

United Nations Environment Programme



ANNUAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE REPORT 2012

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UNEP
ANNUAL
PROGRAMME
PERFORMANCE
REPORT 2012

United Nations Environment Programme

ABBREVIATIONS

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ACAD	African Carbon Asset Development
ADDIS	Advanced DGEF Database Information System
AF	Adaptation Fund
APELL	Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at the Local Level
AREED	African Rural Energy Enterprise Development Programme
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
ASU	Accounts Service Unit of UNON
BFMS	Budget and Financial Management Service
BMU	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
BSP	Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building
CCA	UN Common Country Assessment
CDM	Clean Development Mechanisms
CESC	Clean Energy Solutions Center
CFP	Call for Proposal
COMIFORM	Community-Based Integrated Forest Resource Conservation and Management
CPC	UN Committee on Programme and Coordination
CPEIR	Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews
CPR	UN Committee of Permanent Representatives
CRC	Concept Review and Clearance

CTCN	Climate Technology Center and Network
DCPI	Division of Communication and Public Information
DED	Deputy Executive Director
DELC	Division of Environmental Law and Conventions
DEPI	Division of Environmental Policy and Information
DEWA	Division of Early Warning and Assessment
DFS	Department for Field Services
DPC	Donor Partnerships and Contributions Section
DPKO	Department for Peacekeeping Operations
DRC	Division of Regional Cooperation
DSA	Daily Subsistence Allowance
DTIE	Division of Technology, Industry and Economics
EA	Expected Accomplishment
EBA	Ecosystem Based Adaptation
EBA-DSF	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation Decision-Support Framework
EC	European Commission
ECCO	Environment and Climate Change Outlook
Eco-DRR	Ecosystem approach to disaster risk reduction
ENRTP	Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources Thematic Programme
EU	European Union
FACET	Finance for Access to Clean Energy Technologies
FAFA	Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization

FMO	Fund Management Officer
GAN	Global Adaptation Network
GC	Governing Council
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFEI	Global Fuel Economy Initiative
GNESD	Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HLCP	High-Level Committee on Programmes
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
ICA	Internal Cooperation Agreement
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
IMIS	Integrated Management Information System
IOV	Inter-Office Voucher
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPI	Initial Project Idea
ITB	Invitation to Bid
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
JEU	Joint UNEP/OCHA Environment Unit
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LoA	Letter of Agreement
LoC	Letter of Commitment
LoI	Letter of Intent

LPSB	Local Property Survey Board
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MGS	Major Groups and Stakeholders
MIF	Mediterranean Investment Facility
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTS	Medium-Term Strategy
NAMAS	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NAPs	National Adaptation Plans
NEE	Non-expendable Equipment
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIEs	National Implementing Entities
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OfO	Office for Operations and Support Services
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights OHRM Office of Human Resource Management
OIOS	UN Office of Internal Oversight Services
PCA	Project Cooperation Agreement
PCFV	Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles
PEDRR	Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction
PEI	Poverty and Environment Initiative
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIMS	Programme Information and Management System
PM	Portfolio Manager

PoW	Programme of Work
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPR	Programme Performance Report
PRC	Project Review Committee
PRDB	Projects Reports and Databases Unit
PSC	Programme Support Cost
QAS	Quality Assurance Section
RB	United Nations Regular Budget
RBM	Results-Based Management
REGATTA	Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer and Climate Change Action
RFP	Request for Proposal
RFQ	Request for Quotation
SCAF	Seed Capital Assistance Facility
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SEAN-CC	Southeast Asia Network of Climate Change Offices
SLCP	Short-lived Climate Pollutants
SMT	Senior Management Team
SOW	Statement of Works
SPP	Strategic Presence Policy
SPREP	Secretariat of The Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SSA	Special Service Agreements
SSFA	Small-Scale Funding Agreement
SSP	Source Selection Plan
Taps	Technology Action Plans

TM	Task Manager
TNA	Technology Needs Assessments
ToR	Terms of Reference
TSVU	UNON Travel Shipping and Visa Unit
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDA	United Nations Development Account
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNON	United Nations Office at Nairobi
UNSG	United Nations Secretary General
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
VISC	Voluntary Indicative Scale Of Contributions to the Environment Fund
WARN-CC	West Asia Regional Network on Climate Change
WFP	World Food Programme
WRI	World Resource Institute

FOREWORD

BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



ACHIM STEINER

UNEP Executive Director

UNEP is midway through the 2012-2013 Programme of Work, which is characterized by a strong and determined move towards far more comprehensive and detailed Results Based Management (RBM). Changing an organization is not done overnight, but takes place through a combination of strong commitment from staff and partners. However, it is already clear that achievements are being made towards the institution's stated goals.

UNEP's RBM-approach was developed in 2009 and incrementally introduced in 2010-2011. During 2012-2013 RBM has matured into a far more focused and embedded element of day-to-day management.

This Programme Performance Report (PPR) covers the first 12 months of the 2012-2013 Programme of Work and outlines how today a large portion of UNEP's project portfolio has been aligned with Expected Accomplishments.

There is clearly more to do. For example, the links between the technical management of projects of the Programme of Work, financial data on project expenditures as registered in the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) and data on staffing positions needs more attention. I am confident that in the next reporting year we will be able to report further improvements so that a more detailed and 'holistic' view of each project will be available.

The achievements and analysis outlined in this report could not have occurred without UNEP's newly-developed Programme Information Management System (PIMS) capturing performance data and allowing the kind of analysis presented.

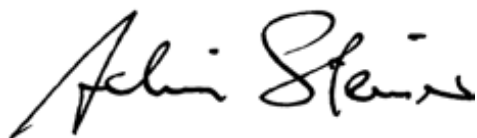
PIMS is also evolving and during the reporting period preparations were made to add the Global Environment Facility's funded portfolio while providing PIMS analytical data feedback to Senior Management. These functionalities should be fully operational and integrated by the next reporting period.

This performance monitoring, including pinpointing projects in need of reflection and review, will not only increase transparency but also significantly strengthen accountability. Moreover, using such information can enhance UNEP's overall performance and enable Senior Management and staff to take the institution to a higher level. UNEP is also making significant strides in respect of databases in order to better align financial facts and figures with PIMS and Umoja so as to demonstrate value for money in its work.

UNEP is currently going through a dynamic and rapidly evolving phase with a wealth of existing and new activities taking place in various Sub-Programmes, Divisions and Regional Offices.

Meanwhile, the Rio+20 Summit has given UNEP new responsibilities, including for example the secretariat of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes for Sustainable Consumption and Production, and pathways in areas ranging from the Green Economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, sustainable procurement to chemicals.

The achievements in this report bode well for UNEP and its future delivery as a strengthened and upgraded institution with universal membership in its 40th anniversary year.



Achim Steiner, UN Under-Secretary General and UNEP Executive Director



TABLE OF CONTENTS

UNEP	1
ANNUAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE REPORT 2012	1
ABBREVIATIONS	2
FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	8
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	11
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	12
Achievements at global level.....	12
Programme and budget performance	15
SECTION A.....	24
PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW	25
Sub-Programme Performance Summaries.....	26
BUDGET PERFORMANCE.....	42
Budget Performance by UNEP Divisions, Executive Direction and Management and Programme Support	50
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	58
LOOKING FORWARD	73
SECTION B.....	80
Detailed Sub-Programme performance reviews.....	81
Sub-Programme 1: CLIMATE CHANGE.....	81
Sub-Programme 2: DISASTERS AND CONFLICTS	97
Sub-Programme 3: ECOSYSTEMS MANAGEMENT.....	108
Sub-Programme 4: ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE	116
Sub-Programme 5: HARMFUL SUBSTANCES & HAZARDOUS WASTE.....	132
Sub-Programme 6: RESOURCE EFFICIENCY & SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.....	142
Budget Performance	154
Detailed performance reviews of Executive Direction and Management and Programme Support	155
ANNEX.....	174

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2012 has been a transformative year for UNEP. Major Summits and Conferences with truly global span, especially the UNCSD “Rio+20” in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012, profoundly impacted the organization’s work. Simultaneously UNEP focussed on strengthening project-related delivery aimed at improving organizational efficiency and effectiveness.

Achievements at global level

Through its various Sub Programmes and corporate interventions, UNEP contributed to major global events and decisions. In large part, the period of January to June 2012 was geared towards the Rio+20 Summit preparations, while the remaining part of 2012 was driven by the start of the implementation of the Rio decisions.

Prior to Rio+20, UNEP coordinated the global World Environment Day celebrations under the theme: Green Economy—Does it Include You?—and hosted the Champions of the Earth awards. UNEP also launched the flagship Global Environment Outlook-5 report, which played a substantive role in informing policymakers at the Conference; released the latest UNEP/Bloomberg/New Energy Finance assessment on investments in clean energy; and unveiled a new assessment of decent jobs in the Green Economy jointly with the International Labor Organization.

At Rio+20, many initiatives got underway. UNEP launched a new indicator for national economies, the Inclusive Wealth Index. It also targeted business, financing and insurance with initiatives aimed at promoting the sustainable use of

natural resources by taking into account the economic value of the ecosystem services and biodiversity they provide. This followed on from the establishment in April of the Intergovernmental Science–Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

The Rio+20 outcome document further designated UNEP as the Secretariat of 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP).

UNEP also earned a great deal of appreciation in the international community for the substantive and analytical contributions it provided prior, during and following the Summit. Efforts to evolve the sustainable development discourse and implementation framework were reflected in various parts of the Outcome document - including:

- The Green Economy Report - which provided the foundations for intense negotiations on the 'green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication'
- The Global Environment Outlook 5 Report - which not only generated unprecedented headlines and media attention in the lead up to the Summit but also received a strong endorsement in Rio as a key reference document
- A series of initiatives related to Oceans, Corporate Sustainability Reporting, Chemicals and Sustainable Consumption and Production among others - related directly to UNEP's work.



In a resounding validation of UNEP's work on environmental governance, the Rio+20 outcome document called for the strengthening and upgrade of the organization: "Paragraph 88" - signaling an unprecedented consensus among member states that the time had come to finally move on strengthening the UN's platform for environmental governance processes and with it the United Nations Environment Programme which member states reaffirmed as the "leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment". This resulted in a UN General Assembly resolution (67/213) on 21 December 2012 formalizing the Member States' decision to transform and upgrade UNEP.

UNEP engaged via reports, meetings and outreach initiatives on a wide range of issues such as the inclusive Green Economy in the context of poverty eradication and sustainable development, sustainable consumption and production, and the value of natural capital in economic decisions.

The key reports are outlined below:

- UNEP's *Global Chemicals Outlook*, released in September, highlighted the economic and environmental burden caused by chemical hazards, particularly in developing countries. The first comprehensive report of its kind, it followed renewed commitments by countries at Rio+20 to address the dangers of harmful substances. The report was launched during the third International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM3), held in Nairobi and organized by the UNEP-hosted Strategic Approach to Chemicals Management (SAICM)
- *Avoiding Future Famines: Strengthening the Ecological Basis of Food Security through Sustainable Food Systems* was released on 16 October (World Food Day) – The report aims to increase the focus on the resource base and ecosystem services that prop up the whole food system and also frames the debate in the context of the green economy, calling for food production and consumption practices that ensure productivity without undermining ecosystem services

- At the 11th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), in Hyderabad, India, UNEP launched the *Cities and Biodiversity Outlook Report* in partnership with the CBD, as well as the *TEEB Water and Wetlands Report* and 2012 Protected Planet Report
- The *2012 Emissions Gap Report*. Launched in the run-up to November's UN Climate Change Conference (COP18) in Doha, the study found that the world is off track on keeping greenhouse gas emissions levels at the level they need to be in 2020 to provide a chance of holding global average temperature rise below 2°C this century
- *Policy Implications of Warming Permafrost* – released at the 18th COP of the UNFCCC in Doha in November 2012, sparked wide debate since it calls for expected greenhouse gas emissions from permafrost to be accounted for in climate-prediction modeling
- UNEP also presented measures and reports aimed at assisting global events. In particular: measures to assist in greening the Sochi 2014 Winter Olympics, and a report on the environmental performance of the 2010 World Cup in South Africa that outlines lessons learned for the benefit of the Brazilian organizing team for the World Cup 2014 and the Summer Olympics of 2016.

As UNEP continuously strengthens the science-policy interface, its involvements and interventions facilitated multiple initiatives, launched with UNEP support.

- A number of Member States launched the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to reduce Short Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC), with UNEP as the secretariat, to tackle short-lived climate pollutants, including black carbon, methane and some HFCs. Action on these pollutants has the potential to slow down global warming in the

near term, complementing the cuts in CO₂ necessary to meet the 2 degree target. Twenty-five countries, the European Commission and 23 non-state partners have signed up.

- The World Congress on Justice, Governance and Law for Environmental Sustainability in June adopted a set of guiding principles for the Advancement of Justice, Governance and Law for Environmental Sustainability.
- The fourth international mercury negotiations, were convened shortly after Rio+20 in June and set the stage for member states to agree on a new global treaty in early 2013.
- UNEP's en.lighten programme and the Chinese National Lighting Test Centre opened the Global Efficient Lighting Centre (GELC) in Beijing, China on 31 October 2012. The center supports the rapid deployment of energy-efficient lighting technologies in developing and emerging countries.
- Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change confirmed a UNEP-led consortium as host of the Climate Technology Center (CTC). The CTC aims to accelerate the transfer of technology and expertise to developing countries in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve resilience to the impacts of climate change.
- UNEP coordinated the organization of a major UN wide marine exhibit and pavilion at the Yeosu Expo in the Republic of Korea.

UNEP launched an assessment on the costs of decommissioning of nuclear reactors as part of the global debate on options for energy and unveiled findings from a major analysis of the top emerging issues for the 21st century.

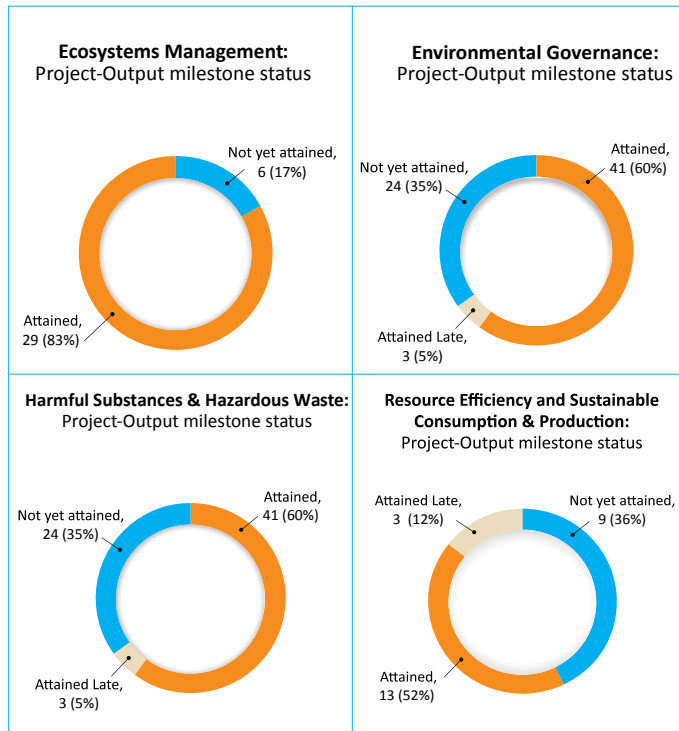
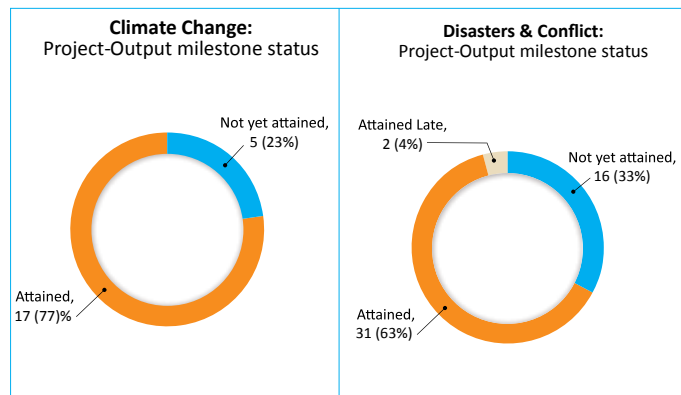
Programme and budget performance

The status of PoW output implementation which is assessed based on the milestone attainment of contributing projects show good progress as attested by 70% (153 out of 217) of the project milestones achieved (attained on time and attained later than planned) while 30% are expected to be attained during the course of 2013

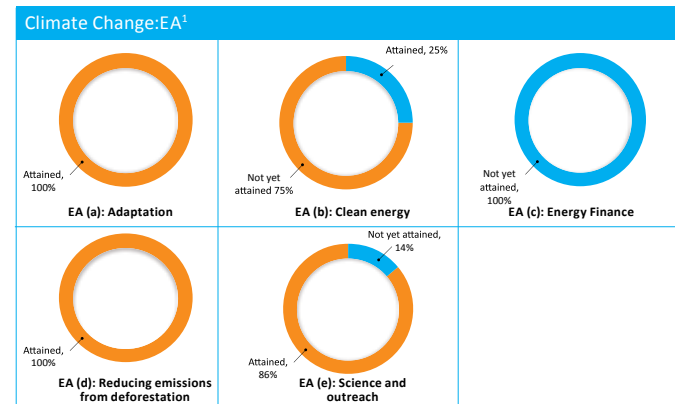
In general the Sub-Programmes have good progress on milestone attainment. Two Sub-Programmes; Climate Change and Harmful Substances & Hazardous Waste have the largest number of projects without milestones in comparison to milestones attained. The performance of the corresponding projects has been assessed separately and is included in section B of this report.

Graphs below show the level of milestone attainment per Sub-Programme and per Programme of Work Expected Accomplishment.

Milestone attainment per Sub-Programme:

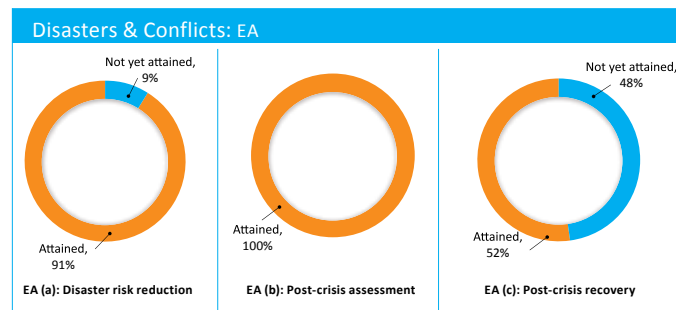


Sub-Programme Climate Change (16 projects):

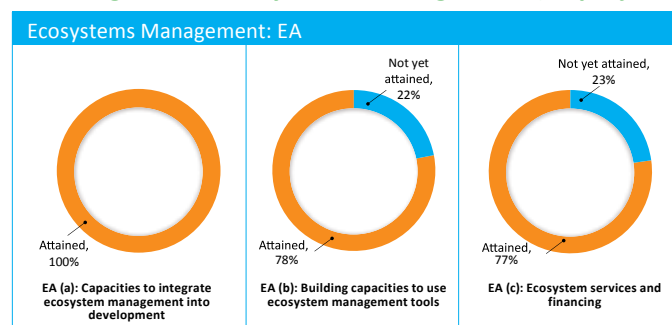


¹ For EA(b) and (c) the milestone analysis has considered 3 projects aligned to the PoW and excludes two umbrella projects currently in the revision process which contain 30 sub-projects contributing to the attainment of these expected accomplishments. Hence progress made is not representative of the total project portfolio.

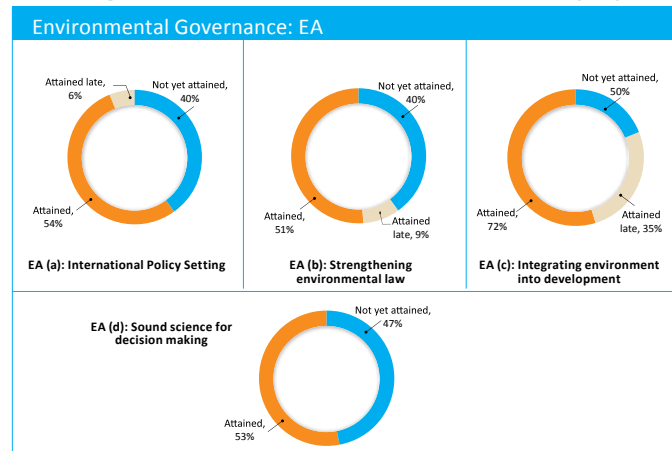
Sub-Programme Disasters & Conflicts (12 projects):



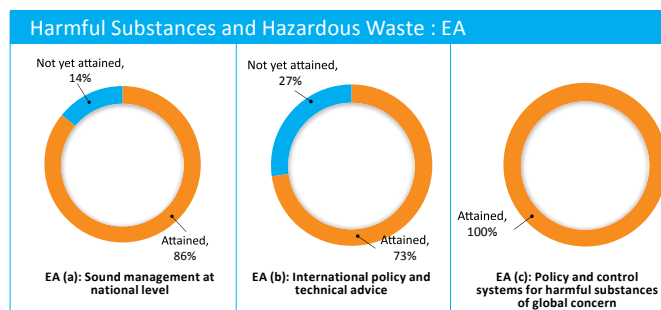
Sub-Programme Ecosystems Management (14 projects):



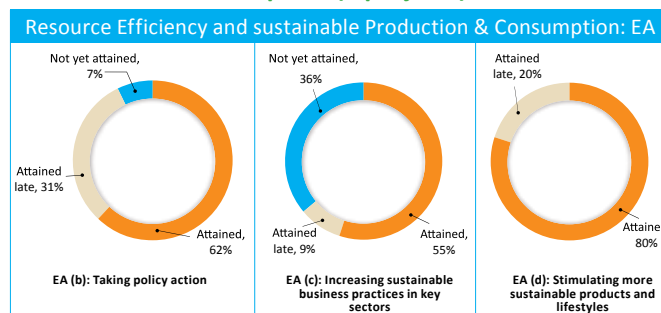
Sub-Programme Environmental Governance (20 projects):



Sub-Programme Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste (8 projects):



Sub-Programme Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Production & Consumption (7 projects):



Progress of Programme of Work (PoW) 2012-2013 implementation is satisfactory. About 80% of the expected accomplishments have recorded "Good progress" and about 20% "Some progress" or "Slow progress" (see Table 1 below).

Progress towards the expected accomplishments of the offices under the Executive Direction and Management (EDM) and Programme Support show satisfactory progress. About 70% of the expected accomplishment show "Good progress" and about 30% "Some progress" and "Slow progress" (see Table 2). Whenever projects/milestones are not yet available, the output implementation progress is explained in detail in the Section B of the report.

Table 1: Status of Programme of Work performance²

CLIMATE CHANGE					
PoW Expected Accomplishment assessment based on indicator measurement					
EA (a): Adaptation Good Progress (✓)	EA (b): Clean energy Good Progress (✓)	EA (c): Energy finance Slow Progress (⌚)	EA (d): Reducing emissions from deforestation Good Progress (✓)	EA (e): Science and outreach Good Progress (✓)	
PoW Outputs' status based on milestone attainment of contributing projects					
Attained 30%	Attained 14%	Attained 0%	Attained 100%	Attained 85%	
Attained late 0%	Attained late 0%	Attained late 0%	Attained late 0%	Attained late 0%	
Not yet attained 0%	Not yet attained 42%	Not yet attained 100%	Not yet attained 0%	Not yet attained 14%	
No milestones 69%	No milestones 42%	No milestones 0%	No milestones 0%	No milestones 0%	
DISASTERS AND CONFLICTS					
PoW Expected Accomplishment assessment based on indicator measurement					
EA (a): Disaster risk reduction Good Progress (✓)	EA (b): Post-crisis assessment Good Progress (✓)		EA (c): Post-crisis recovery Good Progress (✓)		
PoW Outputs' status based on milestone attainment of contributing projects					
Attained 75%	Attained 66%		Attained 48%		
Attained late 0%	Attained late 0%		Attained late 0%		
Not yet attained 7%	Not yet attained 0%		Not yet attained 44%		
No milestones 17%	No milestones 33%		No milestones 7%		
ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT					
PoW Expected Accomplishment assessment based on indicator measurement					
EA (a): Capacities to integrate ecosystem management into development Good Progress (✓)	EA (b): Building capacities to use ecosystem management tools Good Progress (✓)		EA (c): Ecosystem services and financing Some Progress (✓⌚)		
PoW Outputs' status based on milestone attainment of contributing projects					
Attained 80%	Attained 73%		Attained 59%		
Attained late 0%	Attained late 0%		Attained late 0%		
Not yet attained 0%	Not yet attained 21%		Not yet attained 18%		
No milestones 20%	No milestones 5%		No milestones 22%		

ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

PoW Expected Accomplishment assessment based on indicator measurement

EA (a): International Policy Setting
Good Progress
(✓)

EA (b): Strengthening environmental law
Good Progress
(✓)

EA (c): Integrating environment into development
Good Progress
(✓)

EA (d): Sound science for decision making
Good Progress
(✓)

PoW Outputs' status based on milestone attainment of contributing projects



Attained 47%
Attained late 5%
Not yet attained 35%
No milestones 11%



Attained 33%
Attained late 6%
Not yet attained 26%
No milestones 33%



Attained 63%
Attained late 3%
Not yet attained 21%
No milestones 12%



Attained 50%
Attained late 0%
Not yet attained 44%
No milestones 5%

HARMFUL SUBSTANCES AND HAZARDOUS WASTE

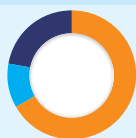
PoW Expected Accomplishment assessment based on indicator measurement

EA (a): Sound management at national level
Slow Progress
(⊗)

EA (b): International policy and technical advice
Good Progress
(✓)

EA (c): Policy and control systems for harmful substances of global concern
Slow Progress
(⊗)

PoW Outputs' status based on milestone attainment of contributing projects



Attained 66%
Attained late 0%
Not yet attained 11%
No milestones 22%



Attained 61%
Attained late 0%
Not yet attained 23%
No milestones 15%



Attained 100%
Attained late 0%
Not yet attained 0%
No milestones 0%

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION & CONSUMPTION

PoW Expected Accomplishment assessment based on indicator measurement

EA (a): Bridging science to policy
Good Progress
(✓)

EA (b): Taking policy action
Good Progress
(✓)

EA (c): Increasing sustainable business practices in key sectors
Good Progress
(✓)

EA (d): Stimulating more sustainable products and lifestyles
Good Progress
(✓)

PoW Outputs' status based on milestone attainment of contributing projects

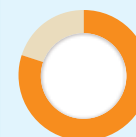
No Project Outputs linked to PoW Outputs at time of reporting



Attained 61%
Attained late 7%
Not yet attained 30%
No milestones 0%



Attained 50%
Attained late 8%
Not yet attained 33%
No milestones 8%



Attained 80%
Attained late 20%
Not yet attained 0%
No milestones 0%

Table 2: Status of achieving the expected accomplishment under EDM and Programme Support

Executive Direction and Management & Programme Support Expected Accomplishment assessment based on indicator measurement ³				
EA (a): Relevance of UNEP's work Good Progress (✓)	EA (b): Environmental leadership within UN system Good Progress (✓)	EA (c): Use of science Good Progress (✓)	EA (d): Accountability Good Progress (✓)	EA (e): Geographical representativeness and gender balance of staff Good Progress (✓)
EA (f): Efficiency in staff recruitment Some Progress (✓⌚)	EA (g): Servicing of meetings of governing bodies Good Progress (✓)	EA (h): Implementation of evaluation findings Good Progress (✓)	EA (i): Quality of programme planning and performance reporting Slow Progress (⌚)	EA (j): Financial Management Good Progress (✓)
EA (k): Mobilization of financial resources Good Progress (✓)				

Whilst offices that fall under the Executive Direction and Management (EDM), Executive Office, Environmental Management Group, GEF Coordination Office, Chief Scientist, Evaluation Office and the Secretariat for Governing Bodies) and Programme Support (Office for Operations and Corporate Services) do not, in general, have projects to implement, progress made in achieving their respective expected accomplishments has been assessed by the extent to which the indicator targets have been achieved.

Each PoW Output status is based on individual milestone attainments of contributing projects to that PoW Output.

The level of milestone attainment determines the progress indication for that specific PoW Output. Please refer to the explanation at the beginning of section A of this report.

Out of 22 expected accomplishments in the PoW, 18 (82%) have recorded good progress (P), 1 (4%) some progress (P6) and 3 (14%) slow progress (6) in achieving the performance indicator targets.

Out of the total of 11 expected accomplishments under the EDM and Programme Support, progress towards 9 expected accomplishments (82%) show good progress (P), 1 some progress (P6) (9%) and 1 slow progress (6) (9%). This is

2. Assessment of progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (✓⌚) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (⌚) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤ 29%.

3. Assessment of status of performance is only based on the extent to which EA indicator targets are being achieved.

indicative of overall satisfactory performance. The status may not show high level of milestone attainment. Consistent UNEP interventions (through various projects during the past years) have resulted in good progress with regards to the higher level Expected Accomplishments although this could not be measured through individual milestone assessments. Climate Change Sub Programme, EA (b) Clean energy and related PoW Outputs is a good example of such situations.

Concerning EA (i) (Quality of programme planning and performance reporting) there is currently no data available to allow indicator based measurements. Relevant surveys are planned for 2013.

UNEP has, as per end of 2012, 116 active projects in the PIMS database. All these projects contribute to the implementation of the Programme of work 2012-2013. 39 (33%) projects are still in the process of being further aligned to the expected accomplishments and outputs of the Programme of Work. Alignments are initiated by the respective Project Managers and followed up by UNEP's Quality Assurance Section (QAS) at the corporate level.

In a few instances, indicators refer to achievement of results only measurable at the end of the 2012-2013 cycle (for example, indicator on the global mercury agreement, which does not allow for measurements of partial achievement and can only show progress once the agreement is finalized).

