increased, leading to the independent delivery of some</p>

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				<p>services to the beneficiary companies. In particular, local TISIs organized a series of roundtables, workshops, online B2B meetings, a sectoral forum, as well as prepared companies for and accompanied them during two trade fairs.</p> <p>The Garment Training Center (GTC), established jointly by the GTEX and the Technological University of Tajikistan (TUT) in 2019, has started offering a fee-based courses on design and sewing for the university students and other interested people. Thanks to knowledge and skills gained during the ITC ToTs, the GTC organized a three-month fee-based course on patternmaking and sewing for 13 students and local young women aged 18 to 25, who completed the course at the end of December 2020 and obtained the certificate of completion.</p> <p>The project also established links between Tajik and Singaporean and Russian educational institutions and training centres, promoting the exchange of experience and best practices.</p> <p>13 students and young women have completed a three-month fee-based course on patternmaking and sewing organized by the Garment Training Centre at the Technological University of Tajikistan (TUT).</p> <p>Further, the Tajikistan Trade Portal (TTP) (www.tajtrade.tj) have become operational. It provides information on more than 53 product specific export, import, re-export, re-import, temporary import and export, and transit procedures as well as specific customs procedures. TTP was visited more than 71,000 times in 2020 by people from Tajikistan and abroad. The number of active users was more than 19,000. The percentage of new visitors in 2020 was 32%.</p> <p>Kyrgyzstan: T&C sector The project provided advisory support for project partner TISIs to improve their operational and managerial capacity. The coordination among partner TISIs</p>

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				<p>have also improved. More than 30 beneficiary companies used services provided by the partner TISIs in various fields.</p> <p>In 2021 so far, 14 TISIs improved knowledge and capacities in supporting working place 5S, project management, development of project proposals, development of business plans, quality management systems based on ISO 9001, development of new product in accordance with fashion trends, new technologies of processing sewing products, marketing and fashion.</p> <p>On 24 March 2021, the project organized a round table on strengthening partnership between local TISIs and educational organizations and a job fair to establish links between graduates of the educational institutions and T&C companies.</p> <p>Bhutan trade support</p> <p>In 2020, more than 100 public and private sector stakeholders – including more than 30 women – were trained on conducting trade negotiations, business advocacy, public-private dialogue, investment regulations and reconciling trade and industrial policy formulation with Bhutan's Gross National Happiness values as well as on trade facilitation, market access, business advocacy, developing policy positions, dispute settlement in international trade, research, roles and functions for the chambers.</p> <p>The Bhutanese business community benefited from a game-changing tool, the Bhutan Trade Information Portal, which serves as a repository of information for local and foreign entrepreneurs seeking products and companies from Bhutan. It is expected to facilitate the flow of information, boost domestic and international trade and empower decision makers in taking appropriate policy decisions.</p> <p>More than 400 farmers producing ginger and turmeric improved their capacities on post-harvest practices and organic production as a result of ITC's targeted capacity building activities. 5 master trainers and 50 extension officers</p>

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				<p>were trained on ginger/turmeric and mushroom post-harvest and organic production. 14 exporters were trained on marketing and negotiation skills.</p> <p>An online platform for agricultural producers was launched in June 2020. The Agriculture Market Information System (AMIS) will benefit small and medium businesses and farmers in Bhutan by providing them with real-time price information on agricultural commodities, empowering them to get better prices and improve their incomes.</p> <p>118 textile handicraft producers, companies, civil society organization (CSO) representatives and officials from government organizations improved their capacities on market requirements, product development, pricing and costing thanks to support from the project and dedicated capacity building activities.</p> <p>36 Bhutanese yarn suppliers and buyers established business contracts during a buyer-seller meeting facilitated by the project, leading to an increased number of 41 yarn producers and exporters involved in the supply of local yarns.</p> <p>22 SMEs and CSOs in the handicraft textile sector improved their capacities on quality, supply, sales and exports thanks to continuous and targeted coaching and training initiatives.</p> <p>12 SMEs and CSOs in the handicraft sector established 230 business contacts and exported 583 Bhutanese textile products to 5 countries worth EUR 29,586 as a result of project support to improve product quality and develop business linkages at targeted trade events.</p> <p>The whole handicraft textile sector, and beyond, started to benefit from the national label 'Made in Bhutan' whose creation, validation, adoption and promotion was supported and facilitated by the project. This national branding contributes to improve international market access and recognition.</p>

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	ITC	Through the READY4Trade project, support the development of intra-regional and international trade in five Central Asian LLDCs, namely Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, by enhancing the transparency of cross-border requirements, removing regulatory and procedural barriers, strengthening business capability to comply with trade formalities and standards as well as by improving cross-border e-commerce. The project targets selected sectors and value chains in each country based on the export potential and accounting for participation of women in the labour force in the sector.	2020-2023	<p>In 2020, the project achieved the following:</p> <p>19 persons from Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan increased their understanding of how to implement Article 1.2 of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement as a result of ITC trainings towards the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Portals organized in Q2 2020.</p> <p>30 persons from Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan improved their skills on the management of trade facilitation portals as a result of ITC trainings conducted in Q4 2020.</p> <p>16 representatives from public and private institutions in Uzbekistan reported greater knowledge of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement as a result of a 5-day workshop organized by ITC in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Investment and Trade and the State Customs Committee in Q4 2020.</p> <p>3 representatives of the Tajikistan’s Customs improved their capacities to deliver training to other border officials on Authorized Economic Operators scheme enforcement modalities, as a result of a Training-of-Trainer programme conducted by ITC in Q4 2020.</p> <p>Tajikistan adopted a legal framework for an Authorized Operator (AO) scheme and thus implemented this trade facilitation mechanism in the country, as a result of ITC interventions in 2020, which contributes to SDG 17.11 as trade facilitation leads to increased exports.</p> <p>Tajikistan developed and officially endorsed the Commentary to the Customs Code, as a result of ITC interventions in the first half of 2020. This contributes to SDG 17.11 as the Commentary will contribute to enhancing the transparency and predictability of cross-border formalities in Tajikistan, which in turn leads to increased exports.</p> <p>2 key TISIs in Kyrgyzstan (“Single Window” Centre for Foreign Trade) and Kazakhstan (“QazTrade” Center for Trade Policy Development, JSC) improved</p>

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				<p>their institutional performance in terms of publication of trade-related information, as a result of ITC continued support in 2020. This contributes to SDG 8.5 as such an improvement of trade and investment support institutions' offering for the growth of businesses / sectors contributes to the achievement of full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men as well as equal pay for work of equal value.</p>
	ITC	<p>Provide a wide range of stakeholders of trade, particularly MSMEs, business support organizations and policymakers in Eastern Partnership countries including three LLDCs, namely Armenia, Azerbaijan and Moldova, with an interactive online platform that offers access to trade information that are necessary to do business in the region and with the European Union and training. (EaP Helpdesk project)</p>	2019-2024	<p>In Q1 2021, a beta version of the EaP Trade Helpdesk was developed and the first module (market Information) was presented at EaP Stakeholder meeting in Georgia (virtual). In the following quarter, the market Information module of the platform was presented at (virtual) stakeholders' meetings in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. Two other modules (regional opportunities and help centre) have been designed. Also in Q2 2021, assessment reports on international trade in services statistics were prepared for, and shared with stakeholders in, Moldova and Ukraine.</p>
	UNEP	<p>Support LLDCs amongst other countries, through the Environment and Trade Hub, through research, capacity-building and policy advisory services across four areas: trade in environmentally sound technologies; governance at trade and environment nexus; green markets and global value chains; reducing the footprint of trade.</p>	Ongoing	<p>UNEP's Environment and Trade Hub helped accelerate countries' pursuit and adoption of sustainable approaches to trade and actively engaged in dialogues and knowledge exchanges with the wider trade and environment community.</p> <p>The Hub's work focused on generating interest and leveraging action on trade to solve issues related to climate resilience building, biodiversity, resources trade, circularity and greening trade agreements. As a result of long-standing efforts a high level of engagement and leadership on sustainability issues at the WTO was witnessed, culminating in a draft trade ministerial declaration on the environment that the Hub supported.</p> <p>In line with UNEP priorities and the 2020 year of nature, the Hub also strengthened its work on reducing the nature impacts of commodity trade</p>

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				<p>through its project with the WCMC as well as climate resilience building through a joint project with UNCTAD.</p> <p>Setbacks and disruptions caused by COVID 19 were addressed by analyzing trade and environment implications and formulating a support offer to governments. In the context of One UN, close partnerships with other UN agencies continued, including with UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNITAR and FAO focusing on trade in the context of sustainability standards and market access and with UNCTAD and FAO on fisheries subsidies (which is one of the central negotiating issues at the WTO and holds potential for global trade rules that serve a conservation objective).</p>
	UNDP through cooperation with the EIF	Support institutional strengthening and trade policy development in selected LLDCs	2020-2021	<p>UNDP provided technical and institutional support to Bhutan, Lesotho and South Sudan under the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs. In Bhutan, UNDP supported the formulation of a Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) update which defined the key priorities for the trade and private sector development in the coming years. The report places emphasis on issues of trade facilitation and connectivity, the needs and strategies to support cottage and small industry, and the challenges and opportunities of graduation from LDC category. The report reflected on the implications of COVID-19 for the country though data posed limitations to the analysis. Nevertheless, building on the UNDP socio-economic impact assessment, the effect of travel restrictions and other barriers had a strong impact on the local tourism industry.</p> <p>In South Sudan, UNDP works alongside the ministry in charge of trade and private sector development to strengthen its capacity and that of key stakeholders in government and private sector, on trade mainstreaming. The Trade Policy Framework was updated and validated through a consultative process. Support has also focused on WTO accession process and participation of South Sudan in the East African Community, among others.</p> <p>In Lesotho, UNDP assists the ministry in charge of trade in trade mainstreaming. Support was provided to strengthen trade negotiation capacity, including consultation mechanisms among stakeholder for participation in external fora. Similarly, support has been provided for the strengthening of agriculture value</p>

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				chain facilitating business linkages between farmers and retailers, among others.
	ADB	Accession to WTO and IPPC	2020-2021	ADB under the CAREC program and in close coordination with the WTO Secretariat is supporting accession to WTO of Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan (TA 9712). ADB also provided technical assistance for accession of Uzbekistan in the IPPC and its consideration to join the EAEU
	ESCAP	Assist Bhutan on “Review of Trade Performance, LDC Graduation, WTO accession and Implementation mechanisms for Trade Development” for its Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS).	2020-2021	Webinar on Using ESCAP’s online Trade Intelligence and Negotiation Advisor (TINA) for Trade Negotiations 07 to 08 July 2021 https://www.unescap.org/events/2021/webinar-using-escaps-online-trade-intelligence-and-negotiation-advisor-tina-trade
1.6. Accession, ratification and implementation of legal instruments related to transit transport and trade facilitation, including those related to oceans	IRU, in cooperation with UN ECE	Support accession to the TIR Convention and its practical implementation (Bolivia, Paraguay, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Bhutan, Lao PDR, Nepal)	Various (2020-2022)	TIR expansion activities with interested countries are ongoing (incl. briefings for ambassadors and dedicated training sessions).
	OLA	Assist LLDCs in their endeavours (i) to accede to and ratify in a timely fashion relevant international conventions related to oceans, including transit transport and trade facilitation, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and legal instruments of the United Nations Commission on International	Ongoing	In July 2021, OLA, through its Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea and Treaty Section, held a briefing for delegates of a permanent mission of an LLDC to raise awareness of the main features of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, benefits to land-locked States arising from becoming party to it, and issues associated with its ratification, with a view to facilitating the consideration of ratifying the Convention by that LLDC

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		Trade Law; and (ii) to ensure effective implementation thereto.		
	ADB	GMS-Support to accession and implementation of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Cross Border Transport Facilitation Agreement (CBTA)	Ongoing	Implementation of GMS CBTA is ongoing after its ratification by all countries of its Annexes and Protocols in late 2015. The GMS Transport Ministers first agreed to “carve out” provisions that could be more easily implemented with simplification of procedures and launched it in August 2018 as the ‘Early Harvest’ (EH) CBTA implementation package. The EH includes simplified procedures, such as, standardized Temporary Admission Documents for vehicles, waiver of guarantees for vehicles and containers, and waiver of TADs for containers, all on a pilot basis and subject to annual review. Therefore, all GMS countries have issued transport permits under EH CBTA by 2019 and movement of vehicle using the permits has started, although still limited. Furthermore, to revise the large number of outdated CBTA provisions, the ministers also agreed in 2019 to commence deliberation on CBTA 2.0 and target completion by 2021/2022, so that it can also take into account the lessons learnt from the EH CBTA implementation. However, the implementation of EH CBTA has been slow, particularly since the COVID-19 pandemic.
ENERGY AND ICT				
2.1. Energy efficiency and access to energy, including renewables	IRENA and UN-OHRLLS	Joint substantive report on scaling up renewable energy in LLDCs	2021	Ongoing-; IRENA and OHRLLS are preparing a joint report on <i>Scaling up Renewable Energy in LLDCs</i> . The report which is in an advance stage of development by IRENA provides an overview of deployment trends and outline possible actions to scale-up renewable energy to bridge the energy access gap in LLDCs and assist these countries in harnessing the vast socio-economic benefits of renewables.
	UNEP	Promote sustainable, low-emission transport and to reduce the transport sector’s contribution to air pollution and climate change.	Ongoing	UNEP through ‘Sustainable Low Emissions Transport (Development of Fuel Quality and Vehicle Emission Roadmap for Mongolia)’ in collaboration with the Eco-Asia Environmental University, is supporting the preparation of a national roadmap on the adoption of cleaner fuels and vehicle emission standards and

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				<p>assessing the contribution of the transport sector to emissions and fuel use in Mongolia.</p> <p>In Laos PDR, through a Global Climate Fund Readiness project titled ‘Development of Action Plan for Designing and Implementing Standards and Labelling’, UNEP works with the Ministry of Energy and Mines to strengthen institutional capacity in designing and implementing Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) and labelling.</p> <p>The readiness support will develop an implementation plan for MEPS and labelling programme for energy efficient lighting and appliances and establish an enabling environment for transformation of the Energy Efficient lighting and appliance market, including an investment plan for introducing Energy Efficient appliances and supporting implementation of MEPS and labelling in the long term.</p>
	ECA, AUDA, IDEP	Policy dialogues and country compacts with LLDCs on energy and investment planning for enhanced access	Ongoing	ECA: Policy dialogues and country compacts with LLDCs on energy and investment planning currently ongoing.
	ECA	<i>Proposal:</i> Accelerate private sector investments in clean energy for access and climate action in LLDCs in Africa	TBC	ECA is currently carrying out preparations to implement the activity.
	ECA, DESA, UNDP and AUDA	<i>Proposal:</i> Enhance policy coherence and investment opportunities for the SDGs through integrated climate, land, energy and water systems approach in LLDCs in Africa	TBC	Pending
	ESCAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the National Expert SDG Tool for Energy Planning (NEXSTEP) to support countries in developing national 	2020 2021	NEXSTEP tool developed in Tajikistan, Bhutan and Lao PDR. https://nexstepenergy.org/landing

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		<p>roadmaps to achieve SDG7 and the Paris Agreement, and implement it in at least two LLDCs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support implementation, follow-up and review of SDG 7 in LLDCs by promoting policy dialogue and knowledge-sharing, compiling and disseminating relevant energy information and data, and helping to link the national and global levels of implementation. 		<p>Regional Energy Trends Report 2020: Tracking SDG 7 in the ASEAN Region; Policy Brief: Asia and the Pacific's Progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 7; the Asia Pacific Energy Portal—Updates of data and SDG7 indicators dataset: latest 2019 data including the aggregated data of energy electricity and clean cooking, the 2018 data of renewable energy and energy efficiency were updated on the Portal in June 2021.</p> <p>https://www.unescap.org/publications/regional-energy-trends-report-2020-tracking-sdg-7-asean-region https://www.unescap.org/kp/2021/policy-brief-asia-and-pacific-progress-towards-sustainable-development-goal-7 https://asiapacificenergy.org/</p>
	ESCAP	Provide capacity building on the evidence-based policy for improving energy access and related socio-economic benefits on the national level, focused on clean cooking, an issue that primarily impacts women and girls.	2021	<p>Policy Dialogue on Clean Cooking, Fuels and Technologies on 17 December 2020; National Workshop on Clean Cooking, Household Fuels and Technologies in Bangladesh: Policy Options and Ways Forward on 29 July 2021</p> <p>https://unescap.org/events/policy-dialogue-clean-cooking-fuels-and-technologies-17-december-2020-1400-1630-bangkok-gmt7 https://www.unescap.org/events/2021/national-workshop-clean-cooking-household-fuels-and-technologies-bangladesh-policy</p>
	ESCAP	Evaluate the potential for enhanced power grid connectivity and cross-border electricity trade in selected LLDCs in the Asia-Pacific region. Connecting power grids of adjoining LLDCs can capitalize on complementarities between countries in terms of	2021	<p>Fourth Meeting of Expert Working Group on Energy Connectivity on 4 December 2020; Fifth Meeting of Expert Working Group on Energy Connectivity on 4 May 2021; Sixth Meeting of Expert Working Group on Energy Connectivity on 30 June 2021; Regional road map on power system connectivity: promoting cross-border electricity connectivity for sustainable development;</p>

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		energy demand and energy resource availability, particularly wind, solar and hydropower potential.		Regional Power Grid Connectivity for Sustainable Development in North-East Asia Report
	UNIDO	Provide integrated and sustainable solutions and policy advice to LLDCs on promoting energy efficiency and delivering renewable energy technologies systems to promote productive activities	2020-2024	<p>2020 to present:</p> <p>Organization of the UNIDO Vienna Energy Forum in July 2021 to facilitate an action-oriented dialogue on sustainable energy and productive capacities to forge an inclusive pathway that leaves no one behind in pursuit of net-zero emissions by 2050. At this occasion, the Global Programme for Hydrogen in Industry and the International Hydrogen Energy Center were launched. These initiatives aim to achieve technological breakthroughs, especially in developing countries, in particular in the area of hydrogen transport, production and storage, and enhanced capacity building to building-up green hydrogen economies.</p> <p>UNIDO, in partnership with various regional organizations and communities, launched the Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres (GN-SEC) Programme to create and operate sustainable energy centres, with the objective of accelerating the energy and climate transformation in developing countries. The partnership gradually expended through a sub-network of centres in Africa—in cooperation with the EAC, SADC, ECOWAS, and the Arab League. Currently, the network is expanding to Central America, Central Asia, and the Himalaya-Hindukush region. The ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE), the Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency for the Arab region, the Southern African Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE), and the East African Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (EACREEE) are covering many LLDCs in Africa.</p> <p>UNIDO also continued implementation of projects and programmes on renewable energy such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Afghanistan; ii) promote Small Hydro Power (SHP) for productive use and energy services in Burundi;

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				iii) several projects to boosting LLDCs' economies through renewable energy mini-grids and off-grid, as well as through access to clean and modern cooking energy.
	IRENA	<p>Produce country focused Renewables Readiness Assessment for select LLDCs to identify key conditions for renewable energy deployment and identify actions for overcoming the challenges for renewable energy investments.</p> <p>Provide regional capacity building trainings and assessments for select LLDCs on long-term planning, policy, regulation, finance and technology related aspects of renewable energy.</p> <p>Provide technical support to select LLDCs to promote decentralized renewable energy solutions to address multiple SDG targets in connection with provision of essential services</p>	2020+	<p>IRENA continues to support countries assess conditions needed to accelerate renewable energy deployment through the Renewable Readiness Assessment (RRA) tool. With this regard, and in coordination with respective governments, RRA implementation is ongoing for Burkina Faso, Kyrgyzstan and Paraguay and in the process of scoping RRA support for Chad.</p> <p>Across the globe, IRENA has created a strong structure for building technical knowledge and capacities. The Agency continues to offer tailored capacity building trainings on long term energy planning, data and statistics and climate innovation technologies and enhancement on investment frameworks.</p> <p>IRENA continues to provide technical support to promote decentralized renewable energy solutions to address multiple SDG targets. In connection to the energy- health nexus, the Agency in partnership with the government of Burkina Faso is conducting an assessment for electrification of rural health facilities to facilitate electricity access to unelectrified primary rural health centres particularly in relation to the COVID-19 response as applicable. Ongoing discussions to scope additional countries (including LLDCs) to be provided with similar support.</p>
	IRENA	Support select LLDCs in enhancement of renewable energy ambition in National Determined Contributions (NDCs).	2020+	<p>IRENA continues to progressively support member countries in updating their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and enhance renewable energy ambitions under Paris Agreement for the submission prior to COP 26. Engagement with LLDCs stands at 19, and there is a significant progress made to date. Specifically:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IRENA has already provided substantive input to the enhancement of the energy component of the NDCs in Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Eswatini, Nepal, and Zimbabwe.

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the other countries such as Mali, Niger, Paraguay, Uganda and Zambia activities are nearing completion or have made a significant level of progress. In Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, we are at an advanced stage of finalising work plans, while scoping discussions are taking place with another 5 countries, that is, Afghanistan, Chad, Lao PDR, Mongolia, and Rwanda.
	IRENA	Regional and sub-regional Investment Forum within the framework of the Climate Investment Platform to support bankable project development and facilitate access to sustainable finance.	2021+	<p>IRENA continues to support countries in strengthening Investment Frameworks to support the realization of Renewable Energy projects. IRENA’s ongoing collaboration with UNDP, SEforAll, the Green Climate Fund under the Climate Investment Platform (CIP) initiative provides a broader framework for the Agency’s project facilitation support services that aims at accelerating investments in renewable energy with a view to contributing to the realization of the ambitious NDCs.</p> <p>In this effort, the platform now hosts more than 200 projects; which vary in size from utility scale to off-grid and are at all stages in the project cycle, spread across the world, with a significant registration from LLDCs. From 2022, the implementation of the Platform will be further supported through the Investment Forums to be organized in 14 geographic clusters, offering an effective forum for enhanced government-investor dialogue, dedicated project matchmaking and associated capacity building activities.</p>
	AfDB	Support at least 2 Regional Power Pools to facilitate power trade	2020-2022	Pending
	IDLO	<i>Proposal:</i> Review and develop policies and legal frameworks in LLDCs in order to attract private sector engagements in the development of energy projects	TBC	IDLO is currently developing a proposal with various elements of the planned technical intervention.
	UNOSSC, UNESCAP, UNDP, GGGI, ISA, WGEO	Support and provide on-demand capacity building to the relevant national authorities of the LLDCs to scale up sustainable energy use	2021 (TBC)	Following the adoption by the ISA Assembly of its decision ISBA/26/A/18 in December 2020, current efforts are being deployed to develop a dedicated capacity development strategy which will address the needs identified by LLDCs.

