

Organization	Blockchain Vertical	Region (RREC)	Country	Challenge (description)	SDG indicator	Range
UNV	Climate action	RBA	Rwanda	Key enable enabler patterns due to climate change disrupts food production for Kenya's small scale farmers	2.4	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate action	RBA	Rwanda	Lack of sustainable and transparent funding mechanisms for conservation efforts, particularly in supporting endangered species and local communities	15.9	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate action	RIAP	Bangladesh	Inefficient and unreliable global carbon emission tracking	13.2, 12.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate adaptation	RIAP	Bangladesh	Lack of ongoing social climate vulnerability data and multi-stakeholder collaboration	13.1	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate action	RIAP	Burkina Faso	Lack of digital solutions in environment, climate, and governance sectors, limiting innovation and impact for farmers, communities, and governments	13.1, 16.6, 16.7	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate action	RIAP	Chad	Lack of real-time data tracking, transparency, and traceability in Monitoring & Evaluation processes, causing data discrepancies and analysis delays	12.6, 13.2, 16.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate action	RIAP	Chad	Lack of digital infrastructure to support sustainable and resilient communities, limiting data-driven decisions and knowledge	9.1, 10.4, 16.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate action	RIAP	Iran	Lack of data transparency and inefficiencies in energy management, which limits efforts to improve urban air quality and reduce pollution	13.3	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate action	RIAP	Iran	Lack of incentives and transparency in water management, leading to inefficient usage, conflicts over water rights, and unsustainable distribution	6.4	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate action	RIAP	Kazakhstan	Lack of transparency, traceability, and accountability in carbon markets, particularly in tracking and verifying carbon credits	13.3	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate action	RIAP	Kazakhstan	Lack of transparency, efficiency, and fraud in carbon credit systems	13.3	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate action	RIAP	Lesotho	Unsustainable and untransparent resource management in environmental and social initiatives	12.2	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate action	RIAP	Madagascar	Lack of transparency and accountability in climate finance leading to inefficient resource allocation, poor transparency, and increased risk of corruption	16.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate action	RIAP	Papua New Guinea	Lack of data recording technologies and platforms for agricultural supply chain management, environmental conservation, and carbon trading in Papua	13.3	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate action	RIAS	Iran	Lack of transparency and efficiency in managing community-led renewable energy and climate action initiatives in Iran, which affects accountability, trust, and transparency	13.3	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate action	RIAS	Mexico	Lack of transparency, accountability, and efficiency in tracking carbon credits and monitoring climate finance	13.3	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate action	RREC	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Inaccurate and non-transparent reporting of CO2 emission reductions from energy efficiency projects, due to inconsistent data collection and poor oversight	13.2	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate action	RREC	Georgia	Lack of transparency in tracking the substantial flow of funds and project implementation in major Climate Action projects, such as renewable energy or	13.3, 16.6, 16.7	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate action	RREC	Kenya	Lack of transparency and inefficiency in managing solar energy production and distribution limiting the potential of solar farm entrepreneurs in Georgia	13.3	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate action	RREC	Serbia	Lack of transparency and efficiency within climate resilience and economic growth projects. The complex processes such as tracking funding, resource	13.3	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate action	RREC	Moldova	Lack of accurate funding in Moldova's energy transition leaves vulnerable groups, especially in Transnistria, without support	7.2	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate action	RREC	Tajikistan	Lack of transparency in climate finance leads to fund misallocation and misuse	13.3	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate action	RREC	Turkey	Lack of transparent and efficient systems for tracking and verifying carbon credits within public-led climate initiatives	13.3	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate action	RREC	Uzbekistan	Lack of a reliable system to track and report greenhouse gas emissions in Uzbekistan limits effective climate action	13.3	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate action	RIIL-AG	Trinidad and Tobago	Lack of a transparent and efficient system to track energy use and greenhouse energy-efficient retrofits and air conditioning adoption slows progress	7.2	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate action	RIIL-AG	Argentina	Lack of transparency and accountability in climate finance management impacting multiple stakeholders, from governments and agencies to local com	16.6, 16.7	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Climate action	RIIL-AG	Kenya	Lack of transparency and efficiency in monitoring and reporting climate smart agricultural practices, including carbon market transactions, limiting the eff	13.3	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Digital identity	RBA	Kenya	Lack of efficient credential verification systems leading to job losses and professional frustration for job seekers, employers, and academic institutions	4.4	1.0 - 1.9