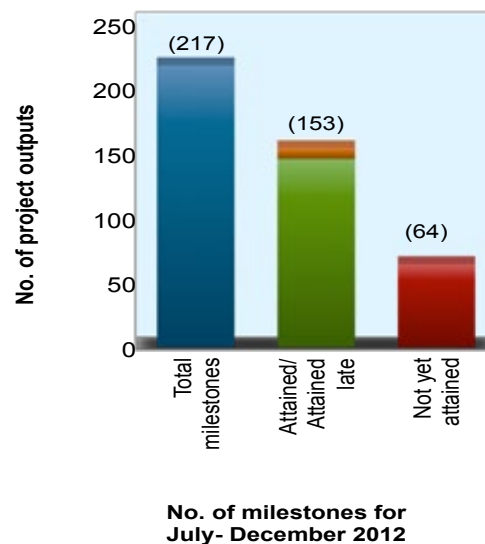
UNEP also implements and executes some 200 projects funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). These GEF-projects are not yet included in PIMS and are therefore not reflected in this report through their milestone attainment (GEF assisted projects are currently reporting through a separate reporting procedure through the GEF Coordination Office) Given that GEF-funded projects are considered incremental to UNEP's

Programme of Work, some results are shown in this report as part of PoW delivery. The intention is to incorporate the GEF funded portfolio in UNEP's PPR as of the next biennium. Finally, the projects managed by the various Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) Secretariats, which are mandated by their respective COPs, are not considered in this report, even they are administered by UNEP.

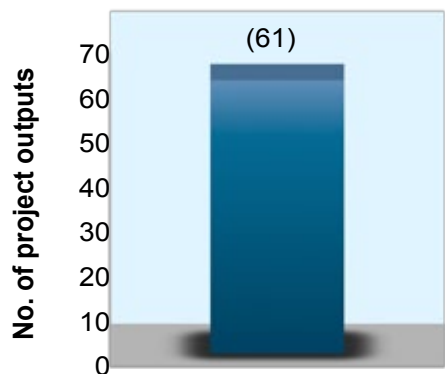
Out of the total 116 projects, the 77 projects that are already aligned to the PoW contain 217 milestones for project progress monitoring. The graph below shows the status of milestones attainment as at December 2012.

Chart 1: Project-output milestone status for projects aligned to the Programme of Work

Project-output milestone status for projects aligned to the Programme of Work



Project outputs without milestones for projects aligned to the Programme of work



July- December 2012

The 77 projects in PIMS that are aligned to PoW 2012-2013 contain a total of 217 milestones for this reporting period. Out of these, 145 (or 67%) milestones were attained as planned, 8 (or 3%) were attained late, 64 (or 30%) were not yet attained. Milestones currently 'not attained' can of course be attained at a later date and once attained they will be reported in future reporting as 'attained late'.

61 (or 22%) of the total 278 project outputs did not have milestones for this reporting period and their achievements are described in section B.

UNEP contributions received from all sources of income (except the Global Environment Facility - GEF) totalled to 257 million USD in 2012. While the total budget mounted to 237 million US \$, the level of expenditure was USD 227 million.

The USD 257 million includes 'projected income' till the end of 2012 as known at the moment of writing this report. For the Environment Fund, an amount of 72 million USD income

was received by December 2012. UNEP receives 'voluntary contributions' which are not fixed in respect to the amount or when the funds are actually received. The level of uncertainty concerning the expected income called for a conservative budgeting policy throughout the year.

Organisational performance

The Project Review and Approval process has been strengthened and all new projects have passed the Project Review Committee (PRC) before being registered in PIMS. Many projects which had started during the previous reporting period or even earlier, had to be re-aligned with the current PoW during 2012. This has caused significant increase of Project Revisions submitted at the end of the year 2012 and most of the projects have been revised to reflect this re-alignment.

Project Design has been improved. Results Based Management Trainings were attended by a larger part of the UNEP Project Management community and are continuing. Furthermore, advice and guidance were provided by OfO to Project Managers in order to improve the quality of project design.

The Programme Information Monitoring System, PIMS, has been fully operational although it takes still a lot of effort to have full institutional support to use this reporting tool. New features for PIMS have been developed and will be operational in the very beginning of 2013 allowing PIMS to become a 'management tool' for Divisional Heads and Sub Programme Coordinators as well.

First pilot assessments carried out for 2 selected projects in order to support the impression obtained from PIMS ratings and as such increase the accountability of the organizations performance. A full Project Management Quality plan will

be completed in 2013 based on the lessons learned through these pilots.

Concerning gender mainstreaming, a Gender Task Team was established and the Evaluation Office issued a report on the implementation of the UNEP Gender Plan of Action (2006). While UNEP is clearly pioneering in mainstreaming gender in the environmental sector and promoting gender equality, the efforts are not uniform across the entire portfolio and not yet sustainable. Strengthening with key partners was noted as a big step forwards and need to be further pursued.

Despite increased efforts with regards to Resource Mobilization, UNEP received Total paid/pledged and estimated contributions for the Environment Fund for 2012 amounting to USD 72 million which when added to USD 13 million in carry over from the previous biennium is USD 10 million less than the USD 95 million GC approved budget. Expenditures of Earmarked funding & Trust Funds climbed to USD 133 million, while the allocations were USD 153 million including unspent funds from the previous biennium carried forward.

Regular Budget and OTA allocations and expenditures were as budgeted USD 8 million and USD 14 million respectively.

There was a shortfall of approximately 11 % (USD 10 million) in Environment Fund resources against the approved budget of USD 95 million. UNEP applied caution in issuing 2012 expenditure allotments from the Environment Fund in 2012. As a result, the carry-over from 2012-2013 is expected to remain above 10 million USD.

With 12 months of the 2012-2013 biennium remaining, some POW outputs are however at risk as a result of insufficient funding for projects designed to deliver those POW outputs.

UNEP needs to step-up resource mobilization efforts for the remainder of the biennium.

The Office for Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), Internal Audit Division, audited in 2012 the management of partnerships by UNEP. The final overall rating (see OIOS Final Report AA2012/220/01) relating to the efficient and effective use of partnerships was assessed by OIOS as Satisfactory (the highest ranking level).

A new set of Delegated Authorities to managers was issued end 2011 and the first comprehensive reporting will be available by early 2013. This will allow feed-back to Senior Management highlighting best practices as well as areas that require improvement thus further commitment to UNEPs efficiency and accountability.

Concerning UNEPs Environmental Footprint, the vast majority of emissions of Green House Gasses (GHG) are from air travel. These emissions represented 94 % of all emissions in 2010 but have since reduced. The reduction of emissions from facilities is an encouraging trend as a result of some good practices. This has resulted in a decrease of over 40% in the last five years.

The overall reduction in flight emissions in 2011 (18% lower than in 2010) and indeed Business class flights (at 20% of overall flights in 2011) is also noteworthy and is a result of two phenomenon: increased budget pressure and awareness, use of e-communication and other IT solutions, efforts to combine missions; secondly, a number of conventions and MEAs requested in 2010 to be removed from the UNEP climate neutral strategy effective 2011 leaving 8 conventions/ MEA secretariats as part of UNEP's climate neutral strategy. As further information on the cost-benefit of such initiatives become available, their

performance will be shared in future reports. UNEP has engaged on partnerships with UNOPS in the purchase of offsets to compensate for its projected emissions throughout the biennium in line with its commitment to climate neutrality as mandated. These are made available to other UN agencies system-wide.

During the reporting period, the draft Programme of Work and budget 2014-2015 was completed and submitted to the Committee of Permanent Representatives and the UNEP Governing Council along with the Medium Term Strategy 2014-2017.

Table 3: Summary of the performance ratings for the organizational performance

Areas of management actions	Summary of Performance
Strategic Planning	Good progress (✓)
Project Review and Approval	Good progress (✓)
Monitoring and Evaluation	Good progress (✓)
Quality of Project Management Assessments	Some progress (✓ ²)
Achieving Gender Mainstreaming	Some progress (✓ ²)
Resource Mobilisation	Good progress (✓)
Financial Management and Accountability	Good progress (✓)
Implementation through working with partners	Some progress (✓ ²)
Monitoring of Delegated Authorities	Slow progress (⊘)
UNEP Environmental Performance	Good progress (✓)



SECTION



PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

Implementation of the Programme of Work (POoW) 2012-2013 is assessed by progress is assessed by progress made in achieving the expected accomplishments and delivering the PoW outputs. The status of expected accomplishment performance is appraised by the extent to which the indicator targets have been achieved. The status of PoW outputs is assessed based on the milestone attainment of contributing projects based on the information generated through UNEP's Programme Information Management System (PIMS). PIMS aggregates this information based on projects' progress reporting.

Assessment of slow progress in achieving some expected accomplishments is attributed to several factors. Most common is delayed implementation of some projects due to lack of adequate resources or delays in the process of project approvals and donor agreements; out of the three EAs showing 'slow progress', two are related to external financing (CC, HSHW). Assessment of slow progress is also attributable to issues related to programme planning.

These include inaccuracy of some performance measures (baselines and targets) and quality indicators that do not adequately reflect the progress towards the expected accomplishment that they intend to measure. In a few instances indicators refer to achievement of results only measurable at the end of the 2012-2013 cycle (for example, indicator on the global mercury agreement which does not allow for measurements of partial achievement and can only show progress once the agreement is finalized). In

two instances (EA-(i) under EDM and EA-(a) under HSHW) assessment of slow progress is assigned due to partial lack of indicator based measurements during this reporting cycle. Importantly, the global financial situation has affected progress on some EAs. The lack of awareness amongst public and private sector stakeholders on socio-economic impacts of unsustainable resource uses as well as on opportunities arising from the adoption of more environmental-friendly practices, is another common barrier to the achievement of some EA targets, affecting for example interest from investors or national support for some projects.

Marked political changes (e.g. in the Arab world) concurred to slow down delivery of some outputs as well as the security and operational conditions in some countries such as Afghanistan and Sudan. Last but not least: UNEP is in transition and this may still represent a factor affecting both implementation and effective reporting especially at the level of PoW outputs and of projects, even though their effect is expected to be progressively diminishing as new procedures are increasingly and routinely applied.

Performance summaries below provide the status of PoW performance and performance of offices in EDM and Programme Support in achieving the expected accomplishment. The summaries include key highlights, challenges encountered and management actions taken and proposed to steer implementation. A more detailed description is provided in Section B of the report.

Sub-Programme Performance Summaries

1. Climate change



Farmers in Myanmar, where UNEP helped develop a national climate change adaptation plan

UNEP aims to strengthen the ability of countries to integrate climate change responses into national development processes

STATUS OF EA PERFORMANCE

EA (a): Adaptation	✓
EA (b): Clean Energy	✓
EA (c): Energy finance	⌚
EA (d): Emission reduction from deforestation and forest degradation	✓
EA (e): Science and outreach	✓

Highlights

- Ecosystem-based Adaptation continues to be a focus area within UNEP's adaptation portfolio. Work is steadily

progressing on mountain ecosystems, and the EBA programme is now expanding to coastal ecosystems, urban settings and agricultural sectors. An EBA policy brief was launched at UNFCCC COP18. Over 15 countries are being supported in accessing adaptation funds under GEF, LDCF, SCCF, and AF.

- The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC) has made significant progress since its launch, and has now 49 partners; a governance structure has been established and commitments for USD\$16.4 million have been pledged.
- UNEP and its consortium of partner institutions have been selected as host of the UNFCCC Climate Technology Centers and Networks. The hosting arrangement will be signed following approval of the Governing Council by the ED and the UNFCCC ES.
- Forty six countries committed to the phase-out of inefficient incandescent lamps, and 14 countries initiated the development of national or regional Efficient Lighting Strategies. A set dedicated group of lighting specialists started to assist countries in partnership with the private sector.
- In its four years of existence, the UN-REDD Programme, with a key role played by UNEP, has grown in terms of partner countries (from 9 to 16 countries with National Programmes and 44 total partner countries), donors and funds (with over 100 million dollars and 5 donors) as well as direction and influence of REDD+.
- The 3rd Emission Gap report was released shortly before the UNFCCC COP 18 and provided a key feature in ambition level discussions. The outreach campaign for COP 18 focused on bridging the emissions gap and featured

technological solutions supported by UNEP. Visits to the UNEP climate change website continued to increase.

Challenges towards EA achievement

Results of integrating adaptation, and especially Ecosystem-based Adaptation, into development planning and policy processes, are often visible only beyond POW cycles.

A significant share of the programme activities, especially in terms of mitigation, is supported by extra-budgetary funding, that is more difficult to predict.

Mitigation cuts across various ministries making coordination of policies and actions at times challenging.

Uncertainties on future climate change agreements, their implications for the REDD+ mechanism and funding, and uncertainty whether climate negotiation processes will deliver what is needed to stay below 2°C increase.

Full integration of GEF-funded activities is still a work in progress and requires alignment of different planning horizons.

Management actions

Enhance process-oriented monitoring and associated indicators, continuously communicate support tools and achieved results to countries, and increasingly bundle activities within countries.

Strengthen use of networks and strategic partnerships and of innovative delivery mechanisms, and prioritize projects to match available funding.

Ensure that coordination across Ministries is included as a component of projects, and ensure engagement of climate change focal points.

Make better use of UNEP's role as a flexible and often more neutral agency, e.g. in shaping funding mechanisms and facilitating linkages to the private sector.

Continue to support assessments that inform discussions on ambition levels and on emissions gaps, and continuously foster science to inform negotiations and new climate initiatives.

Ensure full integration of staff and increasing integration of GEF projects in PoW, while considering different preparation and implementation cycles.

Continue the process of financial and programmatic closure begun in 2012 for 35 inactive projects and ensure prompt closure of newly completed projects.

2. Disasters and Conflicts



UNEP is helping Haiti catalyze sustainable recovery from the 2010 earthquake through projects such bringing energy access to over 700,000 people

UNEP aims to minimize environmental threats to human well-being from environmental causes and consequences of existing and potential natural and man-made disasters.

Status of EA performance

EA (a): Disaster risk reduction	✓
EA (b): Post-crisis assessment	✓
EA (c): Post-crisis recovery	✓

Highlights

- As a result of UNEP engagement, a USD 6 million climate change initiative was launched by the Government of Afghanistan in 2012. The scheme aims to help communities that are vulnerable to the effects of climate change, such as drought, and to build capacity to address climate change risks.
- A major focus in 2012 was capacity-building and developing new knowledge products related to disaster risk reduction. Among other products, a Masters of Science (MSc) elective course on environment, disasters and disaster risk reduction was developed and is being pilot-tested by ten universities around the world.
- Building on the positive momentum created by the release of the flagship UNEP report *Greening the Blue Helmets: Environment, Natural Resources and UN Peacekeeping Operations*, UNEP, DPKO and DFS have developed a five-year technical cooperation framework to implement the main recommendations from the first part of the report.

Challenges towards EA achievement

While the financial targets established as a measure of achievement of Expected Accomplishments A and C were significantly exceeded, delays in processing project approvals and donor agreements have in some cases stalled project implementation and prevented timely achievement of

anticipated milestones for this reporting period. This has resulted, for example, in only “some progress” being measured in the delivery of outputs under Expected Accomplishment C, which was also impacted by challenges linked to the security and operational conditions in countries such as Afghanistan and Sudan.

With respect to Expected Accomplishment B, it is important to note that as post-crisis assessments are demand-driven, the achievement of targets continues to hinge on the number of requests received, which was relatively low in 2012.

Comprehensive assessment of results was also impacted by the lack of systematic tracking of national-level follow-up to rapid environmental assessments, which will need to be corrected in 2013.

Management actions

Implement all aspects of the Implementation Action Plan resulting from the evaluation of the Sub-Programme completed in 2012.

Review, adapt and standardize all administrative arrangements (human and financial resources management, recruitment and procurement procedures) for field-level operations conducted under the D&C Sub-Programme.

Continue the process of financial and programmatic closure begun in 2012 for 36 inactive projects and ensure prompt closure of newly completed projects.

Refine analysis to assess follow-up actions in countries where UNEP has intervened in order to determine the level of uptake of identified environmental needs and priorities, including by setting up a system to track follow-up of recommendations of rapid post-crisis environmental assessments.

Improve incentives for cross-divisional – and intra-divisional – collaboration in order to enhance internal coordination, harness synergies and foster joint programming between projects and sub-programmes; avoid duplication and overlap; and ensure cross-fertilization.

3. Ecosystem Management



A ranger patrols Kenya's Mau Forest, where UNEP is helping the government rehabilitate illegally deforested land

UNEP aims to ensure that countries utilize the ecosystem approach to enhance human well-being.

Status of EA performance	
EA (a): Capacities to integrate ecosystem management into development	✓
EA (b) Building capacities to use ecosystem management tools	✓
EA (c): Ecosystem services and financing	✓⌚

Highlights

- The trans-boundary conservation and management plan for the Mayombe Forest ecosystem in the Congo basin was adopted by the three concerned states (Congo, DR Congo and Angola) and a Secretariat to oversee its implementation was set up.
- Kenya is using ecosystem management tools developed with UNEP assistance for the restoration of Mau Forest Complex. More than 21,000 hectares of forestland have been reclaimed, and 10,000 hectares have been rehabilitated by the Government of Kenya and partners. Ecosystem management tools are also applied to marine ecosystems across various countries in Western Africa as well as in the Dominican Republic.
- Significant progress was made in improving the link between ecosystem science and the development of policy. In April 2012, the Intergovernmental Science–Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) was established in Panama City. Increased success was seen also at country level. UNEP and the Kenya Forest Service released a report showing that in Kenya economic value lost due to deforestation far outstrips revenues from forestry and logging each year.

Challenges towards EA achievement

Success of further efforts to 'make the case' for applying the ecosystem approach will greatly depend on a comprehensive and far-reaching communication strategy. The funding available for communication is far below that required. Failure to secure sufficient funds for communication will result in the impact of projects being limited to the immediate scope of the respective projects. Failure to attract funding to key projects is also affecting efforts on mainstreaming the

ecosystem approach into environmental programmes and development planning.

Another challenge is to coordinate the respective ecosystem management tools developed with UNEP assistance so that synergies emerge, and to present the respective tools in a user-friendly accessible manner. This may entail an on-line service, but may also be presented in other ways.

Political dynamics in some regions or countries, for example in the Congo basin, may slow down implementation of projects in particular those targeting trans-boundary ecosystems.

Management actions

Continue efforts to ensure that respective sector approaches under the sub-programme, e.g. forests, water, agriculture and biodiversity conservation are better integrated. A series of policy papers, including one on food security, has contributed significantly to demonstrating the ‘big picture’ of the Ecosystem Management sub-programme. This should be facilitated by the visibility and legitimacy of the “ecosystem approach” advocated by the Ecosystem Management sub-programme during the Rio+20 Conference.

HQ liaison with the regional offices and efforts to link regional projects and initiatives more closely with the Programme of Work and HQ-driven projects have increased. Similarly, increased efforts have been made to engage staff in DRC-HQ and the respective regional offices to review projects and identify ways to respond to country demands and political dynamics.

Further emphasize the concept of mainstreaming the ecosystem approach with development planning by anchoring the Poverty and Environment Initiative to the Environmental Governance sub-programme.

Mitigate risk deriving from political instability through the facilitation by UNEP of high-level meetings among states involved in management of trans-boundary ecosystems.

Continue the process of financial and programmatic closure begun in 2012 for 37 inactive projects and ensure prompt closure of newly completed projects.

4. Environmental Governance



Nepal was among the nations that the UNEP-UNDP Poverty-Environment Initiative helped prioritize links between the environment and poverty

UNEP aims to ensure that environmental governance at country, regional and global levels is strengthened to address agreed environmental priorities.

Status of EA performance	
EA (a): International Policy Setting	✓
EA (b): Strengthening environmental law	✓
EA (c): Integrating environment into development	✓
EA (d): Sound science for decision making	✓

Highlights

- In the context of Rio+20, 250 senior judiciary staff met at the “World Congress on Justice, Governance and Law for Environmental Sustainability” and declared their unified commitment to build the capacities of judiciary systems and stakeholders at national, sub-regional and regional levels towards implementation of environmental law and to facilitate exchanges of best practices towards environmental sustainability. The first meeting of the Advisory Council for the Advancement of Justice, Governance and Law for Environmental Sustainability convened in December 2012.
- In 2012, 9 regional environmental ministerial and other forums (exceeding the initial target of 6) have facilitated effective policy exchange and priority setting in all regions with regard to key environmental and developmental issues and processes, such as the green economy, biodiversity, and the preparations for and follow-up to Rio+20. Furthermore with the support of UNEP, regional and sub-regional institutional arrangements have been facilitated to address common interests in shared natural resources and transboundary environmental issues through 10 policy dialogues, legal and policy services related to 12 transboundary ecosystems and support to governments to establish, upon request, 3 new transboundary cooperation mechanisms.
- Environmental sustainability and climate change were designated as stand-alone outcome and/or output statements in the 14 UNDAFs (Vietnam, Jordan, Thailand, Nepal, Indonesia, Costa Rica, Belize, Moldova, Cape Verde, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cote d’Ivoire, Togo, Rwanda, Cuba) this year. The formulation of these outcomes/outputs was based on UNEP-led environmental assessments, provision of technical expertise in substantive areas, and the delivery of targeted training courses to UNCTs.
- With the support of PEI, the Parliament of Nepal approved the establishment of a climate change budget code in the 2012 national budget and the Ministry of Finance of Bangladesh introduced a climate budget with indicators in the 2013 budget. The Government of Mali endorsed its “green” National Economic and Poverty Reduction Strategy (2012-2016) and the Government of Uruguay formalized conditions for marginalized groups working in the recycling sector. The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade in Tajikistan further replicated the poverty-environment mainstreaming approach. Lao PDR implemented a pro-poor investment monitoring system mainstreaming environment. PEI developed a joint proposal for continuation from 2013 to 2017 to be increasingly mainstreamed into the two host agencies.
- The GEO-5 Assessment Report was launched for the World Environment Day celebrations, receiving tremendous media attention (circa 4,945 media references). At Rio+20, the GEO was widely supported by the international community and its significant value in the science-policy interface acknowledged. The Summary for Policy Makers was endorsed by 53 governments and launched at the 12th SS GC/GMEF to inform early preparatory committee meetings to the Rio conference. The GEO-5 “Measuring Progress” was published in June 2012, analysing policy performance against internationally agreed goals.

Challenges towards EA achievement

Rio+20 has lifted many aspects of Environmental Governance into focus and significantly increased expectations from Member States and stakeholders at the global, regional and

national levels. In the context of finite funding, a challenge will be to (re)align projects with Rio+20 outcomes.

Regional delivery has been prioritised by Rio+20, and therefore a challenge will be to scale-up UNEP's coherent responsiveness to country needs and priorities at regional, sub-regional and national levels in 2013 implementation (also in anticipation of POW 2014-2015).

Limited inter-divisional cooperation, particularly coordinated delivery through Regional Offices, continues to be a challenge, even though a few positive moves have been realized. Identifying cross-divisional projects, consistently using the Regional Offices as a conduit for delivery in the regions, making better use of up-scaling and targeted work at the regional and national level based on existing UNEP expertise and linkages remain challenges.

Realignment of past projects for the 2012-2013 POW is ongoing. Fair progress has been made in this regard, though some is still outstanding and will need to be prioritised in 2013.

Communication and resource mobilisation remain key challenges towards improved visibility and usability and increased funding of the Sub-Programme.

Management actions

Align projects with the Rio+20 outcomes and prioritize funding accordingly, also in anticipation of 2014-2015 PoW.

Link division-driven projects with regional political priorities and delivery and to (further) link normative and substantive work at the global level with concrete implementation in the regions.

Improve internal coordination and collaboration for joint activities and programming across divisions and Regional Offices in order to make better use of differentiated in-house expertise and funding resources and to avoid areas of duplication, overlap and gaps.

Continue efforts to complete the financial and project closure begun in 2012 through improved rapid processing of outstanding projects for PRC, programme reporting and financial closure in order to ensure timely completion of delivery of work.

Continue the process of financial and programmatic closure begun in 2012 for 40 inactive projects and ensure prompt closure of newly completed projects.

Address concerns about the visibility and priority awarded to the Sub-Programme through a resource mobilization strategy and a concurrent communication strategy. Provide further support to Sub-Programme within UNEP's corporate-level Resource Mobilisation for strategic thinking on matching with donor interests.

5. Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste

UNEP aims to minimize the impact of harmful substances and hazardous waste on the environment and human beings.

Status of EA performance	
EA (a): Sound management at national level	⌚
EA (b): International policy and technical advice	✓
EA (c): Policy and control systems for harmful substances of global concern	⌚



UNEP's Global Chemicals Outlook report and role in international chemicals management bodies pushed the agenda on sound management of chemicals

Highlights

- The UN Conference on Sustainable Development reaffirmed the World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002 goal that, by 2020, chemicals should be produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse effects on human health and the environment. With eight years remaining, work in 2012 focused on drawing attention to the actions needed to meet this target.
- UNEP's Global Chemicals Outlook, launched on 5 September 2012 received attention and support at the third Session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM3), Nairobi 17-21 September. ICCM3 renewed commitment to emerging policy issues: lead in paint, chemicals in products, hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products, nanotechnology

and manufactured nanomaterials; and perfluorinated chemicals. Following UNEP's proposal, actions on endocrine-disrupting chemicals were also agreed.

- The broad stakeholder engagement in the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) is catalyzing work towards sound chemicals management in industry. Important in 2012 has been the increase in the number of industries and industry associations engaging with UNEP.
- Initiatives developed through the UNEP - WHO Health and Environment Initiative in Africa received a boost from their endorsement at the 2012 meeting of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN).
- Negotiations towards a global treaty on mercury advanced with the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee. This requested the chair to develop a draft treaty text for discussion at the final negotiating session in January 2013.
- In enhancing cooperation with the chemicals and waste MEAs, UNEP has taken up the stewardship of the DDT Global Alliance and the PCB Elimination Network to boost coordination of work towards important obligations set out in the Stockholm Convention.

Challenges towards EA achievement

Availability of resources, both human and financial, continues to be a constraint in carrying out activities supporting countries towards the sound management of harmful substances and hazardous waste. Few projects have attracted the required level of resources to undertake activities as originally planned.

National support for sound chemicals management is often hampered by a lack of awareness of the socio-economic impacts of poor chemicals management.

Deposits to the Quick Start Programme continue to be lower than required to meet the demand from project submissions.

Progress in some areas is jeopardized by the inability to fill posts. The SAICM Secretariat continues to be under-staffed.

The continuing reforms and new processes have slowed project implementation, so that some progress milestones have been missed, while delays in project revision processes mean that not all projects could be reported.

Management actions

Attention has been brought to the Sub-Programme through greater communications effort. This is providing greater attention, increased engagement, and additional resources to the activities. Key publications, such as the 'Global Chemicals Outlook' are designed to draw attention to chemicals management needs and the value of introducing sound chemicals management.

Delivery of technical support activities through partnerships and by exploring synergies with partner projects continues in expanding the outreach to sectors being targeted.

Mobilize resources to secure funding sufficient to recruit to vacant positions.

Continue the process of financial and programmatic closure begun in 2012 for 20 inactive projects and ensure prompt closure of newly completed projects.

6. Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Production and Consumption



UNEP in 2012 moved forward in its efforts to promote more sustainable consumption and production patterns

UNEP aims that natural resources are produced, processed and consumed in a more environmentally sustainable way.

Status of EA performance

EA (a): Bridging science to policy	✓
EA (b): Taking policy action	✓
EA (c): Increasing sustainable business practices in key sectors	✓
EA (d): Stimulating more sustainable products and lifestyles	✓

Highlights

- The 10 year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns was adopted at Rio+20. This is an operational outcome and an achievement building on the Marrakech Process. UNEP hosts the 10YFP

Secretariat and is establishing a Trust Fund. At the time of reporting, the UNGA67 2nd Committee designated ECOSOC as ad interim reporting body, and established a 10-member board to be nominated by 31 January 2013.

- The UNCSD also acknowledged Green Economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication as one of the important tools available for achieving sustainable development and invited the United Nations system, in cooperation with relevant donors and international organizations to support countries in their transition to greener economies, including through providing and sharing toolboxes, methodologies, experiences, and best practices as well as offering policy advice.
- In the margins of the negotiations: i) the Sustainable Public Procurement Initiative – now supported by 40 governments and organisations - was announced, ii) the Global Initiative for Resource Efficient Cities⁴ was launched, as well as iii) the Principles for Sustainable Insurance. Following the Summit, the “Group of Friends of Paragraph 47” was established, supported by Brazil, Denmark, France, Norway and South Africa to advance corporate sustainability reporting .
- In addition, in its continuous effort to “bridge science to policy”, the IRP published a Synopsis report entitled “Responsible Resource Management for a Sustainable World: Findings from the International Resource Panel”, as well the “IRP Assessment on Water Accounting” as part of its new work stream on water. The IRP also developed a strategic partnership with the World Resources Forum, with a session organized at the annual WRF
- The Sustainable UN Team, together with the UN network of sustainability focal points have developed a proposal for

a stable UN environmental sustainability office, has been approved by the UN senior officials in the EMG. Next steps will be the presentation of such approach to both HLCM and CEB in 2013.

Challenges towards EA achievement

The outcome of Rio+20 is putting increased pressure to deliver up to the expectations of countries and stakeholders in operationalizing the 10YFP, on green economy in the context of poverty eradication and sustainable development, especially with respect to paragraph 66, and on the various initiatives and partnerships that have been launched in the margins of the conference.

Although most projects are progressing smoothly, the Sub-Programme is largely dependent from bilateral contributions. This results in i) overall insufficient or delayed resources to deliver, especially in the context of Rio+20 which has raised expectations from its stakeholders ii) uneven funding across projects, which results in focus placed on specific PoW outputs or specific projects or project components.

Some of the indicators only partially reflect the quality and impact of UNEP’s work. In addition, the quantitative indicators and targets have an implicit bias – at equivalent levels of resources - towards “lighter” activities in a higher number of countries than in depth and possibly more impactful activities in a fewer number of them.