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		on the path of advancing green economy transition.		<p>Further, in line with the decision ISBA/26/A/18 of the ISA Assembly, the ISA Secretariat has issued a call for Members to nominate National Focal Points on matters of capacity development (NAFOP). As of today, 39 nominations have been received including from 3 LLDCs (Eswatini, Lao, Nepal).</p> <p>Through the partnership with World Green Economy Organization, UNOSSC collaborated with UNDP and regional commissions to organize knowledge conferences on green economy for countries in Asia and ECIS regions including LLDC's active engagement.</p>
	ADB	<p>Work to develop energy infrastructure and connect LLDCs into regional energy markets through cross-border inter-connection. Over the period of 2020–2022, ADB plans to finance 17 investment projects in energy sector for \$3,598 million</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAREC – 13 projects for \$2,603 million: • SASEC – 4 projects for \$995 million: 	2020-2022	<p>The updated ADB lending program for LLDCs in the energy sector include 9 investment projects for \$2,230 million, as compared to 17 investment projects for \$3.6 billion as originally planned. The reduction in the lending in the energy sector is due to the countries' new priority for COVID-19 response.</p> <p>CAREC: In 2020, two projects (in Afghanistan and Nepal) for \$300 million were approved. In 2021, 1 project for \$60 million is expected to be approved. The rest of the pipeline will be processed in 2022.</p> <p>SASEC: Power Transmission and Distribution Systems Strengthening Project (2020; \$200mil); Procurement of goods and services ongoing</p>
	ADB	Under CAREC Energy Strategy 2030, a knowledge and support technical assistance will support (i) produce preparatory works for the establishment of a new regional transmission cooperation association, (ii) strengthen government capacity to carry out	2020-2022	<p>KSTA 6540-REG: Fostering Expanded Regional Electricity Interconnection and Trade Under the CAREC Energy Strategy 2030 (\$2.5 million by UK-ARTCF Fund) approved in July 2020. A request for additional \$400,000 from ATSF is under processing.</p> <p>All TA outputs are on track. On 10 June 2021, the Energy Sector Coordinating Committee (ESCC) endorsed holding the first region-wide Energy Efficiency Awareness Campaign through jointly developed TV and radio commercials and</p>

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		market reforms and attract investors, (iii) establish a financing vehicle for green energy projects and foster consumer awareness for energy efficiency and (iv) establish a women-in-energy program to increase women participation in the energy sector. Two flagship Energy Investment Forums and a Women in Energy Summit are also planned under the technical assistance.		consumer leaflets and approved a preliminary concept for a new regional green financing vehicle (Output 3). The ESCC also agreed on the main features of a new Central Asia Transmission Cooperation Association (Output 1) and approved the layout and content for a new virtual CAREC Energy Reform Atlas (Output 2). Moreover, the ESCC endorsed the structure of the first 10-year CAREC Energy Outlook in 2022 which is expected to attract significant investments to the region (Output 2). All CAREC members and development partners also fully endorsed a preliminary concept for the region's first Women-in-Energy Program which includes an action plan targeted at improving employability, visibility, and education of women in the energy sector (Output 4). Thus, all target indicators specified under the four TA outputs are underway with their respective drafts officially endorsed by the ESCC.
	ADB	Provide technical assistance under 'Harmonizing the Greater Mekong Subregion Power Systems to Facilitate Regional Power Trade' project to GMS Regional Power Trade Coordination Committee (RPTCC), which Lao PDR is a member of.	ongoing	TA-REG 8830 amount: \$3.0 million; Approved in 2014 Performance Standards completed; adopted by countries as reference document; Lao PDR is using the standards. GMS Grid Code: draft completed; in the process of formal enforcement by GMS countries; subject to updating if changes to the grid code is required. Subregional GMS Transmission Expansion Plan: power systems studies are ongoing.
	UNOSSC	Promotion of Small Hydro Power in Nepal and Southern Asian Countries in partnership with the International Centre on Small Hydro Power	2019-2021	A Joint Research Center for Small Hydropower Technology is established as the platform to promote the research and application in SHP and international standard of small hydropower; Provide technical assistance for Nepal and other Asian countries to improve and strengthen capacity building on scientific research, technological innovation and project development for SHP; Promote technology transfer on SHP as well as clean renewable energy through technical demonstration in Nepal
2.2. ICT infrastructure and digital connectivity	UNIDO	Promote and support adoption of advanced digital production (ADP) technological breakthroughs in	2020-2024	2020 to present: UNIDO supported resource efficient, cleaner production and circular economy practices that enhance competitiveness of enterprises through cost-savings, while creating environmental and social benefits. Application of these practices

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		industrial production and manufacturing sectors in LLDCs		and transfer of environmentally sound technologies (TEST) also trigger innovations and investments at the firm level. UNIDO in collaboration with UNEP, has assisted LLDCs such as: Bolivia, Lao PDR, Moldova, Paraguay, Rwanda, Uganda, Uzbekistan, and Zimbabwe to establish National Cleaner Production Centers (NCPCs) to support SMEs and larger enterprises to implement resource efficiency measures through investments in new and improved technologies. These NCPCs have joined the global network of 65 centers in 50 countries around the world. The TEST is currently implemented in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali and Niger , in industrial pollution hotspots where SMEs enhance their competitiveness, comply with national environmental regulations and contribute to health and well-being of employees and the communities they are located in.
	WCO	Enhance capacity of Customs administrations of LLDCs through efficient implementation of relevant WCO tools (e.g. WCO Data Model, Framework of Standard on Cross-border E-Commerce, Immediate Release Guidelines)	2021-2024	<p>December 2020: The WCO Council endorsed the last outstanding documents forming part of the WCO E-Commerce Package. The full E-Commerce Package can be accessed in English here and in French here. The Council endorsed the 1st edition of the Compendium of Case Studies on E-Commerce. In June 2021, the Council endorsed the 2nd edition of the Compendium. It can be accessed in English here and in French here. To support the implementation of the WCO E-Commerce Package, the Secretariat developed two topic-specific Secretariat Notes - on expanding the concept of Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) to cross-border e-commerce, and on effective and efficient revenue collection in cross-border e-commerce.</p> <p>January, April and May 2021: The WCO held regional workshops on cross-border e-commerce for four of the WCO regions.</p> <p>28-29 June 2021: The WCO held its Second Global Conference on Cross-Border E-Commerce.</p>
	ESCAP	<i>Proposal:</i> Advance the implementation of the Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway in	2020-2022	Pending

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		LLDCs by promoting e-resilience, connectivity, broadband for all and internet traffic management.		
	ESCAP	<u>Proposal:</u> Promote regional dimensions of digital economy and digital transactions, as well as ICT for Development through IoT.	TBC	Pending
	ESCAP	Support legal and technical readiness assessment for cross-border paperless trade (online and/or on-demand).	2020+	Pending
	FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support LLDCs to access, manage and use - through case-study analysis - spatial data for environment, agriculture and land use, using Collect Earth (Involved countries: Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Niger, Rwanda and Zambia). <u>Proposals:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Big) data driven decisions to support infrastructure (including remote sensing models and geospatial data) on regional and national level for LLDCs, for all priority areas. This infrastructure provides digital services and standards for all stakeholders, in particular decision-makers and entrepreneurs in digital agriculture and transport. 	2020+ 2020+ (TBC)	<p>Through the AgrInvest initiative, FAO continued supporting countries to develop instrument-based agriculture investment plans and institutionalized value chain planning and coordination.</p> <p>FAO supported value chain-based Sector Development Plan Agreements (SDPAs) to help coordinate public and private sector investments' integration of nutrition considerations in countries such as Eswatini and Zimbabwe. Specific value chains (examples): Carrots, Horticulture Baby Vegetables, Litchis, Mango, Macadamia, Onion, Papaya, Potatoes, Soya and Wheat.</p> <p>FAO is strengthening the resilience of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in Chad, Burkina Faso and Mali by supporting governments and pastoralist organizations by equipping them with innovative tools to assess their feed resources (also in Niger) and generate data on the contribution of pastoralism to national economies and various dimensions of sustainability.</p> <p>FAO is also supporting the integration of nutrition considerations in the design of block chain with a focus on the consumers' side</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assistance to LLDCs to apply block-supply chain designs, promote SDG-compliant applications of blockchain and other digital agriculture technologies in the food system to strengthen and expand linkages along value chains 		
	IDLO	Support the transition of the justice sector towards e-justice in targeted LLDCs (ongoing in Uganda and Kyrgyzstan, other LLDCs to be confirmed)	2020-2023	<p>Jordan, Kyrgyzstan & Moldova: in cooperation with judicial institutions, IDLO is implementing projects to strengthen the use of ADR and mediation for the resolution of commercial disputes. Activities included functional analysis of the mediation system in-country and supporting SMEs in the use online mediation as preferred method of dispute resolution both during and after COVID-19 pandemic period, and build relevant capacity, including in support of “building back better” from the pandemic.</p> <p>Kyrgyzstan: IDLO is supporting the transition of the Justice sector towards e-justice in Kyrgyzstan, including through capacity building and technical assistance for digital case management and administration. The support will be expanded in the coming months to promote the transition towards e-justice also in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.</p>
	ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mongolia Developing the Economic Cooperation Zone Project (\$30 million) will develop a port of entry system that will enable interoperability and data sharing of varying systems of customs, inspection and immigration paving the way for single-window development. • TA on Supporting Mongolia's Sustainable and Inclusive Integration in the Regional and 	2020-2022	<p>TA approved in 2020. Initial consultations conducted with the relevant IT government offices in CAREC members on the development of the CAREC Digital Strategy and in partnership with ESCAP.</p> <p>Loan 3936 MON approved in 2020 for \$30 million. TA 9679 (MON: Preparing Regional Cooperation and Integration Projects) continues to support masterplan development under the loan, the ratification</p>

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		<p>Global Economy (KSTA/TRTA) - \$1 million) will undertake needs assessment and support development of digital trade, e-commerce and single window initiative for government services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism projects will include the application of high-level technology to design Mongolia's first 'digital' rock art museum, which will include an online portal and mobile app. This will expand tourism potential from on-site visitation to virtual tourism. 		<p>of bilateral agreement between the PRC and MON to develop the economic cooperation zone (through legal advisor), as well as institutional and procurement-related project start-up support.</p> <p>TA is included in the pipeline for 2022 (subject to approval of new Mongolia Country Operations Business Plan).</p> <p>Loan 3787-MON: Sustainable Tourism Development Project (\$38 million) approved in August 2019. Phase 2 project (\$32 million) preparation underway and expected for approval in 2021.</p>
	ECA/AU and others	Digital ID Project for roll out in African countries, including African LLDC	TBC	Pending
	ITU	<p>Support to infrastructure development, such as increased usage of connectivity; Efficient Spectrum management; Adoption of modern ICT infrastructure. Examples in LLDCs include: Assist countries in South Eastern Europe in establishment of investment opportunity mapping systems in Broadband infrastructure and services, benefitting Moldova and North Macedonia (2020-2022); Providing technical assistance for</p>	2020-2024	<p>Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan & Uzbekistan: in cooperation with UNICEF, ICT and education ministries under the auspices of Giga initiative, ITU is implementing pilot projects aimed at developing innovative, affordable and sustainable solutions to connect schools and to extend internet access from connected schools to the communities living in the surrounding areas. Activities include mapping all schools within a country, identifying unconnected schools (as a rule, situated in remote and rural areas) and schools where connectivity speed is insufficient. Based on mapping results the Governments are also advised on country-specific models for finance and delivery, subsidizing market creation costs and incentivizing private sector investment for further infrastructure development and bridging connectivity and usage gaps.</p> <p>Armenia, Kazakhstan & Kyrgyzstan: under Connect2Recover global initiative in the coming months ITU will conduct country landscape assessment to estimate</p>

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		Review of Spectrum Policy for Moldova (2020).		<p>the level of infrastructure resilience, ISPs resilience and market resilience with particular focus on education. Furthermore, based on national ICT strategy analysis and identified gaps and bottlenecks set of recommendations will be made on strengthening and further developing modern broadband infrastructure for “building back better” after COVID-19 pandemic, as well as for better preparedness and readiness to future disasters and pandemics.</p> <p>ITU has been developing a set of documents and tools to help policymakers and professionals make weighed decisions on telecommunication infrastructure development. These tools include ITU Interactive Transmission Maps, Giga broadband calculation tool, Infrastructure Business Planning Toolkit, the Last-mile Internet Solutions Guide. They can help to identify connectivity gaps, estimate demand, calculate connection costs, evaluate broadband infrastructure deployment plans, and select connectivity solutions.</p>
	ITU	Support national cybersecurity. Examples in LLDCs include: Support Computer Incident Response Teams (CIRT) Establishment in Botswana (2018-2020), Zimbabwe (2017-2021), Malawi (2019-2021); Enhance Kyrgyzstan’s capabilities to identify, manage and respond to cyber threats through establishment of a national Security Operations Center (SOC), which will serve as a trusted and central coordination point of contact for cybersecurity (2020-2023).	2020-2024	<p>In 2018 and 2019, regional cyberdrills were held jointly with the Ministry of Transport, Communications and High Technologies of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Work was done in parallel to create competencies in national computer incident response teams (CIRTs) and exchanges of cybersecurity experiences and information were established, providing confidence that ITS and other new technologies will not turn become easy prey for cyberattacks.</p> <p>In 2019 ITU's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and the Regional Office for the CIS region held the first interregional cyberdrill, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The drill brought together over 300 participants. In the context of the review of ITU's regional presence, it is one of the most outstanding examples of successful cooperation.</p>
	ITU	Support digital inclusion and digital innovation ecosystem, through Innovation Forums and	2020-2024	Since 2012 , ITU, with support from the Administration of the Kyrgyz Republic in cooperation with the Institute of Electronics and Telecommunications in Bishkek, has been organizing annual courses for teachers from rural schools in

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		<p>Innovation Ecosystem Trainings for Skills Development; Global Ecosystem Programme for LLDCs; ITU Innovation Challenges for LLDCs; Assessment and e-strategies to understand the needs and developing strategies; Digital Innovation Profiles; Bankable ecosystem projects; Digital Skills for the economic empowerment of women; Development of products and services such as reports, toolkits, e-learnings, projects; capacity development through promoting the Digital Skills Assessments Guidebook; Promoting the Digital Transformation Centres.</p> <p>Examples in LLDCs include: Provide educational institutions in Kazakhstan with IT services, such as a high-speed Internet, a platform for organizing distance learning, video conferencing, IP-telephony, connecting to an electronic library of universities and educational resources, network management and monitoring (Creation of smart education ecosystem in Kazakhstan project) (2020-2023); Creation of Digital Skills Center for</p>		<p>the Kyrgyz Republic as part of ITU's "Connect a School, Connect a Community" initiative. Training teachers to improve their knowledge of ICT and therefore their use of the technology in their work contributes to improving the quality of school education in general and increasing digital literacy among pupils. The annual training is offered in several regions of the Kyrgyz Republic and typically involves trainers travelling to the region. From 2012 to 2020 more than 800 teachers have undergone this professional upgrading training. That means that the quality of ICT subjects has been improved in 728 schools serving a total of 95 214 pupils. Due to the pandemic, the training in 2020 was conducted online, which served as a powerful reminder of problems with accessibility to the communication infrastructure and Internet access in rural schools, as well as the fact that many teachers do not even possess a personal computer.</p> <p>In 2020 ITU jointly with the Ministry of Transport, Communications and High Technologies of the Republic of Azerbaijan and in cooperation with the Ministry's ICT Laboratory (http://www.e-training.az/main) implemented a project to develop online multimedia ICT courses aimed at enhancing digital skills and promoting women's participation in the digital economy in Azerbaijan. As part of the project, the ICT Laboratory developed a platform for online courses (https://iktlab.edu.az) which incorporates a user profile that allows for feedback and certification, and two online courses of 16 modules each: the first is aimed at teaching digital skills; the second, digital entrepreneurship and marketing skills. Both courses are developed in Azeri, extending access to those who do not speak either English or Russian. The project implementation saw 50 women undergo training in 2020. In 2021, the ICT Laboratory plans to develop a course on cybersecurity, expected to attract one thousand participants, and in 2022 – a course on programming.</p> <p>In 2020 ITU, with the support of the Ministry of High-Tech Industry of the Republic of Armenia and the Union of Operators of Armenia, jointly with the non-profit organization Cross of Armenian Unity implemented a project aimed at supporting the creation of an AR/VR laboratory for modelling cultural heritage sites at the organization's Innovation Ethnic Regional Centre (IERC)</p>

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		<p>Women and Youth in Uzbekistan in order to increase the use of ICT services, bridge the gender gap and enable digital entrepreneurship and industry transformation (2019-2021).</p>		<p>in Echmiadzin, Republic of Armenia. The project gives young people practical experience with graphics, 3D-modeling, and application development.</p> <p>In 2020 ITU, in collaboration with M. Dulatov University of Engineering and Economics in Kostanay (Kazakhstan), an ITU Academia entity, started work on the project "Creation of an education ecosystem in Kostanay". The project will make it possible to modernize the University's telecommunication network, provide educational institutions in Kostanay with high-speed Internet, create a platform for organizing distance learning, video conferencing, IP telephony, and connection to the electronic library of universities and educational resources, and perform management and monitoring functions for the network. ITU is currently purchasing equipment to build the ecosystem. Project implementation is scheduled to be completed in 2022.</p> <p>In 2020 ITU, with the support of the Ministry for Development of Information Technologies and Communications of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in cooperation with Uzbekistan's Information Technology Park in Tashkent, and with the participation of ZTE Corporation, started a project to create a training centre to improve the level of knowledge of women and youth in the field of ICT in Uzbekistan. The project aims to improve the digital skills of women and youth in Uzbekistan and will contribute to the wider use of ICT services, overcoming gender inequality in the ICT field, developing digital entrepreneurship, and digital transformation of industry. The premises for the training centre are provided by the Information Technology Park. ITU is purchasing equipment. In 2020 the centre has already organized trainings for the trainers of the centre. Under the project, it is planned to conduct trainings in such areas as: ICT for development; IT entrepreneurship; basic course in computer graphics, 2D graphics; basic course in website design; introduction to programming (Python). A series of trainings will take place in April-May 2021. It is expected that at least 10 training courses will be organized during the project. Completion of the project is scheduled for 2021.</p>

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				<p>In cooperation with the A.S. Popov National Academy of Telecommunication of Odessa in Ukraine, ITU in 2020 worked on the updating of the online course for the safe use of Internet resources (Russian only) developed jointly with the Academy in 2015 under a WTDC-14 regional initiative. The course is designed on three levels: a basic level for preschool and the younger classes; an intermediate level for grades five to eight; and an advanced level for seniors, college students, parents and teachers. The updated course was presented at the Forum on Child Online Protection for the CIS region in October 2020. Several countries in the region have expressed an interest in localizing the curriculum for children in their national languages. In early 2021, the first project to localize the training course into Armenian, implemented jointly with the Union of Operators of Armenia, was completed.</p>
	ITU	<p>Support deployment of digital services and applications, such as Smart Villages, Digital Public Goods, Digital Economy, Mobile and Digital Health, Digital Agriculture, Digital Learning, Digital Government, e-Commerce and other digital strategies/policies.</p> <p>Example in LLDCs include: Contribute to the national e-commerce development in Kazakhstan (ongoing -2021); in collaboration with WHO, using Digital Health Services to accelerate SDG in the Africa Region, benefitting Niger and Lesotho (2019-2021); in</p>	2020-2024	<p>In 2018 and 2019, workshops on intelligent transport systems were jointly with the Ministry of Transport, Communications and High Technologies of the Republic of Azerbaijan. This made it possible to examine the implementation of IoT-based solutions directly in the context of the concrete, practical task of optimizing road traffic, thereby improving the ecological situation, reducing traffic deaths and of course shortening the time people spend in traffic.</p> <p>At the request of the Administration of the Kyrgyz Republic, in 2020, a project was implemented on the monitoring of the ecological status and of the presence and rational use of natural resources in collaboration with the Institute of Electronics and Telecommunications with the aim of creating a geo-portal for the (ecological) monitoring of water resources in the Kyrgyz Republic. The objective was to create an information systems to support decision-making in regard to monitoring of the ecological status, presence and rational use of natural resources, including the creation of a spatial data infrastructure as part of a national spatial data infrastructure.</p>

