



---

## *Update on GEO-6*

---

CPR Briefing, 11<sup>th</sup> of December 2018

Science Division

1. Quick update on GEO-6
2. GEO-6 Mid-Term Evaluation
3. The future of Global Environmental Assessments





## Update



- The Full Document is ready
- SPM additional piece: *'two-pager'* with key messages
- Deadline for nominations of Negotiators and Co-chairs (for 21-24 Jan 2019) is open until:  
***December 19<sup>th</sup>, 2018***
- *Briefing Note*
- ***Today's presentations: learning from experience, preparing for the future***



# Briefing

# Note

## Topics covered

**How much did the GEO-6 cost, and was it within budget?** Yes, and the GEO-6 was less costly than GEO-5, and delivered on time

**Why we felt that the GEO-6 was never fully funded?** The governance and budget boundaries for the GEO-6 are explained

**Are we learning from the past?** Yes. The findings of the GEO-5 evaluations and the GEO-6 mid-term evaluation were fully taken-up

**What could be the way forward beyond GEO-6?** Update on next steps being undertaken towards the design of future global assessment processes

### The Annexes:

1. the GEO-6 process in numbers
2. **Letter from the Scientific Advisory Panel on the scientific credibility of the GEO-6 process**
3. relevant UN Environment Assembly decisions on GEO-6
4. Abstract from a relevant scientific review of major global assessments.



**The GEO-6 report sent to Member States on  
the 10<sup>th</sup> of December 2018**  
as requested by UNEA decision 3.1  
**[Embargo until March 13<sup>th</sup> 2019]**







Figure 1.1: Choices to be made to achieve a healthy planet for healthy people.

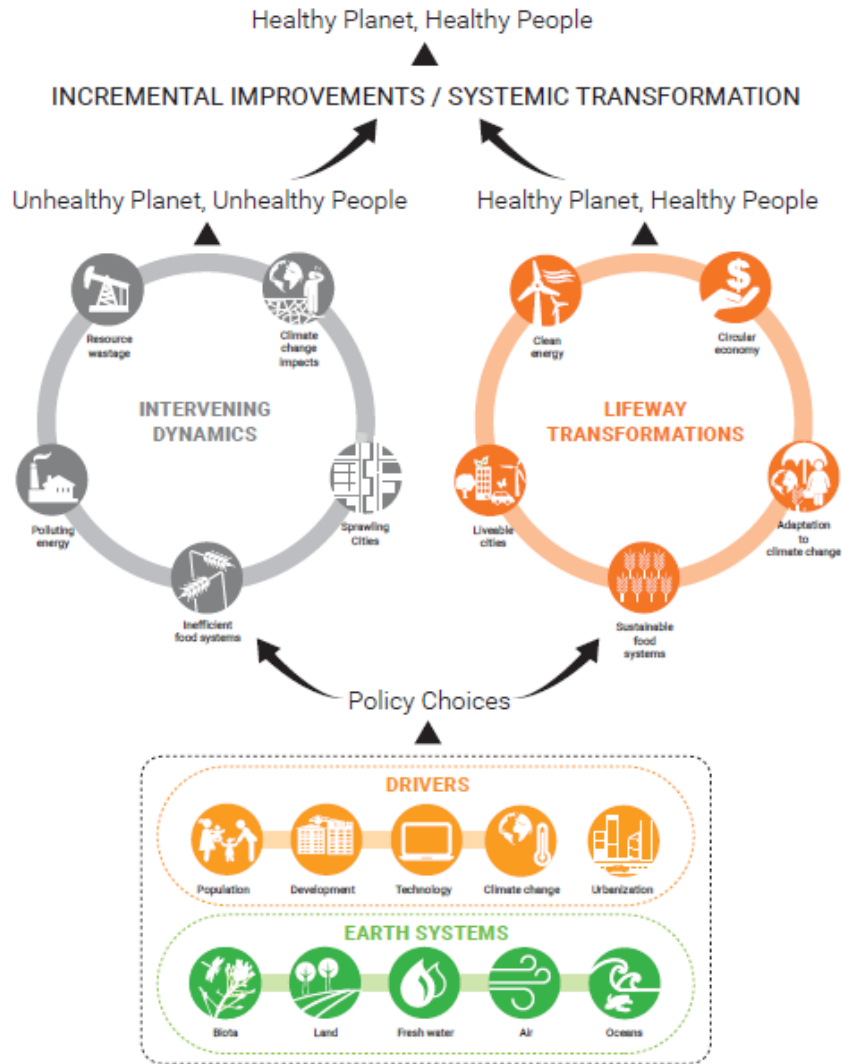
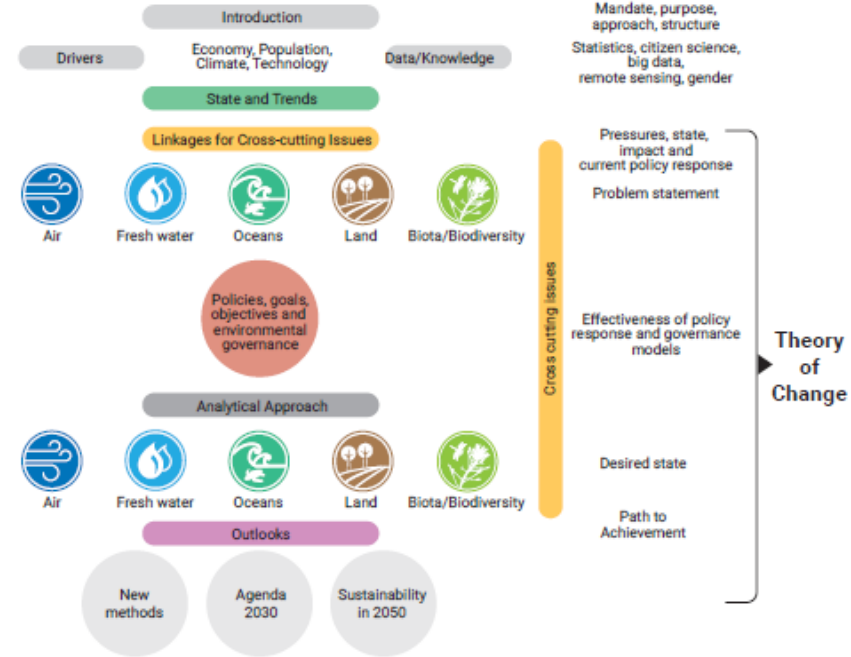