Management actions

Year 2013 will be key in structuring and delivering on the outcomes of Rio+20. In this respect, UNEP is structuring partnerships with other UN agencies and stakeholders to develop the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)

and is setting the ground together with partners for a quickly operational 10YFP. The other initiatives and partnerships launched all relate to ongoing workstreams of the Sub-Programme – not new ones - and will be critical to support and upscale the impact of already existing programmes and sectoral activities.

In order to adjust the Sub-Programme delivery to the financial means available, projects have been or are currently being revised and expectations are being adjusted for the end of the biennium.

In order to provide a more accurate reflection of UNEP's performance, some complementary reporting is being provided: under EA B, reporting on some targets has been organised around the various phases of the policy cycle to better reflect progress made; under EA C, as UNEP's assistance to business and industry is mostly channelled through global, regional and national networks, a survey of UNEP's main partners will be carried out in order to better reflect UNEP's impact by the end of the biennium ; under EA D, details on what is being reported under the indicator are provided

Performance summaries of Executive Direction and Management & Programme support

To provide leadership in global environmental agenda-setting, to implement legislative mandates of the United Nations Environment Programme and the General Assembly, to ensure coherent delivery of the programme of work and to manage the staff and financial resources in accordance with United Nations policies and procedures

Status of EA Performance

EA (a): Relevance of UNEP's work	✓
EA (b): Environmental leadership in UN system	✓
EA (c): Use of science	✓
EA (d): Accountability	✓
EA (e): Geographical representativeness and gender balance of staff	✓
EA (f): Efficiency in staff recruitment	✓ ⌚
EA (g): Servicing of meetings of governing bodies	✓
EA (h): Implementation of evaluation findings	✓
EA (i): Quality of programme planning and performance reporting	⌚
EA (j): Financial management	✓
EA (k): Mobilization of financial resources	✓

Highlights

- Based on the interviews of 107 Governing Council Special Sessions participants in February 2012, interviewees gave rating of 80% satisfaction of relevance of UNEP's work.
- The environmental dimension of sustainable development was enhanced in the UN system through the work of the Environmental Management Group (EMG) by preparing and contributing to a system-wide approach towards environmental sustainability of UN operations and management and support to UN entities to internalize environmental and social sustainability frameworks, policies and practices and a system wide perspective on the environmental dimensions of the future sustainable development goals

- The release and dissemination of the Emissions Gap Report 2012, coordinated by the UNEP Chief Scientist Office is a major highlight of UNEP's work in the science/policy interface. The report, which provides science-based policy information on needed action for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, is a major input to the UNFCCC climate negotiation. It received more than 70 press coverage in the first two weeks of its release and was mentioned severally during the climate change negotiation at the COP18 UNFCCC conference in Doha, Qatar.
- UNEP achieved a 100% score on implementation of investigation findings in 2012 and improved its cooperation with OHRM and Office of Legal Affairs in these matters. In response to an OIOS audit recommendation of UNEP's management of partnership arrangements, UNEP developed a corporate Partnership Policy and Procedures, which is being implemented since end October 2011. In August 2012, in its follow up audit of management of partnerships at UNEP, OIOS concluded that due to UNEP's introduction and compliance to the Partnership Policy and Procedures, the overall results relating to efficient and effective use of UNEP's partnerships were satisfactory.
- UNEP continues to strive for an increased percentage of female staff at the professional level. Over the past years the percentage of female professional has been steadily increasing at all levels, and currently at the junior professional staff levels (P2 and P3) the number of female staff outnumbers the male staff.
- Marking the 40th anniversary since the establishment of UNEP, the 12th special session, by its decision SS.XII/8, adopted a statement in which ministers and heads of delegation congratulated UNEP on its successes and effective undertakings, in addition to the progress

achieved over the past 40 years, welcomed the Rio+20 as a unique opportunity to tackle economic, social and environmental challenges in the context of sustainable development and committed themselves to making the Conference a success. On logistical side, the session was remarkable as it had firmly established a paper smart format of meetings as one of the visible measures to make UN climate neutral, as advocated by the Secretary-General.

- Substantial progress has been made in preparing evaluations of the sub-programmes in the MTS. Of the 31 recommendations made over the reporting period, management actions have been taken on approximately 50% as reflected in the MTS 2014-2017 and the PoWs designed to implement the MTS. RBM training has been conducted throughout the organization in response to evaluation recommendations, the results framework has been refined in the MTS 2014-2017 and the programme manual has been refined to aid project design and implementation. A mid-term evaluation of the MTS 2010-2013 was presented in November 2012 to Senior Management and the Governing body and is being used as a basis for approval of the MTS 2014-2017 and its PoW 2014-2015.
- UNEP received in 2012 an unqualified audit report from the UN Board of Auditors (BoA) for the biennium 2010-2011. It was noted that UNEP's financial transactions during this biennium have in all significant respects been in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the UN.
- The governments have committed themselves to provide more secure, stable, adequate and increased financial resources from the regular budget of the UN and through voluntary contributions in the Rio+20 outcome document (para 88b).

Challenges

A strengthened UNEP would definitely intensify the expectations for its role of enhancing coordination and mainstreaming of environment in the UN system.

A considerable number of internal and external audit recommendations require UNEP to either take actions in collaboration with UNON and UN HQ; or are dependent on decisions/approval of the Conference of the Parties of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements that UNEP administers. Therefore, any delays in taking the necessary actions by the other UN agencies or the Conference of the Parties in relation to these audit recommendations negatively impact UNEP's record on rate of audit compliance.

With regards to gender equality and geographical representation in the professional staff categories the main challenge remains to reach out to female applicants and applicants from non- or under-represented countries. At all professional levels the number of female applicants is below 50%, ranging from 47% at the P2 level to 20% at the D1 level. Similarly with regards to the nationality of applicants for professional posts, 33% of the applicants come from just 5 countries.

Capacity in the Evaluation Office is not sufficient to manage approximately 40 project evaluations and the sub-programme as well as MTS level evaluations for the Biennium. This results in delays in delivery of evaluation results in a timely manner.

The global financial crisis is being monitored closely including its potential impact on UNEP. The governments, UNEP's main contributors, are facing budget constraints and are carefully selecting their UN partners for international development cooperation and environment. As the financial crisis is also affecting the non-governmental and private sector, expansion of the donor base is going to be more challenging than ever before.

Management actions

The EMG should be strengthened to enhance mainstreaming of environment and enhancing environmental sustainability across the UN system in shaping the post 2015 development including the sustainable development goals. The EMG would play a key role in developing a system wide strategy on environment led by UNEP and implemented by all UN entities in the spirit of the Rio+20 outcome document. Institutionalising the work of the EMG within the highest structure of the UN system coordination (the CEB) with the chairing and leading role of UNEP would ensure that the environmental considerations are brought into the consideration of UN in its planning processes and that there is a higher level of commitment and responsiveness towards environmental sustainability by all UN entities and their governing bodies. Continued reporting to and receiving guidance from UNEP GC would ensure that the future work of the UN system on environment is cognizant of the needs of member states.

In order to improve UNEP's compliance with audit recommendations and findings, UNEP is more regularly liaising with UNON and UN HQ; and the Executive Heads of the MEA Secretariats on matters which require collaborative action.

With each recruit case file, information is provided on geographical status and gender of each recommended candidate. A number of junior posts have been set aside for recruitment of candidates from under- or non-represented countries. In 2012 an internal gender task force has been constituted in UNEP to look at gender mainstreaming in its programme implementation and at ways to improve the gender parity within its workforce.

UNEP management intends to strengthen the Evaluation function based on recommendations of a Peer Review of

the Evaluation Office by increasing professional capacity and providing additional financial resources to undertake higher level and thematic evaluations. The threshold for the UNEP Evaluation office to undertake project level evaluations will increase to \$1 million thus reducing the number of evaluations to be undertaken by the Evaluation Office. The Management Response system for evaluation recommendations is being streamlined to make compliance data more readily available for management decision making. All these actions, among others, will culminate in a revision to the Evaluation Policy for presentation to the Governing Body at the beginning of 2014.

The Donor Partnerships and Contributions Section (DPC) is proactively engaging with both traditional donors, emerging economies and non-governmental funding sources to widen the donor and partnership base and secure stable, adequate and predictable funding for the environment fund. DPC is also working closely with the most senior management of the organisations, divisions, sub-programme coordinators and the regional offices to provide the necessary evidence for delivery of results, efficiency and effectiveness and hence ammunition to the donors to justify their continued support to UNEP.

STATUS OF THE UNEP PROJECT PORTFOLIO IN THE PoW 2012-2013 IMPLEMENTATION

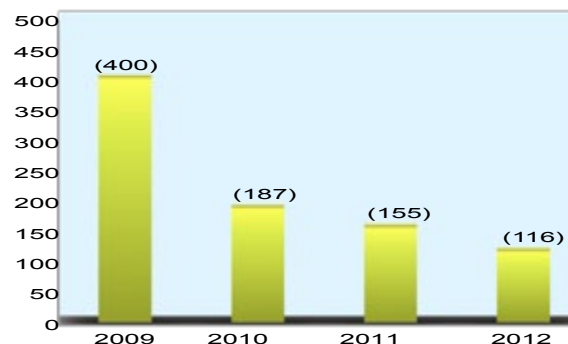
In this report, the review of UNEP's project portfolio focuses on progress made across UNEP Divisions and Sub-Programmes in project portfolio management including the alignment and milestone development of projects continuing from the previous biennia to the 2012-2013 Programme of Work (PoW). Information on attainment of project milestones is the basis for assessing implementation progress of projects and PoW.

Project portfolio management

Since April 2009, PIMS has been progressively populated with accurate and up-to-date information on UNEP projects. The 'cleaning-up' and validation of project information has now been institutionalized as part of the project portfolio review meetings held by OfO with each division following each 6 monthly programme performance reporting.

At the beginning of the 2012-2013 biennium, and based on the findings of the PPR at the end of 2010-2011, OfO undertook an analysis of the UNEP portfolio of projects. Discussions were also held with each UNEP division aiming at generating management actions on divisional portfolio management. The progress of the efforts to ensure ongoing projects in PIMS are POW-aligned can be seen in Figure 1 below. At the close of 2009, there were over 400 records of on-going projects in PIMS. However, a number of these projects were either elements of existing projects, administrative accounts in IMIS or projects that required closure. As a result of series of administrative actions, the total number of projects reduced from 187 in 2010, to 155 in 2011 and 116 in 2012. The 116 ongoing projects are at the core of the implementation of the second Programme of Work under the MTS 2010-2013.

Figure 1: Project portfolio in PIMS, 2009-2012





During the first quarter of 2012, consultations were held with Divisions and Sub-Programme Coordinators to review their project portfolio with a view to identify projects that required a) revision to include performance measures and milestones necessary for their monitoring during 2012-2013 and/or b) alignment to the PoW 2012-2013.

The process of aligning projects to the current Programme of Work has been slow, hence preventing a fully comprehensive assessment of implementation progress of the project portfolio. This is due to somewhat late start of the exercise for some Sub-Programmes and the delay in submissions of the revision documents by Divisions. An additional consequence of the late start of this process was the submission of many revision documents at the same time causing delays in processing by QAS due to limited number of staff available for this exercise. By the time of generation of the data for the programme performance report⁴, of the 116 projects, 66% (77) have completed the alignment to the 2012-2013 programme of work, 20% (23) project revisions are under review by OfO/QAS or with the respective project

managers for amendment whilst 14% (16) projects still require alignment (See Table 1).

Completion and closure of projects

Efforts to close projects and subprojects are work in progress warranting further intensified attention by management. The total number of projects and costed workplans requiring financial closure are 273 whilst a total of 11 projects, 4 costed work plans and 113 'subprojects' were brought to closure during 2012. Based on analysis drawn from the management action tables submitted by divisions after the project portfolio review, of the 273 projects pending closure, 39% (107) are DTIE; 33% (90) are DEPI; 9% (24) are DEWA; 9% (24) are DELC; 9% (26) are DRC; and 1% (2) are DCPI projects. The somewhat slow progress is partly attributable to absence of standard operating procedures (SOP) pertaining to the closure of costed workplans, an issue on which Office for Operations is currently finalizing. In addition, 'umbrella projects' cannot be brought to financial closure until all their component subprojects, which do not always end at the same time, have been operationally completed.

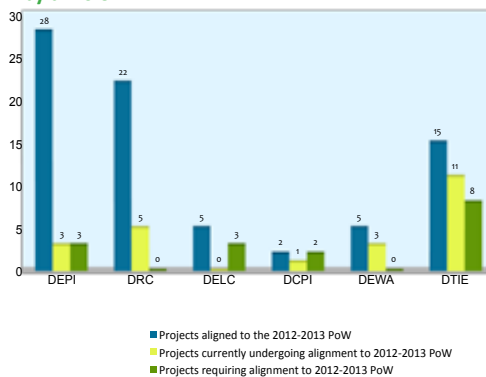
⁴ Project data extracted on 10 December 2012. The reporting guidelines for the preparation of the 2012 annual performance report were issued on 22 October 2012.

The Table 4 below summarises the status of project portfolio management per each Division and Sub-Programme.26

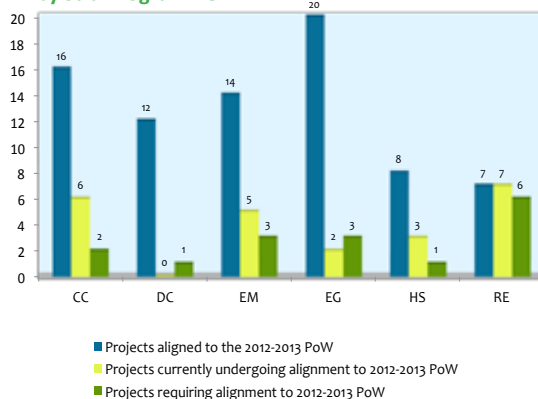
Table 4: Status of Project Portfolio Management

Types of projects registered in PIMS	DIVISION							SUB-PROGRAMME						
	Total	DEPI	DRC	DELCL	DCPI	DEWA	DTIE	Total	CC	DC	EM	EG	HS	RE
Projects aligned to the 2012-2013 POW	77	28	22	5	2	5	15	77	16	12	14	20	8	7
Projects currently undergoing alignment to 2012-2013 POW	23	3	5	0	1	3	11	23	6	0	5	2	3	7
Projects requiring alignment to 2012-2013 POW	16	3	0	3	2	0	8	16	2	1	3	3	1	6
Projects and costed workplans closed between Jan-December 2012	15	3	2	0	1	0	9	11	2	1	1	2	0	5
Projects requiring financial closure	273	90	26	24	2	24	107	213	37	36	40	40	20	40

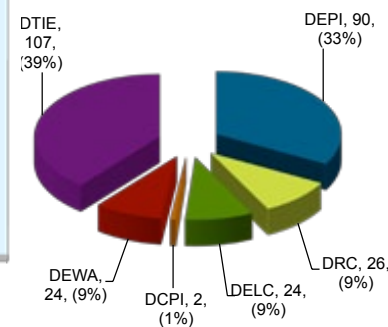
Status of budget portfolio management by division



Status of budget portfolio management by Sub-Programme



Project & costed workplans requiring financial closure



The revision of a total of 5 projects was approved after the PPR data extraction deadline of 10th December 2012. The progress of implementation is therefore excluded from this report.

6 The figures in the columns for “total for projects closed or requiring closure” do not always correspond as Divisions have 60 costed workplans and/or projects which are not assigned to any Sub Programme.

BUDGET PERFORMANCE ⁷

UNEP's total biennial budget planned for 2012-2013 comprising the Environment Fund, Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions, the UN Regular Budget and Programme Support Cost (OTA) was approved by the Governing Council at a level of USD 474 million (equal to USD 237 million a year for 2012 and 2013). Figure 2 shows UNEP's overall financial situation for 2012. All figures in the report are based on September 2012 actual figures and projections to December 2012. In 2012 UNEP received USD 2 million from the UN Development Account (ROA) increasing the 2012 budget to USD 239 million. Figure 2 provides a breakdown by source of funding directly supporting UNEP's Programme of Work

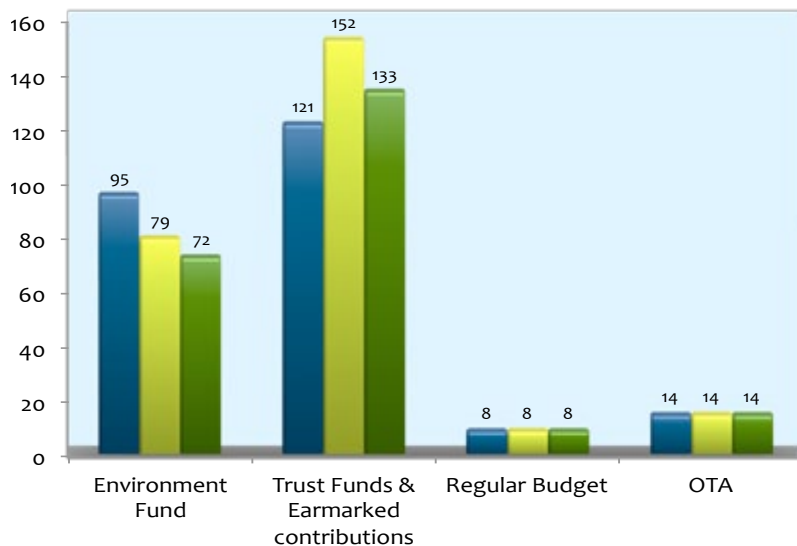
⁷ All figures are in USD and are based on actual data of the first 9 months of 2012 combined with extrapolation/projection till the end of 2012. Many figures are rounded to USD millions which may result in positive or negative differences in totals

(POW). Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions relating to Conventions, Protocols and Regional Seas Action Plans, the Global Environment Fund (GEF) and the Multilateral Fund are not included in this report.

Estimated allocations for the year 2012 total USD 253 million which is higher than the approved budget of USD 239. This is possible due to unspent funds from the previous biennium that were carried forward.

Total expenditure for the reporting period amounts to USD 227 million (approximately 94 % of the approved budget). Allocations for trust fund and earmarked contributions include projects designed to deliver the current POW as well as projects from previous biennia.

Figure 2: The financial overview of UNEP's POW for 2012 by source of funding



Note: Regular Budget figures have been adjusted to reflect actual amount received and exclude the UNSCEAR.

■ 2012 Budget
 ■ 2012 Allocations
 ■ Estimated Expenditure as at 31 December 2012

Contribution Analysis

As shown in Figure 3, UNEP has received contributions from donors totaling USD 257 million for the Environment Fund, Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions against a planned overall budget of USD 217 million. This excludes Programme Support Costs (PSCs), which are included in extra budgetary contribution figures, and the 2012 UN Regular Budget allocations. These contributions cover year 2012 and beyond; they do exceed the total 2012 budget, showing a healthy portfolio funding for 2013 and beyond in earmarked funding. Total paid / pledged and estimated contributions for the Environment Fund for 2012 amount to USD 72 million which when added to USD 13 million in carry over from the previous biennium is USD 10 million less than the USD 95 million GC approved budget. Income received from Trust Funds directly supporting UNEP's POW total USD 113 million, USD 34 million more than the budget estimate of USD 79 million. Income received from Earmarked Contributions supporting UNEP's POW total USD 42 million, equal to the 2012 budget estimate.

86 countries made pledges and/or payments to the Environment Fund for 2012 as summarized in Table 5. Details of contributions to the Environment Fund in 2012 by individual member states are shown in Annex 1. It is expected that this number will grow during the coming years following the commitment that the governments made in the Rio+20 outcome document for secure, stable, adequate and increased funding for UNEP.

Figure 3: Analysis of 2012 budgets and income by fund category

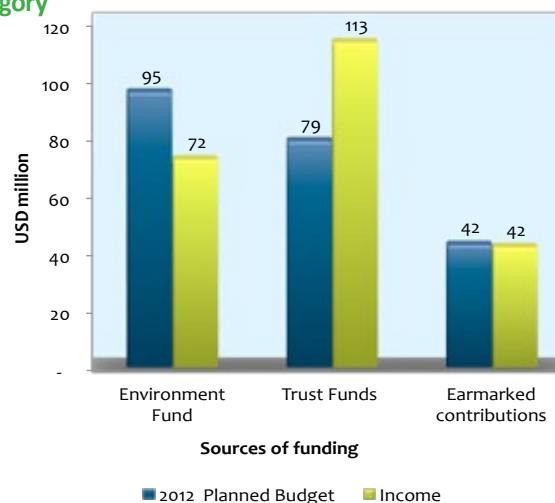


Table 5: Contributions to the Environment Fund 2008-2010 and 2012 estimate

CATEGORY	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 Estimate
Estimated Contributions (in USD thousands)	89,395	85,598	81,731	80,773	72,093
Paid contributions (in USD thousands)	89,346	85,587	81,440	80,218	71,420
Estimated number of contributions (number of countries)	118	112	104	108	108
Number of paid contributions (number of countries)	79	83	73	89	86
Paid as percentage of expected contributions	99.95%	99.99%	99.64%	99.31%	99.06%

Based on contributions received for 2012, and taking into consideration the current economic climate, achieving 2012-2013 Environment Fund contributions receipts at the level USD 191 million approved budget for the biennium will be a challenge. While resource mobilization efforts continue across the organization, UNEP's management has applied prudence by issuing 2012 allocations of USD 79 million based on the USD 72 million income and utilizing USD 7 million from the USD 13 million balance of unspent Environment Fund contributions that were a carry-over from the previous biennium. An initial allocation of USD 75 million has been issued for 2013.

Table 6 below shows UNEP's continued dependency on its top 15 donors to the Environment Fund, who contribute about 94 % of the total. This challenge is being addressed as part of the efforts to strengthen UNEP and its financial basis called for in the Rio+20 outcome document (para 88b) as well as diversifying the donor base by reaching out more to non-governmental donors and partners.

Table 6: Contributions from top 15 donors to the Environment Fund 2008-2012 (in USD millions)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Paid Contributions, total	89.3	85.6	81.4	80.2	71.4
Paid contributions by top 15 donors	82.5	79.2	75.4	75.5	67.4
Top 15 donors as percentage of paid contributions	92.4%	92.5%	92.6%	94.1%	94.2%

Figure 4 below shows that Europe account for 78% of Environment Fund contributions. Additional attention will be directed in 2013 to resource mobilization by UNEP's Regional Offices in other regions to widen its base of Environment Fund contributions

Table 7 shows the contribution of the top 15 donors to the overall funding of UNEP including the Environment Fund and Extra Budgetary contributions. Annex 2 provides details of the top 15 donors to the Environment Fund for 2012. Annex 3 provides details of the top 15 donors in relation to UNEP's overall funding from Environment Fund and Extra Budgetary contributions.

Figure 4: Analysis of 2012 Environment Fund contributions by Region (as percentage and USD millions)

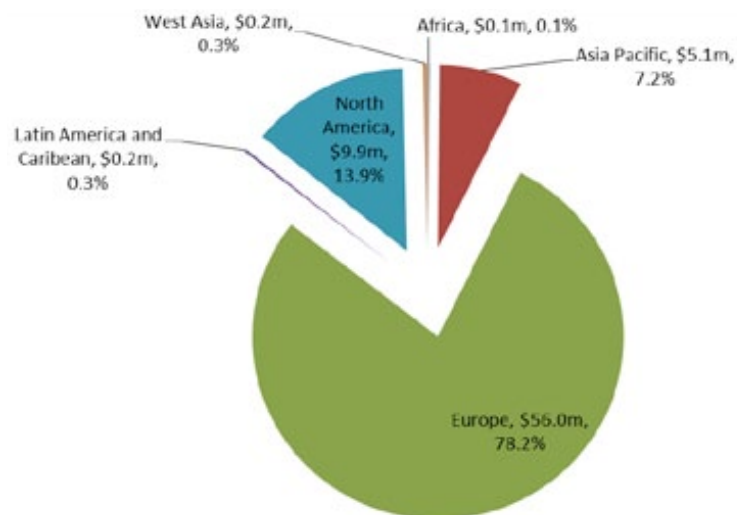


Table 7: Contributions from Top 15 donors to overall funding of UNEP's POW (Environment Fund, Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions) for 2008-2011 and 2012 estimate (in USD thousands)

Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 Estimate
Contributions by Top 15 Donors	165,024.00	148,199.00	190,035.35	175,821.36	206,410
Total paid contributions	218,632.00	182,724.00	218,346.00	204,258.88	226,690
Top 15 donors as percentage of total contributions	75%	81%	87%	86%	91%

Budget Performance Analysis

As noted above, the total approved budgets projected for 2012 amount to USD 239 million, including USD 2 million from UN Development Account. USD 253 million has been allocated in 2012 based on available resources which include unspent balances of income received in previous years.

Figure 3 above shows a comparison of the 2012 planned budget and expenditure by budget component (encompassing the Environment Fund, Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions,

the UN Regular Budget and Programme Support Costs). Expenses against all sources of funds are estimated at USD 227 million, which represents an overall rate of expenditure of 93% against allocations.

Figure 5 below shows the budget performance for each of UNEP's six sub-programmes and other executive units. The overall expenditure level is in line with allocations. For a few sub-programmes, unspent fund balances carried forward from the previous biennium allowed allocations to exceed the 2012 approved budget.

Figure 5: Budget performance analysis by sub-programmes and other executive units

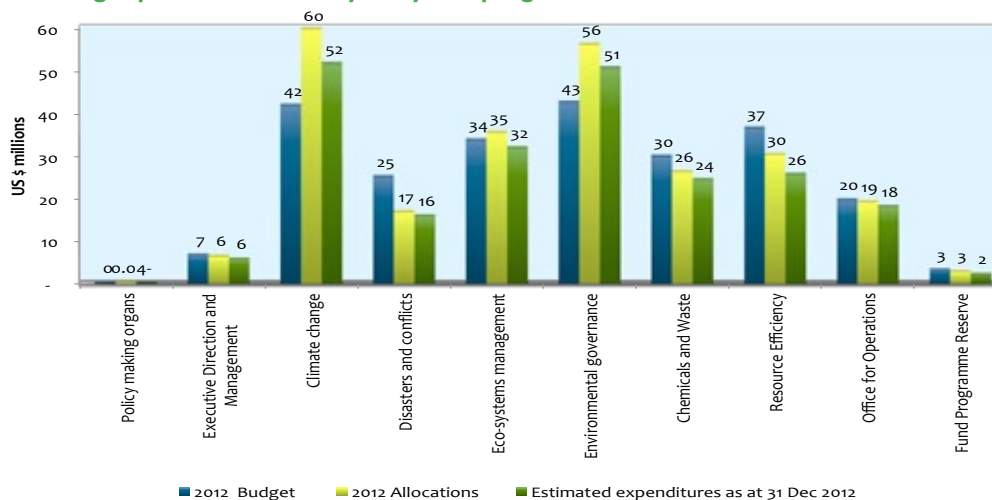
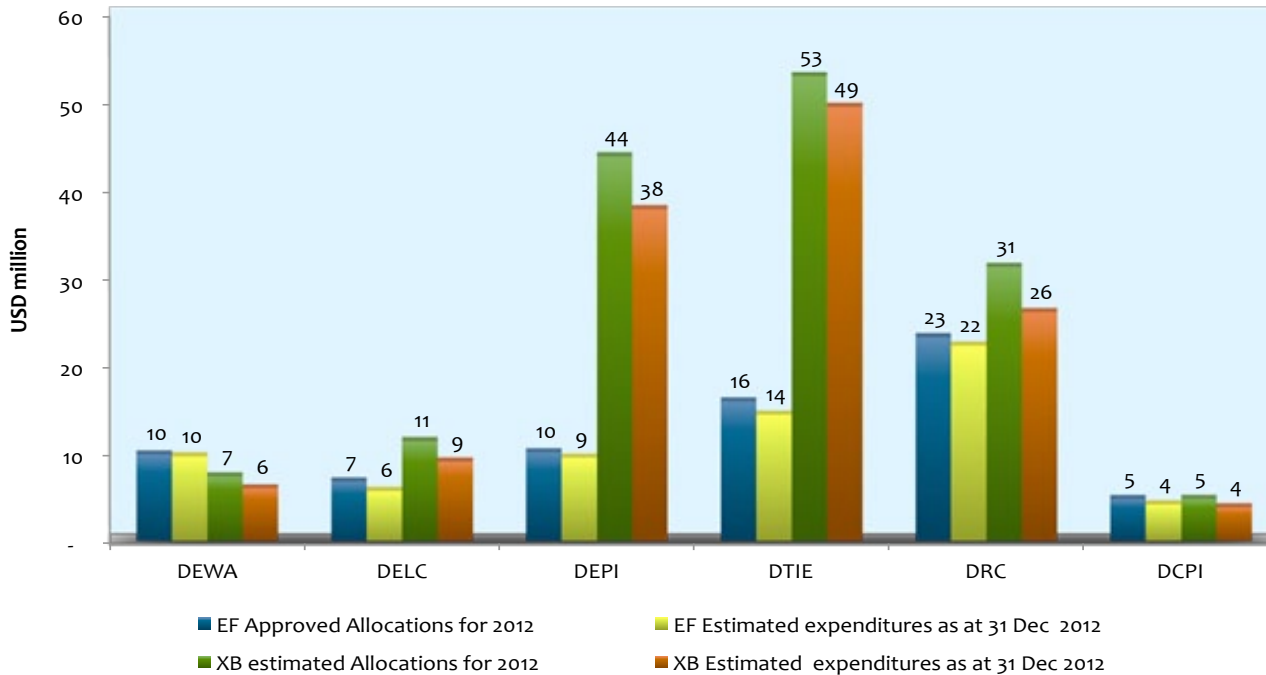


Figure 6 below shows the budget performance for each of UNEP's six divisions.