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		collaboration with ILO, provide capacity building towards boosting decent jobs and enhancing skills for youth in Africa's digital economy, benefitting Niger (2020-2025).		
	ITU	Supported the establishment of the ICT regulatory authority in South Sudan and related training of staff.	2019	To support the development of the ICT market, digital economy and society in South Sudan , ITU in 2019 provided capacity building and training to build national expertise within the National Communications Commission (NCA) of South Sudan on market analysis, numbering plans and tariff regulations. Technical assistance was also provided to support the establishment of the ICT regulatory authority and hold the first meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the newly established agency.
	ITU	Provide statistics to support evidence-based policies for digitally inclusive societies; to allow decision makers, policy makers and other stakeholders using ICT data, statistics and trends, analytical reports and visualisations in the policy process; provide WTI Database, visualizations, analytical and statistical reports.	2020-2024	From 12 to 14 February 2019 the ITU Joint Workshop on ICT Statistics for CIS and Arab Regions was held in collaboration with the Ministry for Development of Information Technologies and Communications of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the city of Tashkent (Republic of Uzbekistan) . The workshop was attended by over 80 participants representing 20 countries. The objective of the workshop was to strengthen the capacity of countries in the regions to produce national statistics and indicators on telecommunications and ICTs according to international standards, with a focus on the indicators needed for calculating the ICT Development Index (IDI) . The workshop was attended by representatives of communication administrations, regulators, national statistical offices and other interested stakeholders of the countries of the CIS and Arab regions and South Korea, who are responsible for collecting and producing ICT statistics.
	ITU	Supported establishment of measurement and monitoring in the digital economy.	2018-2020	To support measurement and monitoring in the digital economy, ITU provided assistance to Lesotho, South Sudan, Malawi, SADC members including SADC Secretariat in the form of training sessions and support towards the design of national ICT statistics and household survey tools and instruments throughout the period 2018-2020.
	ITU	Capacity building for conformance and interoperability of ICT,		Conformity assessment guarantees that an ICT equipment implements a technical specification or standards and compliance helps vendors and users of

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		network and connectivity equipment and devices.		the equipment to evaluate how the equipment will perform in the network where it will integrate with other network devices to provide an offered network service. In 2018 extensive capacity building and training workshops on conformance and interoperability of networks and equipment were provided for representatives from Botswana, Burkina Faso, South Sudan, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Mali, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
	ITU	Strategy and vision development with national stakeholders to support digital transformation efforts and related project development for strategy implementation.		<p>To support digital transformation efforts in Uganda ITU provided technical assistance to Uganda to finalize the Uganda Digital Vision document towards a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy and organized associated validation workshops in 2018. To harmonize Uganda’s transformative policies, strategies, initiatives and other governance frameworks for the expedient realization of national development aspirations, a digital transformation project was conceptualized and funding raised. The project was launched in 2021 and serve as a launch pad for the development of recommendations for implementing specific aspects of the Uganda Digital Vision and National Development Plan III (NDP III) 2020/21 – 2024/25.</p> <p>To support the development of e-applications, ITU delivered a workshop to participants from South Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Kenya to share and exchange experiences, lessons learnt on the development of e-applications and identify methods to address the gap between ideation to market entry.</p> <p>In collaboration with the National Agency for the Information Society (ANSI) of Niger and other UN Agencies, ITU supported the successful pilot of the two smart villages and the development of the blueprint for smart villages in Niger. Based on the blue print, the scale up of the initiative is ongoing to support the deployment of digital services in additional villages to provide connectivity and digital enabled services to the local communities.</p> <p>Under the Horn of Africa Initiative, ITU with different_Partners has supported the delivery of workshops to participants in Ethiopia, Eritrea and Kenya to exchange information about existing initiatives on digital government and</p>

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				<p>identify approaches to facilitate the development a Whole-of-Government Digital Government Services Platform (GovStack) and deliver high-priority digital services to advance digital transformation.</p> <p>To facilitate the development of digital skills and in an effort to bridge the gender digital divide, ITU under the African Girls Can Code Initiative has supported the delivery of coding camps to young girls in Ethiopia to equip them with relevant digital skills and empower them to engage in ICT related careers.</p>
	ITU	Support for Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) testbed development.		ITU supported the establishment of Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) testbed in Uganda to be used as sub-regional test bed for IPv4 to IPv6 migration in East Africa. ITU supported establishment of IPv6 testbed in Zimbabwe for Southern Africa. The objective of which was to test migration from IPv4 to IPv6
	ITU	Support towards cybersecurity readiness through national/regional cyberdrills.		To support cybersecurity readiness, protection, and incident response capabilities and throughout the holding of cyberdrills at the national and regional level, the ITU Cyber Drill-ALERT (Applied Learning for Emergency Response Teams) for Africa was hosted by Uganda in late 2018. Drills have been held regularly since then.
	ITU	Expertise to investigate and find solutions for communications interference issues.		ITU supported Ethiopia with technical expertise to investigate and find solutions to the harmful interference between the AM broadcaster and fixed line telephone network in the Harari region. The Communication Regulatory Authority of Southern Africa (CRASA), SADC Secretariat Agency members were virtually trained in spectrum and cross-border frequency coordination .
	ITU	Assessments and projects to explore and prototype opportunities in the digital economy.		The baseline assessments to facilitate digital financial inclusion and digital government for Ethiopia that ITU supported the preparation of in 2020, highlighted the need for enhanced digital connectivity, capacity development and policy strengthening as a fundamental element to digital transformation in the country. Reliable and robust digital connectivity is crucial as other digital products and services are dependent on seamless and equitable access to internet for their operation. Other projects are considering the use of technologies and digital solutions as drivers of women's economic opportunity in the country and also in Burundi, and also exploring job opportunities and skilling for displaced young women in Ethiopia's Afar and Somali regions. To

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				support the uptake of digital technologies in Agriculture, ITU in collaboration with FAO has supported a study to understand the current status of digital agriculture in Africa and identify opportunities to unlock the potential for digital transformation in Agriculture for Africa.
	ITU	Support national cybersecurity and establishment of CERT/CIRT		Examples in LLDCs include: Support Computer Incident Response Teams (CIRT) Establishment in Botswana (2018-2020), Zimbabwe (2017-2021), Malawi (2019-2021);
	ITU	Support countries to strengthen digital capacities of citizens, particularly in the underserved communities.	2020 Ongoing	<p>The Digital Transformation Centres Initiative was launched in September 2019 by ITU in partnership with Cisco with the objective of supporting countries to strengthen digital skills of their citizens, mainly at basic and intermediate level and particularly in the underserved communities.</p> <p>Under this global initiative, four (4) DTCs have been selected in Africa and 2 are in LLDCs(Rwanda and Zambia) with the aim to close the persistent gap in digital skills in the beneficiary countries (where the DTCs are operating), and boost the capacity of young entrepreneurs and SMEs to succeed in the digital economy</p> <p>Institutions that are part of the DTC network receive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • free access to training materials developed by ITU, Cisco, HP, and other partners at the global, regional and national levels; • access to train-the-trainer programmes under the DTC Initiative; networking opportunities through DTCs worldwide; • use of ITU and Cisco branding for promotion and marketing of DTC courses; authorization to award internationally recognized certifications to local citizens; and • the chance to get access to resources that will allow them to scale their national activities.
	Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology	Promote universal connectivity (through infrastructure, sustainable energy sources, a suitable regulatory environment and favourable market dynamics), digital public goods (access to digital solutions, support and	2020+	Office of the SG's Envoy on Technology focused on ensuring a human-centered approach to connectivity, including an ongoing multi-stakeholder consultation process on developing a baseline framework for universal, affordable and meaningful digital connectivity. In addition, it also supported broader efforts to push universal connectivity forward, including GIGA, a UNICEF-ITU initiative to connect all schools around the world to the Internet to accelerate connectivity,

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		<p>additional investment to scale) and digital capacity building (inclusive skills development and effective training) in LLDCs, in line with the Secretary-General's Roadmap for Digital Cooperation.</p>		<p>with activities in some LLDCs. GIGA has mapped over 800,000 schools globally, and 19 countries have formally joined the initiative.</p> <p>Efforts are ongoing, in collaboration with DESA and other partners, to explore partnerships and map the existing Big Tech initiatives on promoting digital connectivity for LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS.</p> <p>Launch of online website for digital capacity-building effort and Joint Facility mechanism, in line with Roadmap's recommendation for scaled up coordinated global digital capacity-building efforts.</p> <p>Collaboration with Digital Public Goods Alliance and other digital public goods initiatives to push forward open source and digital public goods efforts.</p> <p>Establishment of Roadmap Response Team with DCO, an interagency initiative to support Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams in implementing the Roadmap at the national level and accompany national digitalization efforts.</p>
	OSCE	<p>The OSCE project "Promoting Green Ports and Connectivity in the Caspian Sea Region" is a multiphase project designed to support a number of OSCE participating States, including several LLDCs, to effectively employ green ports principles and innovative digital connectivity technologies. Within the framework of this project, OSCE is currently working with Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan to establish a common digital trade platform able to facilitate data</p>	2020-2023	<p>In 2020, the OSCE launched the Second Phase of the OSCE Green Ports and Connectivity Project, thus expanding the scope of the project activities to dry ports in Central Asia and Black Sea Ports in Georgia and Romania and adding a work-package fully dedicated to increase women's economic participation in trade and logistics. Bimonthly online working groups bringing together 80+ stakeholders from all beneficiary countries have been established, allowing ports as well as regional and European logistics companies to explore technical solutions and work towards frictionless, digitalised and green trade along Caspian and Blacksea trade routes. Furthermore, the OSCE is enabling the Ports of Aktau in Kazakhstan to implement the world-renowned Ecoports environmental management system. Other beneficiary ports will also receive support towards achieving the Ecoports certification in 2021. The OSCE has also started to develop a mentoring programme for women in logistics, which will be rolled out in 2021.</p>

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		sharing between trade and logistics stakeholders, streamlining and digitizing transit procedures, reducing trade costs and transit time, and reduce the carbon footprint of traded goods.		
	UN Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries (UN-TBLDC)	Capacity-building programme on accessing and using different sources of satellite data to support Landlocked LDCs towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Malawi, Niger, Lao People's Dem. Republic, Nepal.	2021	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic negatively impacted the capacity development programme in particular on-site trainings in LDCs and LLDCs. In preparation for 2022, the Technology Bank together with UNOOSA will focus on assessing training needs and preparing training material and content for the national training workshops including the following LLDCs, Malawi, Niger, Lao People's Dem. Republic and Nepal. The delivery of the national and regional training workshops will be in 2022 provided travel restrictions are eased.</p> <p>The pandemic has also highlighted the importance of digitalisation and the need to close the digital gap and reduce the cost of internet access in LDCs and LLDCs, leveraging science technology and innovation will enable LLDC to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 and build back better including through multi-stakeholder partnerships.</p>
	UN-TBLDC	<i>Proposal:</i> Development of Technology Transfer platform for LDCs (TBC)	2021	The Technology Bank has been engaged in discussions relating to the creation of a technology transfer platform that will allow transfers of technology to LDCs and LLDCs. Moreover, the Technology Bank, together with the Turkish research institution (TUBITAK), will develop a technology transfer model, which will be piloted in Gambia, before being extended to other LDCs and LLDCs.
	UN-TBLDC	<u>Technology Needs Assessment</u>	2021	The Technology Bank is undertaking technology needs assessments (TNA) to identify technology priorities in LDCs, which will benefit several countries including six LLDCs (Afghanistan, Lesotho, Malawi, Nepal, Rwanda, and Zambia). The outcome of the TNAs will be the development of the Technology Implementation Plan (TIP) that will unlock the digital ecosystem of the countries towards sustainable development.
	UNCTAD	Implementation of the Automated System for Customs Data	2020-2023	2020 to present:

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		<p>(ASYCUDA) in LLDCs and transit partner countries to automate and enhance the Customs clearance and treatment of goods, including managing transit operations. ASYCUDA is implemented in 21 LLDCs. ASYCUDA is also implementing automated transit solutions at regional levels, ensuring interconnectivity and transferability of data along transit routes and corridors. UNCTAD's assistance also includes the establishment of so-called national Single Windows to electronically connect all public and private stakeholders in the clearance process for import, export, and transit.</p>		<p>UNCTAD has continued its work in this field, focusing on upgrading and further rolling out ASYCUDA systems and tools, Single Window solutions etc, including in LLDCs and transit partner countries. In particular, UNCTAD has during the reporting period, initiated work on the so-called ASYHub solution for maritime transport, which <u>inter alia</u> connects the exchange of goods and shipping data between departing seaports and arrival ports, thereby facilitating pre-arrival processing and clearance procedures.</p>
STRUCTURAL ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION				
3.1. Public-private dialogue and private sector development	UN-OHRLLS, in collaboration with the Chair of the LLDC Group	Organize regular Public-Private Sector Forum on LLDCs, to bring together public and private sector from LLDCs, transit countries and development partners to exchange best practices in forging private sector partnerships and to encourage international business to focus on LLDCs as potential market and business opportunities and vice versa	Annual, starting in 2021	An event to mobilize international attention and resources to support development prospects of the LLDCs including the implementation of the VPoA as well as addressing the challenges brought by COVID-19 pandemic and the recovery efforts of the LLDCs was held in April, 2021. The event featured details on trends and how to enhance mobilization of financing from: domestic resources, official development assistance, public and private sectors partnerships, South-South and Triangular cooperation, and dedicated special windows for the LLDCs in multi-lateral resources, and innovative sources of funding.

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	ITC, UN-OHRLLS and LLDC Group Chair	Enhance participation and engagement of LLDCs in the ITC World Export Development Forum and facilitate discussions and matchmaking opportunities with private sector.	2020+	The latest edition of the World Export Development Forum was organized in Addis Ababa in November 2019. LLDCs will be encouraged to participate in the next edition of the forum.
	UNDRR	Mobilize and support the private sector in LLDCs to establish national chapters of the ARISE (Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies) Network	TBD	<p>UNDRR (August 2021)</p> <p>The development of regional ARISE Networks in Africa, which includes LLDCs, began in the spring of 2020 in Southern and East Africa. CORAF, an association of national agricultural research systems in West and Central Africa, with activities in Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Mali, Niger and Chad, among others, has also been formally registered as an affiliate member of ARISE. A strategic task force has been established to carry out advocacy work to increase the number of private sector entities that sign up to the ARISE regional networks in Africa, and will include LLDCs.</p>
	UNIDO	Provide support to enhance PPP enablers in LLDCs, especially via capacity-building exercises, the Programme for Country Partnership (PCP), and through the use of online platforms such as the Private Financing Advisory Network (PFAN) and the Subcontracting and Partnership Exchanges (SPXs).	2020-2024	<p>2020 to present:</p> <p>In October 2020, more than 400 people took part in the UNIDO Learning and Knowledge Development Facility (LKDF), also from among many LLDCs. The Forum convened public and private stakeholders for Public-Private Development Partnerships (PPDPs) deliberating on green industrial skills development, including also high-level participants from UNEP, ILO, the World Economic Forum, and many others. The open dialogue between the public and private sectors and the donor community was aimed at creating impactful partnerships that stimulate economic growth.</p> <p>Partnerships with the private sector are part of many UNIDO projects and programmes implemented in LLDCs, such as: The Volvo Group and the Hitachi Construction Machinery Co., Ltd (-since 2020) in Zambia; Argor-Heraeus in Mongolia; illycaffè S.p.a., Fondazione Ernesto Illy and Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.in Ethiopia; and SES S.A. (-since 2020) in Niger. More information on UNIDO’s partnerships with the private sector is available at: https://www.unido.org/our-focus/cross-cutting-services/partnerships-prosperity/partnerships-private-sector/who-do-we-partner</p>

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				<p>The Private Financing Advisory Network (PFAN) is a global network of climate and clean energy financing experts. In 2021, PFAN achieved a USD 2 billion investment milestone leveraged through its worldwide projects. PFAN is bridging the gap between entrepreneurs and investors in LLDCs such as: Mali, Nepal, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, and Uganda.</p>
	<p>ECA in collaboration with UN-OHRLLS, AfDB and Afreximbank</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Proposal:</i> Facilitate establishment of LLDCs Public and Private sector consultative meetings for exchange of ideas and best practices to advance VPoA goals • <i>Proposal:</i> Convene an AfCFTA-anchored VPoA Forum on Leveraging the implementation of the AfCFTA to advance the achievement of the VPoA goals 	<p>2020-2021</p>	<p>Small Scale funding Agreements were signed with countries (Ethiopia, Uganda) to support various activities under the policy Support Component.</p> <p>UNEP in partnership with UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), hosted a virtual event at the <u>Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development</u> to discuss a common approach to building back better through a greener pathway towards COVID-19 recovery.</p>
	<p>UNEP</p>	<p>Through the Switch Africa Green programme, support countries in Africa (including Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and Uganda) to strengthen specific policies on green business, as well as enhance awareness of green business and Sustainable Consumption and Production practices in the region.</p>	<p>2020-2022</p>	<p><u>The SWITCH Africa Green Networking Session in South Africa</u> was held on 9 February 2021. The purpose of this session was to share the success stories, challenges, and opportunities, in promoting green business development within the second phase of SWITCH Africa Green and share information on Green Financing.</p>
	<p>UNEP</p>	<p>Through UNEP-UNDP joint project for Poverty-Environment Action for Sustainable Development Goals: supports countries (Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malawi, Nepal, Rwanda) in mainstreaming poverty-environment linkages in national</p>	<p>2020</p>	<p>Rwanda's Ministry of Finance was supported to develop proposals which was funded at a level of \$1.62 million and mobilized additional \$200,000 to revise the NDCs as part of overall national mainstreaming efforts. A project proposal for a green national recovery plan was also supported by the PEA under UN's Rapid Finance Facility with \$1.5 million approved. To date, five green projects were recognized for bringing green solutions to the environment as well as creating jobs and generating income for socioeconomic development.</p>

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		development planning and provides opportunities to improve the quality of private sector investments to support poverty-environment objectives by aligning finance and investment with poverty, environment, and climate objectives to accelerate SDG implementation.		<p>In Lao PDR, an investment procedure and compliance handbook and investment database has been developed. It includes the requirement to conduct an environment and social impact assessment, an environmental management and monitoring plan.</p> <p>In Malawi, a database to track funding related to poverty-environment programs and investments was developed and integrated into the Ministry of Economy for further centralized use of data from all government departments. This will help ensure that programs and projects in all sectors incorporate poverty- environment objectives.</p>
	UNEP	Supports Eastern European, Caucasus, and Central Asian countries transitioning to a Green Economy (GE) through the development and implementation of Sustainable Consumption and Production policies and practices by helping countries to develop and implement green, socially-inclusive policies, procure more sustainable goods and services, establish educational campaigns for professionals, youth and the public, promote eco-innovation among SMEs and industries, as well as to set up platforms to share experiences and scale up achievements.	2021	<p>The “European Union for Environment” (EU4Environment), a programme funded by the European Union and implemented by five partner organizations: OECD, UNECE, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank, aims to help LLDCs: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Republic of Moldova preserve their natural capital and increase people’s environmental well-being by supporting environment-related action, demonstrating, and unlocking opportunities for greener growth, and setting mechanisms to better manage environmental risks and impacts.</p> <p>A virtual regional meeting on “Greening Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in the Eastern Partnership Countries” was held on 29-30 June 2021 to review progress in greening SMEs and to discuss opportunities for strengthening the competitiveness of these businesses, with benefits for the broader environment.</p>
	ESCAP	Support countries in developing and strengthening competitiveness of their MSMEs and enhance their integration into	2020-2024	(1) Inclusive Business Enabling Environment for Cambodia Strategy (launched); (2) Hosting 5th ASEAN Inclusive Business Summit in 2022

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		regional and global value chains through regional network of SME policymakers and experts.		https://artnet.unescap.org/sti/events/launch-landscape-study-inclusive-business-cambodia
	FAO	Provide assistance to LLDCs to elaborate their food systems' related development plans in collaboration with the private sector for maximum sustainability impact, focusing on prioritized territories, market systems and/or value chains; establish system-based programmes based on policy alignment and coordinated public private sector investment, such as Agrinvest and 3ADI+, that are in place to fast track this process.	2020+	<p>2020 to present: FAO supported youth centred value chain analysis for selected value chains and upgrading strategies with a focus on boosting jobs and agri-preneurship for youth. Activities have been completed in Rwanda (selected horticulture crops) and Uganda (coffee). This work was carried out under the Integrated Country Approach programme- jointly lead by the Decent Rural Employment (DRE) Team within the Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equality Division (ESP) and the Sustainable Markets, Agribusiness and Rural Transformation (SMART) Team within the Agri-food Economics Division (ESA).</p> <p>Ongoing discussions with different ministries in Zambia on the development of the soybean VC under 3ADI+.</p>
	UNOSSC with UNCDF	Through the India-UN Development Partnership Fund, launch two projects on private sector development in selected LLDCs: Strengthen inclusive digital economies in Malawi, by supporting digital innovations and their roll-out across relevant economic sectors; Strengthen the pro-poor reach of the financial sector, by supporting digital financial inclusion in Zambia.	2020 - 2021	<p>The Government of India through the India-UN Development Partnership Fund, UNOSSC and UNCDF are advancing two projects on private sector development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen inclusive digital economies in Malawi, by supporting digital innovations and their roll-out across relevant economic sectors. • Strengthen the pro-poor reach of the financial sector, by supporting digital financial inclusion in Zambia.
	CFC	Commit around \$16 million from the total of \$60 million for projects to development of innovative	2021-2025	Following the recommendation from CFC's Consultative Committee, 2 projects operating in LLDCs will be presented for approval in the next Meeting of the Executive Board, to be held in October 2021. If approved, the CFC will commit about USD 2.5 million , out of the total value of the