UNV	Digital identity	RBA	Kenya	Lack of verifiable, tamper-proof records of candidate qualifications and work histories leads to hiring biases, credential fraud, and inefficiencies	16.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Digital identity	RBA	Kenya	Lack of verifiable career pathways and industry networks limits young people's access to jobs, skills recognition, and professional growth	8.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Digital identity	RBA	Maldives	Lack of secure and private national ID systems	16.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Digital identity	RBA	Malawi	Lack of access to patient data due to reliance on paper-based, physical files, and isolated centralized databases, causing inefficiencies in tracking patient ti	3.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Digital identity	RBA	Malawi	Lack of secure, trustworthy, and accessible digital ID systems that prevent fraud and identify their, undermining confidence in government systems	16.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Digital identity	RBA	Malawi	Lack of secure and efficient ID management systems, with traditional methods prone to fraud, theft, and data breaches, limiting citizen access to basic	16.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Digital identity	RBA	Mauritius	Lack of secure, efficient, and transparent systems for managing and sharing patient data, leading to fragmentation, data breaches, and poor collabora	3.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Digital identity	RBA	Mauritius	Lack of secure, interoperable, and transparent systems for storing and sharing health data	3.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Digital identity	RBA	Mauritius	Lack of access to identity documents in marginalized communities prevents them from accessing essential public services like healthcare, education, a	16.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Digital identity	RBA	Sierra Leone	Lack of transparent systems for managing resources and secure digital identity in development projects, especially in vulnerable communities, leading	16.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Digital identity	RBA	Tanzania	Lack of efficient and secure methods for verifying employee credentials and work histories leads to firm-consuming processes, high administrative cos	16.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Digital identity	RBA	Tanzania	Lack of secure and secure record keeping like strong academic records, such as transcripts and certificates	4.4	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Digital identity	RIIL-AP	India	Lack of centralized access and secure ownership of traditional knowledge especially in sectors like fashion and the creative economy	16.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Digital identity	RIIL-AP	India	Challenges: Lack of secure and efficient systems for digital asset registration leads to issues in record accuracy and accountability / Lack of transparen	16.6, 16.9	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Digital identity	RIIL-AP	Papua New Guinea	Lack of access to formal identification services such as banking, healthcare and education	16.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNV	Digital identity	RIIL-AP	Sri Lanka	Lack of formal and digital identification for children in Sri Lanka, especially in rural areas, makes them vulnerable to exploitation and exclusion from es	16.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Digital identity	RIIL-AP	Thailand	Lack of secure and private data storage solutions puts LGBTI+ individuals and people living with HIV at risk of exposure, stigma, and further marginaliz	10.3	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Digital identity	RREC	Malawi	Lack of secure and efficient verification of employee qualifications, credentials, and work histories	4.4, 16.6, 16.7	1.0 - 1.9
UNV	Digital identity	RREC	Germany	Lack of efficient identity management, smart payments, and volunteer contact systems	10.3	1.0 - 1.9
UNV	Digital identity	RREC	Turkey	Lack of secure and transparent systems for managing personal data leaves individuals vulnerable to identity theft and unauthorized access, creating a	16.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Digital identity	RREC	Turkmenistan	Lack of secure identities, equitable access to health services, and transparency in resource management leaves vulnerable populations at risk, limiti	16.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Digital identity	RREC	Turkmenistan	Lack of secure and efficient digital solutions for verifying valid documents leads to fraud, administrative inefficiencies, and barriers to international reco	16.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Digital identity	RIIL-AG	Argentina	Lack of formal identification in Argentina, creating barriers to accessing essential services such as healthcare, education, banking, and voting	16.