Figure 6: Budget performance analysis: 2012 allocations and expenditures of Environment Fund (EF) and Extra Budgetary (XB) contributions by Division



The GC Decision 26/9 required UNEP to limit its post costs for the 2012-2013 biennium to USD 122 million within the total approved Environment Fund budget of USD 191 million. UNEP has kept its staffing costs under strict review and as a result they were below USD 57 million for 2012 (see figure 7). UNEP

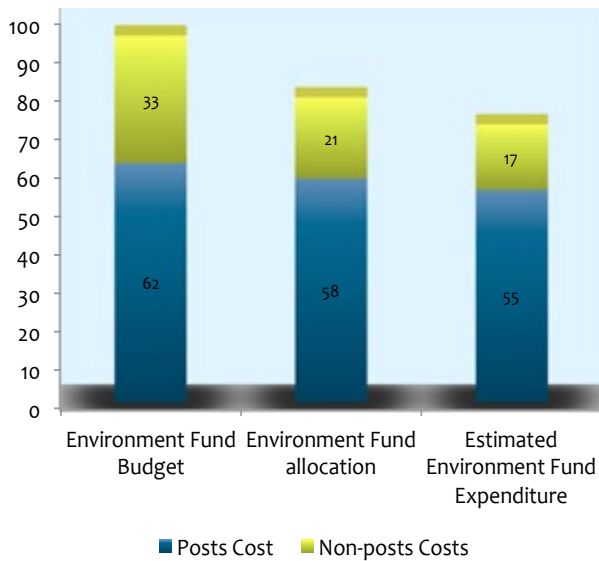
had made a commitment to the GC to reduce 58 posts (from 531 to 473 posts) by 2012 and this goal was also achieved.

Figure 7 shows in detail the post and non-post costs of the UNEP planned budget, including the allocations and expenditures.



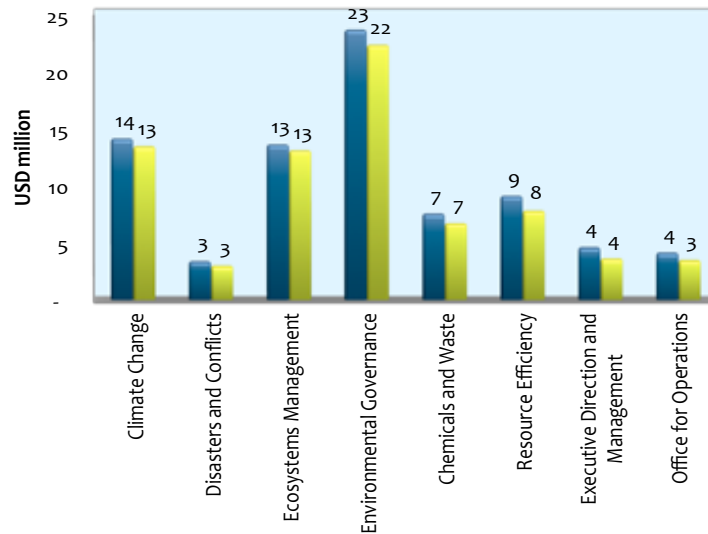
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Figure 7: Post and non-post costs 2012 allocations and expenditure analysis for the Environment Fund (in million US\$)



Environment Fund

Figure 8: 2012 Environment Fund allocation and expenditure for 2012 by sub-programmes

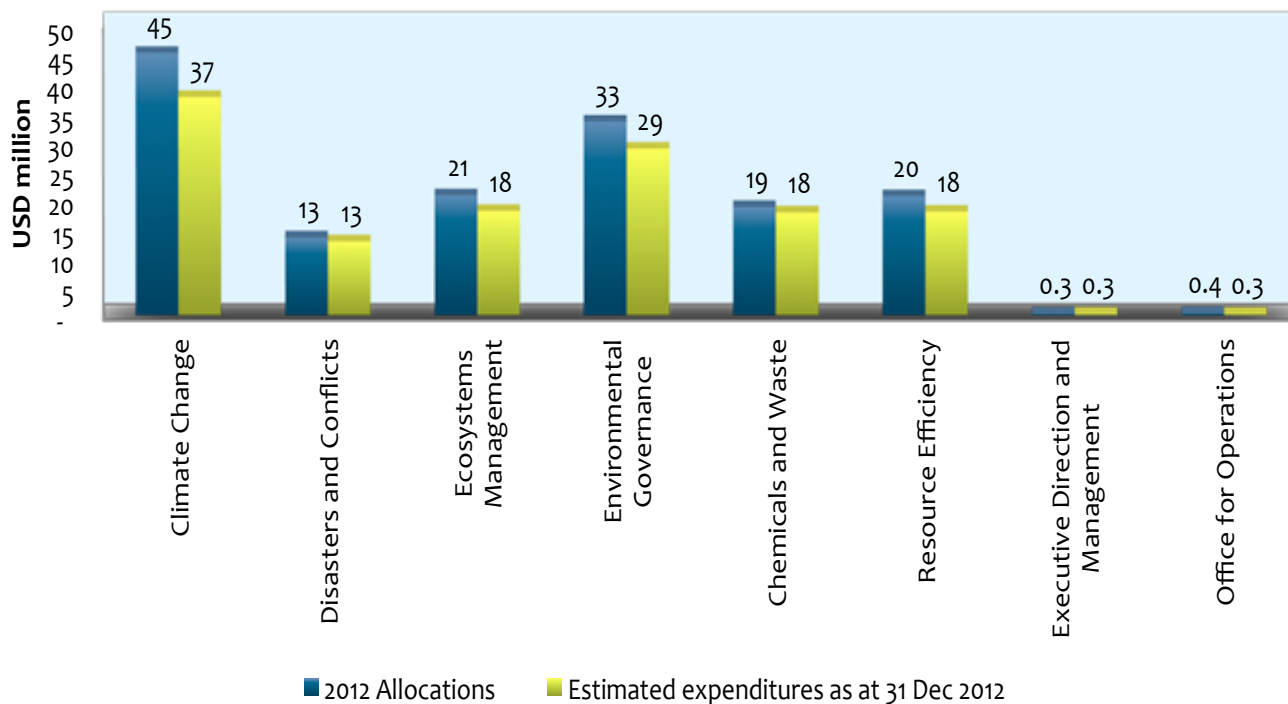


Total Environment Fund available resources for 2012 were USD 85 million comprising USD 13 million unspent funds carried over from the previous biennium and USD 72 million in 2012 estimated contributions. Total 2012 allocations issued for the Environment Fund are USD 78.5million.

Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions

Figure 9 below shows 2012 allocations and expenditures by sub-programme. Income for Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions for 2012, as set out in UNEP GC 26/12, was estimated at USD 121 million of which USD 79 million related to Trust Funds and USD 42 million to Earmarked Contributions. Estimated expenditures for 2012 are USD 133 million of which USD 79 million relates to Trust Funds and USD 53 million to Earmarked Contributions.

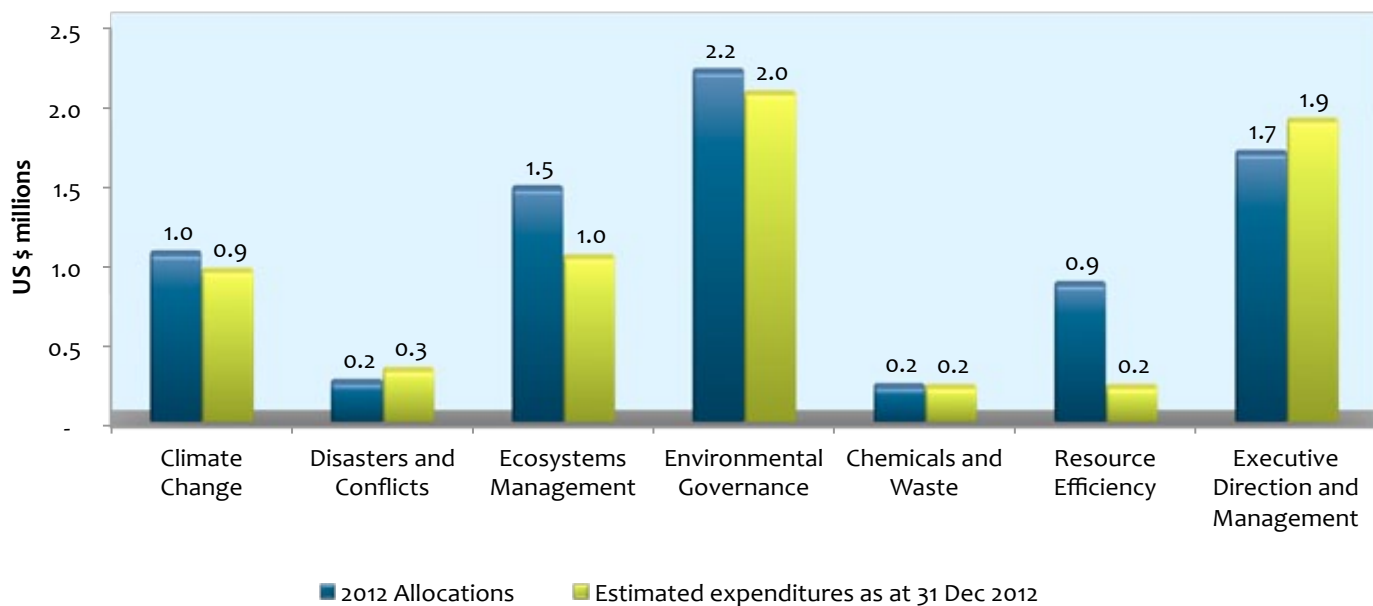
Figure 9: Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions: 2012 allocations and expenditures by sub-programme



Regular Budget

The Regular Budget of the United Nations provides support to UNEP in line with the General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII). When it established UNEP, the General Assembly decided that “the costs of servicing the Governing Council and providing the small secretariat shall be borne by the Regular Budget of the United Nations.” For the year 2012, the total estimated appropriations from the Regular Budget (excluding allocation for UNSCEAR) are USD 8 million which includes USD 2 million from the Development Account. Figure 10 below shows the approved allocations and the expenditures for the year 2012 by sub-programme. Expenditure levels are more or less equal to the allocations.

Figure 10: UN Regular Budget allocation and expenditure for 2012 by sub-programme



Budget Performance by UNEP Divisions, Executive Direction and Management and Programme Support

DEWA

The financial resources allocated to DEWA across the six sub-programmes totaled USD 18 million of which, USD 10 million (55%) was allocated from the Environment Fund, USD 7 million (38%) from Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions and USD 0.6 million (7%) from UN Regular Budget. Figure 11 presents DEWA's overall budget performance for 2012 analysed by these sources of funding. The overall financial performance of DEWA for the reporting period was 88%.

Figure 11: DEWA budget performance analysis by source of funding

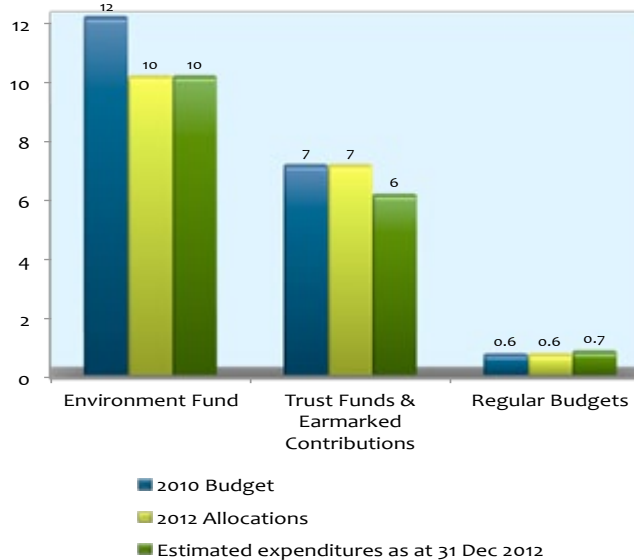


Figure 12: DEWA budget performance analysis by sub-programme

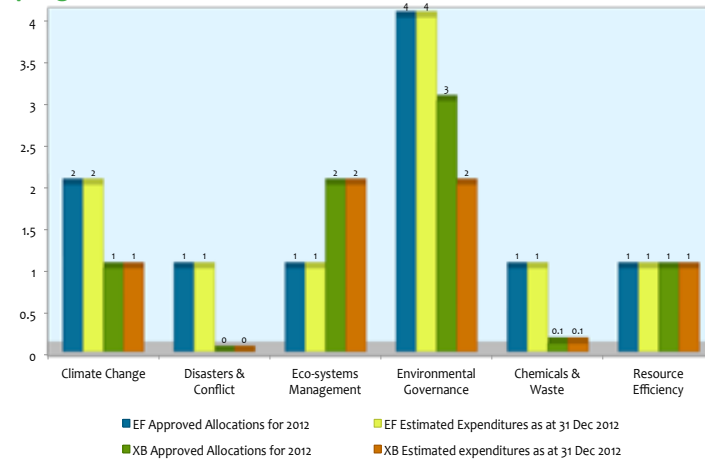
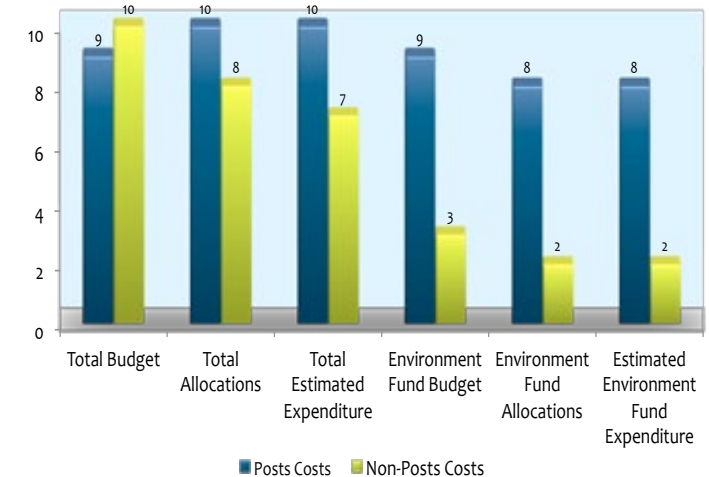


Figure 13: Analysis of 2012 post and non-post costs of DEWA



DELIC

The financial resources allocated to DELIC across the six sub-programmes totaled USD 19 million of which , USD 7 million (36%) was allocated from the Environment Fund, USD 11 million (57%) from Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions and USD 1 million (7%) from UN Regular Budget. Figure 14 presents DELIC's overall budget performance for 2012 analysed by these sources of funding. The overall financial performance of DELIC for the reporting period was 79%.

Figure 14: DELIC budget performance analysis by source of funding (in USD millions)

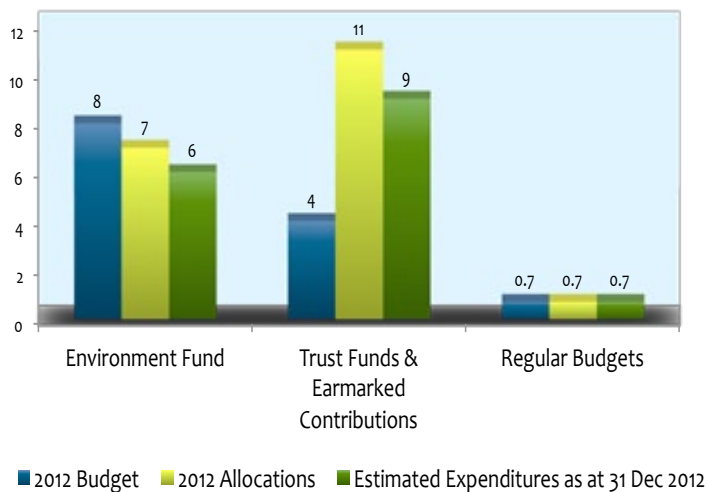


Figure 15: DELIC budget performance analysis by sub-programme

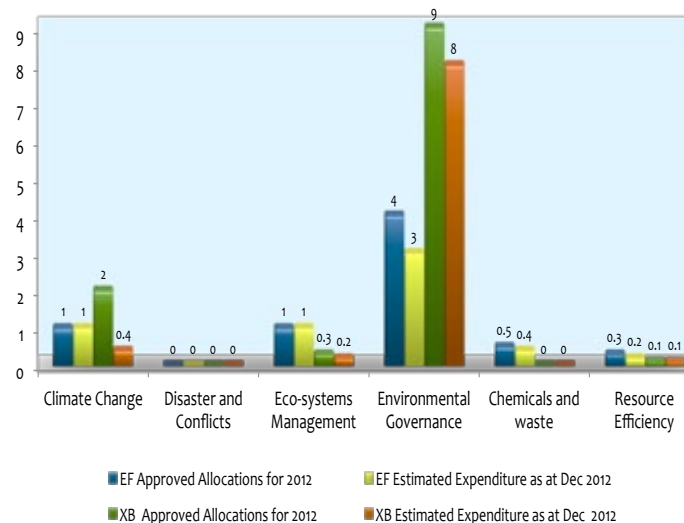
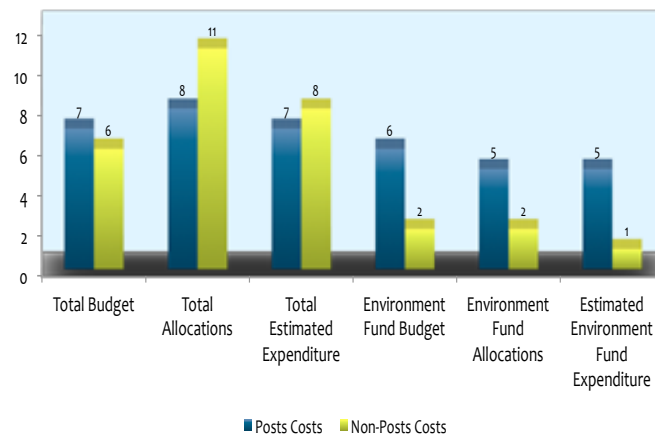


Figure 16: Analysis of 2012 post and non-post costs of DELIC



DEPI

The financial resources allocated to DEPI across the six sub-programmes for the year 2012 totaled USD 55 million of which USD 10 million (18%) was allocated from the Environment Fund, USD 44 million (80%) from Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions and USD 1 million (2%) from UN Regular Budget. Figure 17 presents DEPI's overall budget performance for 2012 analysed by these sources of funding. The overall financial performance of DEPI for the reporting period was 87%.

Figure 17: DEPI budget performance analysis by source of funding

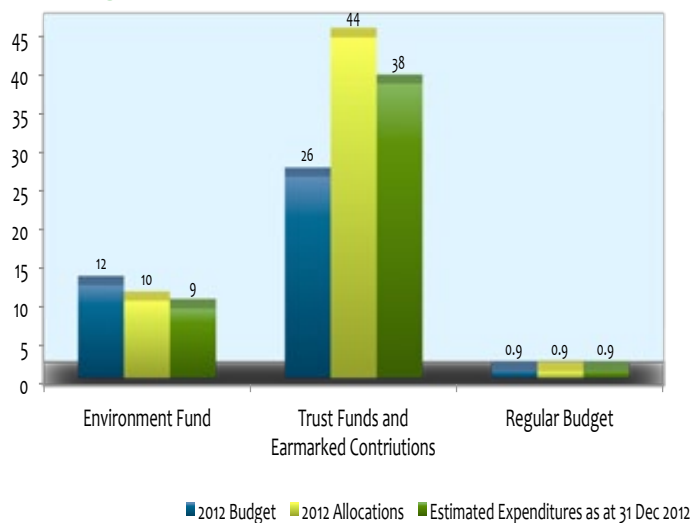


Figure 18: DEPI budget performance analysis by sub-programme

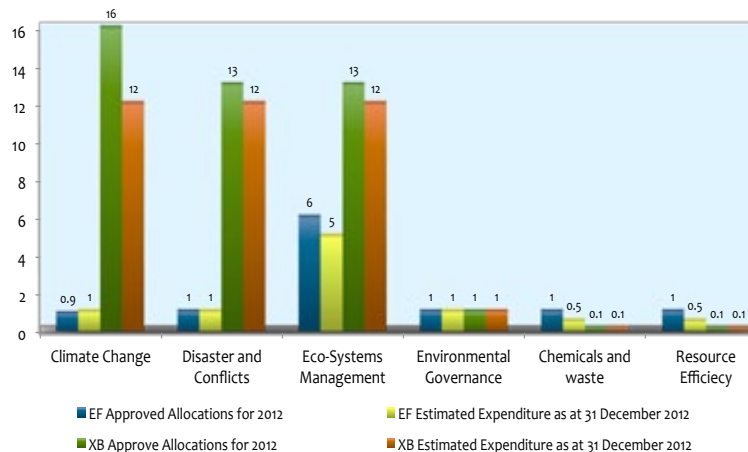
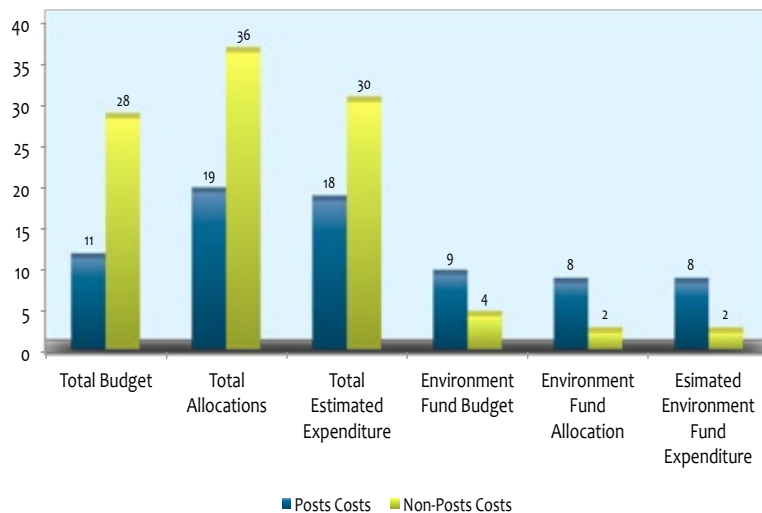


Figure 19: Analysis of 2012 post and non-post costs of DEPI



DTIE

The financial resources allocated to DTIE across the six sub-programmes totaled USD 70 million of which, USD 16 million (22%) was allocated from the Environment Fund, USD 53 million (75%) from Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions and USD 1 million (3%) from UN Regular Budget. Figure 20 presents DTIE's overall budget performance for 2012 analysed by these sources of funding. The overall financial performance of DTIE for the reporting period was 91%.

Figure 20: DTIE budget performance analysis by source of funding

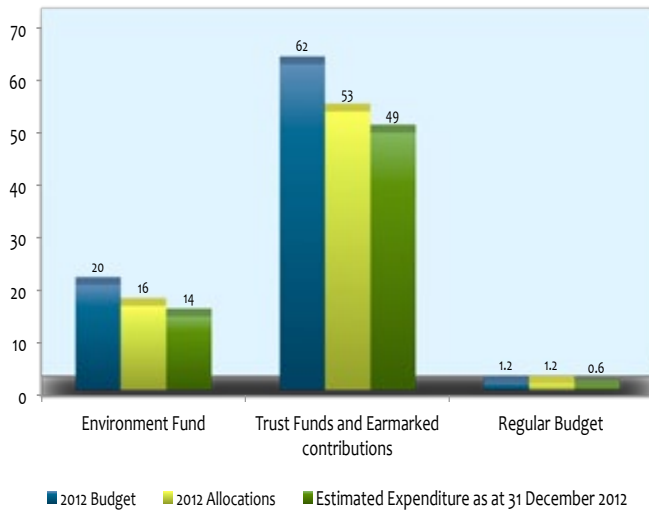


Figure 21: DTIE budget performance analysis by sub-programme

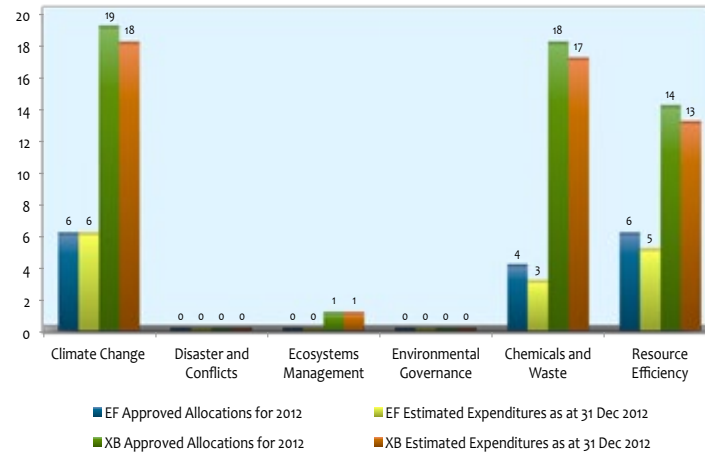
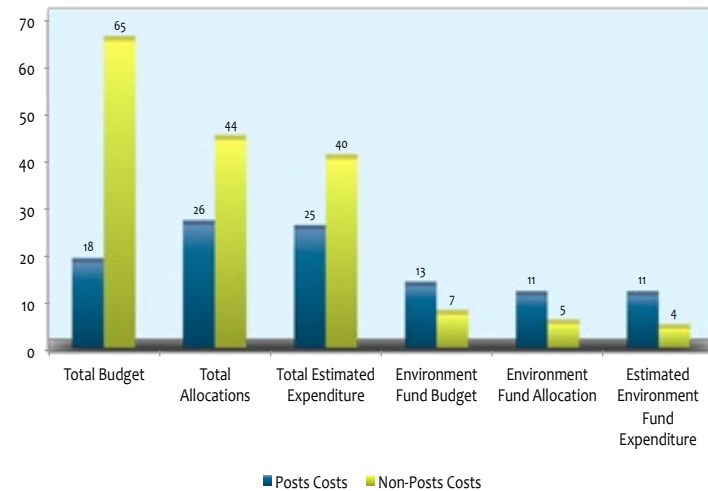


Figure 22: Analysis of 2012 post and non-post costs of DTIE



DRC

The financial resources allocated to the DRC across the six sub-programmes totaled at USD 56 million of which USD 23 million (41%) was allocated from the Environment Fund, USD 31 million (55%) from Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions and USD 2 million (4%) from UN Regular Budget. Figure 23 presents DRC's overall budget performance for 2012 analysed by these sources of funding. The overall financial performance of DRC for the reporting period was 89%.

Figure 23: DRC budget performance analysis by source of funding

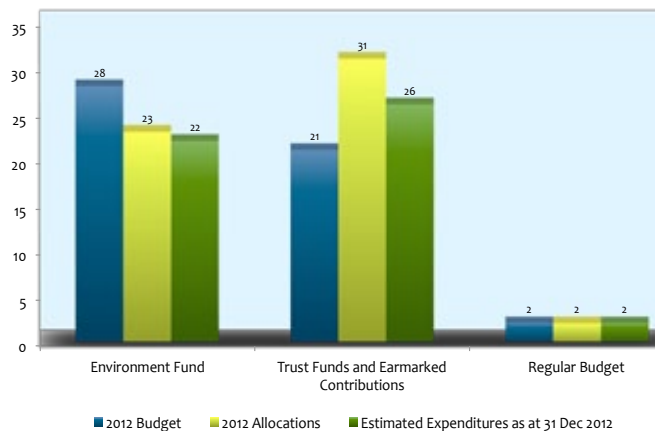


Figure 24: DRC budget performance analysis by sub-programme

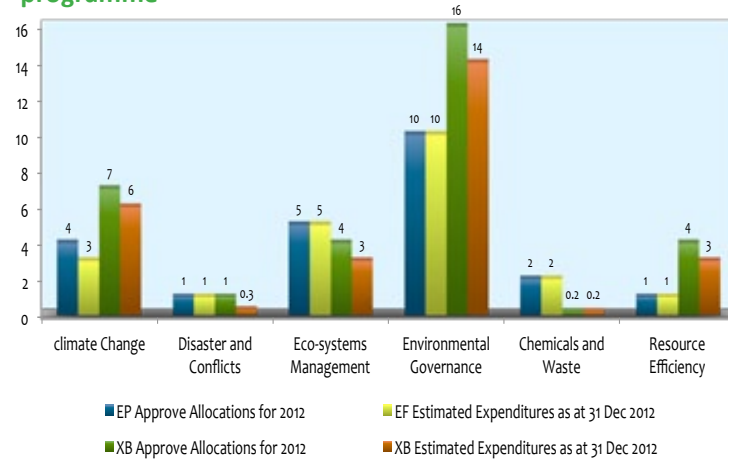
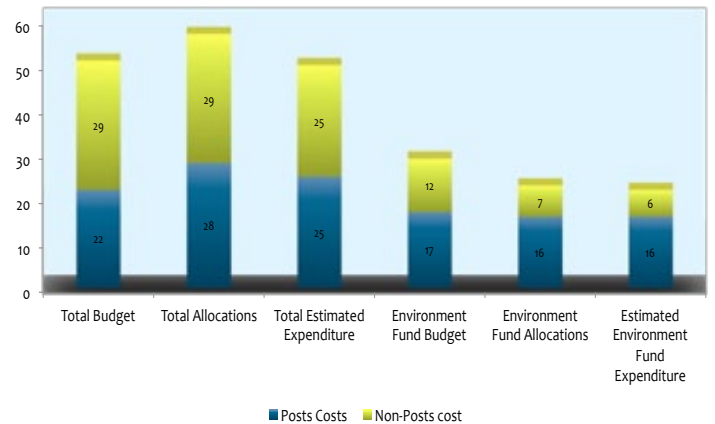


Figure 25: Analysis of 2012 post and non-post costs of DRC



DCPI

The financial resources allocated to the DCPI across the six sub-programmes totaled at USD 11 million of which USD 5 million (45%) was allocated from the Environment Fund, USD 5 million (45%) from Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions and USD 1 million (10%) from UN Regular Budget. Figure 26 presents DCPI's overall budget performance for 2012 analysed by these sources of funding. The overall financial performance of DCPI for the reporting period was 90%.