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		enterprise in commodity sector in LLDCs.		<p>projects of USD 4.7 million. The countries benefited from these projects are Mali and Uganda. In addition, the Executive Board will also consider the support of an innovative investment fund, focusing in agri-SMEs operating in Africa. Among the target countries are several LLDCs, including Ethiopia, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia. The CFC contribution would be of USD 2 million, which would help to mobilize a total expected USD 100 million for this new investment fund.</p> <p>Moreover, the CFC continues to work on the development of a new investment facility, the Commodity Impact Investing Facility (CIIF), to target agri-SMEs operating in developing countries, with a special focus on Least Developed Countries. If successfully implemented, this will be a powerful instrument to mobilize additional capital to LLDCs.</p>
	ADB	Provide Technical Assistance and support under “Partnership with the Private Sector for Sustainable Trade Facilitation Results in the CAREC” project, which will (i) develop private sector opportunities for wider-based involvement in trade facilitation, (ii) strengthen Institutional capacity of CAREC Federation of Carrier and Forwarder Associations, (iii) expand corridor performance measurement and monitoring mechanism and package it for pilot replication.	2019+	TA 9832-REG: KSTA approved for \$0.75 million from Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund (RCIF) in 2019; supplementary financing of \$0.8 million from RCIF approved in 2020. Ongoing implementation of the sustainable business plan. Gap analysis on CFCFA standards development conducted and presented to members. Members will also contribute to the drafting of a CFCFA training manual to help future practitioners in CAREC.
	ADB	Supporting institutional capacity strengthening of the CAREC Federation of Carrier and	Ongoing	TA 9832-REG: KSTA approved for \$0.75 million Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund (RCIF) in 2019. supplementary financing of \$0.8 million from RCIF approved in 2020. Ongoing implementation of the sustainable business

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		Forwarder Associations (CFCFA) by (i) conducting a training needs assessment and designing training models to help CFCFA members provide assistance to other CFCFA associations and future logistics and freight forwarding practitioners, and (ii) developing a business model and action plan for self-sustainability of the CFCFA, and also facilitate annual consultation between the CAREC Customs Cooperation Committee and the CFCFA to promote public-private dialogue on transport and logistics priorities on the CAREC region		plan. Gap analysis on CFCFA standards development conducted and presented to members. Members will also contribute to the drafting of a CFCFA training manual to help future practitioners in CAREC.
	World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)	<i>Proposal:</i> Possible organization of Public-Private Sector Forums on Tourism for LLDCs and at the same time ensure LLDCs will be actively engaged in UN WTO competitions, courses and start-ups training.	TBC	Pending
	UNOSSC	Tourism Promotes Poverty Reduction, Employment and Women's Development in Uzbekistan through small grant project funded by the Global South-South Development Center project in partnership with Government of China	2020 – 2021	Policy advice provided for the formulation and evaluation of tourism policies and contribute to the goal of poverty reduction; Bilateral exchanges and outreach expanded at local level; Conduct capacity training for Uzbekistan tourism practitioners for income generation, gender equality and poverty reduction;
	UNWTO	Possible organization of Public-Private Sector Forums on Tourism	2022+	Among five priorities presented in the United Nations Secretary-General's Policy Brief on restarting tourism amidst COVID-19 were innovation solutions

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		for LLDCs and at the same time ensure LLDCs will be actively engaged in UN WTO competitions, courses and start-ups training.		and with a human-centered focus, equitable digital transformation has the potential to transform tourism on a system-wide level. Bridging data gaps and expanding a country's monitoring capacity is crucial to improving the sustainable planning and management of tourism. Supporting the digitalization of the tourism ecosystem can build competitiveness and resilience, targeting support towards start-ups and MSMEs can build more inclusive value-chains.
3.2. Attracting and facilitating investment	UNCTAD, UN-OHRLLS and LLDC Group Chair and in collaboration with WAIPA	Support LLDCs and their investment promotion agencies in: (i) enhancing their beneficial participation and engagement in the UNCTAD World Investment Forum to be held in Abu Dhabi in 2020; (ii) targeting and facilitating foreign direct investment in sustainable development; and (iii) responding to COVID-19 and adjusting to the post-COVID-19 environment, including a note on FDI Trends and Key Issues in LLDCs.	2020+	<p>UNCTAD:</p> <p>Eswatini's Investment Promotion Agency (EIPA) is receiving technical assistance from UNCTAD in the framework an interregional Development Account project on Facilitating Investment in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Projects. The aim is to assist EIPA in mainstreaming the SDGs in its work programme also in line with the national SDG development plan, promoting and targeting the right projects and responsible investors. The assistance will also deliver monitoring and impact measuring tools and indicators, so the agency can compile the appropriate information to effectively evaluate, process and communicate the results of its work. Outputs: SDG mainstreaming strategy and action plan; performance and impact indicators. (June-September 2021)</p> <p>Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) is receiving assistance to develop a strategy and related action plan for the facilitation to channel higher levels of private investment towards sustainable development, including towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 on "good health and well-being." The COVID-19 crisis has reinforced the Government of Uganda's commitment to build a resilient and sustainable healthcare sector. To achieve this, UIA has a crucial role to play in promoting and facilitating finance towards high impact investment health projects in Uganda as well as cross-border projects in the East African Community (EAC). Output: Strategy to promote responsible investment in the health sector. (June-August 2021)</p> <p>The DA umbrella project covers three regions, the Caribbean, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the East African Community (EAC). As it also aims at strengthening interregional sustainable development partnerships, an interregional seminar will take place during the World</p>

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				Investment Forum 2021, in which Eswatini and Uganda , among others, will share their experience with SDG related projects. Other LLDCs from SADC and EAC have benefitted from the DA project 6 regional presential and online seminars since 2019. More information https://sustainablefdi.org/index.php/news-on-sustainable-fdi/past-events
	ESCAP in partnership with UNCTAD and WAIPA	<i>Proposal:</i> Organize comprehensive national and regional level training for investment policymakers and IPA official on promotion, attraction and facilitation of FDI for sustainable development. Capacity building exercises will be on demand and through national workshops and the Asia-Pacific FDI Policy Network.	2020-2024	Capacity building workshop on the future of FDI: Reaping the benefits of FDI 4.0: for Mongolia on 26-27 Aug. 2021; for Bhutan on 27-28 Sep. 2021 https://www.unescap.org/events/2021/future-fdi-reaping-benefits-fdi-40-mongolia
	ECA (in collaboration with UNCTAD and ECE)	<i>Proposal:</i> Public-private partnerships to catalyze infrastructure development and innovative financing in support of industrialization in Africa	2020-2021	Pending
	AfDB	Assist 3 LLDCs in developing bankable infrastructure projects to be presented at the annual Africa Investment Forum	2021+	Pending
	IDLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through ISP/LDCs, provide on-demand <i>ad hoc</i> direct legal assistance and capacity building to LLDC governments and SMEs on investment-related matters, including preparation and implementation of PPPs and/or 	(ongoing) 2020-2023 (ongoing) 2020+	Under the Investment Support Programme for Least Developed Countries, IDLO is providing assistance to the following LLDCs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethiopia: Capacity Building Support to 30 government officials from Ethiopian Investment Commission and other governmental entities, on: (i) International Investment Law and Arbitration; and (ii) International Investment Contract Drafting and Negotiation

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		<p>related legislation, international investment law and dispute settlement, investment contract negotiation, and other foreign investment-related laws and regulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the judicial sector through the development of commercial mediation to facilitate dispute resolution for business and judicial capacity-building in the enforcement of decisions in commercial cases. <i>Proposal</i>: Promote engagement between private and justice sector through the creation/operationalization of Court Users Committees and mediation systems, and capacity-building on commercial justice, insolvency, debt and contract enforcement. 	2020-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malawi: Technical support to a State-Owned Entity on the preparation of template joint venture agreements to facilitate the negotiation of investment contracts with foreign investors. Uganda: capacity building support to private sector entity on the structuring of foreign direct investment transactions; potential assistance to governmental institutions on review and reform of national investment laws and policies. <p>In the coming months, the ISP/LDCs portfolio is expected to expand to other LLDCs, including Rwanda and Bhutan.</p> <p>Armenia: IDLO is providing technical assistance to the Superior Judicial Counsel on the structure, systems and processes of the specialized insolvency court, as well as complementary capacity building to insolvency judges, with a view to improving efficiency, consistency and transparency of decision-making processes.</p> <p>Jordan: IDLO is providing legal capacity building to private economic actors, such as women entrepreneurs and small and medium-sized enterprises, on access to justice in commercial law cases, with a focus on ADR mechanisms (e.g. mediation) as a tool for effective dispute resolution.</p> <p>Tajikistan: IDLO is providing capacity building and technical assistance to the Chamber of Commerce and Industry on the definition of processes, systems and procedures of the new Mediation Center, as well as capacity building to qualified mediators to enable them to carry out commercial mediation proceedings. The project also includes activities of awareness-raising to promote mediation among the relevant agencies, judiciary and the general public.</p>
	CFC	Require and support projects to use CFC's Social and Environmental Management System (SEMS), an impact monitoring and management practice, designed in collaboration	ongoing	The CFC continues to use its SEMS to assess the project proposals and require that they follow Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) parameters in line with international good practices. It is expected that the 3 projects operating in LLDCs to be considered by CFC's Executive Board in its next Meeting, to be held in October 2021, will be subject to

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		with ILO, to support a systematic and clear approach for different stakeholders to measure and report on the impact investment across different sectors and industries. The SEMS comprises procedures that enable staff to identify, assess, manage, and report Environmental, Social and Governance risks and impacts of financial transactions and define the decision-making process, likely resulting in higher investments.		this ESG assessment. This will help to minimize eventual ESG risks and potentialize the positive impact.
3.3. Diversification and value-addition	UNIDO	Provide technical cooperation services leveraging national/regional/global value chains for industrial competitiveness development in key sectors, and job creation especially in suburban and rural areas of LLDCs	2020-2024	<p>2020 to present:</p> <p>In South Sudan, UNIDO is working with over one thousand people in the fisheries sector to reduce post-harvest losses and add value to fisheries products. Accomplishments so far include: the establishment of new fisheries landing sites, fish markets and improved collection and processing facilities, helping to set the foundation for the export of fisheries products.</p> <p>UNIDO is also implementing a project to “Support to Employment Creation in Mongolia (SECIM)”, a joint initiative with FAO, which focuses on agricultural value chains and rural development, two key sectors in Mongolia offering opportunities for sustainable development and economic diversification. Taking into account that many people working in agriculture are members of poor households, the relationship between job creation, employment, poverty alleviation, private sector development and trade is pivotal for the diversification of Mongolia's economy. The project contributes to Mongolia's inclusive economic growth and supports alleviation of income inequality, by strengthening specific value chains, focusing on value addition and employment in key agricultural sub-sectors in suburban and rural areas of the country.</p> <p>In Mozambique, UNIDO is implementing a project for “Building competitiveness for exports in Mozambique for the selected value chains”. The</p>

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	UNCTAD, in collaboration with CFC	Identify new sectors of potential exports to accelerate structural economic transformation (Exploratory work focuses on nutraceuticals as potential areas for export diversification and kick-start structural transformation in selected LLDCs.)	2020-2021	<p>project's focus is to provide technical assistance leading to the improvement of trade and business environment for the selected value chains e.g. oil seeds, fruit and vegetable, nuts, cotton, essential oils etc. with strong potential for regional and global trade, growth and job creation. The project is focusing mainly on Nampula and Zambezia provinces.</p> <p>2020: UNCTAD finalized a first global study on "Potential and Constraints for Developing Countries' Exports of Health Foods and Nutraceuticals: Azerbaijan, Bhutan, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, and Nepal", and launched five additional studies in the field of nutraceuticals and bioprospecting to support export diversification and inclusive development in vulnerable economies. A first study assesses the potential export markets, market access and market entry conditions or requirements for nutraceuticals and biogenetic products from countries such as Bhutan, Ethiopia, Mauritius, and Nepal as suppliers of health-enhancing foods or individual ingredients. A second a study assesses the experience of several developing countries in sustainably harnessing their biodiversity resources for socioeconomic development, including "benefit sharing" with communities, owners, and holders of the resources, and examine the policy and institutional frameworks that have assisted the successful countries in the preservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and biogenetic materials, as well as how binding constraints are unlocked and what incentives have been provided by the governments of in support of the development of biogenetic and biodiversity products. UNCTAD furthermore launched a study specifically examining the challenges and opportunities for bioprospecting in the Republic of Paraguay and the Plurinational State of Bolivia.</p> <p>2020 to present: UNCTAD also broadened the scope of its research to enable LLDCs to draw on the experiences of other countries in harnessing their biodiversity resources for development. In particular, UNCTAD launched a study on bioprospecting in Vietnam, and a study examining the state of the Blue Economy in African SIDS,</p>

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				<p>as well as the binding (supply and demand side) constraints facing its development.</p> <p>As a result, UNCTAD plans to publish a consolidated study examining the potential of selected LLDCs in harnessing nutraceuticals and bioprospecting in late 2021.</p>
	UNCTAD	<p>Support LLDCs in fostering productive capacities and structural transformation through: (i) developing productive capacities index (PCI) and building institutional and human resources capacities to use the PCI in policymaking (currently, Botswana, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Lao PDR, Paraguay, Rwanda and Uzbekistan are pilot countries to benefit from these activities); (ii) preparing policy tool (manual) on how to develop new productive capacities while maintaining and utilizing existing ones for structural economic transformation; (iii) formulating and implementing coherent industrial, trade and other sectoral policies for fostering productive capacities (Burkina Faso and Rwanda are pilot countries to benefit from the activity); (d) facilitating their participation in the 15th session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and</p>	2020-2023	<p>2021:</p> <p>After several years in development, on 9 February 2021, the new Productive Capacities Index (PCI) was launched to the press by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD. The index provides a snapshot of the state of productive capacities in each country based on 43 indicators, assessing eight components: natural capital, human capital, energy, structural transformation, ICT, private sector and institutions. The new PCI provides data for 193 economies for the period from 2000 to 2018, thus allowing the analysis of global and regional trends as well as the impact of individual policies. The PCI allows countries to benchmark their performance over time, or across countries, and to monitor the effectiveness of policies. The PCI is publicly available on a dedicated website (pci.un.org) and has been included in UNCTAD’s statistical platform (UNCTADStat). The launch was further accompanied by publications on the PCI, one of which describes the methodology and the main results of the PCI, while a second one is dedicated to the Landlocked Developing Countries. UNCTAD also published a manual entitled “Building and Utilizing Productive Capacities in Africa and the LDCs: A Holistic and Practical Guide”.</p> <p>The work on the PCI supported by a UNDA project has had a significant impact on development thinking in the beneficiary countries and beyond: Beyond the initial beneficiary countries of Botswana, Lao PDR and Rwanda, the work on developing the PCI has fed into the UNCTAD Least Developed Countries’ Report 2020: Productive Capacities for a New Decade, and supported the deliberations at the 70th executive session of the Trade and Development Board. In addition, the Committee for Development Policy (CDP) and ECOSOC have decided to use the PCI as part of the assessment of countries for graduation from the LDC category, and for the vulnerability profiles of graduating countries. The CDP further requested UNCTAD to carry out</p>

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		Development (UNCTAD-XV) to be held in the first quarter of 2021.		<p>Productive Capacities Gap Analyses for all countries meeting the graduation criteria for the first time in 2021.</p> <p>UNCTAD plans to use this tool to develop country-specific programs to assist a number of LLDCs to build their productive capacities. Proposals for multi-year assistance programmes have been developed for several countries, and are currently under consideration by donors.</p>
	ESCAP	Provide analytical policy-oriented knowledge products to support sustainable transformation in several economic sectors in North and Central Asian countries, including agricultural transformation.	2020 - 2021	Expert group meeting already organized to discuss knowledge product www.unescap.org/events/expert-group-meeting-sustainable-economic-transformation-sdg-attainment-north-and-central
	AfDB	Support regional value chains development in 3 LLDCs	2020-2024	<p>The AfDB is supporting Rwanda with the development of the honey (CAD 544,559) and meat value chain (CAD 1,440,000) to improve processing, quality standards and market access.</p> <p>It is also supporting COMESA Member States, including Eswatini, Zimbabwe, Rwanda and Uganda with the development of pharmaceutical value chains.</p>
	FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide assistance to LLDCs to promote SDG-compliant investment in upgraded value chains that create more value-added and increase resilience to shocks (through processing, product development, input and outputs market diversification, adaptive business models, improved enabling environments, etc). 	2020+ 2020+	<p>FAO supported Zimbabwe to review the country's agricultural policy and regulatory environment based on the World Bank's Enabling Business of Agriculture (EBA) framework. Proposals for policy reforms have been submitted to the Ministry of Lands Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Resettlements. The EBA review will be supported in other AgrInvest countries.</p> <p>FAO provides capacity building and technical backstopping to Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho and Tajikistan for estimating GHG emissions from livestock through the IFAD Livestock and Development Programme. Similar support will start soon in Ethiopia.</p>

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		<p>The Agrinvest and 3ADI+ programmes, led by FAO in collaboration with other organizations, are designed to initiate and scale up such investments.</p>		
	ADB	<p>Provide assistance to LLDCs in areas including trade and industry, tourism, health, and urban development. Examples include: Mongolia (3 projects for \$102 million): The Mongolia Developing the Economic Cooperation Zone Project (\$30 million) to develop Mongolia's Zamyn-Uud free zone; The Sustainable Tourism Development Project (Phase 2) for \$32 million; The Sustainable Tourism Development Project (Phase 3) project for \$40 million loan. Lao PDR (4 projects for \$119 million): GMS Health Security Project (additional financing) for \$20 million under COVID-19 response approved 22 May 2020; Quality Health Care Project, \$45 million; Healthy Border in Special Economic Zones Project, \$17 million; Liveable Cities Investment Program (water supply and urban), \$37 million.</p>	Various (2020-2022)	<p>Mongolia project under implementation to develop border economic zone (Loan 3936 MON) approved in June 2020 for \$30 million. The TRTA resources (under TA 9679 MON: Preparing Regional Cooperation and Integration Projects) continue to support masterplan development under the loan, the ratification of bilateral agreement between the PRC and MON to develop the economic cooperation zone, as well as institutional and procurement-related project start-up support.</p> <p>Both sustainable tourism projects are being prepared.</p> <p>The ongoing GMS Health Security Project (additional financing) for \$20 million under COVID-19 response approved on 22 May 2020 is supporting Lao PDR's COVID-19 outbreak response, particularly in the Luang Prabang, Savannakhet, and Champasak provinces. Areas of support include procurement and distribution of essential medical supplies and equipment to hospitals and rapid training for frontline health workers on infection prevention and control, lab testing, and clinical care.</p> <p>The proposed Improving the Quality of Health Care Project in Lao PDR will support the efforts of its Ministry of Health to improve health system capacity of delivering high-quality health care services. [Note: expected project approval is uncertain as all pipeline projects in Lao PDR are on hold in 2021.]</p> <p>The Greater Mekong Subregion Healthy Border Special Economic Zones Project, which includes Lao PDR, is proposed for approval in 2022. The proposed project will improve access to health services for migrant workers in</p>

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				<p>the GMS border special economic zones (SEZ) through social infrastructure development and health financing support.</p> <p>Lao PDR: Urban Environmental Improvement Program (formerly Liveable Cities Investment Program) is proposed for 2022 approval. The project will support urban planning and infrastructure in any of the recently elevated three cities: Luang Prabang, Pakse and Khaysone (Savanakhet).</p> <p>Lao PDR: GMS Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth (\$40 million). The project includes upgrading roads to provide better access and local market linkages in four provinces - Champasak, Khammouane, Luang Prabang, and Oudomxay. It will improve tourist and environmental services and help develop tourism-related businesses. This project has been ongoing and overall physical progress is 94.49% compared to 95.83% time elapsed since loan effectiveness.</p> <p>Lao PDR: Second GMS Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth (\$47 million). The project will help transform secondary GMS central and southern corridor towns into economically inclusive, competitive tourism destinations by improving transport infrastructure, urban environmental services, and capacity to sustainably manage tourism growth. The Lao PDR component is ongoing and implementation progress was at 25% as end of June 2020.</p> <p>The Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project is an ongoing ADB assisted project with funding of \$47 million for the Lao PDR component. The project will result in improved urban services in the two towns through solid waste management improvement, urban roads and drainage upgrades, riverbank protection, river port upgrades, urban renewal, and urban recreation provision. All civil works packages for urban infrastructure improvements have been awarded. Only 2 subprojects have been substantially completed. The last subprojects to be awarded (in Nov and Dec 2020) require a loan extension to accommodate their construction periods. As such, the project closing date has been extended, from 30 June 2021 to 31 Dec 2022.</p>
	UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Proposal</u>: Support and provide on-demand capacity building to 	2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tool to assess impacts of shocks on SMEs developed and rolled out in 6 LLDCs (Armenia, Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Nepal, Zambia)

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		<p>LLDCs governments in the transfer of tools to support the development of SMEs linked to value chains.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Proposal:</i> Support LLDC governments to explore and transition to green recovery to protect nature-based jobs and livelihoods, including rural entrepreneurship in crisis and post crisis situations. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tool to support SMEs’ adaptation and digital transformation developed and ready to be rolled out to LLDCs with demand for this tool • SMEs in 2 LLDCs (Kyrgyzstan, Malawi) supported to strengthen value chain for local production of personal protective equipment • Policy brief for priority green actions developed, as well donor coordination mechanism established for update of National Green Economy Strategy in Uzbekistan. • UNDP’s ‘Aid for Trade in Central Asia (Phase IV)’ project funded by the Government of Finland supports Central Asian countries (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) in promoting inclusive and sustainable growth patterns <u>in rural areas</u> and within <u>green productive sectors</u>. The project supports building productive capacities that are forward looking (future proof) and that address rapidly changing global market demands, may this be from changing consumption patterns, technological change (automatization, AI, fourth industrial revolution) or climate change. The strategy is to provide support to governments and private sector in building productive capacities for <u>‘green’ niche products and value chains</u>, identified in the agricultural, agro-industrial, and also in other <u>employment-rich sectors</u>, to contribute to more economically, socially and environmentally sustainable growth patterns. The emphasis is on <u>green marketable products</u>, the production of which can lead to an increase in <u>decent employment</u> (particularly for young people and women in rural areas) and <u>competitiveness</u>, with a shift from vertically specialized value chains towards green value chains with greater added value via measures to raise productivity and resource efficiency, while simultaneously improving export market access and reducing trading costs. (Implementation began in June 2018 and will continue through 2022). • As part of a component focused on green urban development in Tashkent, Uzbekistan within the GEF-financed initiative ‘Accelerating Investments in Low Emission Vehicles,’ support will be provided to the tendering process to procure a pilot fleet of 10 electric buses and 2 charging stations within the Tashkent City Municipality. The tenders that include plans for implementing local manufacture of e-buses would be viewed favorably,