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Digital identity	RIIL-AG	Kenya	Lack of secure and transparent record keeping in social protection systems relies heavily on vulnerable populations and reduces trust among stake	13, 16.6, 16.7	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Digital identity	RIIL-AG	Haiti	Lack of digital infrastructure and access to new technologies in Haiti limits its potential for economic growth on a national level	9.0	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Digital identity	RIIL-AG	Honduras	Lack of digital ID system for Honduran citizens	16.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RBA	RBA	Bangladesh	Fragmented processes, frequent outages, and lack of transparency limiting populations to access financial tools, healthcare, food, and	14, 10.2, 16.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNV	Financial inclusion and RBA	RBA	Benin	Inefficient and distribution systems, lack of transparency, and misuse of resources, affecting donors, aid organizations, and vulnerable communities	14, 16.6, 16.7	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RBA	RBA	Cameroon	Financial exclusion and lack of transparent resource distribution to poor grassroots communities in Cameroon, leading to inefficiencies, corruption, and the	14, 16.6, 16.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RBA	RBA	Cameroon	Lack of transparency, inefficient investment management, and limited access to financial services for MSMEs in Ghana	8.3	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RBA	RBA	Ghana	Lack of transparency, fraud, and inefficient record-keeping in Ghana's grassroots financial systems	10.2	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RBA	RBA	Guinea	Lack of financial inclusion and inefficiencies in Guinea's banking and mobile payment systems	8.3	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RBA	RBA	Guinea	Lack of access to affordable and transparent financial services in East Africa's informal sector: barriers to small businesses and underserved popula	8.3	1.0 - 1.9
UNV	Financial inclusion and RBA	RBA	Kenya	Lack of financial inclusion and transparency in the non-profit sector limits access to secure financial services particularly for marginalized communities	10.2	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RBA	RBA	Malawi	Lack of tailored financing options for green businesses and sustainable development initiatives, limiting access to capital for conservation and natura	13.3	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RBA	RBA	Malawi	Lack of access to services like health insurance, electricity, security, education, and renewable energy for underserved communities	16.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNV	Financial inclusion and RBA	RBA	Nigeria	Lack of security in the digital payment system in the financial sector	8.10	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RBA	RBA	Nigeria	Inefficient and non-transparent cash transfer systems for social protection programs, particularly in underserved and vulnerable communities	13.3	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RBA	RBA	Rwanda	Lack of secure access, financial inclusion and security in investment and banking communities, particularly in livelihoods regions	16.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RBA	RBA	Senegal	Lack of access to secure, affordable financial services in developing regions limits people's ability to save, invest, and participate in the global econom	8.10	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RBA	RBA	South Africa	Lack of regulation and capacity in Africa limits the potential of blockchain-based currencies to support economic development and the SDGs	8.10	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RBA	RBA	South Africa	Lack of secure and transparent financial services for vulnerable populations, limiting access to financial tools and services	16.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RBA	RBA	Zimbabwe	Lack of secure, efficient, and transparent payment and tracking systems for health workers and health team development, leading to high risks of fraud, of	3.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RIAP	RIAP	Albanian	Lack of scalable and secure digital financial payment for programs supported by UNDP affecting vulnerable populations, particularly women	14	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RIAP	RIAP	Albanian	Lack of secure and secure digital financial payment	14	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RIAP	RIAP	Bangladesh	Lack of transparency and accountability in crowdfunding, and efficiently integrating mobile financial services	9.3, 10.2, 16.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RIAP	RIAP	Iran	Lack of sufficient financial mechanisms in Iran's energy sector and biodiversity efforts, which are struggling to attract necessary investments for sustai	13.3	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RIAP	RIAP	Iran	Lack of secure and efficient financial systems for managing humanitarian aid in countries under sanctions, where traditional banking methods are bloc	1.9	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RIAP	RIAP	Kenya	Lack of accessible and transparent financing mechanisms for small-scale energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in Iran, particularly for local	7.2	1.0 - 1.9