Figure 26: DCPI budget performance analysis by source of funding

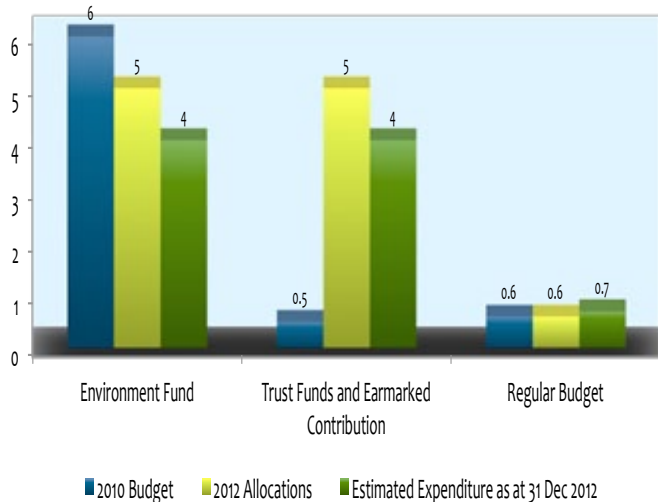


Figure 27: DCPI budget performance analysis by sub-programme

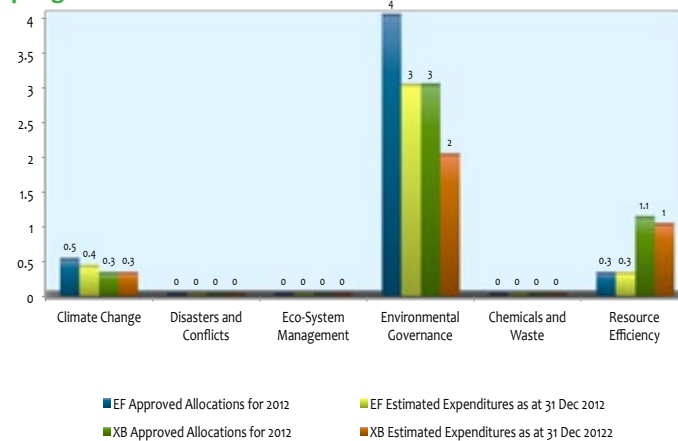
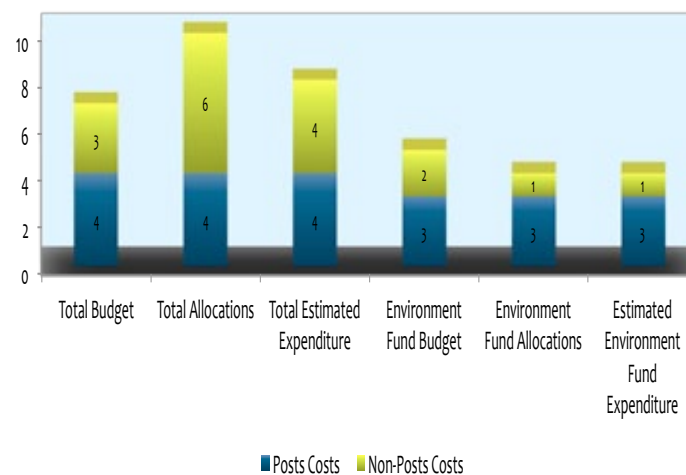


Figure 28: Analysis of 2012 post and non-post costs of DCPI



Executive Office

The financial resources allocated to the Executive Office totaled USD 6 million of which USD 4 million (66%) was allocated from the Environment Fund, USD 0.3 million (5%) from Trust Funds

and Earmarked Contributions and USD 2 million (29%) from UN Regular Budget. Figure 29 presents the Executive Office overall budget performance for 2012 analysed by these sources of funding. The overall financial performance of Executive Office for the reporting period was almost 100%.

Figure 29: Executive Office budget performance analysis by source of funding

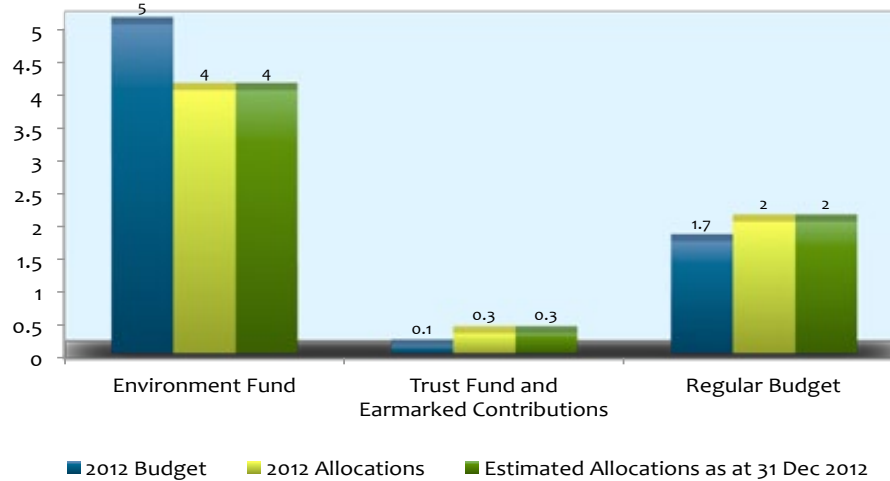
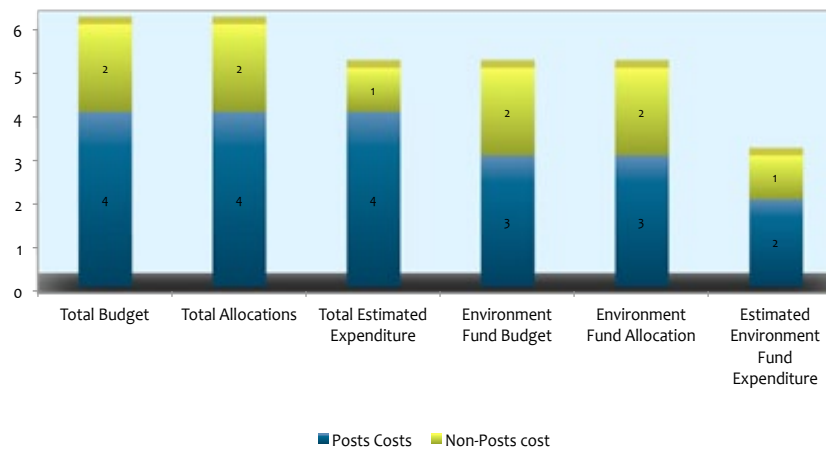


Figure 30: Analysis of 2012 post and non-post costs of the Executive Office



Office for Operations

The financial resources allocated to the Office for Operations totaled USD 19 million of which USD 4 million (21%) was allocated from the Environment Fund, USD 0.4 million (2%) from Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions, USD 0.6

million (3%) from UN Regular Budget and USD 14 million (73%) from Programme Support Costs. Figure 31 presents the Office for Operations overall budget performance for 2012 analysed by these sources of funding. The overall financial performance of the Office for Operations for the reporting period was 94%.

Figure 31: Office for Operations budget performance analysis by source of funding

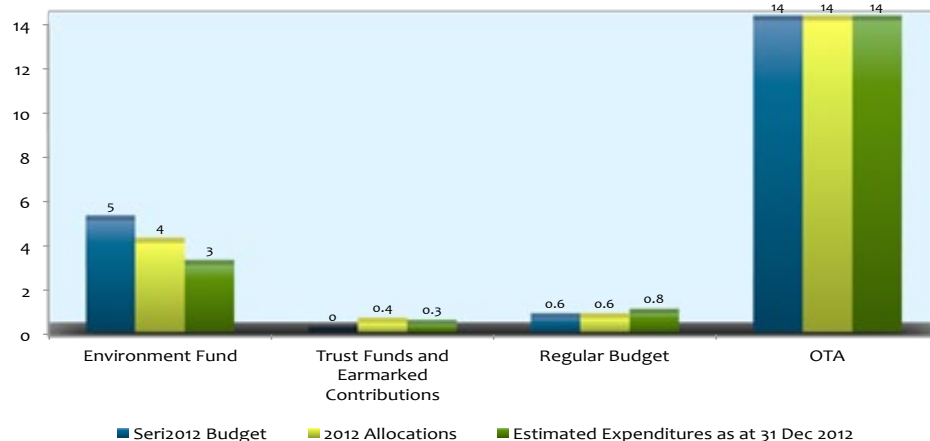
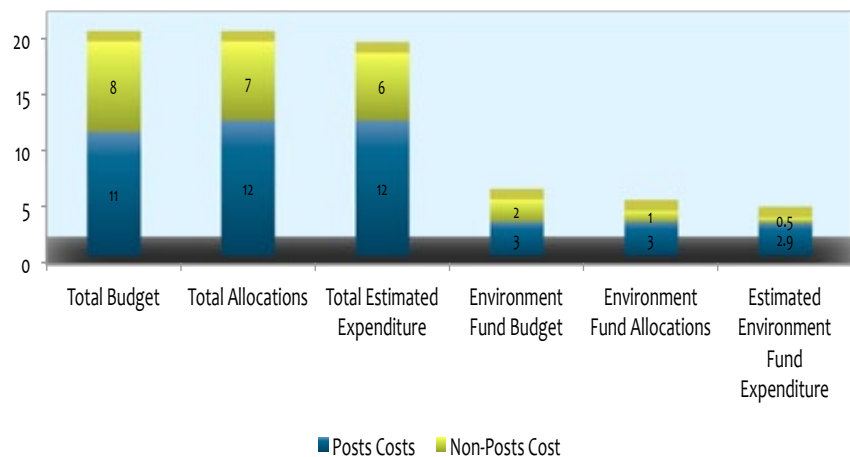


Figure 32: Analysis of 2012 post and non-post costs of the Office for Operations



MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Implementation Challenges and Management Actions

As part of its effort to improve organizational and operational efficacy UNEP monitors its progress in implementing *management actions*, both at corporate and sub-programme levels, which have direct relevance to the implementation of the Programme of Work.

Recent evaluations and reviews of UNEP highlighted several areas where management action could improve UNEP's overall performance.

The primary recommendations were:

Resource allocation and alignment

- Set criteria for resource allocation decisions

UNEP mandate

- Clarify division of labour between UNEP and MEAs
- Improve UNEP's role in coordinating environment within the UN, and with WB and RDBs
- Improve and clarify UNEP's approach to human well-being (including poverty alleviation)
- Increase efforts to operationalize Strategic Presence study

Results based management

- Design and apply an organisation-wide policy or guidelines on results-based management

- Improve presentation of lessons learned, Knowledge Management and use by UNEP of performance information
- Improve UNEP's indicators of performance at PoW output level

Risk Management

- Set an organisational framework or strategy for internal risk management

Finance and Administration

- Improve link between budget and expected results
- Monitor expenditures for specific PoW outputs
- Improve and streamline administrative procedures
- Information disclosure
- Make documents public, including all evaluation reports
- Create a UNEP policy on information disclosure

The paragraphs of this chapter follow the sequence of the paragraphs of the corporate level Management Note, dated 1st March 2012, and include up-dates related to the above mentioned recommendations and other issues that are part of the on-going UNEP management actions.

Strategic Planning

Medium Term Strategy and Programme of Work

After one year of implementation of the PoW 2012-2013, experiences and observations from the previous and current PoW, to which all Divisions are aligned, have been incorporated in the newly formulated MTS for 2014-2017 and

the PoW 2014-2015 in order to provide more transparency and accountability.

The 2014-2015 PoW defines clearly the logical relationship between Projects, PoW Outputs and Expected Accomplishments. The PoW and its associated Programme Frameworks explain the causal relationships that ensure stronger design in projects which deliver outputs in the PoW and ultimately the EAs. Additionally, and following a recommendation of the UNEP Formative Evaluation, the level of ambition of the EAs has been reviewed to ensure that UNEP's work can be attributed to the EA's. The objectives of projects to be formulated for the PoW 2014-2015 will need to be realistic and achievable through UNEP's interventions. Following this logic, the indicators will be designed in such a way to enable UNEP to better measure its progress against the EA.

UNEP's MTS and PoW 2014-2015 have been planned based on, *inter alia*, a prioritization of regional/sub-regional/national needs identified through analysis and combination of data obtained from UNEP's Chief Scientist, the UNEP GEO reports as well as from DRC and other UNEP Divisions while taking into account UNEP's comparative advantage and menu of services. Analysis of possible joint activities with other UN entities and other multilateral and bilateral donors in the spirit of UN Delivering as One were also taken into account.

The PoW 2014-2015, including associated budget, shows elements which will be delivered regionally (for outputs that are specific to one region) versus elements that are to be delivered globally and by whom. This of course will have an effect on Divisional Work plans and it will even trickle down to the individual staff work plans ("PAS Work plans").

The new MTS and PoW also serve as an opportunity to further clarify the division of labour between UNEP and its MEAs and

strengthen UNEP's role in coordinating environment in the UN. It will also be an opportunity to show more clearly how UNEP's work is contributing to human well-being and poverty alleviation.

Resource use and budgeting process PoW 2014-2015

The UNEP Executive Director has urged for a more structured process for allocating the Environment Fund and extra budgetary resources that are secured at corporate levels. Consequently, the budget allocation process has involved extensive discussions with the Division Directors and the Sub Programme Coordinators following the principle of best value for money.

UNEP is aiming at full alignment between the programme and resource needs by the start of the PoW 2014-2015 with the ultimate goal to use resources in line with the planned budget in the PoW. Hence, projects from previous biennia without a direct relationship to the outputs of the current PoW, or projects without milestones for monitoring performance will have to be discontinued or redesigned to ensure alignment with the PoW.

Added value of GEF

As stated earlier, all GEF operations have been integrated in the respective UNEP Divisions since January 2011. This has resulted in greater alignment of GEF projects into the Programme of Work, greater coherence, cost-efficiency, financial sustainability and gradual inclusion in the UNEP monitoring processes resulting in enhanced capacity of UNEP to respond to country demands to tackle environmental challenges and to deliver its mandate. The on-going work aimed at inclusion of the complete UNEP/GEF portfolio in PIMS during 2013 and will result in proper monitoring of *all*



UNEP projects which contribute to the Programme of Work through PIMS starting from 2014.

GEF supported projects contribute increasingly to UNEPs achievements and provide more and more support to activities implemented with UNEPs core funding.

Project Review and Approval

Quality of Project Design and Project Management

With reference to UNEP's programme performance review for the period January 2010–June 2011, the following additional issues were identified which are related to programme management in a results-based context and affect UNEP's ability to achieve results in the PoW:

- Inadequate quality of project design and project management
- Poor project cycle performance
- Inability to systematically monitor the added value of the UNEP GEF-portfolio to the implementation of the PoW

UNEP must ensure Project Managers and teams have strong project management capabilities and design robust projects with appropriate milestones and objectives, and make sure that challenges and risks have been adequately considered in project design.

UNEP's Programme Manual is to serve as an information point for directing staff on administrative procedures. The latest version was issued by December 2012.

Project Cycle Performance

At present, 34% (40 out of 116) of the ongoing/active projects lack performance measures and/or milestones or a clear linkage to the EAs and outputs of the PoW. The alignment of projects from previous biennia with the current Programme of Work, and closing projects has been hampered by a lack of resources. Alignment of projects from the previous biennium contributing to the current Programme of Work is necessary.

At the end of this reporting period (December 2012), alignment requests of the following 23 projects are undergoing the revision process but, for a variety of operational constraints, their revisions have not been finally approved:

Table 8: Projects undergoing the revision process

DCPI		
	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECT TITLE
1	Ecosystems Management	(00822) (31-P5)-Making the case for ecosystem services - a global outreach and communications package
DTIE		
	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECT TITLE
1	Climate Change	(00617) (12/3-P1)-Support for Integrated Analysis and Development of Framework Policies for Greenhouse Gas Mitigation
2	Climate Change	(00615) (12/3-P3)-Stimulating Private Sector Provision of Cleaner Energy Goods and Services
3	Ecosystems Management	(00179) (CP40500802) - The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) - Phase II.
4	Harmful Substances	(01031) (53-P1)-UNEP Global Mercury Programme
5	Harmful Substances	(53-P3) Strengthening capacity for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of chemicals and waste MEA obligations
6	Resource Efficiency	(00686) (61-P10)-Management tools at the enterprise level - Promoting sustainable industrial production through increased resource efficiency and pollution reduction
7	Resource Efficiency	(00684) (61-P1)-Scientific assessments and reports on resource flows at macro, meso and micro level - a sustainable resource management and life cycle approach. New name: (61-P1) Science policy interface in support of Resource Efficiency
8	Resource Efficiency	(00720) (63-P1)-Pricing tools and purchasing criteria
DEWA		
	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECT TITLE
1	Climate Change	(00626) (15-P1)-Scientific support package for global and national climate change information
2	Resource Efficiency	(00681) (61-P2)-Assessing vital signs, pressures and impacts of resource flows and scarcities to inform policy making and improve knowledge management.
DRC		
	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECT TITLE
1	Climate Change	(00471) (MD50100819) - Phillipines: Strengthening the Phillipines' Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change.
2	Climate Change	(00555) (MD50100907) - Enabling pastoral Communities to adapt to climate change and restoring rangelands
3	Ecosystems Management	(01500) Caribbean Biological Corridor Project
4	Environmental Governance	(00207) (CP50230903) - Geneva Environment Network (GEN)
5	Harmful substances & HS	(00824) (53-P4) Combating environmental crime involving harmful substances and hazardous waste
DEPI		
	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECT TITLE
1	Climate Change	(00605) (11-P2)-Adaptation capacity, policy and planning support programme
2	Ecosystems Management	(00814) Spain- UNEP LifeWeb Initiative

16 Projects are yet to be submitted to QAS to have them aligned to the 2012-2013 Programme of Work. The overview shows as follows, given per Sub Programme and per UNEP Division responsible for submitting the project revisions to QAS:

Table 9: Projects yet to be submitted to QAS

DEPI		
	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECT TITLE
1	Ecosystems Management	(01268) (SE30000706) Capacity development for effective use of ecosystem assessment in developing countries – EC funded
2	Disasters & Conflict	23-P6 UNEP Country Programme for the Democratic Republic of Congo
3	Ecosystems Management	Follow-up to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
DELDC		
	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECT TITLE
1	Environmental Governance	(CP60000901) - Capacity Building Related to Multinational Environmental Agreements (MEA) in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Countries
2	Environmental Governance	CPL Financed by Japan: Asia Africa Environmental Law cooperation
3	Harmful Substances	(NF60001064)-(Sub-project of CP0001009)-Further Enhancing the Cooperation and Coordination in the Chemicals and Waste Cluster
DCPI		
	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECT TITLE
1	Resource Efficiency	SEED Initiative - Supporting Entrepreneurs for Sustainable Development: Scaling up local delivery of sustainable development
2	Resource Efficiency	63-P3 Promote Resource Efficiency and Mainstream Sustainable Lifestyles
DTIE		
	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECT TITLE
1	Resource Efficiency	61-P7 Policies and tools at the national level – Mainstreaming resource efficiency aspects into national economic and development planning
2	Resource Efficiency	62-P2 Mobilising financial markets to catalyse financing and investment opportunities for resource efficient technologies and business practices
3	Resource Efficiency	(CP40200915) - Supporting the African 10 Year Plan (10-YFP) on SCP and the Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa
4	Harmful Substances	52-P2 Global Assessment of Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste
5	Resource Efficiency	(CN40200902) - Implementation of the UNEP Climate Neutral Strategy
6	Climate Change	(00139) (CP40400712) - CASCADE - Africa. Carbon Finance, Silviculture, Conservation and Action against Deforestation
7	Ecosystems Management	(01053) (33-P13)-Integrating ecosystems into financial sector operations
8	Climate Change	(CP40400913) - Asian Climate Finance Innovation

Although the projects mentioned in the above two tables (40 in total) potentially contribute to the current PoW, due to the absence of milestone information, these projects have not been considered in the analysis presented in this report. The backlog of 'revisions' has been addressed towards the end of the reporting period. Project revisions not completed and QAS approved in early 2013 will be subject to discussion with the respective Divisional Heads, followed by suspension and ultimately closure of the related projects if these projects will not be eligible for QAS approval.

The figures presented show a considerable improvement compared with the previous reporting period, January-December 2011, which showed 45% (81 out of 178) of projects lacking performance measures and/or milestones.

Results Based Management Approach in UNEP

Projects designed based on the Results Based Management principles, including clear described and measurable milestones, continue to be an obstacle for many UNEP project managers. This fact is highlighted by the many milestones created during project design were not given enough consideration. Further issues evidenced are: a lack of clarity around what adaptive management strategy used to address challenges, and focus on achieving the Project Outputs instead of focussing on the Project Outcomes.

UNEP/OfO, in addressing these issues, has developed and launched the Results Based Management training course to ensure that Project Managers and teams have strong project management capabilities. This will ultimately result in robust designed projects with appropriate milestones and objectives, including challenges and risks adequately been considered during project design.

Under the overall guidance of the Quality Assurance Section(QAS), 184 UNEP staff (61% of whom within the Professional job category) from across UNEP Divisions and Regional Offices attended the RBM Project Management Training Programme. The programme, funded by SIDA, was conceived to improve staff skills in the subject, as well as to enhance awareness and knowledge of the forthcoming UNEP Programme Manual. The training - delivered 5 times in Nairobi and one each in Paris, Geneva, Bangkok, Osaka, Manama, and Panama by trained UNEP staff - covered four modules: i) Overview of UNEP RBM Framework, PoW formulation, and project approval process; ii) Project formulation using Theory of Change, and UNEP LogFrame; iii) Project management basics, and; iv) Monitoring and reporting.

UNEP is strongly committed to further strengthen project design through RBM in order to align all its interventions with the Programme of Work. A budget for Results Based Management has now been included as standard item in all future budgets of the PoW.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Programme Management

UNEP has subsequently strengthened its monitoring and evaluation practices. The monitoring approach will require all project managers in UNEP to report in the Programme Information Management System (PIMS) on the progress of the UNEP projects on a six monthly basis. This report is the second reporting exercise of the biennium. Sub Programme Coordinators have analysed their programme performance based on data generated by QAS extracted mainly from PIMS. The SMT routinely reviews the findings from these processes

and if needed, will issue management actions to help improve UNEP's efforts to achieve the Programme of Work.

During the reporting period, one management action was taken through the Executive Office, addressing the Division Directors and focussing on projects which have not yet been aligned to the current PoW, and one management action was taken to remind Divisions Directors of the deadline of reporting in PIMS.

QAS has observed that monitoring tools and resources need to be strengthened in order to allow Sub Programme Coordinators to fully execute their role. Nearly all Sub Programme Coordinators are already nearly full time occupied with other responsibilities and have insufficient time for their coordinators role, hence this role is increasingly demanding.

Preparations have been made during this reporting period to develop 'dash boards' in PIMS in order to allow Sub Programme Coordinators to have an easy access overview of their Sub Programme portfolio. The system will be rolled out in 2013 and will enhance management capacity of all Sub Programme Coordinators allowing them to have an up-to-date overview of the relevant portfolio and its progress towards achieving the required PoW Outputs.

Preparations have also been made during this reporting period to expand the monitoring through PIMS. In 2013, modules dealing with 'Projects at Risk' and 'Project Geographical Information' will be added to PIMS. Furthermore, financial information from the UNON financial database IMIS as well as staffing positions related to projects will be linked to project data in PIMS allowing in future for a full cost-benefit analysis of all UNEP projects.

Quality of Project Management Assessments

UNEP's Quality Assurance Section (QAS) retrieves Project Managers' reports detailed in PIMS on status of projects, achievement of agreed milestones, contribution to the PoW and EA, to compile UNEP Programme Performance Reports. While UNEP as organization has to provide accountability and transparency concerning its programme performance, QAS needs to be able to 'validate' the reported information. As such, QAS has developed a Project Management Assessment methodology to verify (but at the same time also support) project managers in order to have reliable information available in PIMS.

During 2012, OfO has been carrying out pilot assessments of project management for 2 selected projects with the aim to refine the draft assessment criteria and approach by testing them on real cases, and to assist UNEP project managers in complying with the highest possible criteria of accountability. When needed, information inserted in PIMS was verified and commented upon.

Correct and verifiable information is of crucial importance for the validation of the program performance information as available through PIMS. For the next years, UNEP envisages to further increase the number of projects to be assessed (up to approximately 10 % of the portfolio per year) in order to increase accountability and performance of the organizations.

Further to the above, Project Management Assessment is also extremely valuable in understanding challenges at implementation, administrative and corporate levels. Second opinions concerning project management (including the provided project information) can provide added value *vis a vis* the conventional project evaluation methods. In addition, observed relevant management issues can be raised for policy review and procedural revision by QAS.

Achieving Gender Mainstreaming

2012 began with a review of the UNEP Gender Plan of Action (2006), coordinated by the Evaluation Office. The review, which was completed by June, critically assessed UNEP's progress in ensuring gender equality at the organizational level, mainstreaming gender throughout UNEP activities, promoting equality among women and men in terms of access to and control over environmental resources. The review shows that UNEP has been pioneering in mainstreaming gender in environmental sector and promoting gender equality; however, the efforts are not uniform across the entire organization and not yet sustainable.

The review recommended both strategic and operational measures for sustainable implementation of gender mainstreaming. To address the review's recommendations, in July 2012, the Executive Director established a Gender Task Team (GTT) composed of a representative team of 10 staff representing Divisions, Regional Offices, and three Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEA) Secretariats.

The GTT was tasked to address the Review's recommendations and provide strategic direction for the UNEP Gender Programme in line with the UN SWAP on gender equality and the Rio+20 gender outcomes. In addition the Gender Task addressed gender and human resources related issues and provided recommendations on how to improve HR management and recruitment policies and actions. The GTT submitted its final report early December to the Executive Director.

Based on the lessons learnt in mainstreaming gender into the POW 2010-2011 projects, the support to the new and retrofitted projects focused on ensuring that the projects have clear implementation and monitoring mechanisms to ensure visible efforts toward gender responsiveness.

The strengthening of partnerships with key partners, such as the Network of women ministers and Leaders, enabled UNEP to take the lead in developing Global Framework for Action⁷ towards the implementation of Rio+20 gender outcomes. In addition, UNEP coordinated 8 key partners, including the NWMLE, in developing and committing to actions to be undertaken to implement the Rio+ 20 gender outcomes. In December a Gender Decision was adopted by COP 18, in Doha, Qatar that focused on increasing women's representation in the climate change negotiations and at the same time provides an entry point for integration of gender equality perspectives into decisions or outcomes documents. The Doha Gender Decision was the result of an intensive advocacy work that was initiated in 2007 by the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (of which UNEP is a co-founder alongside with UNDP, IUCN and WEDO). The GGCA, now an alliance of over 70 organizations, illustrates the strengths of partnerships around a common goal, which is key for gender mainstreaming.

Resource Mobilisation

Donor Partnerships and Contributions Section (DPC) has continued working closely within the institution and supporting the fundraising efforts at the corporate level, in particular to the Environment Fund but also for corporate level strategic collaboration agreements with countries and international organisations, such as the EU.

The governments contributing to UNEP have committed to provide more secure, stable, adequate and increased financial resources to the regular budget of the UN and through voluntary contributions in the Rio+20 outcome document (para 88b).

The global financial crisis is being monitored closely including its potential impact on UNEP. The governments, UNEP's main

contributors, are facing budget constraints and are carefully selecting their UN partners for international development cooperation and environment. As the financial crisis is also affecting the non-governmental and private sector, expansion of donor base is going to be more challenging than ever before. Despite the global financial challenges, the contributions to the environment fund have continued to flow in steadily. In line with prior years' trends, the organisation has received around USD 72 million for the environment fund in 2012.

The Donor Partnerships and Contributions Section (DPC) is proactively engaging with both traditional donors, emerging economies and non-governmental funding sources to widen the donor and partnership base and secure stable, adequate and predictable funding for the environment fund. DPC is also working closely with the senior management of UNEP, divisions, sub-programme and regional offices to provide the necessary evidence for delivery of results, efficiency and effectiveness and hence ammunition to the donors to justify their continued support to UNEP.

Financial Management and Accountability

The following financial management challenges have been identified during the UNEP programme performance review period January to December 2012 which may affect UNEP's ability to achieve results in the PoW:

- Available resources below the GC approved Environment Fund budget
- A significant gap between resources planned versus funding secured for projects to deliver the PoW
- Inability to review financial performance against project performance

- Inability to review financial performance against partner performance
- Full integration of GEF projects into the POW
- Exchange fluctuation risks related to UNEP's Euro currency holdings
- Implementation of IPSAS and UMOJA
- Reclassification of expenditures reported by project implementing partners

Available resources below the GC approved Environment Fund budget

The current income figures (based on real income and projections done at the time of report writing) for 2012 are USD 72 which, when added to the USD 13 million unspent balance carried forward from the previous biennium, gives total available resources of USD 85 million. This indicates a deficit of approximately 11 % (USD 10 million) in Environment Fund resources against the approved budget of USD 95 million. This deficit will increase unless 2013 contribution receipts are significantly above the level of 2012. UNEP applied caution in issuing 2012 for the Environment Fund of USD 78 million in 2012 and an initial allotment of USD 75 million for 2013.

The Funding Gap

One of the major challenges in programme implementation is the significant funding gap between the planned budget and secured funding for projects designed to achieve the results in the POW. Although extra-budgetary funding (Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions) available at the corporate level

goes beyond the planned budget for the PoW, much of this funding is tied to specific projects brought forward from previous biennia. With 12 months of the 2012-2013 biennium remaining, some POW outputs are at risk as a result of insufficient funding for projects designed to deliver those POW outputs. Alignment and retrofitting of old projects, and prior years unspent balances to thematic areas, will assist in meeting some of the funding gaps for some of the expected accomplishment/outputs in 2012-2013. This will also lower trust fund and earmarked contribution unspent balances. In addition, UNEP needs to step-up resource mobilization efforts for the remainder of the biennium.