Figure 1.3: Structure of GEO-6, with a link to its Theory of Change (see Annex 1-3).



One new element is Chapter 4 on cross-cutting issues, which presents the evidence explaining how the state and trends of the environment are already impacting human systems on various scales. The twelve cross-cutting issues addressed in GEO-6 are also important SDG issues: health, environmental disasters, gender, education, urbanization, climate change, polar regions and mountains, chemicals, waste and wastewater, resource use, energy and food systems). GEO-6 uses a matrix-approach to address these cross-cutting issues, considering each within the context of the five environmental themes (air, biota/biodiversity, oceans, land, fresh water). This approach helps reflect the growing need to synthesize more effectively our knowledge on the environment's multidimensional functionality and how it already affects human systems.

The analysis in GEO-6 is divided into four parts: **Part A: State of the Global Environment** features five thematic chapters providing the latest data and information on the state and trends of air, biota/biodiversity, oceans, land, fresh water and fresh water. Chapters 5-9 have a common structure using the DPSIR approach, and each includes information on related policy responses.

**Part B: Policies, Goals, Objectives and Environmental Governance, an assessment of their effectiveness** evaluates the effectiveness of the current policy landscape within the existing environmental governance structure at multiple scales, based on the policy responses identified in the thematic chapters in Part A, including the cross-cutting issues (Chapters 10-17). The methodology developed for this assessment is based on a combined top-down and bottom-up approach. The results are used to extract guidance for policymakers and to support the promising policy approaches addressed in the final section of the report. Based on this analysis, Part B also identifies needs for further improvements to the global environmental governance system (Chapter 18).

**Part C: Outlooks and Pathways to a Healthy Planet with Healthy People** incorporates the most promising policy approaches from Part B into the pathways of transformation. It combines global and scenario-based analysis (Chapters 20-22) with local, participative analysis (Chapter 23) to identify possible pathways towards achieving the environmental dimension of the SDGs and other MEAs (up to 2030), and assesses long-term or mid-century strategies required for achieving long-term sustainability (to 2050) (Chapter 24).

Figure 25.5: Citizen Scientists collecting environmental data.



Source: © GLOBE Program (Kenya).

#### Challenges of Citizen Science

Challenges in Citizen Science mostly revolve around three main issues: organizational issues, data-collection issues and data-use issues. At the organizational level, the challenges include, the process of recruiting volunteers, motivating and providing incentives for their participation and ensuring sustainability of the initiative as well as funding. On data collection, the issues that arise include: data fragmentation, data representativeness, data quality (for example data intentionally flawed by the data collector) and/or lack of essential metadata. In data use, the challenges include: differences in protocols and standards, legal issues, data-privacy concerns and the question of allowing open access (Conrad and Hiltchey 2011; Hochschka et al. 2012; Rotman et al. 2012; See et al. 2016).

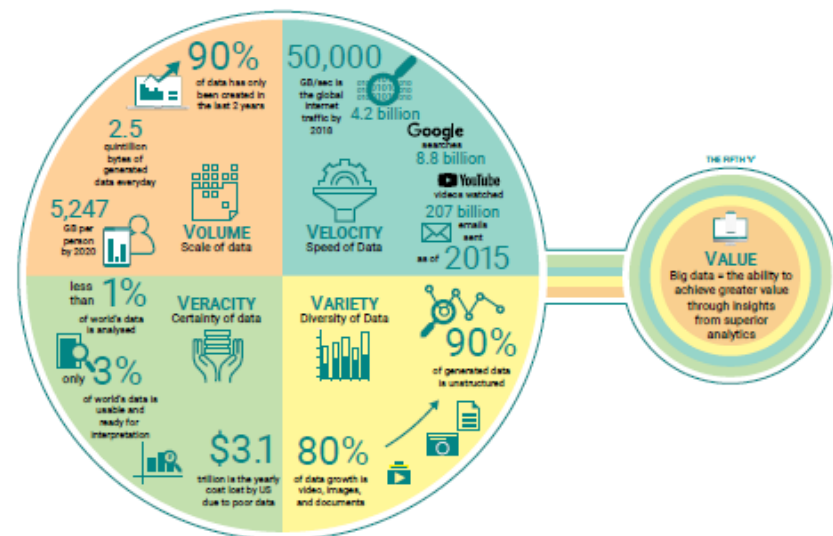
Due to misunderstandings and lack of technical knowledge and skills to handle such data, concerns have emerged over the credibility, incomparability, completeness of, and lack of metadata, as well as challenges in data access and sharing, and these resulted in these data not being seriously considered by policy and decision makers. In most cases, perception of poor data quality, rather than the actual data quality and fitness for use, have influenced the value and use of Citizen Science data (University of the West of England, Science Communication Unit 2013; Storksdiack et al. 2016).

The key opportunities presented by Citizen Science, mainly include:

- use of local knowledge,
- timely data from dispersed sources,
- capability to address large knowledge and funding deficits,
- ability to educate the public about environmental policy issues, and
- enhance participatory democracy.