UNV	Financial inclusion and RIAP	RIAP	Mongolia	Lack of easy and affordable financial services make it hard for Mongolian farmers to spend money home and for small businesses to grow	8.10	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RIAP	RIAP	Mongolia	Lack of access to financial services, making it hard to receive cash assistance or engage in the economy	8.10	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RIAP	RIAP	Pakistan	Lack of access to finance for entrepreneurs and small businesses, particularly those owned by women, in underdeveloped regions like North and South	8.9	1.0 - 1.9
UNV	Financial inclusion and RIAP	RIAP	Philippines	Lack of transparency and security in cash transfer systems in conflict affected or corrupt areas leads to misallocation and theft of funds meant for disas	1.5	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RIAP	RIAP	Timor-Leste	Lack of transparent and equitable funding mechanisms for social entrepreneurs limiting their access to capital, and their ability to scale and make a p	10.2	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RIAP	RIAP	Timor-Leste	Lack of inclusive digital infrastructure, policies, and capacity in the Pacific region limits access to secure financial services for vulnerable communities	10.2	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RIAS	RIAS	Jordan	Lack of financial inclusion for women in Jordan, particularly in accessing loans and investment, due to the absence of credit histories and reliance on	5.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RIAS	RIAS	Kenya	Lack of access to efficient cash and digital payment systems in Ghana, along with high fees from money exchanges, limits MSMEs and small vendors	8.10	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RIAS	RIAS	Senegal	Lack of transparency, financial inclusion, and accountability in gender-based violence programs in Somalia limits women's access to resources and opportu	5.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RIAS	RIAS	Syria	Lack of accurate investment mechanisms in Syria limits digital payment ability to raise capital, limiting innovation and growth in the tech sector	8.3	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RIAS	RIAS	Syria	Lack of security and transparency in cash-based payments in Syria limits investment in	16.6	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RIAS	RIAS	Yemen	Lack of access to banking services, with over 80% of the population unbanked, relying on manual payments and the absence of an interoperable paym	10.2	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RREC	RREC	Turkey	Financial exclusion, particularly for women and marginalized communities in developing regions	8.9	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RREC	RREC	Turkey	Lack of secure, transparent, and efficient cash transfer systems to collect efficiency gains creates barriers to timely and reliable financial support for	8.10	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RREC	RREC	United Kingdom	Lack of secure, transparent, and efficient payment systems for responsible and ethical supply chains across sectors like cybersecurity risks, data privacy protec	8.10	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RIIL-AG	RIIL-AG	Trinidad and Tobago	Lack of a stable and transparent foreign exchange system in Trinidad and Tobago where the economy, disrupis supply chains, and slows growth	8.10	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RIIL-AG	RIIL-AG	Venezuela	United access to financial services, making it hard to receive cash assistance or engage in the economy	8.10	1.0 - 1.9
UNV	Financial inclusion and RIIL-AG	RIIL-AG	Venezuela	Unreliable credit access and poor data registration for MSMEs in Colombia	16.6, 16.6, 16.9	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RIIL-AG	RIIL-AG	Colombia	Lack of secure and transparent financial inclusion and distribution, and management of funds, and efficiently tracking resources	8.3, 9.3, 10.2	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RIIL-AG	RIIL-AG	Colombia	Lack of access to financing and impact tracking tools faced by small businesses and cooperatives	8.3, 9.3, 10.2	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RIIL-AG	RIIL-AG	Colombia	Unreliable credit access and poor data registration for MSMEs in Colombia	8.3, 9.3, 10.2	1.0 - 1.9
UNDP	Financial inclusion and RIIL-AG	RIIL-AG	Colombia	Lack of secure and transparent financial inclusion and distribution, and management of funds, and efficiently tracking resources	8.3, 9.3, 10.2	1.0 - 1.9
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UNDP	Financial inclusion and RIIL-AG	RIIL-AG	Colombia	Unreliable credit access and poor data registration for MSMEs in Colombia	8.3, 9.3, 10.2	

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Organization	Blockchain Vertical	Region (RREC)	Country	Challenge (description)	RDD Indicator	Flag
UNDP	Supply chain management	REA	Lebanon	Lack of transparency and efficiency in procurement processes, leading to fraud, delays, and mismanagement, impacting supply chain management	8.1, 9.4, 12.6, 12.7	1000
UNV	Supply chain management	REA	Central African Republic	Lack of transparency and traceability in supply chain, especially in industries like automotive, humanitarian aid, or international procurement	9.4, 12.6, 12.7, 16.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REA	Chad	Lack of transparency and traceability in supply chains, particularly in the food and pharmaceutical sectors	9.4, 12.3, 12.9	1000