Analyzing Financial Performance with Project and Programme Performance

Currently, UNEP lacks system wide processes to link financial data recorded in IMIS to the relevant projects. Also, project accounts are often structured to enable an analysis of financial performance over a year or biennium, yet from a programmatic viewpoint, project finance must be also analyzed over longer and shorter periods of time. This lack of information makes it difficult to evaluate a project's financial performance against its programmatic performance, an observed weakness that will be addressed for better Results Based Budgeting and monitoring the programme performance. In order for managers to view project and programme performance alongside budget performance over the duration of any given project or programme, UNEP will automate such data analysis in 2013. Once improved financial monitoring for projects is in place, it is expected that the slow internal procedures for disbursing funds to project teams will also be resolved.

Analyzing Financial Performance with Partnership Performance

UNEP's procedures for recording financial data in IMIS do not easily enable a review of funding to a particular partner contracted under a specific legal agreement. As such, monitoring partnerships is difficult, particularly in terms of expenditures and allotments to partners under specific legal agreements. This issue needs to receive further attention in 2013.

GEF Integration

GEF projects, which are included in the 2014-2015 POW proposal, are to be fully aligned with POW in IMIS prior to implementation of UMOJA, planned for mid-2014, to allow fully integrated budgeting and reporting for the 2014-2015 biennium. To reduce the backlog of 'projects' in the financial system IMIS, the Office for Operations has recruited additional temporarily workforce for in-depth review of all UNEP 'projects' in IMIS. This exercise is executed in close collaboration with UNON and is expected to take at least till mid-2013.

Exchange fluctuation risks related to Euro currency holdings

The high level of UNEP's Euro currency holdings, and the appreciation of the US dollar against the Euro, resulted in an unrealized US dollar loss of US\$13.7 million in 2010-2011. This loss was charged to expenditures in the 2010-2011 financial statements but has not yet been distributed among the various contributing funds as an equitable method of distribution has not yet been agreed. Although UNON, with the consent of UNEP, have been reducing UNEP's Euro currency balance throughout 2012, it still remains at a very high level. UNEP are

working with UNHQ and UNON on establishing accountability for treasury management functions and on current and future risk mitigation.

Challenges presented by the forthcoming implementation of IPSAS and UMOJA

UNEP will fully implement IPSAS with effect from 1 January 2014 and will prepare IPSAS compliant financial statements commencing with the year ending 31 December 2014. The current UNHQ planned date of UMOJA implementation at UNEP has been postponed to mid-2014. As mentioned before in this report, a lot of data cleansing has been undertaken in 2012 and will continue in 2013, including possible write-offs that may affect the available balances in the Environment Fund and extra budgetary trust funds.

Reclassification of budget account codes for allotments to, and expenditures reported by project implementing partners

The budgets and expenditures for UNEP projects that are externally implemented by partners have, in the past, been posted in IMIS using the UN code for staff and other personnel costs, travel, operating expenses, and acquisitions. As a result, staff costs reported in UNEP's internal financial reports and its audited financial statements include those of non-UNEP staff, as do travel, operating expenses and acquisitions. As from 1 January 2013, allotments to, and expenditures reported by external project implementing partners are to be classified in IMIS as contractual services.

As part of the UNEP Programme Manual, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been developed describing in detail the workflow related to several issues (financial closing of

projects, revision and extension of projects, etc.). All UNEP Project Managers and their FMOs can now take note of and apply these administrative procedures.

Receipt and disbursement of funds

UNEP received funds from partners and UNEP provided financial support to partners in accordance with partnerships agreements.

From a sample of 94 agreements reviewed by the Office for Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), Internal Audit Division, out of a population of 167 partnerships agreements, initial advances to projects were assessed as reasonable and subsequent releases of funds were based on satisfactorily delivery of clear expected outputs/results, which were generally well documented.

Implementation through working with Partners

UNEP has the principal responsibility for the environment within the United Nations system as mandated by General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972. UNEP established partnerships with governmental, non-governmental and inter-governmental bodies in order to support its implementation of the MTS and PoW.

General Assembly resolution 60/215 defines partnership as a voluntary and collaborative relationship between various partners and United Nations agencies, which should be undertaken in a manner that upholds the integrity, impartiality and independence of the United Nations.

Given the limited physical presence of UNEP at national and sub-regional levels, partnership is key in the delivery of the UNEP PoW.

The Office for Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), Internal Audit Division, audited in 2012 the management of partnerships by UNEP. The final overall rating (see OIOS Final Report AA2012/220/01) relating to the efficient and effective use of partnerships was assessed by OIOS as *Satisfactorily*.

Partnerships: The Partnerships Committee

The UNEP Partnerships Policy and Procedures of 21 October 2011 provided for the establishment of a Partnerships Committee. It has been operational since February 2012.

The Partnership Committee supports the partnership review process in cases where the need for special caution has been determined and where financial support from certain partners is involved. In the case of executing partner organizations in support of a collaborative partnership for shared results, the Partnership Committee may also oversee a 'pre-screening' of partners for approval based on the specified due diligence criteria. The thresholds and criteria are outlined in the policy.

The objectives of the Committee are to;

- (i) consider and endorse or disapprove recommendations from Divisions and Regional Offices on the selection of entities with whom new partnerships will be undertaken; and
- (ii) provide a forum for joint deliberation among UNEP managers on partner risks and opportunities that require special caution.

The Partnership Committee does not review partnerships with Governments, Governmental Bodies or United Nations Organizations. The Partnership Policy also does not apply to

UNEP's cooperation with National Committees, nor does it apply to partners for GEF funded projects.

For 2012, as at 5th December 2012, the following partnerships have been reviewed by the Partnerships Committee in accordance with the Partnerships Policy and Guidelines promulgated on 21st October 2012:

- I. China Entrepreneurs Union approved 30/5/2012
- II. Frankfurt School of Finance and Management approved 13/11/2012
- III. Henley Media Group Limited approved 8/11/2012
- IV. Jinhua Water Purifying Company Limited approved 11/10/2012
- V. PUMA SE approved 17/4/2012
- VI. Siemens AG approved 14/5/2012
- VII. Stockholm Environment Institute approved 27/11/2012
- VIII. Sustainable Energy Africa approved 22/6/2012
- IX. World Wildlife fund for Nature (Kenya) approved 8/5/2012
- X. YOOX Group S.p.A. approved 25/10/2012
- XI. ZOI Environment Network approved 30/5/2012

The following partnerships were cleared exceptionally on a one-off basis. These partners will have to be reviewed again by the partnerships Committee before any further legal agreements can be entered into:

- I. Elion Green Foundation, approved 24/8/2012
- II. Majid Al Futtain Group approved 9/11/2012
- III. Microsoft Corporation approved 4/6/2012

Collaborative Centres

“Collaborating centers” are long-term, non-exclusive partnerships with institutions having substantive expertise of particular relevance to a UNEP programme, and allowing for more effective and efficient delivery of the UNEP programme.

OfO, in consultation with the substantive Divisions, is developing a policy on UNEP ‘collaborating centres’. This policy will apply to all new Centres collaborating with UNEP; established ones will have to bring their structures and operations in line with the UN regulatory framework, which will be incorporated into the policy.

The policy which has been prepared during 2012 can be expected to be issued by the ED in early next year.

Monitoring of Delegated Authorities

To ensure adequate implementation of the UNEP Accountability Framework and to manage risk, the Office for Operations (OfO) monitors the Delegation of Authority (DoA) by the Executive Director to Senior Managers. In this context a process is currently underway to review the DOA reports for the first three quarters of 2012 with a view to:

ascertain to what extent Division Directors and Regional Directors are exercising their delegated authority in compliance with corporate requirements;

better understand partnership management across the organization as reflected in legal instruments concluded with public and private institutions during the period; and

assess the quality and effectiveness of the current DoA reporting system.

Feedback will be provided to Senior Managers highlighting best practices as well as areas that require improvement. A report will also be produced summarizing the overall findings of the review and providing recommendations geared towards improving the efficiency and effectiveness of DoA monitoring in UNEP. Recommendations concerning the process of delegation of authority may also be developed as relevant.

On the basis of the above review, OfO will enhance the system of monitoring of DoA in 2013 by, among others, making the reporting system more efficient and effective. This involves a revision of the type of data to be collected and the way in which the data will be gathered and analyzed. Integration with existing databases and electronic reporting systems, and UN best practices will be considered to reduce the effort required by Divisions, Regional Offices and OfO to produce and analyze the reports.

UNEP Environmental Performance

Background

World Environment Day in June 2007 saw Ban Ki-moon, the Secretary General of the United Nations, recommend that all UN agencies “move towards climate neutrality”. The aim of this policy has been for the UN to be an example to governments in their own operations and to exhibit the practice of the policies preached on climate change by the UN. UNEP being the lead UN agency for the environment, took on this challenge and as of 2007 has produced an annual greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, attempted to reduce its climate emissions and attained climate neutrality from 2008 in its operations through the procurement of Certified Emission Reduction. In 2008, UNEP also invited associated convention

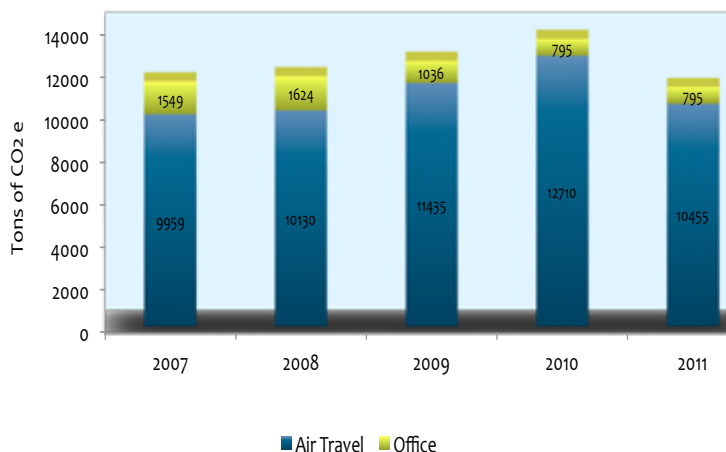
and Multilateral Environmental Agreement secretariats to join its climate neutral strategy.

Furthermore, UNEP also created the Sustainable United Nations (SUN) unit, a secretariat to provide expertise, tools and coordination of similar climate inventories and reductions in 53 other UN agencies. This effort produces an UN-wide annual report that highlights the totals, per capita and sectorial emissions of participating agencies. Thus far, 3 reports for the 2008, 2009 and 2010 operating years exist and can be consulted on <http://www.greeningtheblue.org/resources/climate-neutrality>

UNEP's own climate performance

There are several sources of climate emissions from UNEP operations, separated into 2 classes: i) Office Emissions including activities such as electricity use, heating, office transportation and refrigerant leakages; and ii) Air Travel of staff and invited participants.

Chart 3: UNEP total climate footprint 2007-2011



UNEP emissions from air travel

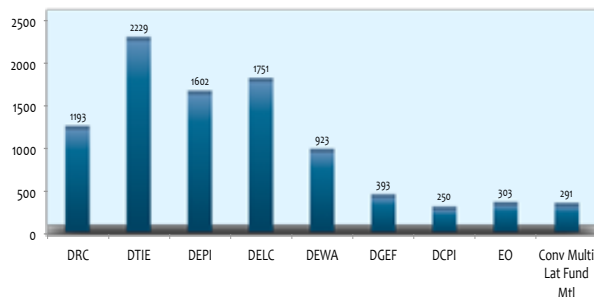
As the graph above suggests, the vast majority of emissions of GHGs are from air travel that had been growing steadily and reaching 94 % of all emissions in 2010. On the other hand, the reduction of emissions from facilities is an encouraging trend and shows the results of some good practices and a decrease of over 40 % over the five years. In 2011 for example, the solar production of some 504,000 kWh from array on the New Office Facility (NOF) saved some 302 tons of CO₂ equivalent; this despite a 4 month ramping up period when the system was offline, thus it is expected that the solar array will reach its design potential of 750,000 kWh per year in 2012 and displace 450 tons of CO₂ equivalent. At the time of writing, while reduction in the emission of some elements in the facilities are known, the overall footprint of UNEP facilities worldwide were not at hand and an estimate based on the previous year was used; 2011 flight data however, were completed and their emissions calculated. 2012 data will be presented in the next PPR report.

UNEP emissions from air travel 2011

The overall reduction in flight emissions in 2011 (18% lower than in 2010) and indeed Business class flights (at 20 % of overall flights in 2011) is also noteworthy and is a result of two phenomenon: budget constraints on UNEP resulting in more economy class flights, use of e-communication and other IT solutions, efforts to combine missions and secondly, the request by a number of conventions and MEAs in 2010 to be removed from the UNEP climate neutral strategy effective 2011 (these included: Secretariat for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, the Secretariat to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species and the Secretariat for European Bats Agreements) leaving

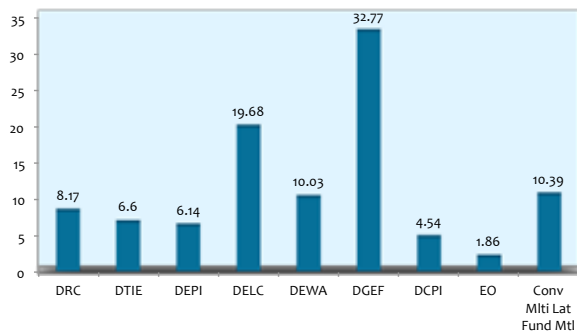
8 conventions/ MEA secretariats as part of UNEP's climate neutral strategy with 10 having exited in 2010 & 2011 due to financial and other constraints.

Chart 4: UNEP emissions per division



11 conventions participating are part of UNEP divisions such as DEPI and DRC, with the exception of the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Montreal Protocol. The magnitudes of these divisional emissions generally follow the number of employees that include professional, consultant and support staff; but some divisions have a meeting-intensive model of delivering their mandates and therefore invite many participants to meetings (these are also part of the divisional footprint). A per staff, normalized bar graph of these flight emissions illustrates these differences:

Chart 5: UNEP 2011 per capita flight emissions (tons CO2)



Some of the smallest divisions tend to have the biggest footprints: examples are DELC, DEWA and DGEF. The latter was integrated in January 2011 and absorbed by various divisions (typically DTIE & DEPI) and only the GEF coordination office and the STAP secretariat are now considered as DGEF. Effort will be made to show future per capita data as a function of flights made by staff members only as this maybe more meaningful.

Other in-house environmental efforts

While only GHG data has been discussed in UNEP's greening efforts in this report, a lot more goes on, but these have not been formalized as yet. These include: the harvesting of some 7 million litres of water from the roof of the NOF building annually; the recycling of glass, metal, paper and cardboard; the use of biofuels for UN official vehicles; a move to laptops and energy efficient lighting coupled with motion and luminosity sensors to reduce power consumption – just to name a few initiatives. As further information on the cost-benefit of such initiatives become available, their performance will be shared in future reports.

Finally, UNEP measures and offsets all Governing Council participants for whom UNEP provides air travel. Furthermore, through the use of paper efficient technologies such as laptops during the GC, some 150,000 sheets of paper were saved in 2012.

LOOKING FORWARD

UNEP in 2013

2013 is set to be a significant year as UNEP is reshaped and refocused, and ambition is scaled-up as a result of the decision to strengthen and upgrade the organization – called for at Rio+20 and approved by the UN General Assembly in December 2012. This represents the first institutional reform of the environment programme of the UN since the Stockholm UN Conference on the Human Environment established UNEP in 1972.

The Governing Council meets for the first time under Universal Membership in February 2013 at this extraordinary moment in the history of UNEP, and at a critical juncture in the broader journey towards sustainable development. The ministers at the Council will determine how best to use this strengthened authority and legitimacy to determine global policies in the area of the environment and thus fulfill UNEP's role in setting the global environmental agenda.

At Rio+20, Heads of State also agreed on a far-reaching and complex set of decisions that provide new impetus to the environmental dimensions of sustainable development. It is now clear that environmental solutions of the 21st century must respond to economic realities, challenges and needs, but also to the imperatives of the social agenda of equity, employment and livelihoods. UNEP must also adjust to these shifts in the environmental agenda as it hones its strategic direction.

Fundamental elements have been identified for discussion at the Governing Council: science-policy interface; responsiveness to country needs; secure, stable, adequate and increased financial resources to fulfill UNEP's mandate;

stakeholder participation; and future ministerial engagement. However, even amidst this transitional period, UNEP will continue its work at the heart of the environment throughout 2013.

In addition to the call to strengthen and upgrade UNEP, governments have also requested UNEP to provide the leadership or secretariats for many new initiatives, including: the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, adopted at Rio+20; the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, established in early 2012; the Climate Technology Centre and Network, handed to a UNEP-led consortium of 14 partners at the Doha Climate COP; the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services; and Think.Eat.Save. Reduce Your Foodprint – a global campaign to reduce food waste that has already harnessed dozens of major partners across the globe. In January 2013, another major success was achieved with the agreement of the text for a global treaty on Mercury. A legally-binding treaty, and more than 140 countries approved the text at the fifth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC5) in Geneva. The treaty will be open for signing in October 2013.

Never before has there been so many initiatives and potentially transformational policies aimed at sustainably managing our environment for future generations – not just from UNEP, but from governments, local authorities, cities, businesses, non-governmental organizations and the public. A stronger UNEP will serve as a better anchor and catalyst for the Future We Want.

Sub Programme views for 2013

Climate Change

The Sub Programme, the Establishing and operationalizing of the CTCN to make services available to developing countries are amongst the focus areas for 2013 as are the design and launch of the Green Climate Fund Readiness project with initial focus on six target countries and the assistance with the implementation of initiatives prioritized under the CCAC to effectively reduce SLCPs. Furthermore, the CC programme will expand the implementation of the EBA programme in new areas such as coastal ecosystems, urban settings and agriculturally dominated landscapes. The programme will also continue to foster key scientific assessments (such as the emission gap report) to inform policy discussions.

Disasters and Conflicts

The sub-programme is likely to meet a majority of its targets for 2012-2013, and thereby fulfill the vision set forth in the 2010-2013 Medium-Term Strategy. In 2013, UNEP's work to prevent and reduce the impacts of natural hazards on vulnerable communities and countries will centre on a major project aimed at pilot-testing ecosystem-based approaches to disaster risk reduction in four communities in Afghanistan, Sudan, DRC and Haiti, respectively, with a view to scaling up the approach at the national and regional levels. In addition, UNEP will continue to support conflict-affected countries and fragile states to maximize peace and development opportunities from natural resources, thanks to a new phase of the Environmental Cooperation for Peacebuilding project.

A new post-conflict environmental assessment will also be carried out in Côte d'Ivoire, at the request of the Ivorian Government. With regard to post-crisis environmental

recovery, finally, UNEP will focus on implementation of new projects as part of long-term support programmes to Afghanistan, Sudan, South Sudan, Haiti and the DR Congo. UNEP also remains ready to support the Government of Nigeria to implement the recommendations of the oil contamination assessment that was completed in 2011.

Ecosystem Management

In Ecosystems management Sub-Programme UNEP will continue to pursue its overarching objective of promoting the utilization of the ecosystem approach to enhance human well-being through strategic collaboration with other UNEP's Sub-Programmes in the implementation of projects and programmes and by encouraging governments buy in. National and regional projects are further complemented, by intergovernmental process and partnerships such as the IPBES in collaboration with FAO, UNDP, UNESCO which will become fully operational during 2013, IGR-3 for GPA programme, Global Conference on Land Oceans Connections, GRASP, International Ecosystem Management Partnership (hosted by China), Kenya water towers dialogue. The outcomes of Rio+20 will be taken forward through the further development of ecosystem accounting, and the inclusive wealth index, bringing the recognition of the wider economic, social and environmental values to bear on national accounting processes and the development agenda.

Other key milestones for 2013 include;

- Increased number of national and regional planning instruments that contain commitments and targets to integrate ecosystems management at national, regional and sectoral levels with assistance of UNEP; and
- Development of ecosystem management capacity

building, outreach and communication tools, guidelines and materials to articulate the ecosystem approach to the policy makers and decision makers in governments and the private sector. This will include capacity building support through regional seas mechanisms to countries wishing to develop integrated, ecosystem-based marine and coastal methodology for incorporating regulatory services of ecosystems into basin decision support systems (Mekong and Volta) and in doing so contribute substantively to the global dialogue promoting 'natural infrastructure' for the management of ecosystems and their services.

Environmental Governance

Rio+20 has lifted many aspects of Environmental Governance into focus and significantly increased expectations from Member States and Stakeholders at the global, regional and national levels. In this context the specific challenge and opportunity for this Sub-Programme going into the next biennium and the next MTS will be to support the development of Sustainable Development Goals and to further enhance coherence in environmental and environment-related policies across the UN System and multilateral environmental agreements. Further, the Sub-Programme's particular contribution to international environmental governance post-Rio+20 is its specific focus on linking normative and operational work on how to achieve internationally agreed goals, with practical implementation specifically in the regional and national context.

Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste

The Sub Programme, the most challenging achievement for 2013 would be to see agreement reached on a Mercury

Convention that protects human health and the environment from mercury, a toxic heavy metal.

The Mercury Convention is hopefully to be agreed at the fifth meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee planned for end January 2013, thereby meeting the target set by Governing Council in 2009. The Convention text will then be opened for signature at the diplomatic conference to be held in Japan in October 2013.

Following agreement on the convention, it is likely that many countries will seek support to undertake assessment of their mercury issues, to begin planning how to address these issues, and to ratify the convention. The Global Mercury Partnership will be important in delivering this support.

Proposals for the final text highlight the need for close collaboration between environment and health sectors. The Sub-Programme will continue its efforts through the Health and Environment Initiative to support countries to develop coherent and cost-effective policies and programmes across these sectors in order to address a range of chemicals management issues, including mercury.

More broadly, the mercury convention represents an important step towards the WSSD 2020 goal of sound chemicals management. With only eight years to the target date, it will be important to catalyze stakeholders and promote a range of important actions with key stakeholders. With consensus amongst governments, it will be important to continue to leverage industry support and investment towards best available techniques and best environmental practices. During 2012, we have seen an increase in and broaden of industry engagement with SAICM and its Emerging Policy Issues and expect this trend to continue in 2013.

Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Production and Consumption

“The Rio+20 outcome document also indicated great expectations from countries and stakeholders in delivering on the Resource efficiency Sub-Programme. 2013 will be a crucial year for operationalising the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production and for coming up with a coordinated answer to paragraph 66, through the launch and subsequent implementation of the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) together with other UN agencies and partners.

The Resource efficiency Sub-Programme will continue strengthening its delivery through multistakeholder partnerships which aim at coming up with shared solutions on topics of common interest and of high relevance for the 3 pillars of sustainable development including the Sustainable Public procurement Initiative, the Global initiative for Resource efficient Cities, the Principles for Sustainable Insurance, and the Group of Friends of Paragraph 47, all launched at Rio+20

Organisational performance outlook for 2013

During the course of 2012, it was necessary to **align projects to the 2012-2013 Pow** to enable complete assessment of UNEP project portfolio.

That being said, a few points need still to be finalized:

- A number of projects need to be revised to align them with the POW 2012-2013 (this process is currently ongoing);
- A number of projects that were formulated before 2010-2011 biennium did not include milestones. As PIMS rates

performance through the achievements of milestones, the performance of these projects cannot be rated through PIMS.

Towards the end of the reporting period, UNEP Management has taken strong action on the above mentioned points and it is expected that within a few months all relevant projects will be aligned with the current Programme of Work, allowing detailed information on programme and project performance to be made available through PIMS before the next reporting cycle.

2013 being the last year of implementation of the current PoW, emphasis will be on complete and timely attainment of milestones of related project outputs.

PIMS is now more stable and, while the operational issues are being ironed out, un-expected system outages which slow down data input at all levels are decreasing. As such, progress reporting is now up to the required level.

Future expansion of PIMS is very likely. New modules to be developed will focus on ‘Projects at Risk’, ‘UNEPs presence at national and regional level’, ‘Project Management Quality Assessments’ allowing for more project management functionality through PIMS. Executive Office, Sub Programme Coordinators and Division Directors will get access to a ‘PIMS Dashboard’ allowing them to have a full overview of the status of their portfolio. PIMS will then become more a Management Tool rather than only a Reporting Tool.

It is assumed that a number of projects are still not registered in PIMS, and as such these projects escape ‘monitoring’. Many smaller projects are still part of umbrella projects (smaller projects are not reporting in PIMS but progress is reported on the umbrella project). There are as well independent projects

which are receiving funding and which are not yet reporting through PIMS. QAS Monitoring Unit will systematically trace these projects and make sure they will all report in PIMS or will be suspended and ultimately stopped. The same applies for projects for which the revisions –after several rounds of consultations with the Project Managers- cannot be approved. In coordination with divisional managers, also these projects will be suspended and ultimately stopped.

The total number of key UNEP projects contributing to the Expected Accomplishments of the current PoW is 116 (compared to approximately 400 projects in 2009). This reduction in number of projects greatly enhances the possibilities of proper performance monitoring and efficient resource use.

Closure of accounts and sub-accounts in UNEPs financial system IMIS requires action from Divisions and OfO. DTIE and DEPI have the majority of accounts to be closed related to approximately 101 and 88 completed projects respectively.

Administrative reasons are given as the main reason for pending closures (e.g. absence of standard operating procedures -SOP-, umbrella projects that can only be closed once all their sub projects are financially closed, and every account in UNEPs financial database IMIS is being treated as an ‘individual account’ inclusive of the comprehensive administrative closing burden). Long outstanding accounts (including so called ‘costed workplans’ dating from many years ago) are to be closed and as such a detailed review of all accounts in UNEPs financial system IMIS started in November 2012.

The number of ‘accounts and related sub-accounts’ in UNEPs financial database IMIS was confirmed to be 3,195. Of these, 364 (or 11%) were established between 1980 and 1999; 1873 (or 59%) were established between 2000 and

2009 while 958 (or 30%) were established between 2010 and 2012. In short, the analysis indicated that 70% of the accounts in IMIS should have already been closed and expired in IMIS. Towards the end of 2012, action was taken to expire in IMIS 101 accounts that did not require any closing revisions as they were either mere accounts (e.g. Junior Professional (JPO) accounts), or accounts that did not have any activities or expenditures since their establishment or that had been officially closed but no action had been taken to expire them in IMIS.

The summary of the 101 accounts in IMIS which were actually closed since November 2012 is given in the below table:

Division or type of funding	No. of Accounts sent to UNON for expiry in IMIS Status as per 31 December 2012
DCPI	21
DELIC	17
DEPI	6
DEWA	3
DTIE	14
DRC	8
GEF funding accounts	27
UNFIP (UN Foundation funded initiatives)	5
TOTAL	101

In 2013, most of the accounts pending closure in IMIS will be closed.

Sub Programme Coordinators have designed their PoW outputs including the complementary support through GEF in mind, when relevant. This means that some PoW outputs are addressed through the GEF portfolio. As currently, initiatives with GEF funding are not included in the performance analysis,

it results in significant gaps in the progress reporting. Many GEF projects also include UNEP contributions or funding, and should as such be reported under this PPR.

For 2013, it is envisaged that **GEF projects will be included in the PIMS database**, allowing for a complete UNEP portfolio assessment towards the next biennium. At later date, also the projects from the MEAs will be included in PIMS.

Plans are underway for PIMS to capture a clear linkage between project outputs (and as such also the Sub Programme level outputs) and available resources (including Environment Fund, human resources, corporate level interventions, etc.) allowing for straight forward **value-for-money analysis**.

Following the UNEP wide Results Based approach to be followed, **staff positions** will be more realistically attributed to Sub Programmes. This is however a process of several years and is envisaged to happen more intensively with the start of the PoW 2014-2015.

Based on a capacity needs assessment carried out by the UNON Staff Development and Training Centre and in consultation with UNEP Divisions and Sub-Programme Coordinators, a **Results-Based Management** training initiative was already started in 2011. It targeted capacity needs in programme and project implementation, and improvement of UNEP's orientation toward measurable results. The UNEP RBM Project Management Training Programme, funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, was conceived to improve staff skills in results based management, as well as to enhance awareness and knowledge of the forthcoming UNEP Programme Manual (Revised manual expected early 2013).

UNEP staff, who had previously been trained for this purpose under a "training of trainers" (ToT) programme, delivered in the period January – June 2012 a two-day RBM Training five times in Nairobi, once in Paris, once in Osaka, and once in each of UNEP Regional Offices. The training was very successful with 184 staff being trained. Measures have been taken to have divisional yearly budget allocations for RBM training, allowing **further rolling out and institutionalizing RBM Training** within the whole organization. Future challenges lay in the inclusion of the UNEP administered MEA's within the UNEP Results Based Management Approach.

Focussing on finances, during 2013 the organization will focus on working with the governments to strengthen support to the UNEP Environment Fund towards the next biennium. While the overall budget 2014-2015 for UNEP will remain at the same level as for the current biennium (2012-2013), it shifts a larger portion of funding into the Environment Fund to provide more stable and secure funding to UNEP. In the spirit of the Rio+20 outcome, UNEP is working with all the governments, in particular the traditional major donors and many emerging economies, towards realizing this goal.

In addition, the 2014-2015 budget of the UN Secretariat includes a request to increase regular budget funds for UNEP. This potential increase will strengthen UNEP's regional presence and delivery at national level in partnership with governments, sister UN agencies and the civil society, as requested by the Rio+20 outcome. It will also allow UNEP to use more of its Environment Fund resources to support the catalytic activities UNEP was originally mandated to stimulate.