For Citizen Science to be widely accepted, there is a need for appropriate training and support for Citizen Science project coordinators and those that use the data that emerge from it. Careful design of Citizen Science projects and application of appropriate quality assurance methods, as illustrated in Figure 25.3, can ensure that the effort of citizen scientists is not wasted (University of the West of England, Science Communication Unit 2013; Storksdiack et al. 2016).

Figure 25.7: Characteristics of big data and the role of analytics.



Source: Adapted and recreated the Infographics of IBM, with information from World Bank (2016a), IBM (2017), IDC (2012); Harvard Business Review (2016).

Table 25.2: Pulse Lab research and studies.

United Nations Global Pulse partner	Project description	Insights and results
Stellenbosch University Pulse Lab Kampala (2017)	Radio content analysis, prototype speech-to-text software that converts public radio content into categorized texts	Searchable topics of interest related to SDGs and development
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Vacarelu (2017)	Understanding forced displacement of European refugees by utilizing Twitter data	Real-time social media monitoring system relevant to humanitarian actions
World Food Programme Webb and Usher (2017)	Determining the extent of drought in Indonesia, its impact on food market prices, and the resiliency of affected areas through a vulnerability monitoring platform	Real-time information platform in support of climate-impacted populations
UNHCR Hoffman (2017)	Gaining insights on the displacement patterns from Libya to Italy and Malta, and the magnitude of rescue operations using vessel data	Revealed rescue activity patterns, capacity of rescue vessels, and patterns of distress signals. Optimized rescue operations by studying migration patterns in the Mediterranean

Source: Blog posts at United Nations Global Pulse (United Nations 2018b).

In recognition of the significance of big data for official statistics, the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) established the UN Global Working Group (GWG) on Big Data in 2014 to tap the potential of big data in monitoring the SDGs. Various collaborations, research and projects addressing the quality, collection, accessibility, management and feasibility of big

data have been developed over the years. These have included task-force teams focusing on the relevance of large volumes of information coming from mobile phones, satellite imagery, social media, virtual platforms and technological applications (United Nations 2018c).



# Initial Comments on the GEO-6 Report

“Thanks for sending this. Looking forward to read it. I am very pleased to be part of such a great authors team. It has been a great learning experience, and I thank you very much for the opportunity and for leading us all the way through the process.”

***Leandra Regina Gonçalves, University of Campinas (Brazil)***

“This is excellent. The GEO-6 document has now taken shape. We're almost there. The patience, leadership acumen and perseverance you exhibited to steer this multi-stakeholder initiative to its logical conclusion is indeed a feather in your cap.”

***Frederick Ato Armah, University of Cape Coast (Ghana)***

“Congratulations, this looks really great! Thanks for your enduring efforts in this process. I think you can and should be proud of.”

***Klaus Jacob, Freie Universität Berlin (Germany)***

“Congratulations/thank you to both for bringing this project/publication to this point.”

***Jacob Park, Green Mountain College (U.S.)***

“Thank you very much for the link. I look forward to reading the final document. You must be relieved this process is nearly over, congratulations to you and your team.”

***Linda Godfrey, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (South Africa)***

“Many thanks for this, Pierre – and congratulations!”

***James Grellier, University of Exeter Medical School (U.K.)***

## Comments from the GEO-6 Authors







## Comments from the Scientific Advisory Panel of GEO-6

“Extremely pleased that the embargoed version of the GEO6 is finally signed off and I should congratulate you and your colleagues at the Secretariat. The level of dedication to this assessment report coupled with its scientific credibility that it carries forward provide the policy makers as well as the environmental activists a very clear and yet delicate pathway ahead. I just like to express my appreciation for the job well done and I have no doubt that it will be blessed and praised by all players and stock holders well in advance of the UNEA-4 in Nairobi.”

***Majid Shafiepour Motlagh, University of Tehran (Iran)***

“Dear Pierre and team, congratulations on getting to this point, and on a job well done! To my fellow SAPPers – thank you for your considerable time and efforts in contributing to ensuring this GEO is the most scientifically credible GEO to date. Further, the SAP recommendations on e.g. the need for overall GEO6 co-chairs, and guidance contributions on e.g. confidence levels, grey literature etc should greatly assist future assessments teams in their work. Its been a long road, at times stimulating, at times frustrating, at times intriguing and even entertaining – and often all four at once! Working within a need for group consensus - especially when that group is so multi-culturally, multi-lingually, and expertise diverse - is never easy, and your willingness to work positively within this approach is greatly appreciated. I hope you are all satisfied with the final outcomes, and proud to add your role to your CVs! Please all be strong ambassadors for GEO6, and advocates for the necessary changes the findings compel us to undertake.

***Nicholas King, Co-chair of the Scientific Advisory Panel (South Africa)***

## Comments from the High Level Group of GEO-6

“Thank you very much for this notification and access to the embargoed version of GEO6. Congratulations for your work.”

***Victoria Rodriguez de Higa, Vice-chair of the High Level Group (Argentina)***

## Comments from the Co-chairs and vice- chairs of GEO-6

“Congratulations on this and the general good progress on finalizing the GEO6 process.”