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				<p>notably in the context of <u>job creation</u> amidst the COVID-19 pandemic and <u>green recovery efforts</u>. (Implementation is expected to begin in January 2022 and continue through 2028.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ‘Support Programme on Scaling up Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through NDCs and NAPs (SCALA)’ financed by the Government of Germany is designed to support transformative climate action in the land use and agriculture sectors to reduce GHG emissions and/or enhance removals, as well as strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change in participant countries. Among the participating countries are several LLDCs (Ethiopia, Mongolia, Nepal and Uganda). This initiative will promote sustainability through the focus on country ownership and participation of local actors. It will work closely with local and national actors to establish community led and <u>nature-based solutions</u>, for eventual scale up. SCALA recognises the evolving and increasing extent of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic’s disruption to social and economic systems across the world, and emphasizes the interconnected role of the food, agriculture and land use sectors to the fostering of <u>greener and more resilient recovery</u> in partner countries. (Implementation began in 2020 and will continue through 2025). The GEF-financed initiative, ‘Preventing Forest loss, Promoting Restoration and Integrating Sustainability into Ethiopia’s Coffee Value Chains and Food Systems’ aims to support transformation towards deforestation-free coffee value chains and food systems in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama. As part of efforts to promote sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains across coffee zones in these regions, multi-stakeholder coffee platforms will be operationalized at national and regional levels, maximizing the role of the private sector to drive inclusive national economic growth and <u>job creation</u>, while the government provides the appropriate enabling environment. There will be an emphasis on <u>livelihood opportunities</u> for women and youth, supporting the establishment of cooperative businesses supplying farming and agroforestry inputs and biomass-based briquettes for fuel-efficient cookstoves, whilst households losing income temporarily by stumping coffee bushes will be able to access diversification support micro-grants to start new home-business

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				<p>lines. (The prodoc is awaiting endorsement by the GEF. Implementation is expected to begin in 2022.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GEF-financed initiative ‘Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into the Tourism Sector in Bhutan’ seeks to mainstream biodiversity conservation into tourism development in Bhutan as a long-term strategy for mitigation of threats to biodiversity and generate sustainable conservation financing and livelihoods. This initiative aims to create 170+ operational <u>local nature/wildlife-based economic enterprises</u> and generate 2,000+ <u>jobs</u>, including for over 1,000 women. Competitive small grants will be used to facilitate innovative post-COVID enterprises built around ecotourism/nature-based value chains, aiming for resilient, <u>diversified livelihood options</u>. (Implementation began in 2021 and will continue through 2026)
	ISA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide assistance and support to increase awareness of potential benefits for LLDCs to ratify and implement the United National Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and participate in activities in the international seabed area (deep sea exploration, exploitation, marine scientific research). Increase awareness on benefits of the Blue Economy for LLDCs, including through establishment of benefit sharing mechanism for economic and non-financial benefits derived from activities undertaken in the international seabed area. 	Ongoing	<p>With a view to raising awareness of potential benefits to LLDCs of ratification United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and participate in activities in the international seabed area (deep sea exploration, exploitation, marine scientific research), ISA has engaged in the development of a dedicated publication aimed at informing LLDCS of the potential benefits offered to them. This publication, entitled “Landlocked developing countries and the law of the sea: an ocean of opportunity”, along with sister publications aimed at LDCs and SIDS, will be released in September 2021.</p>

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3.4. Sustainable agriculture sector development	UNIDO	Support the development of agro-industries in urban and rural areas and promote food safety in the processing of agro-food commodities and its regulatory environment	2020-2024	<p>2020 to present:</p> <p>Through the Programme for Country Partnerships, UNIDO is supporting several the development of agro-industries in LLDCs:</p> <p>UNIDO is supporting Ethiopia to turn into a middle-income country by 2025 with a vision of an agriculture-development led industrialization. This is based on 3 sectors: agro-industries, leather and textile with the implementation of mega-programs such as the establishment of four Integrated Agro Industrial Parks, one leather City and Centers of excellence/creative hubs for light industries such as textile and garments aiming at creating jobs and assist the country in import-substitution through the development of agro-value chains. As of 2020, this has implied mobilization of DFIs such as the AfDB and the EIB, as well as bilateral donors such as Italy, Germany and the EU. A total of USD 1.2 billion has been mobilized from both public and development partners’ funds where UNIDO has played a “convener” role, in line with the spirit of the PCP approach and the ISID.</p> <p>In 2020, UNIDO conducted several discussions with AfDB about potential collaboration on the establishment of an agro-industrial park in Zambia. These were largely in line with the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry’s (MCTI) request for technical assistance in establishing an industrial park around the Kalahri geo-thermal plant in the Southern Province of Zambia.</p> <p>UNIDO- FAO joint programme on “Opportunities for Youth in Africa (OYA): Accelerating job creation in agriculture and agribusiness started its implementation” is piloted in 6 developing countries, among which Zambia is an LLDC. The project is aiming at strengthening the competitiveness of targeted agricultural value chains and agri-food systems. The project is under implementation until 2025 and seeks ways to expand towards other African LLDCs.</p>
	UNOSSC	To Develop a Market-driving Green Bamboo Concrete Board Industry in Rwanda, through small grant funded by the Global South-South Development Center project	2020-2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematically summarized the experience and lessons of China Aid Rwanda Bamboo Planting, Processing and Utilization Project in the past 10 years and • Training on bamboo production and BCB conducted to transfer skills and technology;

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		in partnership with the Government of China		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local bamboo supply chain enhanced; Feasibility study conducted on BCB development in EAC Countries; Demonstration and exhibition conducted on BCB development in Rwanda;
	UNOSSC- WFP	Sustainable Agriculture and Value Chain Development- SSTC Cities Project Pilot initiative in Nepal in partnership with WFP China Center of Excellence; Khajura Rural Municipality	2019-2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs assessment conducted and in-depth technical analysis conducted to support small holder farmers capacity building in horticultural and livestock production and agriculture value chain development. City to city exchanges facilitated with Yu-xi city, China on agriculture value chain and technology transfer <p>Capacity development training and online courses on horticulture, organic farming, and livestock production facilitated.</p>
	UNOSSC, UNDP	Capacity Development Trainings on Transforming cities by developing business and enhancing the service sector in Uzbekistan	2020	Mayors and deputy mayors of 35 mid-sized cities in Uzbekistan completed an one-week training on transforming cities by developing business and enhancing the service sector and focused on innovative solutions in the areas of digitalization, e-commerce, public-private partnership (PPP), and entrepreneurship, in partnership with Uzbekistan Republican Graduate School of Business and Management (GSBE) under Ministry of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction
	UNOSSC- Youth4South Fellowship	Support fellowship opportunities for youth from developing countries including LLDCs	2020-2021	Youth4South supported placement of young professional from Uganda at the Masters programme with China Agriculture University, on full scholarship under the China-Africa cooperation programme with major in rural development and management.
	ESCAP	Provide assistance to enhance the capacity of member States in Central Asia subregion to use geospatial data for agricultural drought monitoring.	2019-2020	Pending
	ESCAP (as part of a consortium, led by CIRAD and GRET and including FAO)	Provide, in selected ASEAN countries including Lao PDR, support for an AFD/ EU DEVCO-funded project on “Agroecology	2020-2024	Pending

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		and Safe Food System Transitions (ASSET)", which provides scientific evidence policy, networking and capacity building support to countries to promote sustainable and resilient agrological systems, as well as food safety.		
	ESCAP	<i>Proposal:</i> Provide capacity building, networking and advisory support to selected LLDCs and transit developing countries for sustainable agricultural mechanization, with particular focus on sectoral strategy formulation, policy dialogue, harmonization of testing standards, private sector engagement, and promotion of sustainable and climate-smart mechanization technologies.	Annual, 2020+	<p>Online Training Workshop on Climate Smart Mechanization for Dryland Agriculture in Central Asian Countries was convened virtually on 30th September 2020. The training shared mechanization solutions for dryland agriculture that can build resilience of the sector. It concluded that water efficient irrigation technologies as well as mechanization solutions for conservation agriculture have enormous potential to support Central Asian countries increase productivity and incomes in the agricultural sector.</p> <p>https://www.unescap.org/events/virtual-expert-group-meeting-safe-and-seamless-transport-connectivity-along-asian-highway</p>
	FAO	<i>Proposal:</i> Provide assistance to LLDCs under the Hand-in-Hand Initiative, aimed to prioritise FAO interventions in vulnerable countries that need the most help in achieving SDGs 1 and 2. (Examples include: Importance of commodity exports and services; Diversification to meet demand for changing diets; Production opportunities with high value products; Strengthening agri-food system actors and networks; and	TBC	<p>2020 to present:</p> <p>To date, 14 of the 41 countries that have joined the Hand- in- Hand Initiative (HiH) are LLDCs.</p> <p>The HiH was launched in Nepal in July 2020 in line with the overall objectives of and endorsement by, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MOALD). Collaborative partnership and potential matchmaking is being explored to promote HiH under the umbrella of FAO's existing and pipeline projects.</p> <p>Key investments for inclusive, climate smart agriculture context in priority themes and targeted areas are being identified and planned in collaboration with governments and key investment and knowledge partners. GIS mapping</p>

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		Support SME and food system actors, including strengthening engagement of private sector in agri-food systems.)		<p>and modelling have been prepared to support and inform decision-making. The Hand-in-Hand Initiative is being rolled out in several LLDCs in Africa, including Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Rwanda and Zimbabwe. Analytical work is ongoing to identify spatially disaggregated investment opportunities in target countries. There has been good progress in terms of match-making and building partnerships in countries such as Ethiopia, Mali and Zimbabwe, linking such opportunities to potential investors.</p> <p>FAO supports the HiH with the aim to better integrate considerations on dietary quality and nutrition building on the work around agri-businesses, linkages to markets and value chains, consumers' education, enabling policy and programming environment and dietary assessments.</p>
	FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance access to adequate, affordable, nutritious and healthy food for everyone in Afghanistan, Bhutan, Lao PDR, Mongolia and Nepal. • Development of selected value chains and relevant markets, as well as typology of micro-regions along the corridor in Lao PDR and nearby countries. • Promotion of mountain agriculture in Afghanistan, Bhutan and Nepal. 	2020-24	<p>In Mongolia, FAO is providing assistance to (i) improve information and public awareness on food security and nutrition (food balance sheets, SDG monitoring, etc.), and (ii) strengthen food security, safety and quality policies and governance.</p> <p>FAO is supporting a GAFSP project in Bhutan to enhance access to adequate, affordable, nutritious and healthy food working both on the supply and demand side. In Lao PDR, FAO works on better data use and links to the Hand-in-Hand Initiative to address food security and improved nutrition. Afghanistan is included in a joint UN initiative aiming at preventing child wasting and other forms of malnutrition through a multi-systemic approach that places food systems at the core.</p>
	FAO, in collaboration with International Financial Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a national e-Agriculture strategy, and pilot selected ICT solutions for enhanced monitoring and management of food systems, in Mongolia. 	2020-2021 2020-2021	<p>2020 to present: The e-agriculture strategy has been approved. FAO is currently providing assistance on operationalization of the strategy and strengthening technical capacities.</p> <p>Established a multi-disciplinary working group within FAO to strengthen the nexus between climate change adaptation and mitigation, reduction of</p>

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		<p><u>Proposals:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to LLDCs in prioritization, preparation and implementation of investment strategies and projects to promote sustainable agricultural development and food security. • Increase smallholders' productive capacities with a focus on climate change adaptation and improved nutrition, including through strengthened partnerships and alliances, promotion of innovative approaches and improved knowledge exchange to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. • Support states to assess status of land degradation, soil pollution and water management with a view to adjust national policies and strategies for spurring investment in infrastructure, irrigation facilities and related innovations. 		<p>biodiversity and improved nutrition. In this regard, one working paper was finalized to highlight or the entry points for policies and actions across the agri-food systems.</p> <p>FAO is also working to strengthen the collaboration between the Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture (GACSA) and the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement to promote innovative approaches and improved knowledge exchange. In this regard, joint proposals were submitted to participate in side events related to COP 26.</p> <p>LLDCs targeted for capacity development activities to promote sustainable agri-food systems, food security and improved nutrition.</p>
	UNOSSC with IFAD	Increase livelihoods in Zambia by building a soya bean processing plant and supporting farmers on best practices and access to markets.	2020-2021	Under IBSA Fund, livelihoods are being increased in Zambia by building a soya bean processing plant and supporting farmers on best practices and access to markets.

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	UNOSSC with WFP	Under the India-UN fund, support building resilience of smallholder farms in the Hwange and Chiredzi regions of Zimbabwe by increasing small grains production and productivity, and market access.	2020-2022	Under the India-UN fund, the resilience of smallholder farms is being strengthened in the Hwange and Chiredzi regions of Zimbabwe by increasing small grains production and productivity, and market access
	UNOSSC in collaboration with IFAD	Implement South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Green Economy for Agricultural Development and Enhanced Food Security Project to scale up sustainable green economy approaches in developing countries in the Near East, North Africa, Europe and Central Asia, including LLDCs (Kyrgyz Republic, Uzbekistan) with potential outreach to other LLDCs in the regions and globally.	2020-2021	Pending
	ADB	Provide support to LLDCs in the area of (i) agriculture infrastructure development (such as irrigation and rural access facilities), (ii) forest management, (iii) mitigation of climate-related disaster (such as floods and drought), (iv) promotion of sustainable agricultural practices, and (v) agricultural trade and food safety. Over the period of 2020–2022, ADB plans to finance 8 investment projects for \$444 million to support development of	2021-2022 Various (2021-2023)	Project preparation underway.

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		<p>agricultural and livestock value chain, access to agricultural services, and agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAREC – 3 projects for \$143 million: Kyrgyz Republic – 1 project totalling \$74 million for Agriculture Wholesale Market Development; Mongolia – 2 projects totalling \$69 million for SME food systems resilience and value-added cashmere production and export. • GMS – 3 projects for \$151 million: Lao PDR (3 projects for \$151 million): Flood and Drought Water Management Project, \$42 million, GMS Cross-Border Livestock Health and Value Chains Improvement Project, (\$62 million, 2022 approval), GMS EWEC Agriculture Infrastructure Sector (additional financing), (\$47 million, 2023 approval) • SASEC – 2 projects for \$150 million: Nepal (2 projects for \$150 million): Proposal (2021): \$50 million Targeted Support for Agriculture Value Chain Development Project (renamed as Agriculture Inputs Strengthening Project) to 	<p>Various (2021-2022)</p>	<p>Project preparation underway.</p> <p>Project preparation underway.</p> <p>Nuts and Fruits in Hilly Areas (NAFHA) Project fact-finding mission was undertaken on 19 July-2 Aug 2021.</p>

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		<p>improve access of smallholder farmers to key agricultural inputs through improved public-private partnerships, Proposal (2022): \$100 million Mechanized Irrigation Innovation Project to support long-term sustainable solutions to increase year-round access to irrigation by focusing on areas where water can be economically and sustainably exploited.</p>		
	IDLO	<p><i>Proposal:</i> Provide technical and legal advice for policy/legal reforms on the reduction of barriers to trade in the food sector, in the form of tariffs and non-tariffs measures, and complementary capacity-building trainings.</p>	TBC	<p>IDLO has initiated a dialogue with the International Fund for Agricultural Development for cooperation on the provision of technical support and legal education to smallholder farmers in East Africa (including Rwanda and Burundi) to enhance access to markets.</p>
	UNDP	<p><i>Proposal:</i> Support provided to LLDC governments to improve agricultural productivity through (agric) Supplier Development Programming to facilitate the development of businesses with growth potential in the sector.</p>	2021	<p>Till 2020 UNDP has provided field support in the development and implementation of the Supplier Development Programs in 3 LDCs (DRC, Angola and Rwanda) which involved building linkages between lead off taker firms, smallholder farmers and cooperatives. UNDP together with AGRA are supporting an additional 8 LDCs (Niger, Uganda, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Burundi and Malawi) to implement a “Greening Food Value Chains Project” that is provides training to value chain greening promoters and smallholder farmers. The Global Environment Facility Integrated Approaches Pilot (GEF IAP) also known as the Resilient Food Systems (RFS) program promotes multi-stakeholder platforms at national and regional levels. Through the green food value chain concept, the GEF IAP serves as a framework for coordinating and investing in the interlinked food value chain activities to make them sustainable, viable, and efficient in utilising natural resources available to</p>

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				<p>smallholder agriculture. The green food value chain concept is an approach that generates and recaptures value at each level or link of the food value chain, proactively reducing the usage of the natural environment, (natural resources, ecosystem services, and biodiversity), so as to diminish or mitigate adverse environmental impacts, and/or even have positive impacts, while considering disposal and recycling patterns of generated waste. This initiative aims at building sustainable and resilient value chains where climate change effects, biodiversity loss and land degradation are curtailed through adoption of integrated approaches and practices such as climate smart agriculture, conservation farming and integrated natural resource and landscape management with the aim to achieve greater productivity, value addition and market sustainability for income generation.</p>
<p>3.5. Science, technology and innovation and research</p>	<p>WIPO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the development of national innovation systems in LLDCs • Provide capacity building to enable the effective use of intellectual property (IP) system for development and economic growth • Assist LLDCs with the access and use of technical, scientific and patent information for technological capacity building • Provide capacity building on transfer of appropriate technologies for development of selected beneficiary countries <p>Provide capacity building for universities and research institutes on establishing and functioning of Technology Transfer Offices (TTO)</p>	<p>2020-2024</p>	<p>WIPO has continued its support on the development of national innovation systems in LLDCs by providing the technical assistance and legal advice. (Ongoing)</p> <p>WIPO is providing support for the implementation of the project to build capacity and improve institutional IP policy framework for promoting innovation, enabling effective management and commercialization of the outputs resulting from research and innovation activities in the colleges of the Royal University of Bhutan (Ongoing). WIPO have also organized a capacity-building activity to enhance the technical capacity of women entrepreneurs in utilizing the IP system, particularly for branding, product development and commercialization in Uganda (Ongoing).</p> <p>WIPO has continued its support to the LLDCs by facilitating the access and use of technical, scientific and patent information for technological capacity building. Currently, 23 LLDCs are being included in the Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI) program; 8 LLDCs are participating in Access to Specialized Patent Information (ASPI) program; 8 LLDCs included in WIPO Re:Search, an initiative on stimulating the research and development of new and better treatment options and to provide access to IP for pharmaceutical compounds and technologies, access to the available</p>

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				<p>knowledge and data for the research and development of neglected tropical diseases (Ongoing). In addition, WIPO has continued technical support to LLDCs in establishing networks of Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs). Currently, TISCs are set up in 19 LLDCs (Ongoing).</p> <p>WIPO is implementing a capacity-building project on the use of appropriate technology-specific technical and scientific information as a solution for identified development challenges for Uganda (Ongoing).</p> <p>WIPO is carrying out the preparation for implementing joint activities to support for the development of Technology Transfer Office (TTO) in the University of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (Planned).</p>
	ISA	Promote the development and establishment of specific mechanisms and tools to develop the necessary capacities of LLDCs in marine scientific research as well as organize and facilitate technology transfer, in line with Part XI of UNCLOS	Ongoing	In progress
	ESCAP	Provide support to Afghanistan and Bhutan in establishing national think-tanks for supporting governments in accelerating SDGs.	2019-2021	Pending
	UN-TBLDC	Establish and strengthen national academies of science in the landlocked least developed countries: Central African Republic, Lesotho, Niger (total of 10 countries annually, TBC for 2021 - 2024)	2020-2021	Pending

ACTION AREAS	IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS	DELIVERABLES AND ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PROGRESS REPORTED ON KEY ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN AND TIME-PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION
	UN-TBLDC	Conduct Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs) in Bhutan, Uganda, Lesotho, Nepal, Zambia (total of 10 countries annually, TBC for 2021 - 2024)	2021 - 2024	Pending
	UN-TBLDC	Provide IP Training and Technical Assistance for landlocked LDCs to access and use technical, scientific and patent information for technological capacity building.	2021	Pending
	UN-TBLDC	Establish an “Innovation Facility” as a bridge between the science and technology ecosystem of its host country and innovators and entrepreneurs from landlocked LDCs.	2021 – 2024	Pending
	UN-TBLDC and UNDP	Enhance innovation capacity by financing the implementation of the Impact Accelerator project Uganda	2020 - 2021	Pending
	UN-TBLDC, ECA and ESCAP	Capacity building in STI Policy in Afghanistan, Bhutan, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Lao, Malawi, Nepal, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda, Zambia	2021 – 2022	(1) Roadmap to implement Cambodia's National STI Strategy, adopted by Prime Minister; (2) Formulation of Cambodia's National Research Agenda (on going); https://artnet.unescap.org/sti/policy/inclusive-technology-innovation/advisory-services/Cambodia
	UN-TBLDC and FAO	Enhance science, technology and innovation capacity in landlocked LDCs though Capacity-building in	2021	2021: FAO is providing support to strengthen the capacity of agricultural innovation systems, including agricultural research institutions, through assessment of gaps and weaknesses in Burkina Faso, Lao PDR, Malawi and Rwanda . Activities

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		research and data management in collaboration with Research4Life		have included the development of training resources and conducting of national level training events for various stakeholders, including agricultural research institutions.
COOPERATION BETWEEN LLDCS AND TRANSIT COUNTRIES				
4.1. Multi-stakeholder dialogues and experience sharing	UN-OHRLLS, in collaboration with the LLDC Group Chair	Set up a regular Multi-stakeholder Forum, for representatives of LLDCs, transit countries, development partners and UN system and international organizations to share experience on how to accelerate implementation of the VPoA	Annual, starting in 2020	Meeting to promote a multi-stakeholder approach for the implementation of the VPoA held in March, 2021, including representatives of LLDCs, transit countries, development partners and UN system/other international organizations. Subsequent meetings will discuss issues for LLDCs and possible solutions on an ongoing basis.
	IDLO	<i>Proposal:</i> Support the multi-stakeholder forum organized by UN-OHRLLS, conduct an assessment of the main legal barriers preventing the implementation of the VPoA and, therefore, facilitating the sharing of best practices and common/innovative solutions amongst LLDCs.	TBC	Proposal under development
	UN-ECLAC	Implement a national policy dialogue meeting in Paraguay to validate the findings of the national connectivity reports with national and subregional stakeholders. The policy dialogue will be combined with a capacity building workshop to provide substantive support in integration	2021	June 2021: UN-ECLAC Implemented a national policy dialogue meeting in Paraguay to validate the findings of the national connectivity reports with national and subregional stakeholders. In total 56 people joined the national dialogue; 58% percent were national stakeholders from the public and private sector and 42% from international organizations (including the UN-system). Capacity building workshops and an inter-regional forum among pilot countries will be organized in the second semester of 2021 in order to finalize the pilot project.