12.0914	98.03	↑	3.00	12.00%
79.0276	37.28	↑	7.03	77.40%
26.2081	10.54	↓	0.67	91.62%



68.1845	19.72	↑	0.85	34.00%
34.7059	24.87	↓	0.87	33.94%
17.0781	19.70	↓	0.87	33.94%
11.3555	19.70	↓	0.87	33.94%



SECTION

B



Detailed Sub-Programme performance reviews

Sub-Programme 1: CLIMATE CHANGE

Objective: To strengthen the ability of countries, in particular developing countries, to integrate climate change responses into national development processes

Assessment: ¹ Good progress ✓	Expected Accomplishment (a): Adaptation, including an ecosystem-based approach, is incorporated into country development planning and policymaking based on scientific assessments, policy and legislative advice and lessons learned from pilot projects supported by UNEP and adaptation experiences, including an ecosystem-based approach, showcased at the global level	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012
(i) Increased number of countries that integrate adaptation, including an ecosystem-based approach, into their national development plans with the assistance of UNEP	Number of countries incorporating adaptation, including ecosystem-based approaches, into action and development strategies and plans that are adopted or submitted for adoption	3*	7*	6

*Actual baseline value: 4 (based on performance of Dec 2011. Revised target value: 8 (+4 new)

Results measured against indicator

Progress towards achieving the EA indicator is positive with 2 countries integrating adaptation into national plans, and overall target of 8 (actual baseline value was 4 at the end of 2011) seems achievable by end of biennium. In 2012 Myanmar and Mozambique adopted national development strategies and plans incorporating adaptation. In Myanmar a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) was developed with UNEP support and endorsed by the government, while in Mozambique the government integrated 6 cross cutting issues, including climate change, in national and 11 provincial socioeconomic annual plans for 2013 which were approved. UNEP also supported integration of adaptation into local level

plans in Fiji, where the Lami Town Council was supported to adopt Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EBA) approaches in the planning frameworks and lessons learned are incorporated at national level. Strong cooperation with the governments in Nepal, Peru and Uganda, as well as in the ten Nile Countries is taking place to incorporate EBA in the countries' adaptation plans in the course of this biennium.

EBA continues to be a key approach and focus area within UNEP's adaptation portfolio and is now expanding to new areas such as coastal ecosystems, urban settings and agricultural sectors with additional funding secured. Lessons learned from the EBA Mountain Ecosystem Programme are used to inform governments and policies on the effectiveness of EBA

1. Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (✓◌) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (◌) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

approaches. During 2012, adaptation experiences were for example showcased through global and regional networks, including at the 2nd Asia-Pacific Adaptation Forum (12-13 March 2012), and through the launch of online portals for the Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer and Climate Change Action (REGATTA) in Latin America, Africa Adaptation Knowledge Network (AAKNet) and Global Adaptation Network (GAN). An EBA policy brief (<http://ebaflagship.org/resources/publications/reports/335-eba-policy-brief>) was developed in partnership with UNDP, IUCN and BMU, and with contributing authors drawn from a variety of other organizations and institutions, to support mainstreaming of adaptation into national development plans, and was presented to the UNFCCC parties at COP18 in Doha. UNEP's adaptation team is also finalizing a Decision Support Framework on EBA that will support the EBA planning process at country level. Exchanging adaptation knowledge, good practices, and capacity building through climate change networks is also progressing well in Latin America (REGATTA), Asia Pacific (APAN) and West Asia (WARN-CC). Over 15 countries have been supported in preparing, presenting and implementing adaptation projects under the GEF, Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF),

Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), Adaptation Fund (AF), and other, and in the accreditation process for National Implementing Entities (NIEs) for AF.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

Delays are often experienced due to factors such as late signing of legal agreements and/or following changes in governments. To reduce the implications of such delays, when engaging with a country, the political situation should be taken into consideration and a plan made for how to respond to national pressures and changes in administrations. Effective planning with all project partners is required to ensure that project outputs are achieved timely. Results of integrating adaptation, and in particular EBA, into development planning and policy processes are often only visible beyond POW cycles. As a consequence achieved results may not be not fully appreciated at time of reporting. Process oriented monitoring and associated indicators should be considered and put into place within an effective Monitoring and Evaluation framework that also enables to measure the impact of UNEP's work on policy change.

Performance against PoW outputs ²

Output 1: Ecosystem-focused adaptation and vulnerability assessments and associated capacity development actions are undertaken and best practice approaches disseminated through relevant networks and partnerships. (Target: four countries)

Status


Project outputs (11): 9 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 2 with milestones on track.

UNEP provided advisory services in support of four assessments finalized in 2012: (1) The **Cape Verde** Climate Change Assessment, launched by the Rural Development Minister in February 2012, funded by the One UN Budget in Cape Verde, and focused on vulnerabilities and adaptation actions in the areas of water resources, the agro-pastoral sector and tourism/coastal planning; (2) An Environment and Climate Change Outlook (ECCO)³ of the **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, launched in August 2012, involving different ministries; (3) A Pacific ECCO, covering more than 15 countries, launched by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) at the Doha Climate Change Conference; and (4) a Dar es-Salaam City Environment Outlook with a strong climate change chapter, developed through a collaborative partnership between the Vice President's Office, **Tanzania** environment authorities and the City Council. Sub-regional vulnerability and impact assessments producing results for national and subnational decision makers were also undertaken in the Gran Chaco and Andes regions.

² Status: PIMS automated information based on milestone attainment of contributing projects. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving PoW output target with supporting evidence.

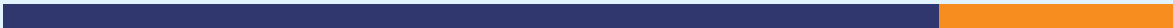
³ The report covers the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) of: American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna.

Output 2: Countries are supported in efforts to maintain and restore the functioning of targeted ecosystems to provide adaptation services by undertaking ecosystem-based adaptation pilots and by scaling them up through United Nations and other partnerships and in efforts to strengthen in-country capacity to implement adaptation actions, including ecosystem-based adaptation approaches. (Target: four countries)

Status	 <p>Project outputs (10): 6 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 4 with milestones on track.</p>
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During 2012, several countries have been supported to implement EBA approaches. Implementation activities have taken place in **Ethiopia, Fiji, Colombia, Nepal, Peru and Uganda**. A dryland ecosystem was targeted in Ethiopia. Mountain ecosystems were targeted in Uganda on the Rwenzori Mountains and Mount Elgon, Nepal on the Himalaya's, and in Peru on the Andes. Coastal ecosystems were targeted in Fiji. In all these countries different EBA tools are used to improve the resilience of the ecosystems and communities to climate change impacts. The lessons learned from these pilots are used to inform the governments and related policies about the usefulness of EBA practices and to scale-up the activities. Adaptation experiences and best practice approaches were disseminated through UNEP-facilitated networks. Events included the 2nd Asia Pacific Adaptation Forum, targeted sub-regional and national workshops by the Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN), and the 3rd Adaptation Knowledge Day. Online adaptation knowledge portals were launched by the Latin America network (REGATTA), Africa network (AAKNet) and the Global Adaptation Network (GAN).

Output 3: Countries are supported in integrating adaptation, particularly ecosystem-based adaptation approaches, into national development and climate change policies and plans, and guidelines and materials developed to mainstream ecosystem-based adaptation into the work of United Nations partners. (Target: four countries)

Status	 <p>Project outputs (5): 4 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 1 with milestones on track.</p>
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A project on adaptation to climate change induced water stress in the Nile River Basin has built the capacities of Nile countries (**Burundi, Democratic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda**) on incorporating EBA into national development plans. Strong cooperation with the governments in **Nepal, Peru and Uganda** is taking place to incorporate EBA in the countries' adaptation plans. UNEP is working with UN-HABITAT and SPREP in **Fiji**, where the Lami Town Council was supported to include EBA approaches in planning frameworks. The Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI) supported the government of **Mozambique** in integrating 6 cross cutting issues, including climate change, in national and 11 provincial socioeconomic annual plans for 2013. A Decision Support Framework on EBA (EBA-DSF) is being evolved into a capacity building platform to support the implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). Under the EBA flagship Programme, a Germany-funded partnership between UNEP, IUCN and UNDP, a policy brief was presented at UNFCCC COP-18 in Doha.

Output 4: Understanding of the economics of climate change impacts and economic value of ecosystem services for adaptation is strengthened and shared with United Nations partners for inclusion in their programmes (Target: four countries)

Status	No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Output (at this time)
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The Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews (CPEIR), after contributing to policy dialogue and preparation of a climate fiscal framework, continued to be a key tool to practically advance the climate mainstreaming agenda in Asia-Pacific. Findings and recommendations from the CPEIRs have been instrumental in 2012 for the Parliament of **Nepal** to approve the creation of a climate change budget code in the 2012 national budget and for the Ministry of Finance of **Bangladesh** to introduce a climate budget, with indicators, in the 2013 budget. In **Bhutan** an innovative Environment-Climate-Poverty Mainstreaming Reference Group has institutionalized the Public Environment Expenditure Review as a key tool for increasing state revenues from natural resources. PEI supported **Mauritania** to undertake an evaluation on the costs and benefits of climate change impacts in Nouakchott, with findings to be integrated in a National Climate Change Strategy and Policy Brief in 2012. In **Rwanda**, an analysis of the costs of climate change on ecosystems and communities resulted in the integration of climate change issues across national, local and sector plans.

Output 5: Countries are supported in efforts to gain access to adaptation financing and to build their capacities for direct access to such financing (Target: five countries)

Status No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Ouput (at this time)

In 2012 UNEP supported countries in accessing and making use of adaptation financing made available through the Adaptation Fund and the GEF. In **Tanzania, Madagascar and Cambodia**, after providing support to submit proposals, UNEP is assisting in the implementation of approved AF-funded projects. National Implementing Entities in **Jordan, Rwanda, Kenya, Mexico and Argentina** were accredited for Direct Access by the AF Board, following support from UNEP. **Djibouti, Lesotho, Gambia, Cambodia, Comoros, Rwanda, Tanzania and Afghanistan** are in the process of implementing, with UNEPs' support, their first National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) implementation project funded with GEF-LDCF resources. Djibouti, Gambia, Rwanda, Comoros, Tanzania, Afghanistan are also supported by UNEP in the process of accessing GEF-LDCF resources for their second NAPA implementation project. **Nepal, Angola, Myanmar, Madagascar, Bangladesh and Mauritania** are being supported in the process of accessing GEF-LDCF resources for adaptation, while **China, Seychelles, Mauritania and Nepal** are being supported to access SCCF funding.

Assessment: ⁴ Good progress ✓	Expected Accomplishment (b): Low carbon and clean energy sources and technology alternatives are increasingly adopted, inefficient technologies are phased out and economic growth, pollution and greenhouse gas emissions are decoupled by countries based on technical and economic assessments, cooperation, policy advice, legislative support and catalytic financing mechanisms	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual	
Indicator of Achievement		Unit of Measure			
		2011	2012	2013	
(i)	Increased number of countries implementing energy plans, including low carbon alternatives, with explicit renewable energy or energy efficiency policies with the assistance of UNEP	Number of countries implementing energy policies and measures with explicit renewable energy or energy efficiency components that result from UNEP projects	4	12	11

Results measured against indicator

Progress towards achieving EA is well underway. In seven countries (Senegal, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Morocco, Vietnam), further to the establishment of a national institutional coordination mechanism, national efforts are under way to prioritise activities, sectors or mitigation technologies for implementation under two main components: Low Carbon Development frameworks and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs). In two countries, Mexico and South Africa, the focus is on preparing more robust national baseline GHG emission projections from the points of view of risk and uncertainty.

Forty-six countries⁵ so far have joined a UNEP and GEF supported global partnership - enlighten - to phase out inefficient incandescent lamps to achieve energy and cost savings (<http://www.enlighten-initiative.org>). The end of 2016 was identified as the target date to achieve the global phase-out of inefficient incandescent lamps. In the transport

⁴ Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (✓) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (⚡) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤ 29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

⁵ Algeria, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinee, Guinee Bisau, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Thailand, Togolese Republic, Tonga, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Yemen

sector, UNEP's support led to some significant achievements in 2012: Kenya has integrated Non-motorized transport elements in its urban road infrastructure policy; in India three cities (Rajkot, Visakhapatnam and Udaipur; <http://unep.org/transport/lowcarbon/>) committed to develop Low Carbon Comprehensive Mobility Plans (LCMP); in Viet Nam, with the technical support from the Global Fuel Economy Initiative (GFEI) and Clean Air Initiative Asia, the Viet Nam Register of the Ministry of Transport has developed draft fuel consumption targets for motorcycles and light duty vehicles which are currently awaiting adoption; and finally, with support from the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles (PCFV), Mauritius adopted a 50 ppm national standard for sulfur in diesel fuel, becoming the first Sub-Saharan African country to adopt this standard. Testimony to UNEP's delivery and opportunity for scale up in a combined approach building on the areas of technology needs assessments, Green Economy modeling and climate change networking is a December 2012 decision by the UNFCCC that UNEP and its consortium of partner institutions host the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN), which will help developing countries gain access to climate change mitigation and adaptation technologies. The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC) has also made significant progress since its launch in February 2012. Its membership has grown from six Partners to 49; seven initiatives have been agreed by the High Level Assembly and launched (Reducing Black Carbon Emissions from Heavy Duty Diesel Vehicles & Engines, Mitigating SLCPs and Other Pollutants from Brick Production,

Mitigating SLCPs from Landfills and Municipal Solid Waste Sector, Promoting SLCP National Action Plans, Promoting HFC Alternative Technology and Standards, Financing Mitigation of Short-Lived Climate Pollutants, and Awareness Raising and Outreach); a governance structure and a Scientific Advisory Panel have been established, commitments for \$16.4 million have been pledged. UNEP's work is also supporting the achievement of the three complementary goals of the UNSG's Sustainable Energy for All initiative. Support to the initiative included policy guidance, commitment submission and the organisation of the Africa roll-out of the international year of the initiative during the 2012 UNEP-GC/GMEF.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

As previously highlighted, impacts within a country are sometimes limited considering that each output is targeting different countries. To manage this risk, UNEP continues efforts to increasingly bundle its activities.

Mitigation cuts across ministries making coordination of policies and actions at times challenging. Internal coordination with other teams is also taking its toll in terms of staff time. UNEP is stressing in its activities the importance of coordination across ministries as component of projects, and is increasingly setting up inter-ministerial task teams at the outset of projects. Setting up these task teams and developing a modus operandis makes usually for a slower project start, but pays off in the longer run.

Performance against PoW outputs ⁶

Output 1: Economic and technical (macroeconomic, technology and resource) assessments of climate change mitigation options that include macroeconomic and broad environmental considerations are undertaken and used by countries and by major groups in developing broad national mitigation plans. (Target: eight countries)

Status

Project outputs (2): 1 without milestone, 1 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 0 with milestones on track.

Out of 36 countries supported by UNEP to conduct Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs), 21 submitted their TNA reports, and 7 also completed their Technology Action Plans (TAPs)⁷. Building on the TNA project, UNEP is helping 7 countries (**Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Mexico, Morocco, Senegal, South Africa and Vietnam**) for the design of nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs). An integrated scenario-based analysis of the potential and the environmental and socio-economic impacts of biofuels production was conducted in **Mozambique, Ukraine and Argentina**. Trainings in Africa on UNEP's Bioenergy Decision Support Tool led to the development of AU/ United Nations Economic Commission for Africa Bioenergy Policy Guidelines, shaping the Vision for Bioenergy in the Energy Mix of the region, that have technology and resources assessments as key components. UNEP also developed the "Guide for Standardisation and Quality Assurance for Solar Thermal", translated into Arabic as a reference document for the "ArSol" certification scheme for the Arab region.

Output 2: Technology-specific plans are developed through public-private collaboration and used to promote markets for and transfer of cleaner energy technologies and speed up the phase-out of obsolete technologies in a manner that can be monitored, reported and verified. (Target: eight countries)

Status

Project outputs (1): 0 without milestone, 1 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 0 with milestones on track.

Cleaner fuels and vehicle policies and standards have been developed in seven countries (**Chile, Mauritius, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi**), with **Mauritius** adopting low sulphur diesel standards (50 ppm) and **Chile** mandatory vehicle fuel efficiency labelling. Comprehensive emission reduction analyses for bus transport, aimed at facilitating transition to, and market for cleaner transport systems, have been developed in **Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda**. Proposals for geothermal exploration studies have been developed for **Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia and Eritrea**. More than 200 officials from East Africa were trained on the practical design and implementation of geothermal projects. 46 countries committed to phase-out inefficient incandescent lamps, and fourteen countries from Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and the Middle East initiated the development of National or Regional Efficient Lighting Strategies⁸. These Strategies will effectively phase-out incandescent lamps by 2016. A set of support guides were developed and a dedicated group of lighting specialists started to assist countries in developing policies, standards and collection and recycling schemes, in partnership with the private sector.

Output 3: Knowledge networks and United Nations partnerships to inform and support key stakeholders in the reform of policies, economic incentives and the implementation of programmes for renewable energy, energy efficiency and reduced greenhouse-gas emissions are established, supported and used to replicate successful approaches. (Target: three regional networks)

Status

Project outputs (4): 2 without milestone, 1 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 1 with milestones on track.

Three regional networks are supported by UNEP, and were further consolidated during 2012. The Southeast Asia Network of Climate Change Offices (SEAN-CC) supports capacity and governance strengthening, knowledge sharing and peer-learning, and negotiation capacity enhancement. The Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer and Climate Change Action (REGATTA) supports the transfer of knowledge, technology and experience in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Capacity Building in Development of Policy Framework for Promotion of Low Carbon Emission Societies in Central Asia network supports the uptake of cleaner energy and energy efficient technologies and services. Three global knowledge sharing networks/portals have also been supported and further contribute to the adoption of transformative clean energy policies and deployment programmes (Clean Energy Solutions Center, CESC), the establishment of synergistic opportunities between energy access and development (south-south Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development, GNSD) and to a more rapid global transition to renewable energy (multi-stakeholder Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century, REN21).

⁶ Status: PIMS automated information based on milestone attainment of contributing projects. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving PoW output target with supporting evidence.

⁷ Countries with TNA report completed: Morocco, Senegal, Lebanon, Mali, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Rwanda, Sudan, Zambia, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Cambodia, Georgia, Indonesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Vietnam. With TAP report completed: Morocco, Senegal, Mali, Georgia, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam.

⁸ See under progress on EA for complete list of countries and HYPERLINK "<http://www.enlighten-initiative.org>" "<http://www.enlighten-initiative.org> for updates.

Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012
(i)	Total value of investments that result from UNEP projects in clean energy.	\$150 million*	\$250 million*	\$ 228.4 million

*Actual baseline value: \$200 million (based on performance of Dec 2011). Revised target value: \$300 million (\$100 million increase)

Results measured against indicator

Progress has continued during this period towards the end-2013 revised target of \$300 million in investments stimulated by UNEP's clean energy projects, with an increase of at least \$28.4 million compared to the total value \$200 million estimated at the end of 2011. As expected, the rate of progress towards the 2012-13 investment target value has slowed in line with the impact of the recent global economic downturn. Despite the market uncertainties, the final EA target remains very achievable and expectations are still positive that the target can even be exceeded by the end of the project period. In more general terms, positive progress has in fact been made in this period towards the Expected Accomplishment. 9 directly-related programmes are on-going, together targeting a wide range of climate finance stakeholders and providing the platform for attracting the required financing. Addressing end-user finance, the Mediterranean Investment Facility (MIF) has continued to develop and test different options to increase available

financing for solar water heating and energy efficiency. With on-going programmes in six countries, it is demonstrating a very good impact, with expansion bringing additional end-user revenues. For example, EGYSQL provides a financing mechanism to promote solar water heaters in the hotel sector in Egypt. Finance innovation activities have included the Seed Capital Assistance Facility (SCAF) and the assessment of risk management mechanisms to encourage private sector investment. Leveraging a total investment of \$136 million (of which 8.4 estimated in 2012) and spanning across 15 countries, the projects co-financed by SCAF include a wind farm in South Africa, a small hydropower project in Tanzania, a bank lending programme in China and a solar microfinance programme in Nepal. Additional key contributors to progress towards indicator target are expected be the Climate Finance Investment Facility, which has stimulated over US\$10m to date, and the End-User Finance for Access to Clean Energy Technologies (FACET) in South and South-East Asia, where the two main partner banks have together committed over US\$10m even prior to the operational phase.

⁹ Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (√) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (⊠) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤ 29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

There is a need to further increase awareness on energy finance work and results supported by UNEP. A dedicated communications officer and a marketing consultant have been engaged to work on enhancing communication in this area.

The global financial situation presents an external risk the implication of which must be carefully assessed and

taken into consideration in UNEP's services. In the area of carbon finance, there have been uncertainties around the future of the flexible mechanisms of the Kyoto protocol in the next commitment period. UNEP is closely following the developments and assessing what implications this has on UNEP's services provided to countries and how to respond.

Performance against PoW outputs¹⁰

Output 1. Financing barriers are removed and access to financing is improved for renewable and energy-efficient technologies through public-private partnerships that identify costs, risks, and opportunities for clean energy and low-carbon technologies. (Target: eight countries; leveraging of \$10 million)

Status No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Output (at this time)

Mediterranean Investment Facility (MIF) projects are under implementation in the Mediterranean and Balkans regions. Financing mechanisms allowed installation of solar systems in 27 hotels in **Egypt** and **Tunisia**, where 1.66 million USD had been leveraged. In **Montenegro**, approximately 200 households have installed solar systems, and in Tunisia approximately 26,000 systems are installed per year, with more than 18.7 million USD per year leveraged. An inception workshop was organized for an efficient lighting project in **Morocco**, where 20 million euro have been leveraged so far. Two financial support mechanisms are under development under the GEF in **Mexico** and **Chile** for the deployment of Solar Water Heating systems. Seven local finance and micro-finance institutions are providing loans for clean energy in **Ghana, Senegal, Mali, Tanzania** and **Zambia** under the African Rural Energy Enterprise Development Programme (AREED). The End-User Finance for Access to Clean Energy Technologies in South and South-East Asia (FACET) is moving to the implementation phase, focusing on installation of biogas digesters in **Indonesia** and **Vietnam**.

Output 2: Use of the Clean Development Mechanism and other innovative approaches to mitigation finance is stimulated through analyses and the development and application of relevant tools and methodologies, including on environmental sustainability and measuring, reporting and verification compatibility. (Target: eight countries; leveraging of \$30 million)

Status

Project outputs (1): 0 without milestone, 1 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 0 with milestones on track.

Support to innovative replicable CDM projects initiated through existing programmes such as the African Carbon Asset Development (ACAD) facility in 2011, was pursued in the first half of 2012. All together 15 CDM projects in 8 countries received assistance (**Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mali, Mauritius, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda**). Discussions were held in the second half of the year with donors with the view to fund initiatives building on CDM to develop country programmes more suited to the anticipated new climate finance market mechanisms.

¹⁰ Status: PIMS automated information based on milestone attainment of contributing projects. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving PoW output target with supporting evidence.

Output 3 Institutional capacity for assessing and allocating public funding and leveraging private investment for clean energy is strengthened and new climate finance instruments are developed and applied by financiers, lenders and investors. (Target: eight countries; leveraging of \$60 million)

Status

No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Output (at this time)

Four projects are underway to build capacities to manage public funding and leverage private investment. Public finance institutions in five countries (**Vietnam, Benin, Ghana, El Salvador, Costa Rica**) and one region (South Pacific) have received climate finance related technical assistance. A new end-user finance initiative is in development in **South Africa** for the solar water heating sector. Nine commercial banks in Asia have been supported with technical assistance support for developing new financing products for the clean energy sector in six countries (**India, China, Cambodia, Nepal, Philippines, and Mongolia**). A partnership operating in both Asia and Africa through six private equity funds has provided technical assistance to seventeen renewable energy project developments in six countries (**South Africa, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, the Philippines and India**). Projects financed across 15 countries include an 80MW windfarm in South Africa, a bank lending programme in China and a solar microfinance programme in Nepal.

Assessment:	Expected Accomplishment ¹¹ (d):	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual
Good progress ✓	Reduction in deforestation and land degradation with countries moving towards sustainable forest management, conservation and full terrestrial carbon accounting based on tackling all drivers of deforestation, and taking fully into account co-benefits and safeguards			
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012
(i)	Increased number of countries implementing sustainable forest management plans including REDD plans to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation, with the assistance of UNEP	5	10	8
(ii)	Increased percentage of land being managed to reduce emissions from deforestation as a result of implementation of sustainable forest management plans including REDD plans, with the assistance of UNEP.	2*	7*	3

*Actual baseline value: 0; Revised target value: 5 new.

Results measured against indicator

Progress towards expected accomplishment is good: as of December 2012, there are 14 countries with active National REDD+ Programmes as the building blocks for how countries can address drivers of deforestation and update sustainable forest management plans to include REDD+, and moving into the second phase of REDD+ implementation. Three of

these countries in particular, **Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia and Viet Nam**, have also integrated REDD+ into their sustainable forest management planning and set up funds for this purpose. All 14 countries with active REDD+ Programmes are supported by the UN-REDD Programme, an inter-agency collaborative programme with three participating agencies: FAO, UNDP and UNEP. As of December 2012, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia and Viet Nam have also finalized

11 Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (√) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (⊘) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤ 29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

investment plans for REDD+. As such the second indicator as well shows a good progress, with an increase of three countries from the 2011 actual baseline.

Beside what shown by the progress towards indicator targets, pursuit of expected accomplishment is progressing at a good pace within the framework of the UN-REDD Programme. It is worth mentioning that in its four years of existence this programme has grown in terms of partner countries (from 9 to 16 countries with National Programmes and 44 total partner countries), donors and funds (with over 100 million dollars and 5 donors) as well as direction and influence of REDD+. The Programme has actively engaged in reviews of coordination mechanism and implementation, including inter-agency retreats and forming working groups to review the Policy Board governance structure and reporting, planning and coordination.

The Programme has also introduced new mechanisms, such as targeted support and a Tier 2 funding mechanism to enhance countries access to REDD+ readiness technical and financial resources. UNEP's work in countries, as well as at the global level, continues to focus on the UNEP-led work areas of (1) Multiple Benefits and (2) Green Economy Transformation. On multiple benefits, work to build capacity, support decision-making and raise awareness is being undertaken in **Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Indonesia, Panama, Paraguay, and Viet Nam**, with support to additional countries being planned. Democratic Republic of Congo especially is leading work on safeguards. In addition, a framework for economic assessment of multiple benefits is being elaborated.

For the second work area, work continues to demonstrate the potential to utilize REDD+ investments to catalyse a transition to the Green Economy. High-level political investments in Democratic Republic of Congo and Indonesia have been key to promoting this work. In addition, work on qualitative and quantitative scenario analysis to demonstrate this long-term potential is in various stages of development in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Indonesia, Panama and Paraguay.

Other relevant work for this Expected Accomplishment is on the Agriculture front, with the finalization of the Agriculture and Environment report, launched during Rio+20 (<http://www.unep.org/publications/ebooks/avoidingfamines/>).

Risk analysis and risk management measures

A recently completed Country Needs Assessment for REDD+ did express concern that there may be waning political interest in REDD+, which could delay implementations of REDD+. UNEP is increasing activities to demonstrate a strong business case for REDD+ that can be utilized to sustain political support. Another risk can be represented in some countries by delays in implementation due to a variety of factors. In this regard the UN-REDD Programme is working with countries with existing programmes to improve delivery rates, and is taking particular care in cultivating lessons learned from existing national programmes when devising new national programmes.

Performance against PoW outputs¹²

Output 1. Countries are supported in efforts to develop their capacities for delivering REDD and transforming the management of their forests and related sectors to achieve lower greenhouse-gas emissions, conservation, more sustainable forest development and enhancement of forest stocks through the assessment of drivers of deforestation, the analysis and application of guidelines for addressing multiple benefits, and their monitoring, and trade-offs among forest and land-use choices and in promoting stakeholder participation. (Target: five countries)

Status

Project outputs (1): 0 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 1 with milestones on track.

The UN-REDD Programme has continued to increase support to countries to develop capacities for delivering REDD+, also through a direct funding mechanism. A total of 16 countries have now national programmes (in 14 countries under implementation as of December 2012, while 2 countries have not initiated activities yet). Within the Programme and support to countries, UNEP focuses on the consideration and integration of multiple benefits, development of safeguards, assessment of the drivers of deforestation, and the contribution of forests to the economy, especially the potential for the green economy. UNEP is currently providing targeted support on the assessment of multiple benefits and development of safeguards in 3 countries: **Bhutan, Argentina and Costa Rica**. UNEP is also supporting the development of national REDD+ programmes and strategies which take into account multiple benefits in at least 4 other countries including the **Democratic Republic of Congo, Panama, Paraguay and Ecuador**.

Output 2: Countries are supported in building their capacities to leverage investments for sustainable changes to forest use and to negotiate and reach investment agreements that draw on opportunities arising out of REDD (forest carbon) and broader use of and benefits from forests. (Target: two countries)

Status

Project outputs (1): 0 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 1 with milestones on track.

High level recognition of the mutually supportive relationship between REDD+ and the Green Economy is essential to catalyze change and direct investments appropriately. For these reasons, during Rio+20, the Ministry of Finance of the Government of **Indonesia**, in partnership with the UN-REDD Programme, held a high level event focused on the importance of a green economy transformation and the role for REDD+ in that process. The **Democratic Republic of Congo** is piloting innovative tools to demonstrate the potential for green economy and REDD+. Democratic Republic of Congo with the UN-REDD Programme is developing (i) a national “REDD+ to a green economy” scenario up to 2035 with the Ministry of Planning and (ii) the use of quantitative models to illustrate possible impacts of the different 2035 scenarios and to support political decisions in land use planning. **Kenya**, that convened a high level workshop on forests and the green economy, have also demonstrated a keen interest and leadership in this area.

Output 3 Tools to enable the full inclusion of terrestrial carbon mitigation (or accounting) are developed (i.e., agriculture, other land uses and coastal areas) and tested for broader uptake in the work of three international partner agencies. (Target: three agencies (UNDP, FAO, CGIAR))

Status

Project outputs (1): 0 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 1 with milestones on track.

Work on leveraging the application of ecosystem-based adaptation tools to address agriculture and food security in the context of climate change has gained momentum with the publication and launch of the report “Avoiding the next famine, Strengthening the ecological foundation of food security through sustainable food systems” (<http://www.unep.org/publications/ebooks/avoidingfamines/>). The report has been relaunched in Geneva, Hyderabad and Nairobi during the World Food Day. In Kenya, it was presented to the president of the Republic of Kenya, with the Minister of Agriculture conveying enthusiastic words during the press conference. The report, developed through collaboration with key international organizations including IFAD, FAO, the World Bank, WFP and WRI and expected to be utilized in the work of other partner agencies active in fields such as food security, agriculture and fisheries, will constitute one of the fulcra around which UNEP will shape its engagement in the agricultural sector, aiming at increasing multifunctionality and enabling the full inclusion of terrestrial carbon mitigation.