***Jane Bemigisha, ESIPPS International Ltd (Uganda)***



# Progress on the Environmental Dimension of UN Agenda 2030

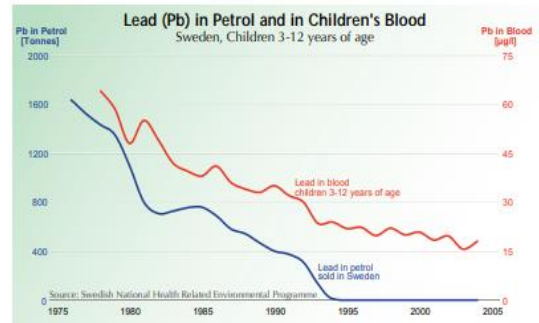
## Lead in Gasoline

Reduce respiratory diseases and other health impacts resulting from air pollution, with particular attention to women and children, by... supporting the phasing out of lead in gasoline

Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, para. 56(b)

significant progress

Nearly all countries have phased out lead in gasoline - an outstanding global success story. There is evidence that leaded petrol is still sold in six countries.<sup>7</sup> Lead from other sources such as paint still needs to be tackled globally. Lead poisoning, at all levels of exposure, causes adverse and often irreversible health impacts, in particular in children.<sup>8</sup> The removal of lead from petrol and the consequent reduced health risks (to the nervous, immune, reproductive and cardiovascular systems) has estimated economic benefits of US\$ 2.45 trillion/year, or roughly 4% of global GDP.<sup>9</sup>



HEALTHY  
PLANET  
HEALTHY  
PEOPLE

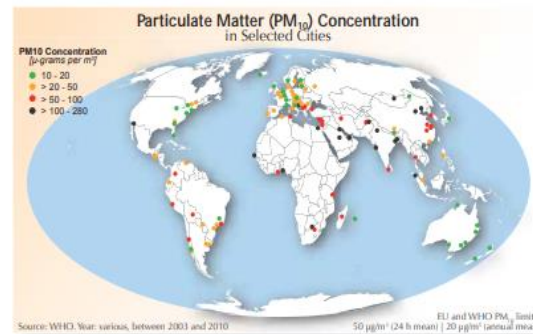
## Outdoor Air Pollution

Enhance cooperation at the international, regional and national levels to reduce air pollution, including transboundary air pollution [and] acid deposition...

Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, para. 39

some progress

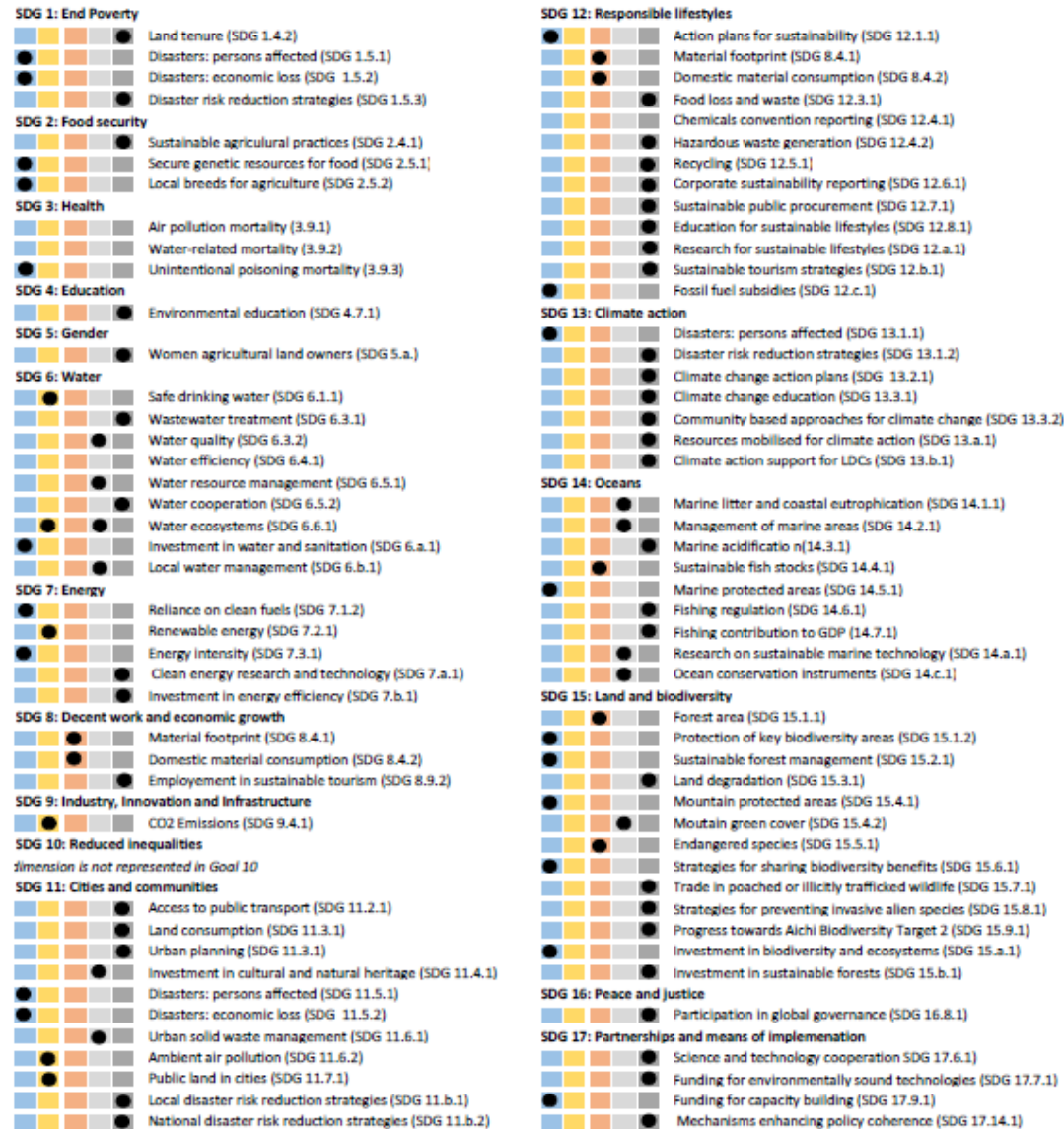
Despite some progress, outdoor air pollution continues to have serious impacts on the environment and human health. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that it causes about 1.2 million premature deaths each year, 2% of the total number of deaths worldwide,<sup>10</sup> but a more recent study has estimated there are 3.7 million deaths each year from outdoor particulate matter alone.<sup>11</sup> Ground-level ozone causes an estimated 700 000 respiratory deaths each year,<sup>12</sup> over 75% of them in Asia, and reduces agricultural yields, with global economic losses estimated at US\$ 14-26 billion.<sup>13</sup> Sulphur dioxide emissions have serious health impacts and are a leading cause of acid rain. Emissions have fallen considerably in Europe and North America but have increased in some rapidly developing countries in Asia.<sup>14</sup> Nitrogen emissions have remained constant worldwide with regional differences.<sup>15</sup> They have significant health impacts and damage aquatic ecosystems. Particulate matter (PM), including extremely small dust and soot particles, is the leading cause of health damage (mostly lung and heart disease) from air pollution. There has been little progress in addressing high PM levels and ground-level ozone in some countries and large urban areas in Asia and Africa. Some countries lack national standards for PM and do not monitor PM levels.