UNV	Supply chain management	REA	Congo	Insufficient supply chain management transparency with warehouse operations, inventory count, and stock management	9.4, 11.6, 12.7	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REA	Congo	Lack of transparency and traceability in supply chains, particularly in the food and pharmaceutical sectors	9.4, 12.3, 12.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REA	Ethiopia	Lack of transparency and efficiency in tracking and verifying the authenticity of products in traditional supply chains leads to delays, fraud, and counterfeits	12.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REA	Gambia	Lack of transparency in supply chains and product authentication creates a significant barrier for youth entrepreneurs in Gambia, particularly in agriculture	12.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REA	Ghana	Lack of transparency, product authentication and traceability in supply chains, which often leads to under-compensation for farmers and unsustainability	12.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REA	Kenya	Lack of efficient supply chain systems for young agripreneurs and youth-led agribusinesses results in market access challenges, financial losses, and inefficiencies	9.5	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REA	Madagascar	Lack of transparency and real-time tracking in the supply chain of health commodities in Madagascar, leading to inefficiencies, shortages, and delays in distribution	3.0	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REA	Malawi	Lack of collaboration among stakeholders in the horticulture/agriculture sector, leading to inefficiencies in sustainable farming	12.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REA	Mozambique	The lack of access to affordable and sustainable energy in rural Mozambique limits economic opportunities and quality of life for low-income households	12.6	1000
UNV	Supply chain management	REA	Niger	Lack of transparency and traceability of products from origin to final consumption in the food industry	12.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REA	Romania	Lack of transparency, accountability, and efficient tracking in health supply chains leads to fraud, poor-quality products, and operational inefficiencies, impacting patient safety	12.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REA	Zimbabwe	Lack of transparency and accountability in the supply chain management in the pharmaceutical industry	3.0	1000
UNV	Supply chain management	REAP	Afghanistan	Inefficient supply chain transparency and product authentication impacting manufacturers, suppliers, and consumers from different industries	12.6, 12.7	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REAP	Afghanistan	Inefficient supply chain transparency and product authentication impacting manufacturers, suppliers, and consumers from different industries	12.6, 12.7	1000
UNV	Supply chain management	REAP	Afghanistan	Inefficient vaccine supply chain management	12.6, 12.7	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REAP	India	Lack of transparency, security, and traceability in medical supply chains, especially for vaccines and essential commodities	3.8	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REAP	India	Unreliable traceability, inefficient data integration, and lack of access to finance, limiting farmers' ability to meet international market demands and adopt modern technologies	2.4	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REAP	India	Lack of transparency and efficiency in supply chain management, especially in industries like pharmaceuticals, leading to counterfeit products, delays, and inefficiencies	12.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REAP	India	Lack of transparency and efficient market linkages, limiting fair pricing and access to resources for small and marginal farmers	2.0	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REAP	India	Lack of transparency, traceability, and accountability in the waste management value chain, limiting sustainability efforts and compliance with Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regulations	12.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REAP	India	Lack of transparency in agricultural value chains, which marginalizes smallholder farmers	12.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REAP	Malaysia	Lack of transparency and inefficiencies in supply chains, especially in agriculture, commodities, and trade sectors	12.6	1000
UNV	Supply chain management	REAP	Pakistan	Lack of transparency and efficiency in supply chain management, especially in the context of sustainable development and economic growth, particularly in rebuilding the Giza	12.6	1000
UNV	Supply chain management	REAP	Peace New Guinea	Lack of transparency, inefficiency, and inadequate monitoring in vaccine supply chains, particularly in remote areas, leads to vaccine shortages, waste, and inefficiencies	3.0	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REAP	Thailand	Lack of transparency and efficiency in agricultural supply chains, especially for rural and indigenous communities	2.0	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REAS	Egypt	Lack of transparency, traceability, and security in the food supply chain, which undermines trust, leading to fraud	12.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REAS	Egypt	Lack of transparency, accountability, and efficiency in both food safety and supply chain management, as well as the digital exclusion and limited food safety standards	12.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REAS	Morocco	Lack of transparency and accountability in supply chain management	12.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REAS	Pakistan	Lack of transparency and traceability in supply chain in the context of sustainable development and economic growth, particularly in rebuilding the Giza	11.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REAS	Somalia	Lack of sustainable resource management, market access, and adequate infrastructure in Somalia's coastal fishing communities	4.7	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REAS	Somalia	Lack of data integrity and security in supply chain management	12.6	1000