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		of recommendations into national policies.		
	ECA in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, and other UN entities based in Ethiopia	<i>Proposal:</i> Convene an African LLDC Dialogue on bringing greater coherence to the implementation of the VPoA, including through trade liberalisation within the AfCFTA	2020 - 2021	Meeting undertaken
	ESCAP	Enhance participation of LLDCs in the annual Asia-Pacific Business Forum (APBF) and multi-stakeholder forums on promoting responsible business conduct.	2020-2024	Ongoing
	ADB and CAREC Institute	Facilitate sharing of knowledge, undertaking joint workshops and seminars, organizing staff exchanges, and co-financing research and capacity development to CAREC LLDCs on (i) CAREC Regional Integration Index (CRII); (ii) e-commerce; (iii) sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) regulations; and the (iv) CAREC Corridor Performance Measurement and Monitoring (CPMM).	Ongoing	<p>Specifically, in support to the CAREC Institute (CI), a new knowledge technical assistance project [KSTA 6694-REG: <i>Supporting Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Institute</i>] in the amount of \$2 million was approved in December 2020 wherein \$1 million is from TASF and \$1 million is from PRCF. Implementation has been ongoing since April 2021 which supports the following: (i) Financial Management Assessment of the CAREC Institute, (ii) Resource Mobilization work to support the financial sustainability of CI, and (iii) Support for Research and Capacity Building activities such as: CI Visiting Fellows Program, Workshops on Improving Road Safety Engineering in CAREC Countries, Development of a capacity building framework for CI, upgrading of the existing CI eLearning platform, and support for other knowledge work in the CAREC region.</p> <p>Two knowledge-sharing modules on trade jointly developed with ADB on Regional Improvement of Border Services and National Single Window and electronic SPS certification. 3 knowledge products on e-commerce and SPS forthcoming in Q3 or Q4 of 2021.</p>
	UNOSSC and UNDP	South-South Global Thinkers initiative provides an enabling	Ongoing	Pending

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		<p>environment to fill the knowledge gap that can strengthen the scaling-up of SSC and TrC and its impact and provide a bridge to link with SDGs and their implementation. This initiative pools together over 250 think tanks from all different regions, providing them with a platform to get funding for research, promote their research at global and regional foras, engage in online and offline dialogues and discussions with other think tanks and member states to share ideas, knowledge and potentially engage on joint research initiatives. Over 15 think tanks who are members of the initiative are from LLDCs (Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Paraguay, Rwanda, and Uganda).</p>		
4.2. Opportunities of regional initiatives and integration	ITC and African Union Commission	Establish the African Trade Observatory, an online portal that provides key up-to-date trade data and statistics for policymakers across the continent to monitor the progress of economic integration in the AfCFTA area.	2020	A beta version of the African Trade Observatory came onstream in 2020.
	ITC in collaboration with IOM	Implement COMESA Cross Border Trade Initiative project, to increase formal small-scale cross-border trade flows in the COMESA region	2020-2022	In 2021, ITC delivered five rounds of training of trainers for the COMESA trade facilitation training programme. An assessment of the small-scale cross border trade situation at the Moyale border post in Kenya was conducted and a report on the same was completed.

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		through institutional capacity building and better data collection and monitoring.		
	ITC	Support the implementation of AfCFTA by providing capacity building and advisory services	2020	This activity is ongoing. In 2021, ITC announced the launch of the One Trade Africa programme. It will empower, enhance and enable MSMEs to access business opportunities placing a particular focus on ensuring women and youth are part of the continental market equation. Through its technical assistance and advisory services, ITC will support women and youth led enterprises to engage in green technology through the production of goods as well as service sectors.
	ECA in collaboration with UN-OHRLS, AfDB and Afreximbank	<i>Proposal:</i> Facilitate the establishment of one or two regional single windows	2021-2022	It is ongoing as part of AfCFTA implementing platforms.
	AfDB	Convene a Trade and Transport Facilitation Forum involving Africa's LLDCs	2021+	Pending
	ESCAP	Address Transboundary Dimensions of Agenda 2030 through Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration (DA 11th tranche on RECI).	2018-2021	Delivered 3 capacity building workshops in target countries in May 2021 on using the centralised portal for partnership for co-deployment of ICT, Energy and Transport Infrastructure; Simulator of Scenarios and the E-resilience Monitoring Dashboard to support pandemic management framework
	ESCAP in partnership with UNECE	Enhance regional cooperation in economic areas relevant to member countries (all are LLDCs) and partners through the SPECA Economic Forum.	Annual	The SPECA Economic Forum 2020 on "Regional Cooperation to Support Socioeconomic Recovery in the Wake of COVID-19" was held from 18 to 19 November 2020. Countries acknowledged digitalization as a key factor for economic transformation and driver for sustainable development and agreed to scale up sharing of best practices and technical expertise in this area of work. https://www.unescap.org/events/2020speca-ef
4.3. Enhancing	UNIDO	Expand "Belt and Road" infrastructure development	2020-2024	2020 to present: SSTC projects implemented by UNIDO in 2020 in LLDCs such as:

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South-South Cooperation		projects in LLDCs, including facilitating technology transfer in LLDCs through UNIDO Centres for South-South Industrial Cooperation.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ LAC: Bolivia (1), Paraguay (1) ○ AFR: Ethiopia (4), South Sudan (2) ○ ASP: Bhutan (1), Lao PDR (1), Nepal (1) ○ EUR: Tajikistan (1) <p>In February 2021, UNIDO released a publication on the Organization’s work in the area of South-South and triangular industrial cooperation (SSTIC). The publication features 16 projects and good practices that can be replicated and scaled up and provides a representative cross-section of UNIDO’s SSTIC activities within the four priority areas of inclusive and sustainable industrial development: creating shared prosperity; advancing economic competitiveness; safeguarding the environment; and strengthening knowledge and institutions.</p> <p>Available at: https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/files/2021-02/SS_Triangular_IC_komprimiert.pdf</p>
	UNIDO	Expand towards other LLDCs and organize the yearly event “BRIDGE for Cities 4.0”, organized jointly with the Finance Center for South-South Cooperation (FCSSC).	Annually, 2020+	<p>2020:</p> <p>The yearly event “BRIDGE for Cities 4.0” was organized in October 2020 jointly with the Finance Center for South-South Cooperation (FCSSC). This year’s edition included LLDCs mayors from the capital cities of Kazakhstan (Nur-Sultan) and Madagascar (Antananarivo) as panelists discussing inclusive economic recovery of cities in the context of the pandemic.</p> <p>Website: https://www.unido.org/bridge-cities-2020</p> <p>The next event is planned towards the end of 2021.</p>
	UNOSSC and UNDP	South-South Global Thinkers initiative provides an enabling environment to fill the knowledge gap that can strengthen the scaling-up of SSC and TrC and its impact and provide a bridge to link with SDGs and their	Ongoing	The South-South Global Thinkers continues to expand its network including the Landlocked Countries. The coalition is in process of partnering with regional think tanks such as CAREC Institute to serve as a regional hub to represent think tanks and universities that are members of the CAREC think tank network (CTTN) with over 50 leading think tanks and universities. These institutes are drawn from its 11 member countries, including Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan,

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		<p>implementation. This initiative pools together over 250 think tanks from all different regions, providing them with a platform to get funding for research, promote their research at global and regional foras, engage in online and offline dialogues and discussions with other think tanks and member states to share ideas, knowledge and potentially engage on joint research initiatives. Over 15 think tanks who are members of the initiative are from LLDCs (Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Paraguay, Rwanda, and Uganda).</p>		<p>and Uzbekistan. It will enable to bring forth regional perspectives and bridging the knowledge gap through evidence-based research and policy advocacy for issue related to landlock countries</p>
	UNOSSC and the Government of India	Favour cooperation with LLDCs within the activities of the India-UN Development Partnership Fund, responding to priority initiatives articulated by these governments.	2020-2021	A number of newly approved projects for LLDCs through the UN-India Development Partnership Fund, IBSA Funds, and Peres Guerrero Trust Fund of G77.
	UNOSSC in collaboration with UN RCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue support to LLDCs governments through tailor made services, demand-driven capacity building in SSC, advocating for SSC, facilitating SSC through the established network of national focal points and its expansion, and ensuring increased access for LLDCs to climate funds. 	2020-2021+	Pending

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to LLDCs in producing South-South in Action publications to release the successful knowledge accumulated in LLDCs and in support to South-South knowledge exchange. 		
	UNOSSC	Scaling up of South-South Network for Public Service Innovation matching and capacity building in partnership with national institutions, especially in LDCs, e.g., Bhutan	Ongoing, continuous	The network is fully operational and conducted match-making exercises and reports benefiting developing countries including LLDCs
	UNOSSC	Lao PDR candidates to be focus countries under Phase 3 of the RoK-UNOSSC project on Science, technology and innovation.	TBC	The ROK-UNOSSC facility on science, technology and innovation Phase III have been approved with Lao PDR as one of the programme countries working with neighbouring countries in lower Mekong Basin to enhance food, energy and water nexus for improved livelihood.
	UNOSSC	Under the India, Brazil and South Africa Fund (IBSA), managed by UNOSSC, implementation of a project in Malawi and Zambia titled Eliminating child marriages in Malawi and Zambia and offering scholarships to child marriage survivors. The project focuses to contribute to and accelerate implementation of the Africa and global commitments to ending child marriage as a way of achieving the boarder development goals of gender equality, freedom from poverty	Ongoing, continuous	Under the IBSA Fund, contributed to Eliminating child marriages in Malawi and Zambia by offering scholarships to child marriage survivors. The project contributed to and accelerated implementation of the Africa and global commitments to ending child marriage as a way of achieving the boarder development goals of gender equality, freedom from poverty and just world and there by contribute to agenda 2030 and SDGs. The project provided scholarship and support 1,417 young women and girls to enroll back to school from their early marriages.

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		and just world and there by contribute to agenda 2030 and SDGs.		
	FAO	<i>Proposal:</i> Set up a thematic group on LLDCs on FAO's South-South and Triangular cooperation (SSTC Gateway) to promote e-dialogues and discussion forums, sharing of good practices and networking among the LLDCs on issues relating to agri-food sector development and trade.	TBC	2020 to present: FAO is undertaking an initiative to support and strengthen collaboration among 16 LLDCs in Africa, and their transit neighbours, for formulation of policy priorities and public-private investments to enhance food security and trade. The initiative aims to support dialogue and networking on these themes. Regional dialogues are scheduled for August and September 2021.
	ESCAP in partnership with UNOSSC	<i>Proposal:</i> Organise the sub-regional meeting on South-South Cooperation in North and Central Asia.	TBC	
	UNDP	Support African LLDCs in institutional capacity building to strengthen the national South-South Cooperation architecture in implementation of the BAPA+40	2020-2021	
MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT				
5.1. Resource mobilization	UN-OHRLLS, in collaboration with the LLDC Group Chair	Develop project proposals for different development partners for funding in LLDC priority areas.	2020-2021	Project proposals under development
	OECD	<i>Proposal:</i> Provide specific capacity development efforts so that LLDCs may fully leverage the OECD's Transition Finance Toolkit which seeks to support countries in assessing and benchmarking their	2021+	August 2020 to present: As part of its work on transition finance, the OECD helps developing countries anticipate and prepare the evolution of their financing mix at each stage of their development.

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		<p>development finance mix to maximize the use of different resources. The Toolkit includes Transition finance factsheets – key information on transition stages; ABC methodology paper – operational guidance to conduct transition finance studies; Transition finance dashboard – Interactive online data visualisation tool; Horizontal publications – e.g., the transition finance compendium; Country pilots – hosting the existing and future country case studies (i.e. Zambia). Extending the transition finance dashboard to include LLDCs as a group and deploying country diagnostics in further LLDCs is envisioned.</p>		<p>Transition finance shows that countries suffering from structural vulnerabilities, such as Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDCs), require particular attention from development partners. These countries remain highly dependent on Official Development Assistance (ODA) throughout their journey towards sustainable development, and they struggle to mobilise other financing sources, such as domestic revenue and private investment.</p> <p>In 2020, the OECD upgraded its Transition Finance Toolkit to allow for tailored analyses on LLDCs and other groups of vulnerable countries (e.g. SIDS, LDCs). The Transition Finance Dashboard, an interactive data tool, was extended to include LLDCs as a specific group, allowing users to explore the specific financing challenges faced by these countries, and to easily benchmark them against their peers.</p> <p>In addition, the OECD recently produced (i) a methodological paper with operational guidance to help governments of developing countries and their development partners conduct transition finance analyses in different country contexts, as well as (ii) a compendium presenting the main conclusions and policy recommendations of its transition finance country diagnostics, including those conducted in LLDCs (Zambia and Uganda).</p>
	<p>ESCAP in partnership with RCO Tajikistan and ESCAP SONCA</p>	<p>Provide training and build capacities in resource mobilization among policymakers in Tajikistan (DA, 11th Tranche Project: Supporting the Countries with Special Needs in Asia-Pacific in meeting the challenge of resource mobilization for achieving the 2030 Agenda).</p>	<p>2020</p>	<p>A national workshop is scheduled for September 2021, jointly with RCO Tajikistan</p>
	<p>ESCAP (partners TBD)</p>	<p>Organize Sub-regional Virtual Training for Countries in North and Central Asia on Financing for Development (including</p>	<p>2020</p>	<p>7 training sessions for key national actors in North and Central Asia to learn about approaches for aligning budgets with SDGs. Follow up training requested by member States.</p>

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		introduction to Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), financial inclusion and MSMEs, and green finance) - from sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 crisis to achieving the 2030 Agenda.		
	UNDP, in collaboration with UN organizations relevant to the selected African LLDCs	Support selected LLDCs in Africa in developing SDG-aligned financing strategies and Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs): Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda, and Zambia	2020-2022	<p>UNDP has been supporting the Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs) agenda for these selected African LLDCs.</p> <p>UNDP is supporting the countries in conducting Development Finance Assessment (DFA) with the aim to analyze the public and private financing landscape, financing policies and institutional structures and produce an INFF Roadmap with recommendations towards an integrated financing strategy. The progress includes completion of DFA reports in Lesotho and Uganda (at both national and local levels), draft DFA reports in Burkina Faso, Eswatini, Malawi, Rwanda, and South Sudan (together with an SDG costing), and DFA Inception Report in Botswana; and preparation for DFA roll-out in Burundi, Mali, and Zambia. Technical support is also provided for the establishment of INFF Oversight Committees in the countries as the economic governance structure that will manage the INFF process and drive the related reforms to ensure the government lead and ownership during the implementation of INFFs.</p> <p>UNDP co-organized with UNDESA, UNITAR, UNECA the regional joint training on INFF in August 2020. The event provided comprehensive training on the detailed methodologies of the 4 INFF Building Blocks: (1) assessment and diagnostics; (2) financing Strategy; (3) monitoring and review; and (4) governance and coordination for African countries, including these selected LLDCs. In particular, government panellists from Uganda and Malawi were invited to share their experiences and approaches in implementing INFFs in their own countries.</p>

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				<p>In collaboration with UNCDF, UNDP is conducting Digital Finance Ecosystem Assessments within the INFF process in Uganda and Burkina Faso to assess the level of development and inclusiveness of the digital finance ecosystem; make recommendations to enable digital finance for national SDG priorities; and form a roadmap towards a Digital Financing Strategy embedded in INFF Financing Strategy.</p> <p>Together with GIZ, UNDP initiated the feasibility study for establishing an Integrated Financing Dashboard in Rwanda, aiming to consolidate and monitor data from existing data tracking systems on key financial flows (public, private, international and domestic), from mobilization to spending, in order to improve transparency, synergy and coordination for decision making on financing policies and measures.</p> <p>Advancing SDG Budgeting in South Sudan, Eswatini, Lesotho and Mali, including mainstreaming gender equality into the budgeting process. Discussions with Botswana and South Sudan to conduct fiscal decentralization assessment. SDG Investor Mapping has been completed in Rwanda and Uganda, and ongoing in Malawi to identify and promote investment opportunity areas for attracting domestic and international private sector investment. Ongoing discussion with Zambia to conduct SDG Investor Mapping as well. Collaboration with IOM in Lesotho on promoting diaspora engagement and mobilizing remittances for domestic investment.</p> <p>Supporting ongoing Tax Inspectors Without Borders (TIWB) programmes within the INFF agenda to enhance tax audit capacity for domestic revenue mobilization in Botswana, Eswatini, Mali, Uganda, and Zambia. An SDG Taxation Framework seminar is under planning with the Eswatini government to be held at the end of September 2021.</p>
5.2. Assistance towards	UNIDO	Accelerate industrial and manufacturing data gathering and industrial statistical capacity	2020-2024	<p>2020 to present: UNIDO policy briefs and statistical publications on developing countries with relevance for LLDCs:</p>

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<p>strengthening national statistical systems</p>		<p>building in LLDCs through analytical tools such as the Industrial Analytics Platform (IAP), the UNIDO International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics, and statistical databases (INDSTAT4, INDSTAT2, MINSTAT, MVA and IDSB).</p>		<p>1. “Transforming production: how developing countries can digitalize”. Available at: https://iap.unido.org/articles/transforming-production-how-developing-countries-can-digitalize (May 2021)</p> <p>2. “Foreign Investment: How to make it work for developing countries”. Available at: https://iap.unido.org/articles/foreign-investment-how-make-it-work-developing-countries (June 2021)</p> <p>3. “How developing countries can take advantage of the Fourth Industrial Revolution”. Available at: https://iap.unido.org/articles/how-developing-countries-can-take-advantage-fourth-industrial-revolution (March 2021)</p> <p>4. “Capturing the ‘digital dividend’ in developing economies”. Available at: https://iap.unido.org/articles/capturing-digital-dividend-developing-economies (November 2020)</p> <p>5. “Turning health challenges into industrialization opportunities for developing countries”. Available at: https://iap.unido.org/articles/turning-health-challenges-industrialization-opportunities-developing-countries (July 2020).</p> <p>Other articles published by UNIDO Industrial Analytics Platform which are also relevant for LLDCs can be accessed at: https://iap.unido.org/articles</p> <p>The UNIDO International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics 2020 and 2021 containing information also on LLDCs data can be ordered at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ https://www.e-elgar.com/shop/gbp/international-yearbook-of-industrial-statistics-2020-9781789905700.html (2020) ○ https://www.e-elgar.com/shop/gbp/international-yearbook-of-industrial-statistics-2021-9781800886490.html (2021) <p>Access to UNIDO Statistics database and the Competitive Industrial Performance Index containing data on industrial development for LLDCs is constantly updated on https://stat.unido.org/. The Competitive Industrial Performance Report 2020 is available at:</p>

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				https://stat.unido.org/content/publications/competitive-industrial-performance-report-2020 .
	ESCAP	Support statistical capacity building in Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Nepal, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan with a particular focus on strengthening national statistical systems to be enabled and empowered to deliver innovative statistical products and services in support of national, regional and international commitments such as the 2030 Agenda.	2020-2024	Strengthened national statistical systems through various interventions https://www.unescap.org/events/2021/workshop-navigating-policy-data-leave-no-one-behind-regional-cooperation-strengthen#
	FAO	Support LLDCs with technical assistance on Food Security and Nutrition Statistics, including SDG indicator 2.1.1 Support improving farm-level Agricultural Statistics in coordination and partnership with the World Bank, USAID, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and other resource partners.	2020+	<p>2020 to present:</p> <p>FAO supports several countries in collecting and estimating data on the population size of their livestock breeds, and entering these data in DAD-IS, the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (http://www.fao.org/dad-is/es/), in order to calculate the SDG 2.5.2 indicator related to livestock diversity, among others. In Nepal, FAO supported Government officers from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) and the Central Bureau of Statistics to participate in a regional workshop on the development of food security indicators.</p> <p>Capacity of MoALD, CBS, and other Government of Nepal agencies officials were strengthened through national level training and workshops. Various trainings were conducted to work on indicators and methodological aspects of SDG indicators.</p> <p>Concerning agriculture statistics, the Agris programme- approved in January 2019- is a joint FAO-MoALD and CBS initiative to establish a national sample</p>

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				<p>mechanism for the collection of agricultural data. The pilot survey was carried out in Chitwan district. FAO supported the Government of Nepal in developing a methodology for the National Integrated Annual Sample Survey, designing a questionnaire and introducing Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) in the Annual Sample Survey.</p> <p>The project also supported the design of CAPI applications, the design of new questionnaires, data cleaning, processing and dissemination to enable the implementation of new survey programmes completed with CBS.</p> <p>Currently, the Commercial livestock survey is on-going (2021) using CAPI. With regard to the agri census in Nepal, FAO provided technical assistance to CBS in its design and planning. This included the development of a sampling strategy; enhanced capacity of CBS staff to produce small area estimates for agriculture; training of CBS Census staff on CAPI; the development of paper and CAPI/digital version of questionnaires, as well as the agriculture census project strategy document.</p> <p>FAO is establishing a Food and Diet Domain in FAOSTAT for compiling and disseminating data from household and individual level on diets.</p>
	UNOSSC and UNDP	Under the India-UN Fund, complete a National Participatory Poverty Assessment of Eswatini, and through it design of tailored policies for inclusion and poverty reduction.	2020	Under the India-UN Fund, completed a National Participatory Poverty Assessment of Eswatini, and through it design of tailored policies for inclusion and poverty reduction.
	UNOSSC and UNFPA	Under the India-UN Fund, revamp the national statistical system of Republic of Moldova into an efficient, register-based and user-oriented platform, also enhanced with administrative data.	2020-2022	Under the India-UN Fund, revamp the national statistical system of Republic of Moldova into an efficient, register-based and user-oriented platform, also enhanced with administrative data.