Source: WHO, Year: various, between 2001 and 2010

EU and WHO PM<sub>10</sub> limits: 50 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (24-hr mean) | 20 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (annual mean)

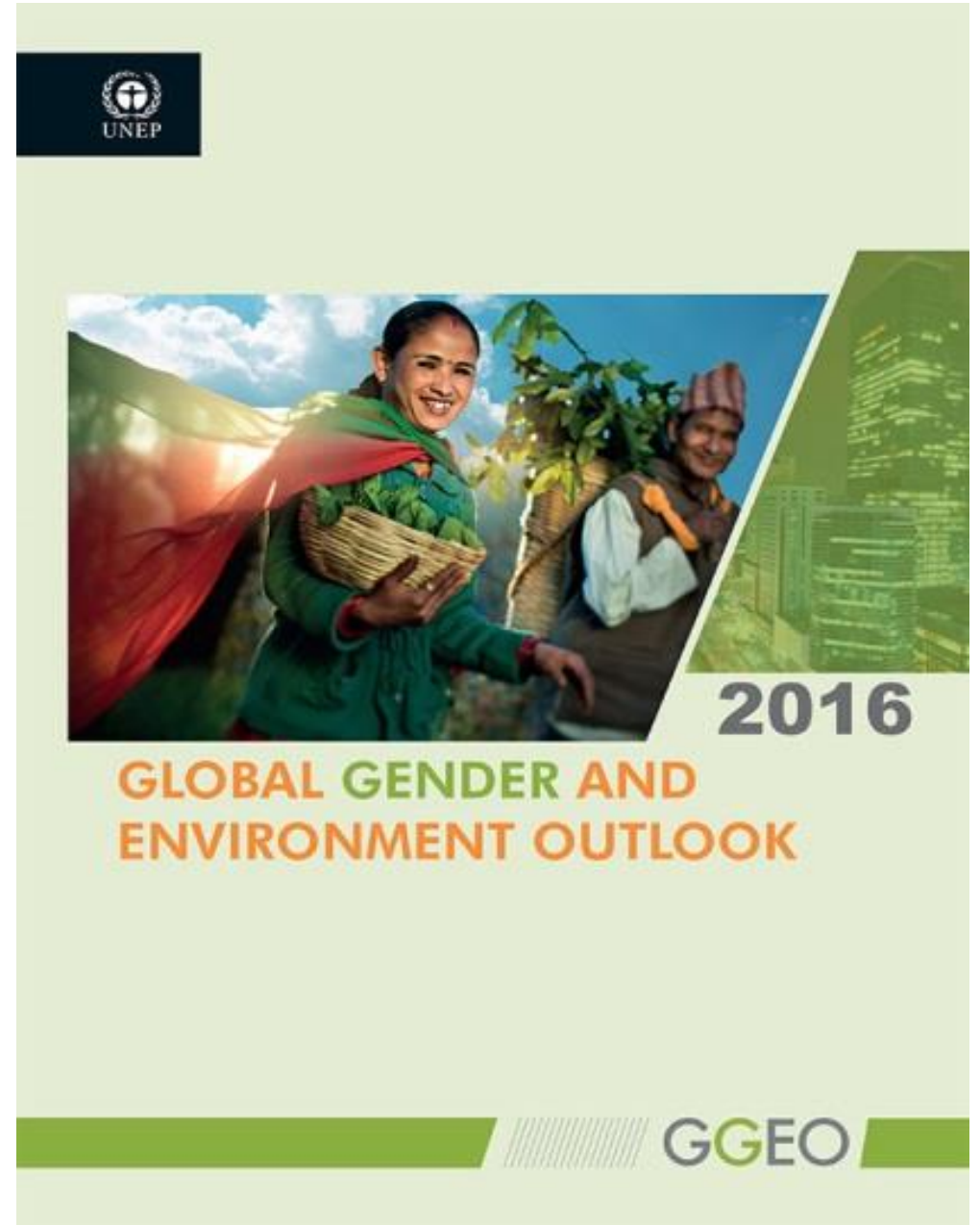
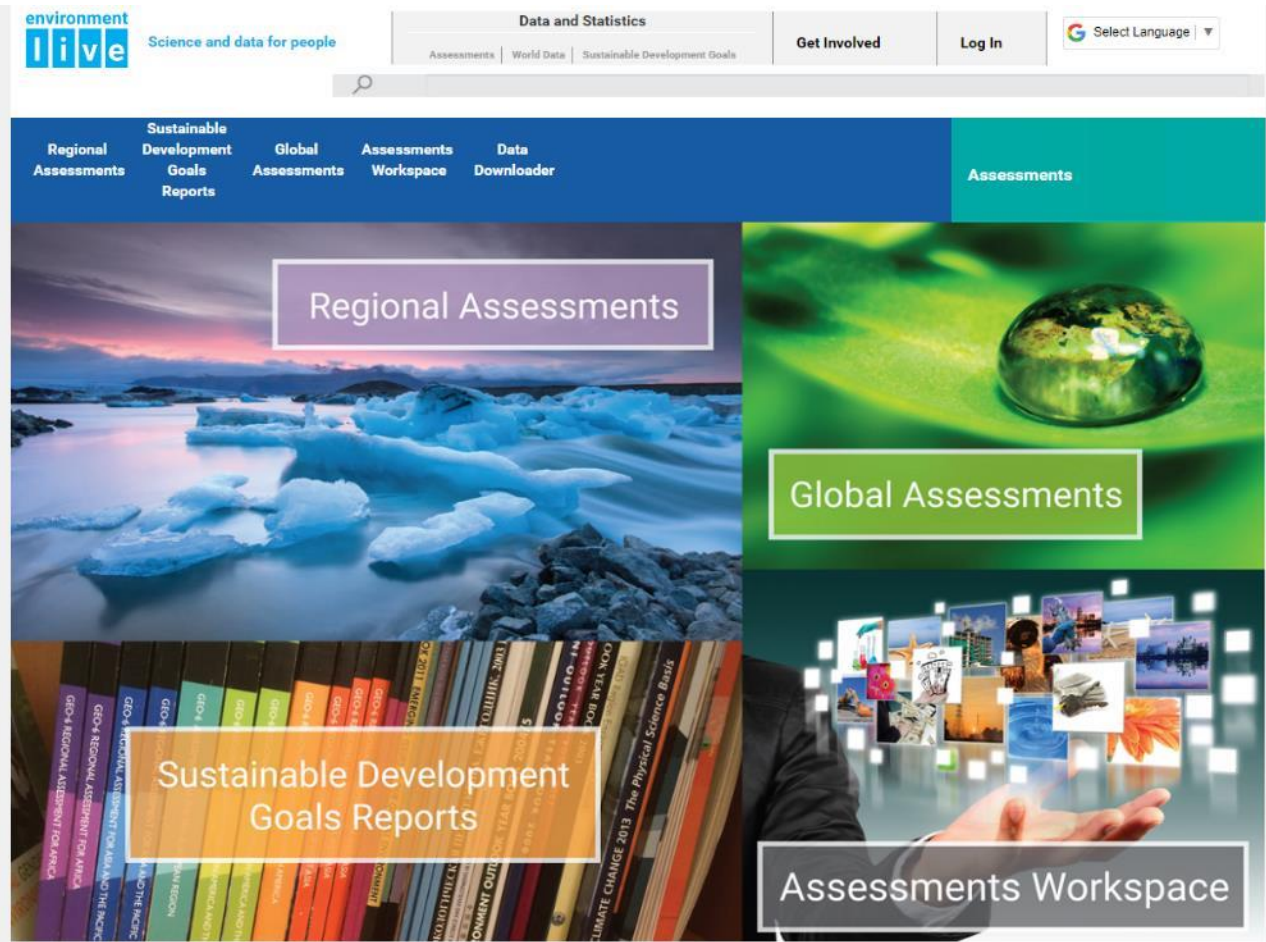
## Environmental Dimension of the SDGs - Score Card