UNV	Supply chain management	REAS	South Sudan	Lack of transparency and efficiency in supply chain management	12.6	1000
UNV	Supply chain management	REAS	South Sudan	Lack of transparency and efficiency in supply chain management	12.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REAS	Tunisia	Lack of supply chain transparency and efficiency in regional agricultural markets in Tunisia	12.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REAS	Yemen	Lack of transparency and trust in supply chains, particularly in sectors like agriculture and humanitarian aid	12.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	RREC	Albania	Inefficient supply chain transparency and product authentication for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSEs) limiting them to access local and international markets	12.6, 12.7	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	RREC	Cyprus	Lack of efficiency and transparency of waste management in Cyprus limiting waste stream monitoring, data and operational management	9.4, 11.6, 12.6, 12.9	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	RREC	Denmark	Lack of control visibility and tracking throughout the supply chain process	9.4, 12.6, 12.7	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	RREC	Denmark	Lack of transparency and traceability in procurement and supply chain management, due to a lack of visibility in complex supply chains, leads to inefficiencies and delays	12.6, 12.7, 16.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	RREC	Georgia	Lack of transparency and accountability in waste management in Georgia, results in improper disposal and environmental harm	12.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	RREC	Montenegro	Lack of transparency in supply chains, particularly in development projects affecting accountability and trust	12.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	RREC	North Macedonia	Inefficiency and lack of transparency in the management of bio-waste in supply chains	12.6	1000
UNV	Supply chain management	RREC	Uzbekistan	Lack of transparency and efficient supply chain management in humanitarian aid	3.0	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	RREC	Uzbekistan	Lack of transparency, inefficiency, and data fragmentation in agricultural value chains, which undermines food safety, traceability, and decision-making	2.0	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	RELAG	Trinidad and Tobago	Lack of transparency and traceability in supply chains, which often leads to inefficiencies and fraud	12.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	RELAG	USA	Lack of transparency and efficiency in supply chains and land reclamation	12.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REBLAP	Chile	Lack of transparency and traceability in the seed/oil supply chain, affecting food security in the Humboldt project, a bilateral initiative between Chile and Peru	2.1, 12.3, 12.6, 14.4	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REBLAP	Costa Rica	Lack of transparency and traceability in the plastic value chain and waste management processes to support a reduction in plastic footprints	9.4, 11.6, 12.6, 12.9	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REBLAP	Costa Rica	Lack of transparency, data integrity, and trust across agricultural supply chains	2.4, 12.6, 12.7	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REBLAP	Ecuador	Lack of transparent and traceable systems in climate action and supply chains, which often lead to inefficiencies and limited accountability	12.6, 12.7, 13.2	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REBLAP	El Salvador	Lack of efficient mapping and marketing tools for agricultural products, which limits the visibility and accessibility of these products in the market	2.4	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REBLAP	Guatemala	Lack of efficient waste management and tracking in Guatemala	12.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REBLAP	Honduras	Lack of transparency and traceability in supply chains, common in many industries, creates distrust among consumers	12.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REBLAP	Mexico	Lack of clear tracking in healthcare supply chains and data sharing causes delays and shortages, affecting patients and medical workers	3.8	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REBLAP	Panama	Lack of visibility, tracking systems, and transparency in waste management in Panama undermines the work of informal waste pickers and creates data gaps	12.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REBLAP	Panama	Lack of transparency and efficiency in supply chain management specially in the coffee industry, preventing producers from accessing premium market	12.6	1000
UNDP	Supply chain management	REBLAP	Panama	Lack of transparency and traceability in value chains, particularly for women-led products in sectors like agribusiness and tourism, hinders access to premium markets	5.0	1000