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	ADB	Provide technical assistance to pivotal entities in the national statistical Systems of Afghanistan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and Lao PDR to improve the relevance, accuracy, timeliness and detail of economic statistics (encompassing all major areas of the data development process, namely: survey design; data collection; data cleaning; data management; statistical compilation; statistical analysis; and information dissemination)	Ongoing	KSTA 9624-REG has allocated a total of USD380,000 (TASF-Others) for Output 2: Data for evidence-based policy making improved. The TA provides tailored support to national statistical offices (NSO) in CWRD countries, based on the identified needs and gaps for evidence-based policy making and modernizing national statistical systems. This Output is implemented jointly with ADB's ERCD. Technical trainings covering the concepts and methods related to the System of National Accounts; the compilation of Supply and Use Tables (SUTs) and Input-Output Tables (IOTs); and economic analysis using IO methods have been completed for Afghanistan, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. These countries are now well on their way to producing benchmark SUTs and IOTs, and by December 2021 at least four DMCs are expected to have completed the work for one reference year. Due to the COVID situation, the ERCD team shifted from person- to web-based training and statistical capacity building for the countries (individually and as a group) that have the relevant facilities. Significantly, the IO and GVC economic analysis trainings will include methods Developed or refined by ADB for assessing the economic impact of COVID-19 on various countries.
	UNWTO	Support countries' statistical capacity building for the tourism sector through: Regional statistics capacity building programmes, online training workshops and technical cooperation projects.	Ongoing	<p>UNWTO will continue its national and regional capacity building activities on basic tourism statistics, Tourism Satellite Account and MST (measuring sustainable tourism), with added focus to address LLDCs.</p> <p>The Regional Statistics Capacity Building Programme for Northern and Western Africa in tourism statistics (2017- ongoing), composed of a series of 3 workshops and a final seminar, has so far included: Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger.</p> <p>An online Workshop on Tourism Statistics for selected African countries (2021) included Lesotho, Malawi and Zambia.</p> <p>Projects in technical cooperation on tourism statistics and Tourism Satellite Account are currently ongoing in Malawi, Mongolia, Nepal, Tajikistan, Zambia and Zimbabwe.</p>

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5.3. Assistance towards deriving benefits from relevant conventions and other legal instruments, including UNCLOS	ISA	Identify measures to increase the participation of LLDCs in the implementation of the regime of the international seabed area and in the work of the International Seabed Authority	Ongoing	ISA has prepared a dedicated publication aimed at informing LLDCs of the potential benefits offered to them. This publication, entitled “Landlocked developing countries and the law of the sea: an ocean of opportunity”, along with sister publications aimed at LDCs and SIDS, will be released in September 2021.
	OLA	Provide needs-based technical assistance and capacity-building programmes to LLDCs to build their understanding and the implementation of relevant international, regional and sub-regional conventions and other legal instruments, including those related to transit transport and trade facilitation, as well as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, so as to reinforce their abilities to derive benefits from the oceans and blue economy strategies.	Ongoing	In the context of UNNF Programmes, a series of on-line training activities have been offered by OLA, through its Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, to the Alumni of the Fellowship Programmes, which include 7 nationals of LLDCs. Aligning with important international developments, including the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development and the launch of the second World Ocean Assessment, the training activities focused on the topic of “science for ocean sustainability”.
OTHER AREAS				
6.1. Climate change mitigation and adaptation, disaster risk reduction and building resilience of	UNFCCC	Facilitate acceleration of support for the formulation of NAPs and subsequent implementation of project and programmes in increased number of LLDCs	2020-2021	
	UNEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the Global Adaptation Network, facilitate exchange of knowledge on climate change adaptation between countries 	Ongoing	Global Adaptation Network: June-July 2021 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Sudan - a new GEF -funded project (\$9 million) was launched in South Sudan to strengthen the capacity of government and communities to adapt to climate change. The project, implemented in

ACTION AREAS	IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS	DELIVERABLES AND ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PROGRESS REPORTED ON KEY ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN AND TIME-PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION
LLDCs to the adverse impacts of climate change, natural hazards and environmental degradation		<p>including LLDCs, strengthening their resilience and reducing their vulnerability to climate shocks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under GEF-funded project “Technology Needs Assessment (TNA)” Phase IV, provide targeted financial and technical support to participating LLDCs (including Afghanistan, Chad, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Niger, South Sudan, Uganda) to prepare new or updated and improved TNAs for prioritized technologies that reduce GHG emissions, support adaptation to climate change, and are consistent with Nationally Determined Contributions and national sustainable development objectives. 	<p>Expected 2020-2023</p>	<p>partnership with Ministry of Environment, UNEP and WMO, will be looking at solutions such as ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-smart agriculture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nature-based Solutions: Practical Steps for Implementation - At the Asia-Pacific Climate Week 2021, the Global Island Partnership hosted a thematic session on nature-based solutions and their implementation. The 2 panel discussions, moderated by IUCN and Wetlands International, focused on island and coastal experiences, and included panellists from the GEF Small Grants Programme, The Pacific Community and Deltares. <p>Technology Needs Assessment: 2020: 3 LLDCs joined the TNA project. Among other countries, in October 2020, 3 LLDCs in Africa (namely: Ethiopia, Lesotho, South Sudan) started on their TNA process under the fourth round of the global TNA project to carry out new or improved Technology Needs Assessments, from 2020 to 2023. To support countries in starting the TNA process and developing their first reports (Technology Needs Assessment reports), countries take part in multiple online meetings with country coordinators from UNEP DTU Partnership.</p>
	<p>UNEP</p>	<p>Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants ("the Coalition") supports countries (Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Lao People's Democratic Republic,</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>With CCAC support, a number of countries including LLDCs have reflected SLCP's, air quality and health co-benefits in their revised NDCs (i.e., Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Mongolia).</p>

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		Mali, Mongolia) to reduce short-lived climate pollutants delivered through eleven initiatives targeting transformational change		
	UNDRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical and capacity building support to LLDCs to update or develop national and local disaster risk reduction strategies that are in-line with the Sendai Framework, and in coherence with the national adaptation and mitigation policies as well as national SDG policies, and support the implementation of the disaster risk reduction and resilience objectives of the VPoA. • Mobilize LLDCs to join the “Target E Coherent Approach” initiative to strengthen policy coherence by providing normative guidance and available methodology on building coherence across DRR, climate change and sustainable development at national and local levels as part of DRR strategies/NAPs. • Mobilize the National Sendai Framework focal point and the National Platform for DRR to support the LLDCs to promote 	2020+	<p>UNDRR (August 2021)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As of April 2021, 21 LLDCs have reported through the Sendai Framework Monitor that they have national DRR strategies in place which are in line with the Sendai Framework, and 18 LLDCs have reported having local DRR strategies in place. - Between January 2020 to June 2021, 23 online training workshops drew 630 participants from 30 LLDC countries to strengthen understanding and capacities to update or develop national and local disaster risk reduction strategies that are in-line with the Sendai Framework, and in coherence with the national adaptation and mitigation policies as well as national SDG policies, and support the implementation of the disaster risk reduction and resilience objectives of the VPoA. Of 23 training workshops offered, 19 targeted local action and 4 targeted national action. Topics included harnessing South-South cooperation, planning for resilient and healthy cities post COVID-19 and how to use the Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities or custom Sendai Framework indicators to inform strategies, planning and implementation in country. The 30 LLDCs represented are Africa: Botswana, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe; Americas: Bolivia, Paraguay; Asia: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Nepal; Central Asia: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan; Europe: Moldova, North Macedonia. - Technical support has been provided to Lao PDR in the development of their new National DRR Strategy to ensure alignment with the Sendai Framework for DRR and is currently awaiting endorsement by government.

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		a coherent linkage with climate change and sustainable development.		Draft case studies on policy coherence between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction have been produced with the participation of representatives from Niger, Malawi, Uganda
	UNDRR	Mobilize local authorities in LLDCs to join the successor of the Making Cities Resilient Campaign 2010-2020 in order to support local governments to assess the resilience of cities and develop and implement local DRR strategies.	2020+	<p>UNDRR (August 2021)</p> <p>The Making Cities Resilient Campaign concluded in 2020 and the new Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) initiative was launched in October 2020. MCR2030 provides a three-stage resilience roadmap to assessing, planning, and implementing local risk reduction strategies and resilience building initiatives and, to date, is currently being implemented in the following LLDCs, with expansion into other LLDCs expected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint workplan for 2022 currently being developed by UNDRR and UNDP Lao PDR Office to support the development of local DRR planning in Lao PDR, which is aligned with the priorities identified under the new National DRR Strategy. <p>In Uganda, from March 2020 to June 2021, UNDRR and ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability-Africa Secretariat (ICLEI Africa) implemented the Making Cities Resilient: Supporting Cities in Uganda towards the development of local disaster risk reduction strategies. This project supported the cities of Jinja, Mukono and Entebbe. This project supported the cities to develop local DRR strategies.</p>

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	UNDRR	Provide technical support and capacity building to LLDCs to establish or strengthen national disaster loss databases, using the DesInventar Sendai tool, and to report on the targets of the Sendai Framework and the disaster risk reduction indicators of the SDGs through the Sendai Framework Monitor, and support LLDCs to conduct disaster risk assessments and develop risk profiles to guide evidence-based risk-informed policies and investments across the priority areas of the VPoA.	2020+	<p>UNDRR (August 2021)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As of April 2021, 26 LLDCs have reported on the targets of the Sendai Framework and the disaster risk reduction indicators of the SDGs through the Sendai Framework Monitor. - Ethiopia from 2020-2021: UNDRR delivered impact-based Early Warning System for forest fires, including by strengthening the information base for forest fires early warning. Support was provided for the updating of the national disaster loss database (data for 2020). In addition, a study supporting work on disaster displacement risk assessment, and a Risk-sensitive Budget Review for DRR investments. - Malawi from 2020-ongoing: authorities from national institutions have been trained on an impact-based EWS open-source tool (MyDewetra). A draft report has been developed that analyses existing legal and institutional framework and recommendations for improvements in EWS. - Eswatini from 2020-ongoing: UNDRR is working to roll-out its Global Risk Assessment Framework initiative (GRAF). It will undertake the following interventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased access to, and improved quality of, existing disaster, vulnerability and exposure and climate data and analysis 2. Innovative research and partnerships to fill gaps in risk knowledge, and to support end-users to apply risk information in their solutions 3. Targeted capacity building on how to apply improved risk data and tools and to accelerate cross-country learning - LLDC members of IGAD: In 2021, support was provided to the Climate Center of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) regional economic community to enhance its flood monitoring and forecasting capacity and information relevant for early warning and for food insecurity assessment which are services it aims to provide for IGAD Member States. - Lao PDR: Training provided to national officers and partner organisations in Lao PDR on use of the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM). Additional technical support planned in partnership with UNDP Lao PDR office to

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				<p>support Lao PDR to utilize the Desinventar national database “LaoDi” and the SFM.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bolivia: Since 2021, UNDRR has been supporting Bolivia in areas of Sendai Framework monitoring and reporting as well as DesInventar Sendai. We will also be supporting (still in the pipeline) an update on their national disaster risk management law and, as follows, national DRR plan. (2021-2022). - Bolivia and Paraguay: national statistics offices participate in the LAC disaster-related statistics working group through ECLAC’s Statistics Conference of the Americas for which UNDRR and ECLAC hold joint technical secretariat of this particular group and through which we support knowledge exchange and shared practices among other things. The WG has a total of 9 participating NSOs from the region. (2020-2021)
	UNCCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support LLDCs in setting their Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets (SDG 15.3) promoting healthy and productive lands for a sustainable and resilient future in the context of the impacts of climate change and COVID-19. • Support LLDCs upon their request in the mobilization of technical and financial support for the early stage development of LDN transformative projects and programmes to implement national LDN targets. 	2020-2021	<p>All LLDCs in Africa, Latin America, and Central and East Europe as also all except 1 in Asia have been supported in making commitments to set LDN targets.</p> <p>LLDCs have also been supported in receiving technical guidance and specialized expertise throughout the target-setting process, linked to the four building blocks for LDN target setting:</p> <p>Leveraging LDN: facilitating the engagement of decision makers and stakeholders involved in land management and the LDN target-setting process</p> <p>Assessing LDN: strengthening countries’ capacities for making informed decisions on what action to take by assessing the current state of land and the drivers of land degradation, using the best available data</p>

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				<p>Setting LDN targets and associated measures: supporting countries to define country's ambitions in combating land degradation by defining LDN targets and measures, and</p> <p>Achieving LDN: helping countries to create an enabling environment by integrating LDN into national policies and identifying investment opportunities along with transformative LDN programmes and projects</p>
	GCF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to strengthen the capacity of Least Developed and African LLDCs to identify, design and implement projects and programmes to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and enhance their ability to respond to climate change. Provide sufficient resources and technical assistance through the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, which supports country-driven initiatives by developing countries to strengthen their institutional capacities, governance mechanisms, and planning and programming frameworks, including National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) towards a transformational long-term climate action agenda. 	2020-2023	<p>2020 to present: 45 of the projects approved by GCF's Board in LLDC countries are under implementation. In addition, GCF has approved 103 Readiness support grants (USD 83.1 million) to LLDCs, boosting their capacity to engage with GCF, develop projects and tackle the challenge of climate change. GCF has also approved 6 local agencies and organization from LLDCs directly access.</p> <p>For more information, GCF's Annual Results Report provides an account of our efforts, as the world's largest dedicated climate fund, to increase the speed and delivery of climate finance to drive the paradigm shift towards low emission and climate-resilient development pathways in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).</p> <p>GCF plays a pivotal role in shifting and catalysing financial flows managed by the private sector into low-emission and climate-resilient investments in developing countries. Among the key objectives of GCF's 2020-2023 Updated Strategic Plan, the Fund is striving toward delivering a significant increased portfolio level mobilization achieved through the GCF contributions to private sector projects under the Private Sector Facility, relative to the 2015-2019 Initial Resource Mobilization period.</p> <p>GCF has approved USD 3.0 billion in GCF investments into 35 projects which have mobilized an additional USD 9.5 billion in co-investment, to build a</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support private sector engagement in all developing countries, including least developed LLDCs to help build markets for climate action. 		<p>portfolio of projects with a total value USD 12.5 billion with partners from the Private Sector.</p>
	UNIDO	<p>Promote industrial resource efficiency to strengthen green industry and improve the effective use of natural resources including in particular materials and water; assist LLDCs to achieve the objectives of and compliance with Multilateral Environmental Agreements; and support them to reduce the release of industrial pollutants in the environment.</p>	2020-2024	<p>2020 to present:</p> <p>In order to support resilience building of LLDCs to the adverse impacts of climate change, in 2020, UNIDO started implementing two new projects in Bolivia and Nepal aiming to protect human health and the environment through reduction and elimination of mercury emissions from the gold plating sector while finding mercury-free alternatives.</p> <p>In 2020, UNIDO obtained accreditation to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and in 2021 UNIDO and the GCF have signed the Accreditation Master Agreement (AMA), that paves the way for UNIDO to submit climate project proposals to the GCF for funding. UNIDO started the formulation of several readiness proposals for climate change mitigation and adaptation in LLDCs (such as: Burkina Faso, Zambia, Bolivia, etc.) to accelerate their industrial shift to low-emission and climate-resilient development.</p> <p>UNIDO assisted LLDCs to enhance action under relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements contributing to climate solutions including the Montreal Protocol, the Minamata Convention and the Stockholm Convention.</p> <p>As per the request of Member States, UNIDO is formulating a Climate Strategy which will have dedicated sections addressing the specific needs of developing countries.</p> <p>UNIDO together with other UN agencies (UNEP, ILO, UNITAR, and UNDP) have continued to implement a tailored partnership on green economy, namely the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) in LLDCs such as: Mongolia, Burkina Faso, Kyrgyzstan, and Kazakhstan. Mongolia and Burkina Faso became graduating countries from PAGE serving as the programme’s green economy champions.</p>

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	ECA	<i>Proposal:</i> Enhance nationally determined contributions to climate action in LLDCs in Africa	TBC	Pending
	FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support LLDCs on the design, revision, implementation and monitoring of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and enhancement, monitoring and implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in the agriculture sector, to ensure enhanced mitigation, adaptation and resilience of smallholder farmers, and compliance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement. Scaling up implementation of the Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and its Gender Action Plan (Enhanced GAP) in Agriculture and the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) under the UNFCCC (involves three LLDCs – Ethiopia, Nepal, Uganda). 	2020+ TBD	<p>Under the umbrella of the Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through nationally determined contributions and National Adaptation Plans (SCALA) programme, a joint programme for Nepal is being developed by FAO and UNDP in close coordination and collaboration with the Governments of Nepal and Mongolia.</p> <p>Concerning the Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and its Gender Action Plan, the Government of Nepal is currently reviewing the global sub-programme for approval.</p> <p>In Bolivia and Paraguay, FAO is actively mobilizing funds for a green recovery. A Green Climate Fund (GCF) project is already under implementation in Paraguay and a proposal for Bolivia will be submitted shortly.</p>
	UNOSSC with WGEO, other stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance participation and engagement, as well as facilitate networking of all LLDCs at regional and global levels in the Biannual Regional High-level Conferences on 	Continue in 2021+	Pending

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		<p>green economy in support of multi-stakeholder dialogue, structural economic transformations and scaling up renewable energy in LLDCs to tackle challenges of landlockedness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support participation of the LLDCs public and private sector in the World Green Economy Summits to encourage international business to focus investments on LLDCs. 		
	UNOSSC and UNDP	<p>Under the India-UN Fund,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforce the resilience of vulnerable populations through sustainable livelihoods, in Chad; • Build 6 improved village hydraulic systems in Mali; • Build a damn and hydraulic systems for land restoration in Burkina Faso; • Dig wells to combat draught and floods in Bolivia. 	2020-2023	<p>All deliverables completed. Under the India-UN Fund,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforce the resilience of vulnerable populations through sustainable livelihoods, in Chad; • Build 6 improved village hydraulic systems in Mali; • Build a damn and hydraulic systems for land restoration in Burkina Faso; • dig wells to combat draught and floods in Bolivia <p>Improving access to water through the installation of a solar pumping system in Haiti</p>
	ESCAP in partnership with UNFCCC, UNEP and IGCE (RF)	<p><i>Proposal:</i> Provide training activities on developing GHG emissions and Paris Agreement reporting web platform and tools, in the following LLDCs: Armenia, Azerbaijan Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan,</p>	2020-2021	Pending

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		Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.		
	ESCAP in partnership with UNEP, UNDP and KOICA	<i>Proposal:</i> Strengthen climate governance, climate finance and innovative local solutions in selected ASEAN countries, including Lao PDR through the ASEAN Climate Readiness Programme.	2022-2026	Pending
	ESCAP in partnership with UN-Habitat	Integrate SDGs into local action in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Asia and the Pacific. The project is intended to (i) strengthen awareness and institutional capacities of project cities including the city of Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia to implement, monitor and report on the SDGs at the local level by incorporating them into local development plans; and (ii) strengthen regional capacity to localize SDG implementation and reporting and the evaluation of progress in implementing the SDGs at the urban-level in Asia and the Pacific.	2018-2021	Pending
	ESCAP in partnership with UN-Habitat and UN ECE	Interregional Cooperation for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda. The project is intended to increase policy coherence in Kazakhstan and promote improved capacities of institutions	2020-2023	Pending

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		and other agents of change in the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda. Almaty city was chosen as a pilot city to implement the project at local levels.		
	ESCAP	“Forecasting Sustainable Urbanization: Support for sustainable infrastructure planning in cities” project, to provide assistance to policymakers in partner cities of Almaty (Kazakhstan), Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan) and Dushanbe (Tajikistan) to better plan sustainable infrastructure and manage urban growth by developing and applying a forecasting methodology and tool that will estimate the natural resource use (including material use, waste generation, energy consumption and GHG emissions, water consumption, and land use), infrastructure, and financial needs associated with expected population and economic growth. The project will also enable participating cities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions which could count towards their respective Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).	2019-2021	Pending