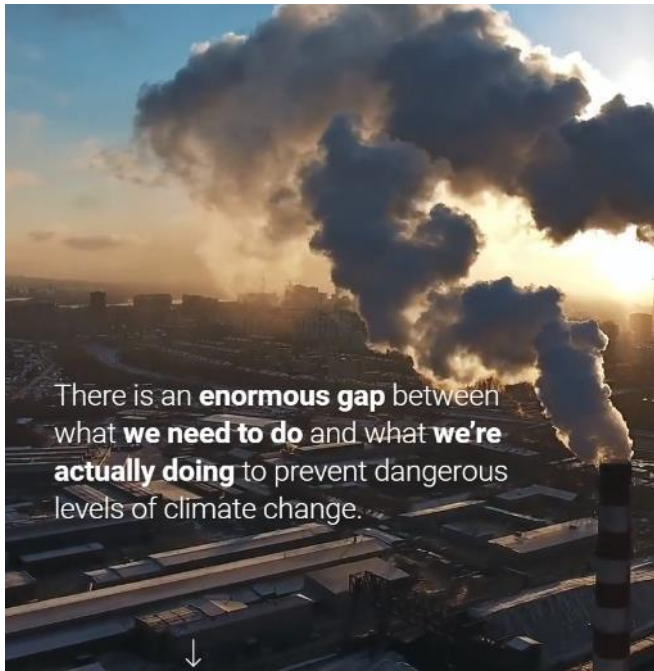


HEALTHY  
PLANET  
HEALTHY  
PEOPLE



- GEO-6 on YUDU + Publications App
- Environment Live 'Data Download' Features





There is an **enormous gap** between what **we need to do** and what **we're actually doing** to prevent dangerous levels of climate change.



The goal of the Paris Agreement on climate change, as agreed at the Conference of the Parties in 2015, is to keep global temperature rise this century to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. It also calls for efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

The annual UN Environment Emissions Gap Report presents an assessment of current national mitigation efforts and the ambitions countries have presented in their Nationally Determined Contributions, which form the foundation of the Paris Agreement.



## #SolveDifferent

unenvironment.org/environmentassembly  
solvedifferent.eco

THINK  
BEYOND

LIVE  
WITHIN



**We need to slow the flow of plastic at its source,** but we also need to improve the way we manage our plastic waste. Because right now, a lot of it ends up in the environment.

