

# UNEPinputs

## I. Introduction

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The section will briefly introduce the report, highlighting the legislative mandate for the report and its scope.

## II. An overview of recent socioeconomic development in landlocked developing countries including impact of COVID-19 pandemic and building back better

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Using recent data the section analyses recent developments in the social and economic situation of the LLDCs including progress made by LLDCs on the SDGs. It will highlight the impact of COVID pandemic and recovery efforts and

This section assesses the progress made in the implementation of the VPoA highlighting the major progress and challenges experienced. It will be prepared using inputs submitted by Member States,

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<sup>1</sup> UNDP [https://www.latinamerica.undp.org/content/rblac/es/home/library/crisis\\_prevention\\_and\\_recovery/cm](https://www.latinamerica.undp.org/content/rblac/es/home/library/crisis_prevention_and_recovery/cm) ]-n <</MC4.4 (i)-7.d ( )JTJ 0 Tc 0 43.60T7pu(

This section assesses the progress made in the implementation of the VPoA highlighting the major progress and challenges experienced. It will be prepared using inputs submitted by Member States, UN system organizations and other relevant international organizations and analysis of available relevant statistical data for each priority area. The specific sub sections will include -

- Fundamental Transit Policy issues.
- Infrastructure Development and Maintenance
- International Trade and Trade Facilitation
- Regional Integration and cooperation
- Structural economic transformation
- Means of implementation

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## [ASIA AND THE PACIFIC](#)

In line with VPoA Priority 2 which addresses infrastructure development and maintenance with specific focus on transport infrastructure, UNEP is working to promote sustainable, low-emission transport and to reduce the transport sector's contribution to air pollution and climate change in Mongolia, through a project titled 'Sustainable Low Emissions Transport -

- Finance and investment: the need to integrate climate change into development finance and private sector investment.

The Forum held deeper discussions on each enabler through four thematic resilience streams in parallel technical sessions, namely: (i) inclusive resilience; (ii) nature-based resilience; (iii) economic sector resilience; and (iv) communities and local resilience.

In line with VPoA Priority 5 which focuses on structural economic transformation , through the 'Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)– Phase II', UNEP supports the implementation of the Sustainable Development Vision 2030 of Mongolia. In November 2020, PAGE participated in a UN Workshop on Social, Economic and Environmental Impact of Shocks Induced by COVID19 in Mongolia, co-hosted by the UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and the UN Resident Coord(4.2525op i CoUe hrd4a/r1.377 Td7 ( )

UNEP, as the world's leading environmental authority, offers its support to strengthen the capacities of

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In line with Priority 5: Structural economic transformation, UNEP is implementing the project “UNEP Finance Initiative: Aligning private finance with sustainable development” in Paraguay. The UNEP Finance Initiative, is a unique and long-standing partnership between the UNEP and a global network of over 200 banks, insurers and investors from nearly 60 countries. The Finance Initiative aims to catalyse change in the finance industry so that it becomes ‘fit for purpose’ for sustainable development. The Initiative contributes to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals and the inclusive green economy as a change agent for a sustainable finance industry realized through: (1) more funds being diverted away from unsustainable activities; (2) more funds being invested into sustainable activities; and (3) financial institutions are more decarbonized as a result.

In Bolivia, UNEP is implementing the “GO for SDGs” initiative launched by Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and UNEP. One of its components is to serve as a platform to facilitate dialogue and knowledge sharing for inclusive green economies, and has three change-agent groups: policy makers, small to medium size enterprises and youth.

#### Means of implementation

UNEP is implementing different types of projects in Bolivia, for example technical assistance, Knowledge-sharing/Network and Political Dialogue/Meetings. The pandemic has caused delays in several of these activities. For example, during December 2020, the project “Operationalization of the Special Programme to support institutional strengthening at the national level to enhance the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management” experienced delays owing to government changes and the direct impact of the pandemic on the project team.<sup>6</sup>

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#### IV. Follow-up and review

The section will highlight progress in the activities of the United Nations system and other international organizations relating to implementation of the priorities of the VPoA including on the key activities of the Roadmap for accelerated implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action in the remaining five years. It will also review actions made by all stakeholders aimed at promoting integration, synergy and coherence in the implementation and monitoring of, and follow-up to, the Vienna Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda at the national, regional and international levels.

#### V. Conclusions and recommendations

This section will provide key recommendations to accelerate the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action based on the analysis provided in the report.

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<sup>6</sup> PIMS

## Statistical Annex

The statistical annex will provide, in a tabular form, referenced, national data on selected VPoA indicators discussed in the report.