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	ESCAP	<i>Proposal:</i> Enhancing knowledge and capacity to build resilience to slow-onset disasters in Central Asia with a focus on Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan. The project aims to enhance policy makers' knowledge and awareness of the risks from complex slow-onset disasters (drought, desertification, land degradation) to agriculture, infrastructure, and water management sectors and strengthen sector capacities to manage these risks in the selected Central Asian countries.	2021-2022	Pending
	ADB	Provide regional technical assistance on Developing the Central Asia Regional Cooperation Water Pillar. The scoping study will initially focus on water resources management, including economic and financing aspects among the five Central Asian LLDCs (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan).	planned	Scoping study being prepared and will be reported to CAREC Ministerial Conference in Nov 2021 as one of the deliverables. A broad range of virtual consultations have been organized with representatives of the five Central Asian countries, inter-governmental and international organizations, development partners and knowledge institutions. Three thematic papers were prepared on climate change impacts, the economic value of water, and a legal and policy analysis.
	UNECE	Analytical work and research on impacts of climate change on transport assets and operations and identification of most suitable adaptation measures: Work is ongoing in the framework of a UNECE-led group of experts.	2020-2025	Pending

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		Under its renewed mandate, the group of experts is expanding the analysis of climate indices across the UNECE region for creating more knowledge on future impacts of climate change and extreme weather events on transport assets and operations.		
	UNWTO	Collaboration with UNEP/others on One Planet Vision on SCP	2021-2022	<p><u>One Planet Sustainable Tourism Programme</u> aims to accelerate sustainable consumption and production (SCP) in tourism policies and practices to address the challenges of pollution, biodiversity loss and climate change. It supports the transition towards a circular economy as a pathway for the sustainable development of tourism. One Planet initiative is currently guided by the One Planet Vision for a Responsible Recovery of Tourism, which calls for a recovery that is founded on sustainability, to build back better and underpin the resilience of tourism.</p>
	OSCE	The OSCE project “Strengthening Responses to Security Risks from Climate Change in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus and Central Asia” aims to reduce climate change-related security threats in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus and Central Asia by raising awareness, developing capacities and sharing knowledge within and among the regions, as well as through the development and implementation of climate change adaptation measures in the most vulnerable geographic areas (climate change and security	2020-2022	<p>The OSCE extra-budgetary project “Strengthening Responses to Security Risks from Climate Change in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus and Central Asia”:</p> <p>The OSCE, together with its partner adelphi- a Berlin-based think tank, launched a regional consultation process on climate change and security in South-Eastern Europe in May 2020</p> <p>(https://www.osce.org/secretariat/453222).</p> <p>The consultation process aimed to identify and map climate-related security risks (geographical hotspots and regional challenges) and generate ideas for possible transboundary co-operation opportunities in these areas. More than 80 stakeholders representing governmental agencies, NGOs, and academia as well as the OSCE Field Operations from the region took part in this consultation process, which included a series of workshops and surveys. The results of the first phase of the regional consultation process was presented through an</p>

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		hot-spots). Among the LLDCs, the project includes Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, North Macedonia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.		<p>event organized by the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities on 23 February 2021</p> <p>(https://www.osce.org/secretariat/479314)</p> <p>And the report on “Regional Assessment for South-Eastern Europe: Security implications of climate change” was published in April 2021</p> <p>(https://www.osce.org/files/f/documents/a/a/484148.pdf). The next round of consultations in the SEE region will aim for identifying one or two priority hotspots and developing concrete joint projects/initiatives to address the identified risks. North Macedonia has actively participated in the project activities.</p> <p>In March 2021, the consultation process on climate change and security was launched in the South Caucasus region through two bilateral workshops between Armenia and Georgia, and Azerbaijan and Georgia that were followed by a series of surveys and closing sessions that engaged around 70 representatives from the region. The first phase of the bilateral consultation processes were concluded in June 2021 and their results will be published soon.</p>
6.2. Strengthening of the International Think Tank for LLDCs (ITT for LLDCs)	ITT for LLDCs	<p>Mobilize LLDCs that have not yet done so to ratify the Multilateral Agreement on Establishment of the Think Tank</p> <p>Mobilize voluntary contributions to the budget of the Think Tank</p>	ongoing	Ongoing
	ITT for LLDCs and UN-OHRLLS	Undertake joint research, such as a joint background study or report	2021+	<p>2021:</p> <p>UN-OHRLLS and the ITT for LLDCs jointly prepared a report on the Impact of COVID-19 and Responses in Landlocked Developing Countries</p>

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				https://www.un.org/ohrls/report-impact-covid19-landlocked-developing-countries
	ITT for LLDCs	Develop a model free trade agreement specifically designed for LLDCs	2021+	The process is ongoing. The ITTLLDC is working on the developing the model agreement with the international organizations and institutions.
	ITT for LLDCs	Implement a capacity building project for LLDC candidates interested in acquiring their PhD (in cooperation with University of Wollongong, Australia)	2021+	<p>The International Think Tank for Landlocked Developing Countries (ITT for LLDCs) and the Faculty of Business of the School of Accounting, Economics & Finance (SAEF) of the University of Wollongong (UOW) of Australia agreed to establish a Higher Degree Research (HDR) sponsorship program for the scholars from the landlocked developing countries.</p> <p>Under the agreement, UOW will sponsor successful applicants in the form of an International Postgraduate Tuition Award (IPTA), which is a tuition fee waiver, for the duration of their PhD candidature, and the ITT for LLDCs will assist successful applicants in obtaining funding in the form of a stipend tenable for the duration of their PhD candidature. But due to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions and travel ban the PhD program had to be postponed until further notice.</p>
	ESCAP in partnership with ITT for LLDCs	<i>Proposal:</i> Promote exchange and joint research and capacity building activities between ITT for LLDCs and other members of the Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network (ARTNet) and facilitate dissemination of ITT for LLDCs work.	2020+	<p>Under the agreement with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific(ESCAP) the ITT for LLDC started a short-term project to support the implementation process of the project entitled “Addressing the transboundary dimensions of the 2030 Agenda through regional economic cooperation and integration (RECI) in Asia and the Pacific” in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia.</p> <p>The project aims for the ICT co-deployment with transport and energy infrastructure by digitizing information on existing corridors and data bases, development of the awareness and the ownership of the co-deployment</p>

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				<p>portal by users, and the strategic hosting arrangements of the ESCAP's portal by the target countries.</p> <p>The ITT for LLDC consultants working in the target countries facilitate the coordination and cooperation for infrastructure co-deployment, verify data and the applicability of the methodology and simulation model for determining the most promising model for the development of the new transport corridors, including calculations for three potential corridors - «Almaty (Kazakhstan)-Cholpon-Ata (Kyrgyzstan)», «Semey-Rubtsovsk», and «Urzhar-Chuguchak (Tacheng)», and participate in delivery of the e-resilience dashboard for RECI countries and respective analytics with policy briefs, presentations at the intercountry consultations. The series of online-trainings (webinars) on “ESCAP Web-Toolkit for Integrated Planning of Infrastructure Corridors” were successfully co-organized in May 2021 in Kazakhstan, Mongolia and Kyrgyzstan involving representatives of the respective ministries, state authorities, private sectors and academics.</p> <p>The main outcome of the project will be the improved coordination, cooperation and transparency for infrastructure co-deployment through a centralized digital portal with methodology for ICT co-deployment with energy and transport sector, and a simulation model to follow-up on feasibility assessment for the 3 corridors in the target countries. Moreover, the ITT will contribute in development of an e-resilience dashboard and the e-learning packages for the online usage and ensure the data and policy verification, as well as the ownership of the outcomes of the work at the country level.</p>
	FAO	Initiate engagement with International Think Tank for LLDCs to encourage mutual collaboration on promoting South-South cooperation among LLDCs (joint collaboration for knowledge generation and sharing, policy dialogues and capacity building).	2021	Pending

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6.3. The impact of COVID-19 on LLDCs	UN-OHRLLS, DCO, in collaboration with ECA, ECE, ECLAC and ESCAP	Promote knowledge and experience sharing on the socio-economic impact and response in LLDCs, in particular amongst the LLDC Resident Coordinators	2021+	<p>March 2021: UN-OHRLLS, the ITT for LLDCs and DCO organized a meeting with economists from RCOs on the Impact of COVID-19 and Responses in Landlocked Developing Countries. The meeting facilitated sharing of experiences among the LLDC Resident Coordinators' Offices.</p> <p>OHRLLS in coordination with WTO and LLDC Chair also held an event on impact of COVID-19 and implications for resilient recovery. https://www.un.org/ohrlls/events/impact-covid-19-landlocked-developing-countries-ldcs-and-implications-resilient-recovery</p>
	UN-OHRLLS, in collaboration with other relevant organizations	Prepare a directory of resources that LLDCs can use to access emergency and recovery assistance	2020	<p>UN-OHRLLS, November 2020: UN-OHRLLS building on the inputs from DCO and DESA and prepared a list of multilateral and bilateral sources of COVID-19 related finance for LLDCs and shared with the LLDC Chair for dissemination to the LLDC Group.</p>
	UNEP	Support countries globally, including LLDCs, in efforts to incorporate the environmental dimension into their COVID-19 response efforts, which will include 4 blocks of response: medical and humanitarian emergency phase; transformational change for people and planet; investing to build back better; modernizing global environmental governance.	TBD	<p>Through a project titled 'Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) – Phase II:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UN Workshop on Social, Economic and Environmental Impact of Shocks Induced by COVID-19 in Mongolia on 20 November 2020 was co-hosted by the UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office in Mongolia in collaboration with the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Vision 2030 of Mongolia. <p>Through UNEP-UNDP joint project for Poverty-Environment Action for Sustainable Development Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Nepal, development of the Financing Requirement Framework for the 15th Plan has been finalized, along with a National Framework on Leave No One Behind. Local-level plan formulation guidelines have

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				also been revised. PEA has been integrated into the UN framework for immediate socioeconomic response to COVID-19.
	WCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a repository of resources that Customs administrations of LLDCs can use to mitigate the effects of COVID-19, including WCO instruments, tools, databases, Members' best practices and leverage on partnerships with other international organizations and the private sector to support Customs administrations in the response to the pandemic. • Develop WCO Guidelines on cross-border movement of relief consignments and on Customs administrations business continuity. • Enhance the capacity of Customs administrations of LLDCs through efficient implementation of relevant WCO tools (Revised Kyoto Convention, Istanbul Convention, newly developed guidelines). 	<p>2020</p> <p>2020-2022</p> <p>2020-2024</p>	<p>2020 to present:</p> <p>The WCO compiled a repository of measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The repository contains information submitted by 115 WCO Members, as well as instruments, tools, databases, joint statement with other international organizations and the private sector and can be accessed in English here and in French here.</p> <p>In December 2020, the WCO Council adopted a Resolution on the Role of Customs in Facilitating the Cross-Border Movement of Situationally Critical Medicines and Vaccines.</p> <p>To support the implementation of the Resolution, the WCO Secretariat developed HS Classification Reference for vaccines and related supplies and equipment and a Secretariat Note on the Role of Customs in facilitating and securing the cross-border movement of situationally critical medicines and vaccines, along with other initiatives in this area.</p> <p>In addition to that, the WCO compiled a repository of good practices on the cross-border movement of COVID-19 vaccines. The repository contains information submitted by 27 WCO Members and can be accessed in English here and in French here.</p> <p>In June 2021, the WCO Council endorsed the WCO Guidelines on Disaster Management and Supply Chain Continuity. In November 2020, December 2020, February 2021 and April 2021, the WCO held regional workshops on disaster management and supply chain continuity for five of the WCO regions. National capacity building support is planned for Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger and Cameroon, among others.</p>
	UN-ECLAC	Prepare a report on the impact of COVID-19 on the logistics performance of Bolivia and	2020	Report launched in 2020 on the Impact of COVID-19 on Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean which also included information on the specific impact of the pandemic on Bolivia and Paraguay. The report is available at:

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		Paraguay as well as policy recommendations to improve the connectivity and logistics fluidity with their transit countries after the pandemic		https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/publication/files/46528/S2000768_en.pdf
	IDLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in the identification of the specific impact of COVID-19 on access to justice and rule of law, and in strengthening the capacity of National Human Rights Institution in investigating and adjudicating human rights violations. (currently aimed at Uganda, other LLDCs TBC). • <i>Proposal:</i> Support national authorities in investigating price fixing and artificial scarcity driven by COVID-19 in rural regions. Support in the assessment of the economic consequences of COVID-19 on national economies and in the formulation of adequate policy and legislative responses. (Proposed to aim at Mongolia, other LLDCs TBC) 	2020-2021 2020-2021	Pending
	ESCAP	Provide capacity building on financial resource mobilization, inhibited by the COVID-19 pandemic, for policymakers in Asia's LLDCs. (DA-11 on resource	2020-2021	A workshop scheduled for Oct 2021 during the NCA SDG Forum

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		mobilisation in CSN, adjusted to address COVID-19 pandemic consequences).		
	ESCAP	Prepare a report on the impact of COVID-19 on LLDCs and the status of e-resilience against COVID-19.	2020	Pending
	FAO	<p><u>Proposals:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support smallholder farmers in LLDCs to respond to COVID-19 impacts to reduce food supply chain disruptions, food shortages, and loss of employment and income continuing combating climate change impacts scaling up Climate Smart Agriculture projects. • Resource mobilization aimed at green recovery and building back better, in line with the joint UN approach in cooperation and coordination with other UN agencies, addressing the urgent need to support the transition to healthier, climate resilient and resource efficient green and circular agriculture and food value chains as an integral part of economic recovery and stimulus packages. Key actions include: i) support national and 	2020-2021	<p>FAO, in collaboration with UN and other partners, supported these assessments and provided recommendations to all countries in the Africa region.</p> <p>Regarding the COVID-19 National Rapid Impact Assessment, FAO-Nepal, in close coordination with MoALD and WFP, conducted a rapid assessment to identify the nature and extent of COVID 19 impacts on agri-food systems, focusing on immediate and medium-term impacts. This assessment estimated preliminary losses in agriculture; diagnosed the supply chain disruptions at each stage- from production to consumption; revisited Government-led responses and identified gaps; and put forward actionable suggestions to bring agriculture back to its pre-COVID level and render it more resilient.</p> <p>Additionally, the FAO Investment Centre’s Asia Pacific Service (CFIB) led the preparation and analysis presented in the paper on the impact of the Novel Corona Virus Pandemic on selected value chains, providing a situation analysis in Nepal. Cropping and livestock were analyzed in order to identify gaps that would lead to the design projects and programmes that would respond to emerging needs.</p>

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		<p>sub-national governments in recovery planning, aimed at creating more green jobs by developing and implementing bio-economy strategies for the agri-food and land use sectors; ii) enhance standards, tools and mechanisms for monitoring, compiling data, conducting rapid assessments and analyses to monitor climate resilience and sustainability of the agri-food and land use sector; iii) support the scaling up of nature-based solutions, with a focus on ecosystem restoration and management, including sustainable forest, livestock and wildlife management and the greening of value chains that nurture smallholder stewardship. (Building on existing green initiatives, countries of focus potentially include Ethiopia, Lao PDR, Paraguay and Uganda.)</p>		
	GCF	<p>Provide financial support to governments to craft a range of green stimulus measures and design in collaboration with partners a pipeline of projects to scale up climate initiatives with strong socio-economic co-benefits</p>	TBC	<p>GCG plays a key role supporting developing countries to prevent, respond to and recover from COVID-19. This includes supporting governments in crafting green stimulus measures to help transition to low emissions and climate resilient pathways while building inclusive, equitable and sustainable economies.</p>

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		to promote a green resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.		Since launching its COVID-19 Rapid Readiness in spring last year, GCF has provided over USD 11.6 million in readiness grant funding to 50 developing countries (including LLDCs) to support in COVID and Health related activities, including in supporting the drafting of green stimulus plans.
	ADB	Undertake projects/programs in LLDCs for COVID-19 response. This includes projects under COVID-19 Pandemic Response Option (CPRO)/COVID-19 Active Response and Expenditure Support (CARES) Program; Asia-Pacific Vaccine Access Facility, the Greater Mekong Subregion Health Security Project and Quality Health Care Project for Lao PDR; providing quick-disbursing budget support loan and grants to procure medical supplies and expand the supply of essential medical goods.	2020	<p>9 CPROs amounting to \$2,398 million approved in 2020 except for Azerbaijan in 2021:</p> <p>Afghanistan: \$100 million Azerbaijan: \$250 million (2021) Bhutan: \$20 million Kazakhstan: \$1077.6 million Krgyz Republic: \$50 million Mongolia: \$100 million Nepal: \$250 million Tajikistan: \$50 million Uzbekistan: \$500 million</p> <p>5 APVAX projects amounting to \$284 million approved/for approval in 2021:</p> <p>Afghanistan: \$50 million Kyrgyz Republic: \$25 million (for approval in 2021) Mongolia: \$19 million Nepal: \$165 million Tajikistan: \$25 million</p>
	UNECE	Establishment of an Informal Multidisciplinary Advisory Group Meeting on Transport Responses to the COVID-19 Crisis: Gather representatives of ministries of transport, health and customs officials from across the ECE region and beyond to take	2020-2021	Pending

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		<p>stock of the challenges experienced by the inland transport sector in view of the COVID-19 pandemic, discuss possible issues in re-opening of cross-border traffic and exchange views on possible recommendations to increase transport authorities' preparedness for and resilience to future outbreaks. Ongoing UNECE-led process so far with a focus on the Euro-Asian region. Next informal advisory group meeting on 8 September 2020.</p>		
	UNWTO	Share Tourism and COVID-19 Recovery Package	2019-Ongoing	<p>As tourism was among the sectors most negatively and immediately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, impacting livelihoods and economies globally, global coordination is essential for tourism to deliver on its status as a leading generator of opportunity for all. UNWTO will continue to work closely, engage and have dialogue among the different stakeholders, to promote tourism for people, planet and prosperity – among the tools and services to help address this recovery is the COVID-19 Recovery package, that offers guidance to both public and private tourism sector stakeholders in their efforts to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the tourism sector and accelerate recovery. The Recovery package includes technical assistance based on three pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Economic Recovery (including activities such as COVID-19 tourism impact assessment, preparing recovery plans for Governments including incentives and financial support to MSMEs, and value chain analysis

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				<p>b) Marketing and Promotion: review of growth scenarios and priority markets; marketing strategies (domestic, regional, thematic); product diversification, incentives to stimulate travel, etc;</p> <p>c) Institutional strengthening and building resilience: review or formulation of COVID-19 safety protocols for the tourism sector, capacity building programmes for government officials and private sector on a vast variety of topics, crisis management strategies.</p> <p>Beneficiary countries include: Botswana, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Zambia. UNWTO is about to initiate a project in Mongolia as well.</p>
<p>6.4. Gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls</p>	<p>ESCAP</p>	<p>Provide support to Working Group on Gender and SDGs under the auspices of the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA).</p>	<p>2020-2021</p>	<p>The Annual Meeting on Gender and SDGs were held on 27 October 2020. The annual meeting of the SPECA Working Group on Gender and SDGs consisted of three substantive sessions: (a) country presentations by participants, sharing best practices and lessons learned on the thematic priority areas for the Working Group, including on policy initiatives and measures implemented in response to COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on women in SPECA countries, (b) discussion on policy plans, strategies and actions for further response to COVID-19 pandemic based on gender-transformative policies and (c) a group discussion that sought to identify opportunities for further sub-regional cooperation and partnership, including through discussions of the report of activities for 2021 and the work plan for 2022-2023. Further, research and analysis was conducted in the report entitle: North and Central Asia: An analysis of the Beijing+25 review reports. The report contains a summary of the identified achievements, challenges, and key actions taken by the ESCAP members States in the North and Central Asia sub-region to advance gender equality and women’s empowerment. The countries that have submitted their national review reports, and are therefore included in this report, are: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Furthermore, the key priority</p>

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				<p>areas for action for countries in the region for the next five years are identified, with a view to accelerate the achievement of gender equality in the region of progress in implementing the Platform for Action and the 2030 Agenda.</p>
	ESCAP	Implement the “Catalysing Women’s Entrepreneurship” programme, with Nepal as one of the six target countries.	2019-2023	Pending
	ESCAP	Implement project on E-Commerce Capacity Building for Women-led MSMEs for all three LLDCs of South Asia - Afghanistan, Bhutan and Nepal - as target countries so as to link them with local, regional and global supply chains.	2019-2022	Enhance the knowledge and capacity of target women entrepreneurs in the application of e-commerce platforms to expand their business exports and participate in local, regional and global supply chains.
	ISA	Enhance the role and participation of women scientists from LLDCs in deep-sea research	Ongoing	<p>On 8 March 2021, ISA together with UN-OHRLLS have joined hands to advance empowerment and leadership of women in marine scientific research through the joint implementation of the “Women in Deep-Sea Research” project which will focus on women scientists from developing States and in particular those from LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS. In that occasion, ISA and UN-OHRLLS organized a high-level webinar through which the specific challenges and opportunities faced by women scientists from LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDS in engaging in deep-sea research disciplines and leadership positions. The Chair of the Groups of LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS to the UN participated and shared insightful perspectives on what could be done to improve the situation. See [https://www.isa.org.jm/vc/enhancing-role-women-msr/WIDSR-project]</p> <p>As a first major deliverable under this project, a gender mapping and analysis of barriers identified will be conducted between July 2021 and October 2021 for selected countries in LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS. Several countries have been contacted to identify a focal point to enable data collection.</p>

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	UN-TBLDC and IDRC	Financing SMEs in LDCs with focus on supporting technology-based firms and women entrepreneurs in Ethiopia	2020-2021	Pending
COORDINATION				
7.1. Coordinated follow-up and stakeholder networks	UN-OHRLLS, with support from RCs	Establish the LLDC National Focal Points network and facilitate its regular meetings	2021+	Ongoing- Officials letters were sent out and nominations from several LLDCs have already been received.
	UN-OHRLLS, in collaboration with DCO	Establish a network of LLDC Resident Coordinators (RCs) with the aim of supporting national level implementation of the VPoA and of the Midterm Review Political Declaration	2021+	Network of LLDC Resident Coordinators (RCs) was established in 2020. OHRLLS, DCO and Resident Coordinator Offices of LLDCs agreed to meet regularly to discuss issues related to implementation of VPoA at national level.