Only 9% of all plastic waste ever produced has been recycled. About 1% has been incinerated, while the rest — 70% — has accumulated in landfills, dumps or the natural environment.

Microplastics — whose fibers contain tiny plastic fibers — were the most common type of plastic waste found in the environment in a recent global survey. They are tiny, but their environmental impact is not.



# Communications and Outreach

- Synergy with UNEA-4
- Launch & Media Event (13<sup>th</sup> March 2019)
- Videos
- Data Visualization
- Infographics for social media
- Influencer strategy
- Educational Products





---

***Mid-term evaluation of GEO-6:  
summary and recommendations***

---

Michael Spilsbury, Director, Evaluation Office

# Evaluation & Learning from GEO-5

Key lessons from the GEO-5 final evaluation were fully taken into account in the design and implementation of GEO-6 [*source: GEO-6 MTE report*]. For example:

- New, independent, author-led process (shifting away from UNEP-contracted centers mostly in the developed world)
- More focus on equity, gender and geographical balance (avoid perception of North preaching to South)
- 6 Regional GEO-6 assessments introduced for the first time
- Global GEO with more emphasis on forward-looking policy-relevant outlooks
- Continuous and higher level of engagement of all advisory bodies
- More integrated analysis based on Agenda 2030 and SDGs progress
- Greatly enhanced quality assurance processes (now considered best-practice)
- A clearer 'Theory of Change' (next slide):



## Results

Impact



Outcomes



Drivers, Risks  
and Assumptions



Outputs



Activities and  
Process



Strengthen the  
science policy  
interface

Evidence-based  
decision making on  
the environment

Indirect changes  
in policy

Progress towards  
achieving  
sustainable  
development

Policy Analysts  
use findings to brief  
decision makers

Governments use  
findings or produce  
own assessments

UN use findings in  
policy processes

Civil society  
lobbies and raises  
awareness

Mandate/  
governments  
engage

Funding/  
Workplan

Authors/Experts  
engage

Negotiation/  
Endorsement of  
products

Regional  
assessments

Global Assessment  
and Summary for  
Policy Makers

Global Gender  
and Environment  
Outlook

Teaching/ Education  
Material

Consultations/  
Nominations

Meetings/  
Calls

Peer and  
intergovernmental  
reviews

Advice/  
Involvement

## People

Act



Influence



See Legitimacy/  
Credibility/Saliency



Learn



Are engaged



# **Objectives of the GEO-6 Mid-Term Evaluation**

- Undertaken in late 2017, early 2018. Published June 2018
- Review progress on GEO 6 and ideas for effectiveness and efficiency improvements for what was left of the process
- Ideas for future GEO formulation and implementation (to be discussed in the next presentation on scoping for the future of GEO)



# The Evaluation Process

- Questionnaires sent to around 300 participants in the GEO 6 process ... the regional assessments ... Gender GEO ... and potential end users
- Follow up interviews with around 20 people
- Survey responses from 50 people
- Synthesis and search for themes

# Stakeholder views of the GEO-6 process

- **Diverse team process that facilitates policy and science interaction**
- **Focus on policy effectiveness is new and involves policy makers early on**
- **The process is a learning exercise**
- **Strong support for the role of the UN team. HOWEVER ...**
- Overwhelming concern about the impact of poor resourcing
- Concerns about personnel changes and lack of institutional memory
- Induction for authors/participants could be stronger.
- Too many levels of hierarchy makes for difficult coordination and inefficiency.



# Mid-Term Evaluation of the GEO-6 - RESULTS

**Overall rating: Satisfactory**

Evaluation criteria	Rating
<b>Sustainability</b>	
<i>Socio-political sustainability</i>	Likely
<i>Financial sustainability</i>	Likely
<i>Institutional sustainability</i>	Likely
<b>Factors Affecting Performance</b>	
<i>Preparation and readiness</i>	Satisfactory
<i>Quality of project management and supervision</i>	Highly Satisfactory
<i>Stakeholder participation and cooperation</i>	Satisfactory
<i>Responsiveness to human rights and gender equity</i>	Satisfactory
<i>Country ownership and driven-ness</i>	Satisfactory
<i>Communication and public awareness</i>	Moderately Unsatisfactory
<i>Catalytic role, replication and scaling up</i>	Satisfactory

Evaluation criteria	Rating
<b>Strategic Relevance</b>	
<i>Alignment to MTS and POW</i>	Highly Satisfactory
<i>Alignment to UNEP/GEF/Donor strategic priorities</i>	Highly Satisfactory
<i>Relevance to regional, sub-regional and national issues and needs</i>	Satisfactory
<i>Complementarity with existing interventions</i>	Moderately Unsatisfactory
<b>Quality of Project Design</b>	<b>Satisfactory</b>
<b>Nature of External Context</b>	<b>Highly Favorable</b>
<b>Effectiveness</b>	
<i>Achievement of outputs</i>	Satisfactory
<i>Achievement of direct outcomes</i>	Satisfactory
<i>Likelihood of impact</i>	Moderately Likely
<b>Financial Management</b>	<b>Unsatisfactory</b>
<b>Efficiency</b>	<b>Satisfactory</b>
<b>Monitoring and Reporting</b>	
<i>Project reporting</i>	Moderately Satisfactory
<i>Monitoring design and budgeting</i>	Highly Satisfactory
<i>Monitoring implementation</i>	Moderately Satisfactory

# Recommendations for GEO-6

## Impact on End Users / Communication

1. Strong demand for an outreach and communication plan
  - Need improved social media presence, better contact with journalists
2. Develop capacity building projects that take GEO to the country level
3. Need to have summary documents for different user groups, not just for policy-makers. Should plan to hold thematic briefings on GEO-6 innovations
4. Meeting to bring Chairs of different global assessments together. Go to UNGA with a consistent message
5. One professional, high-level communicator to go through whole GEO product
6. Conduct a scoping study for the future of GEO



---

## *Management Response to the GEO-6 Mid Term Evaluation*

---



# Management Response to the MTE

## Impact on End Users/Communication

1. Strong demand for an outreach and communication plan
  - Need improved social media presence, better contact with journalists
2. Develop capacity building projects that take GEO to the country level
3. Need to have summary documents for different user groups, not just for policy-makers. Should plan to hold thematic briefings on GEO-6 innovations
4. Meeting to bring Chairs of different global assessments together. Go to UNGA with a consistent message
5. One professional, high-level communicator to go through whole GEO product
6. Conduct a scoping study for the future of GEO

## Management response

1. Working with communication division on comprehensive Outreach Campaign
  - ✓ Social Media and engagement of journalists included (and funded)
2. ‘Science-policy seminars’ to be held in all regions after the launch of GEO-6 – prep. ongoing
3. Several Derivative products being developed – GEO for Youth, GEO for Business, GEO for Cities, GEO Technical Summary.
4. **Ad-hoc Global Assessment Dialogue** - synergies and collaboration among all major assessments (*next slide*)
5. Science Editors team hired and reviewed the whole document
6. Scoping study underway (*next presentation*)

# Ad Hoc Global Assessment Dialogue



INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change



- Convened by the UN Environment's Chief Scientist, who has a responsibility to convene the science community for various purposes
- **Membership:** main UN-sponsored independent, expert-led assessments. IPCC, IPBES, IRP, GSDR and GEO. The Global Biodiversity Outlook and the World Oceans Assessment will be invited to join
- Meetings include Assessment Co-chairs and Heads of Secretariats
- The Dialogue will not interfere with any of the processes of individual assessments or their governance
- **Many common objectives** evident, so synergies and collaboration is possible
- **Many synergies are already being exploited** through (a) sharing of authors and experts, (b) sharing of peer review drafts, and (c) sharing of different tools and literature
- Potential areas of collaboration: scientific coherence, data sets, glossaries, scenarios and outreach, etc.
- **Information Document** on the Dialogue to be presented at the upcoming 4<sup>th</sup> UN Environment Assembly
- The next face-to-face meeting of the Dialogue planned for the fourth edition of the UN Environment Assembly, including a presentation for Member States



---

# *Scoping Study on The Future of the Global Environmental Outlook Process*

---

David Annandale, Senior Advisor, UN Environment



# OBJECTIVES OF THE SCOPING STUDY

- To identify and analyze a set of viable options for keeping the world environment situation under review
- Examine options that would place future GEO reports on a more stable structural, financial and technical footing

## Impact

The impact of the GEO will be judged by the responses and actions that governments, institutions, and people take in their work arenas and daily lives. To increase the impact of GEO, UN Environment facilitates actions in the following areas:

- ❖ Helping countries strengthen the science-policy interface through the promotion of the GEO findings and process;
- ❖ Promoting the use of evidence-based decision making based on the findings of the GEO, its various derivative products, and other scientific sources;
- ❖ Encouraging, directly and indirectly, changes at the regional and national policy level that are in line with the GEO reports and process.

The theory of change for GEO supports various actors, including national governments, to make progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. This can be facilitated by incorporating the findings of the GEO into the Agenda 2030 policy process and implementation.

## Guidelines for conducting Integrated Environmental Assessments



# APPROACH

- Review the purpose of GEO, as per the UN Environment Programme of Work
- Literature review to help elaborate options and comparison criteria
- Survey of stakeholders who have been involved in previous GEO processes. (To narrow down the list of possible structure and financing options, and to obtain feedback on the comparison criteria)
- Multi-criteria analysis to rank structure and financing options
- Results and recommendations



# STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

Literature review plus a survey of 150 stakeholders resulted in the following 8 options:

1. Current set up ... no changes
2. 5-yearly regional GEO assessments. Global GEO synthesized by small group
3. Stand-alone new independent entity
4. Online platform based on 'Wikipedia-like' model
5. GEO completely merged with another Global Environmental Assessment
6. GEO as an input to another GEA
7. GEO Contracted out to one or more international environmental think tank(s) or international NGOs
8. A permanent, staffed 'panel' structure (Global Science Panel, Regional Assessments Panel, Policy Analysis Panel)

# OUTCOME OF STRUCTURE/MANAGEMENT OPTIONS COMPARISON

- 8 options compared against 10 criteria in a basic multi-criteria analysis table
- No outstanding option, although options 4,7, and 8 do not score well

# FINANCING OPTIONS

Survey of literature and 150 stakeholders resulted in the following 5 options:

1. As per GEO 6
2. Ring-fenced, predictable funds
3. Trust fund
4. Public subscription 'Wikipedia-like' model
5. Funding from philanthropic foundation



# OUTCOME OF FINANCING OPTIONS COMPARISON

- Strong stakeholder support for ring-fenced, predictable funding

# OVERALL OUTCOME

- No overwhelming consensus ... but 2-3 options emerging, leading towards ... “Adopting the process applied in GEO 6, but with more predictable funding”

## **NEXT STEPS**

- Draft report to be circulated soon
- Deeper dive ‘comparative study’ into the 2-3 most viable options – through a connected study (starting now)



---

## *Thank You – Asante Sana*

---

CPR Briefing, 11<sup>th</sup> of December 2018

Contact: [Pierre.Boileau@un.org](mailto:Pierre.Boileau@un.org)