¹² Status: PIMS automated information based on milestone attainment of contributing projects. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving PoW output target with supporting evidence.

Assessment: ¹³ Good progress ✓	Expected Accomplishment (e): Increased access of target audiences to relevant climate change assessments and information for decision-making and long-term planning	Baseline	Target	Actual	
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012	
(i)	Increased number of sector specific local, national and regional development plans that incorporate climate-related assessment with the assistance of UNEP	Number of sector-specific development plans integrating climate-related assessments	14 *	16* (cumulative)	12
(ii)	Increased number of findings or results from UNEP climate change work in press and media with the assistance of UNEP	Number of quoted findings from UNEP climate change work in selected national and regional media**	1650	1850	18000

*Actual baseline: 12 (based on performance of Dec 2011). Revised target: 14 (+2 new)

** Measurement focuses on press articles in national and regional media referencing UNEP's work on climate change

Results measured against indicator

Indicator (i): 3 major global governmental processes made use of UNEP's climate related findings to reshape their approach to the subject matter and thereby influence national development policies and plans. With the Camp David Declaration (May 2012) the G8 recognized the impact of short-lived climate pollutants on near-term climate change, and agreed to support comprehensive action to reduce these pollutants which, according to UNEP and others, account for over thirty percent of near-term global warming as well as 2 million premature deaths a year. The Svalbard [Ministerial] Declaration (March 2012) by the Nordic Environment Ministers (Denmark, Finland, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Åland) stated that, as emissions of short-lived climate forcers (SLCFs) have a negative impact on both the climate and human health, there is a need to regulate them as part of the range of international environmental agreements. UNEP's

climate related findings were used to justify the revision of the Gothenburg Protocol to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (revisions adopted in May 2012).

Indicator (ii): Overall progress in implementing activities that contribute to expected accomplishment is good. UNEP's science-based assessments published in 2011 and 2012 have been widely used to support climate change policy planning and decision-making by main stakeholder groups. The Integrated Assessment of Black Carbon and Tropospheric Ozone was cited in 10 high-level intergovernmental documents. The assessment has also been cited in 40 academic (peer reviewed) articles as well as in another 22 publications (non-peer reviewed). The assessment provided scientific justification for establishing the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (February 2012, <http://www.unep.org/ccac/>). The emissions gap reports continue to be referenced throughout the climate talks and

13 Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (✓) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (⊠) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤ 29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

the third report was complete in time for UNFCCC COP-18 providing authoritative information to COP-18 negotiations.

The average number of 18,000 press articles in national and regional media making reference to UNEP's work on climate change, estimated based on media monitoring activities, exceeded by far the biennial target of 1850, demonstrating high interest in UNEP climate change work. The figure provided represents an estimate based on limited online search as well as on input from the Regional Information Officers. Outreach efforts have been successful in disseminating these assessments as well as results from UNEP's work; and training has been provided to negotiators in a timely manner. Visits to the core climate change website have risen by 12.3%, from 714,423 in 2011 to 802,475 in 2012. Outreach and campaigns events and exhibits have been delivered at UNFCCC COP18 in Doha, where communications materials and information kits have been developed and disseminated, following a

COP18 communications plan focusing on adaptation, clean technology, forest management and the emissions gap, under the slogan of 'Bridging Gaps - Are You'.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

Staffing/capacity issues remain urgent - short term recruitment of staff to manage specific aspects is underway, but does not represent a long term solution. Outreach efforts may not reach non-English speaking audiences, as DCPI at the moment does not have the capacity to deliver in all official languages. UNON support services providing stable infrastructure is also a challenge. Migration of UNEP websites to a new server, and redevelopment of the underlying technologies, has the potential to interrupt/minimise UNEP's web presence over 2013, a shortcoming which is however practically unavoidable if such actions have to be carried out as planned.


Performance against PoW outputs¹⁴

Output 1: Science-based assessments (including sectors and scenarios) are undertaken and publicized and used to support climate change policy planning and decision-making (Target: three assessments)

Status No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Output (at this time)


A third issue of the Emission Gap report (<http://www.unep.org/publications/ebooks/emissionsgap2012/>) was released in November 2012 shortly before UNFCCC COP-18, and represented a key feature in the ambition discussions. The Third Emission Gap report was referenced throughout climate talks, and also represented the focus of this year's outreach messages, together with the feasibility of bridging the gap and the presentation of some technological climate solutions. The HFC report, launched at COP 17 in Durban in November 2011, as well as the 9th edition of the Year Book, launched on 13 February 2012, have continued to support climate change policy planning and decision making processes. The black carbon assessment was cited in various intergovernmental and governmental documents, peer reviewed articles etc. and supported establishment of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC). Other UNEP's science based assessments published in 2012 include "Policy Implications of Warming Permafrost" (<http://www.unep.org/pdf/permafrost.pdf>) and "Blue Carbon - First Level Exploration of Blue Carbon in the Arabian Peninsula" (http://www.unep.org/pdf/bluecarbonabudhabi_lowres-rb.pdf).

Output 2: Climate negotiators, decision makers and other affected stakeholders are provided with relevant scientific information (Target: three groups of negotiators)

Status 
Project outputs (2): 0 without milestone, 1 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 1 with milestones on track.

UNEP continued assisting developing countries in raising their capacities in the negotiation process under UNFCCC. Two back-to-back preparatory workshops for climate change **negotiators from the Least Developed Countries and from Africa** were organized in partnership with the Kenya Government in Nairobi in October 2012. The workshops, attended by 90 participants, focused on major issues to be debated at the forthcoming UNFCCC Climate Conference in Doha, e.g. finalization of the AWG-LCA and AWG-KP tracks, scope and legal nature of the Kyoto Protocol second commitment period, workplan for the AWG on Durban Platform, Green Climate Fund. UNEP provided full logistical support to the meeting and provided background materials, facilitators and resource persons. Participants were provided with up to date sources and compendia of scientific information, such as UNEP Year Book 2011, PROVIA projects data base, Emission Gap Report, IPCC Fourth Assessment Report. The UNFCCC COP-18 represented another opportunity for presenting or disseminating UNEP scientific publications to negotiators and decision makers (see below).

Output 3: UNEP climate change work to support countries on adaptation, clean technology and forest management and other major climate change subjects is communicated to key target audiences, including major groups, leading to discourse and uptake of policy and implementation in countries. (Target: All countries receiving UNEP support in this Sub-Programme)

Status 
Project outputs (5): 0 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 5 with milestones on track.

Visits to the central Climate Change website are estimated to have increased by 12,3% in 2012 (from 2011 figures). Outreach and campaigns events and exhibits targeting key audiences were delivered at COP18 in Doha, where communications materials and information kits were developed and disseminated, following a COP18 communications plan focusing on adaptation, clean technology, forest management and the emissions gap, under the slogan of 'Bridging Gaps - Are You'. These include a booklet of 13 success stories on bridging the gap, series of posters, calendar, banners, exhibitions, postcards, bookmarks etc (booklet and posters produced in Arabic & French) UNEP publications launched and promoted over COP18 include: Bridging the Emissions Gap, Policy Implications of Warming Permafrost, Seeds of Knowledge MDG-F booklet, Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)– Addressing near/term climate change through Short Lived Climate Pollutants (SCLP) mitigation etc)

¹⁴ Status: PIMS automated information based on milestone attainment of contributing projects. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving PoW output target with supporting evidence.

Output 4. Research and assessment capacities are strengthened in developing countries to prioritize, accelerate, consolidate, harmonize and mobilize research on climate change vulnerability, impact and adaptation to support decision-making by policymakers, planners and resource managers. (Target: eight countries)

Status	No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Ouput (at this time)
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The Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation (PROVIA) is now recognized as an active provider of scientific information to the UNFCCC process, and a designated partner of the Nairobi Work Programme. Preparation of the following two reports is nearing completion: the synthesis report on Vulnerability Impact Assessment (VIA) research gaps and priorities, and the PROVIA guidance on VIA assessments with the planned release of the publications in early 2013. The VIA research gaps and priorities was presented as part of a PROVIA communication strategy at the Planet Under Pressure Conference, March 2012; 2nd International Adaptation Conference, May 2012; the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) Research Dialogue of UNFCCC in May 2012 and to UNFCCC Parties at COP-18. The PROVIA guidance on VIA assessments was presented UNFCCC Parties at COP-18.

Budget Performance

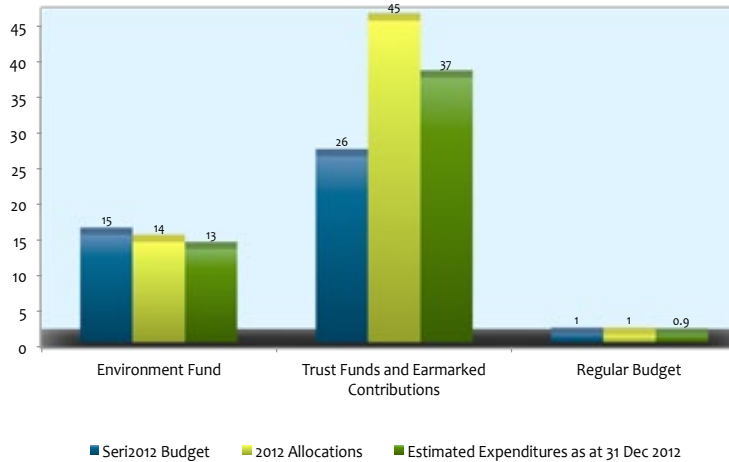
Funds total

The 2012 total budget for the Climate Change sub-programme was USD 42 million. Total allocations issued in 2012 were USD 60 million as Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions. This was possible due to timing difference between recording income and expenditures which resulted in a carry-over of unspent funds received in the previous biennium. Total expenditure was USD 52 million, 86% of allocations. Most of the expenditures originated from the Trust Funds and Earmarked contributions.

Environment Fund only

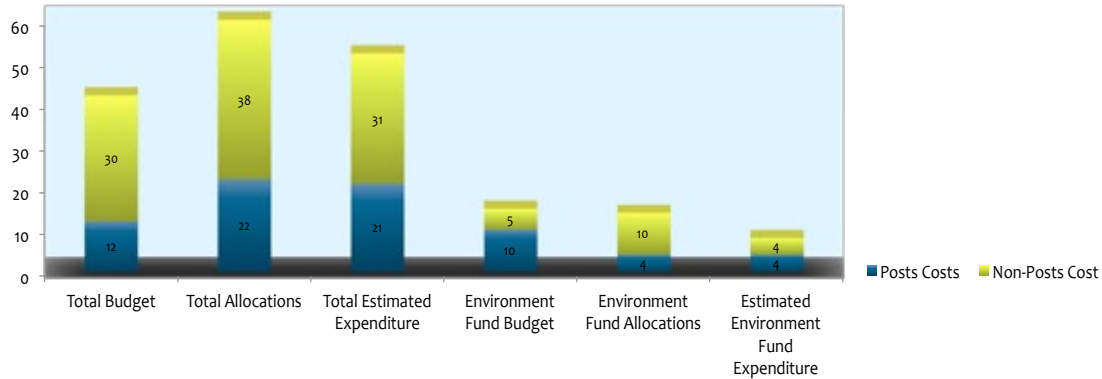
The 2012 expenditure rate of the Environment Fund for the Climate Change sub-programme was 100% of allocations.

Figure 1: Climate Change sub-programme budget performance



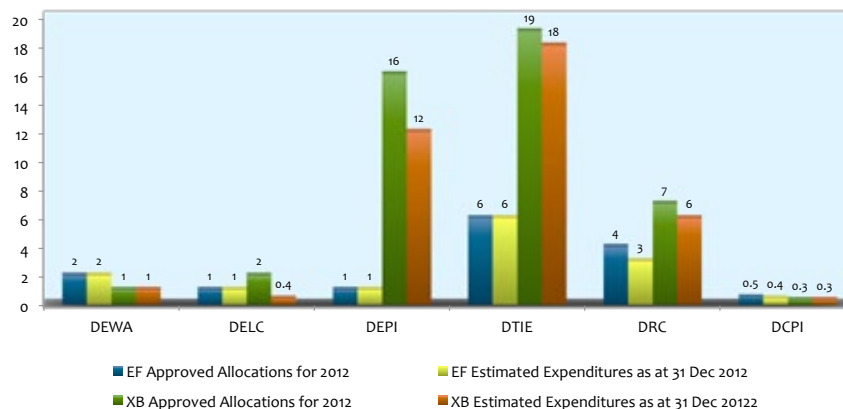
Post and non-post cost of the sub-programme are provided in the figure below. It shows a higher expenditure level for posts as compared to budget.

Figure 2: Analysis of 2012 post and non-post costs of the Climate Change sub-programme



DTIE and DEPI (and to a lower extend DRC) have the highest expenditures within the Climate Change sub-programme as shown in the figure below:

Figure 3: Budget performance analysis of the Climate Change sub-programme: Environment Fund (EF) and Extra Budgetary (XB) resources by Division



Sub-Programme 2: DISASTERS AND CONFLICTS

Objective: To minimize environmental threats to human well-being from the environmental causes and consequences of existing and potential natural and man-made disasters

Assessment: ¹⁵		Expected Accomplishment (a):	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual
Good progress	✓				
Indicator of Achievement		Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012
(i)	Increased investment in initiatives using national environmental management capacities for risk reduction with the assistance of UNEP	Percentage increase in funding for risk reduction capacity by assisted countries.	11 % increase over Dec 2009 figures (2.6 M USD)	50 % increase over Dec 2009 figures	730% (21.6 M USD)

Results measured against indicator

The indicator measurement focuses on percentage increase in funding to UNEP to build risk reduction capacity in assisted countries. December 2009 actual value of \$2.6 million is used as baseline. In December 2011, \$9.7 million was achieved. In 2012 alone, the amount of international funding dedicated to initiatives using environmental management as a tool to reduce conflict and disaster risk in UNEP-assisted countries totaled approximately USD 11.9 million. Therefore, the target for the 2012-2013 biennium – a 50% increase over December 2009 figures – has already been significantly exceeded: indeed, a total of \$21.6 mil has been secured since 2009, representing

a 730% increase over the 2009 baseline of \$2.6 million. This result is largely due to a long-term resource mobilization strategy that has led to substantial investments by such donors as the EU and Finland. The EU has granted UNEP some EUR 2.5 million to execute pilot projects in four countries (Afghanistan, DR Congo, Sudan, and Haiti) using ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction approaches, while EUR 3 million was secured from Finland towards implementation of a third phase of its Environmental Cooperation for Peacebuilding programme, which will focus on field-level activities that address conflict risks and peacebuilding opportunities from natural resources in fragile States. Good progress was made on building the environmental management capacity of Member States to

¹⁵ Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (✓) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (⊠) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤ 29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

reduce man-made and natural disaster risk by providing direct support and leveraging strategic partnerships. For instance, training on ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction (eco-DRR) for the Governments of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan resulted in the development of a National Agenda for Action on Eco-DRR by each country. Early warning assessments and pilot projects were also delivered in 5 vulnerable countries resulting in practical risk reduction measures, such as improved safety of non-active mining sites. Further, technical support and best practices were provided to Member States and UN peacekeeping operations following the release of a new policy report on environment and peacekeeping that has led to the development of a five-year partnership with DPKO and DFS to provide technical assistance in rolling out the report's recommendations at the field level. Finally, capacity-building support was provided to improve preparedness for industrial accidents through the development of two APELL research centers, regional trainings, and the provision of technical inputs.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

While 2012 saw significant increases in the level of investment for disaster and conflict risk reduction activities, preparedness for industrial accidents and environmental emergencies continued to contend with relatively low funding levels,

leading to the revision of related projects and a reduction in the scope of activities, which risk undermining the attainment of stated targets for the corresponding PoW outputs. Even in cases where funding was available, however, slow internal processes relating to project approval and the processing of donor agreements delayed the implementation of key risk reduction projects in 2012. These administrative procedures have now been completed and projects are expected to be on track for 2013. In addition, as the indicator for expected accomplishment A involves the collection of funding data that is not uniformly available across the countries UNEP supports, the amount of donor funding pledged to UNEP will continue to be used as a proxy. Although this represents a good indication of funding trends, it does not represent a fully satisfactory way of measuring UNEP's impact. In 2014-2015, UNEP will move away from funding indicators, and introduce a composite indicator based on a country capacity framework to assess concrete impact at country level. Finally, the Evaluation of the Disasters & Conflicts Sub-Programme completed in 2012 clearly highlighted the need for UNEP to clarify its niche and demonstrate its value added in the field of disaster risk reduction. Both internal and external efforts are already underway through various channels, including the UN's High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP), but will need to be continued in 2013, including through the development of a UNEP Position Paper and Strategy with inputs from all relevant actors across the organization.

Performance against PoW outputs ¹⁶

Output 1: Risk assessments and pilot projects are delivered in countries (and regions) vulnerable to natural hazards and conflicts as a result of environmental factors to catalyse practical risk reduction action by member States and other United Nations entities. (Target: 15 assessments)

Status

Project outputs (6): 2 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 4 with milestones on track.

In 2012, 1 risk assessment and 4 pilot projects were delivered in 5 vulnerable countries (**Albania, Montenegro, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Côte d'Ivoire**), resulting in practical risk reduction measures by a number of national governments and UN partners. For instance, the Environment and Security (ENVSEC) Initiative (<http://www.envsec.org>) helped to support the development of a draft water agreement between Azerbaijan and Georgia, which outlined opportunities for cooperation in monitoring, information-exchange and early warning systems. ENVSEC also supported the improved safety of two non-active mining sites in Albania. In Côte d'Ivoire, UNEP (as part of the UN-EU Partnership on Natural Resources and Peacebuilding) is linking with other UN agencies to assess environmental risks and opportunities for conflict prevention, peacebuilding and development in the country. The assessment will inform programmatic interventions and identify priority sectors. Additionally, under the Strategic Cooperation Agreement with the EC, UNEP will carry out ecosystem disaster risk reduction pilot projects in 4 countries (**Haiti, DR Congo, Afghanistan and Sudan**) starting in early 2013.

Output 2: Policy support, including tools and training on best practices for reducing conflict and natural hazard risk through improved environmental management, are provided to relevant United Nations agencies, member States, and subregional institutions. (Target: 24 institutions or countries)

Status

Project outputs (11): 4 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 7 with milestones on track. w

In 2012, policy and technical support was provided to 5 countries and 6 UN entities (DPKO, DFS, UN-HABITAT, DPA, PBSO and ICRC). Following the release of the UNEP report "Greening the Blue Helmets" (http://postconflict.unep.ch/publications/UNEP_greening_blue_helmets.pdf), a five-year cooperation framework to implement the report's recommendations in UN peacekeeping operations was agreed upon by UNEP, DPKO and DFS. Furthermore, UNEP, in collaboration with UNITAR and IISD, has developed training modules for UN military, police and civilian personnel on integrating environmental considerations into peacekeeping operations. In Georgia, UNEP, the Council of Europe and UNDP – on behalf of PEDRR – conducted a series of training events for the governments of **Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia** on how to integrate environment and disaster risk reduction considerations into development planning at the national and sub-national levels. In **Haiti and the Dominican Republic**, UNEP is undertaking a comprehensive environmental assessment of the border zone. Three data collection missions were carried out in over 25 field sites in 2012.

Output 3: National preparedness to respond to and mitigate acute and secondary environmental risks caused by conflicts and disasters is improved through risk information and capacity development. (Target: six countries)

Status

Project outputs (2): 0 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 2 with milestones on track.

Three trainings, aimed at enhancing country capacity to respond to and mitigate risks in emergency situations, were delivered by the Joint UNEP/OCHA Environment Unit (JEU) in 2012 in **Ghana, Nigeria and Singapore** respectively. The first, delivered in Accra, Ghana at a UNHCR workshop, focused on environmental impact assessment tools and discussed potential interventions to counter negative environmental impacts in refugees and IDP settings. Second, pilot versions of the three-hour online module and three-day Beyond Response: Better Preparedness for Environmental Emergencies training were delivered in Abuja, Nigeria to improve the preparedness capacity of national responders to environmental emergencies. Sixteen national responders from Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS) member States, representing government, international and NGOs, participated in the workshop. Finally, the JEU supported the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Workshop on Environmental Emergencies, hosted by Singapore Civil Defence Force which brought together representatives of the ASEAN Senior Officials on Environment and the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management from **Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Laos, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam**.

16 Status: PIMS automated information based on milestone attainment of contributing projects. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving PoW output target with supporting evidence.

Output 4: National and local preparedness to respond to and mitigate environmental risks from industrial accidents are strengthened through capacity development and institutional and legal frameworks. (Target: six countries)

Status

Project outputs (4): 0 without milestone, 2 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 2 with milestones on track.

In 2012, in order to promote effective environmental emergency management and chemical accident prevention, UNEP facilitated the establishment of two Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at the Local Level (APELL) Programme centers of excellence at the University of Bahia Blanca (**Argentina**) and Tsinghua University (**China**). UNEP also cooperated with partners in Africa to improve dissemination of the APELL (<http://www.unep.fr/scp/sp/>) approach in the mining sector in the region, including by supporting the OCHA Office in **Madagascar** to plan a technical mission to the Atsinanana region in **Madagascar**, and through an awareness-raising workshop organized by UNEP in cooperation with the UN Economic Commission of Africa in **Zambia**. UNEP also partnered with the Fundacion Chile on a knowledge-sharing event which brought together 100 participants from academia, international development organizations, government and the private sector in **Chile** and the LAC region. A training workshop in **Thailand** on the use of the APELL approach for improving local-level preparedness to industrial and natural hazards was also conducted.

Output 5: Awareness of the environmental dimensions of disasters and conflicts is raised through multimedia communication initiatives targeting relevant stakeholders in countries receiving support and partner agencies, Governments and the general public at the international level. (Target: six initiatives)

Status

Project outputs (2): 0 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 2 with milestones on track.

To support the International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflict held each year on 6 November, UNEP drafted the Secretary-General's message and conducted an interview on the UN Radio which provided further visibility to UNEP operations in post-conflict regions and enhanced awareness on how war impacts the environment. In addition, UNEP and partners commenced preparation for the third Green Star Awards, which recognizes environmental heroes working in disasters and other emergencies.

Assessment: ¹⁷ Good progress ✓	Expected Accomplishment (b): Rapid and reliable environmental assessments following conflicts and disasters as requested	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual	
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012	
(i)	Increased percentage of inter-agency post-crisis needs assessments and national recovery plans that identify, prioritize and cost environmental needs with the assistance of UNEP	Ratio of UNEP assessments conducted to number of international needs assessments and recovery plans that include environmental priorities.	75 percent	90 percent	83 percent

Results measured against indicator

Post-crisis assessments are demand-driven and thus progress on output delivery is dependent on the occurrence of a crisis and a government request for assistance. As such, in 2012, environmental expertise was mobilized in two vulnerable countries to identify and mitigate acute risks in emergency situations. UNEP undertook rapid assessments in **Haiti** following Hurricane Sandy and **Brazzaville, Congo** after a series of explosions in an ammunition depot. While these assessments have yet to catalyze follow-up action, UNEP's earlier interventions in **DR Congo**,

Sudan and **Afghanistan** resulted in the integration of environmental priorities within new UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) developed in all three countries in 2012. Further, interventions in **Rwanda** and **Thailand** have resulted in government follow-up action including the implementation of disaster risk reduction measures. Two new requests from the Government of **Côte d'Ivoire** resulted in two scoping missions to the country to begin consultations with key stakeholders and identify environmental priorities and needs. UNEP's assessments over the period 2008-2012 have therefore led to the inclusion of environmental priorities and needs in 10 countries out of 12 applicable countries, which represents an 83% follow-up ratio.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

Post-crisis assessments are demand-driven, based on requests from national governments or the UN system. As disaster and conflict events cannot be planned, programmatic flexibility must be maintained. Targets for all outputs under this expected accomplishment must therefore be understood as indicative, based on UNEP's track record in disaster and conflict operations. As environmental needs tend to vie for attention and funding with other urgent priorities in post-crisis contexts (including humanitarian and security needs) UNEP has developed a robust strategy for ensuring that the environmental priorities it identifies are recognized and taken up in post-crisis planning frameworks.

This includes maintaining a presence on the ground in key phases of the planning process, joining the UN Country Team, and working with both humanitarian and early recovery partners at country level to raise awareness of the importance of environmental sustainability and sound management of the natural resource base for long-term recovery and development. However, the availability of immediate financing for timely action in these situations remains a challenge and impedes on UNEP's ability to respond in a reliable, systematic and timely fashion. This risk was highlighted by the Evaluation of the Disasters & Conflicts Sub-Programme completed in 2012, which recommended that UNEP ensure that a greater share of core resources be made available to the Sub-Programme for this purpose.

¹⁷ Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (✓½) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (⊠) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤ 29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

Performance against PoW outputs¹⁸

Output 1: Environmental expertise is coordinated and mobilized to identify and mitigate acute environmental risks to human health stemming from emergencies and related secondary risks and catalyse mitigation action by affected countries and United Nations partners. (Target:12 interventions)

Status

Project outputs (3): 0 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 3 with milestones on track.

In 2012, environmental expertise was mobilized to identify environmental hazards following a series of explosions that occurred at a military depot near Brazzaville, **Republic of Congo**. The JEU also participated in an observer mission on the Costa Concordia disaster, which occurred off in **Italy** on the coast, to document and disseminate lessons learned on rescue and marine pollutions operations. Following Hurricane Sandy, UNEP led a series of reconnaissance missions to evaluate needs on the Southern Coast of **Haiti**. The missions identified eight categories of severe impact and made concrete recommendations, including repair of the damaged infrastructure, targeted sanitation and clean-up, reforestation, implementation of an early warning and evacuation system, and land and coastal planning. Finally, UNEP and OCHA held a workshop in Geneva on Strengthening International Cooperation on the Environmental Aspects of Emergency Response and Preparedness, with the objective of developing a baseline document describing the current roles and responsibilities of international organizations involved in responding to environmental emergencies.

Output 2: Field-based scientific assessments are conducted to identify environmental risks to human health, livelihoods and security and catalyse mitigation action by conflict and disaster-affected countries and United Nations partners (Target: four countries)

Status

Project outputs (1): 1 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 0 with milestones on track.

Two formal requests were received from the Government of **Côte d'Ivoire** during the first quarter of the biennium. The first was for a general analysis of the state of the environment in the country following decades of conflict, and the second was for an audit of the level of environmental clean-up in 16 different sites impacted by a specific incident of hazardous waste dumping (known as the "Probo Koala" disaster) that occurred in 2006 at the Ivorian port of Abidjan. As a first step to the assessments, UNEP conducted two scoping missions to Côte d'Ivoire in 2012 to determine relevant sectors, issues and entry points for UNEP engagement; identify key partners within and outside the national government; and ensure coordination of all activities with other UN agencies and strategies.

Output 3: Environmental needs and priorities are integrated into national recovery plans and United Nations peacebuilding and recovery strategies in conflict and disaster-affected countries. (Target: four countries)

Status

Project outputs (2): 1 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 1 with milestones on track.

UNEP's strong and systematic engagement in UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) preparatory process in post-crisis countries resulted in an integration of environmental needs and priorities in three countries. In **Sudan**, natural resource management, climate change and disaster risk reduction were recognized as key stand-alone intervention areas for the UN in Sudan, under the sustainable livelihoods pillar, with UNEP identified as the lead agency for the sub-pillar. In the **DRC**, the second UNDAF, which covers the period 2013-2017, identifies environment and climate change as one of its five strategic objectives. In **Afghanistan**, where the UNDAF is likely to be extended to 2014 to be in line with national government planning cycles, environmental issues are to be more clearly and explicitly included as part of the indicators.

¹⁸ Status: PIMS automated information based on milestone attainment of contributing projects. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving PoW output target with supporting evidence.

Output 4: Environmental considerations are integrated into humanitarian relief policies, operations and appeals to ensure that humanitarian operations do no harm. (Target: four relief policies, operations or appeals)

Status	No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Output (at this time)
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UNEP has spearheaded the integration of environmental consideration into Sudan’s humanitarian planning processes through the development of an environmental marker based screening tool. This process has been expanded to three workplan processes – **Sudan, South Sudan and Afghanistan** – and has been profiled in the Global Consolidated Appeals Process as a new and useful initiative. In Sudan, UNEP has also supported the government in the development of a national Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM), vision, and has been promoting a number of IWRM activities, including the construction of small dams for water supply, the implementation of ground water recharge and the implementation of capacity building to support drought contingency planning in camps and cities. Drought contingency planning has been expanded to cover all 23 camps for Internally Displaced Persons in Darfur which are vulnerable to drought.

Assessment: ¹⁹	Expected Accomplishment (c):				
Good progress ✓	Improved environmental management and sustainable use of natural resources that have built upon the inter-agency post-crisis assessment and recovery process	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual	
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012	
(i)	Increased percentage of the total long-term relief and post-crisis recovery funding focused on environment and natural resource management and associated livelihood projects with the assistance of UNEP Strategy	Percentage increase in funding within relief and recovery budgets provided for environmental and livelihood projects.	68% increase over Dec 2009 figures (15 M USD)	100% increase over Dec 2009 figures	272% (55.8 M USD)

Results measured against indicator

UNEP can obtain accurate information on funding by focusing on the amount of funding provided for UNEP recovery projects.

UNEP has continued to ensure that post-crisis assessments and recovery processes contribute to improved environmental management and sustainable natural resource use. These objectives have primarily been delivered through field-based operations in **Afghanistan, Sudan, South Sudan Haiti**

and **DR Congo**. In Afghanistan, UNEP will be implementing a landmark \$6 million climate change initiative in partnership with the Afghan national government. In Sudan, UNEP is analyzing trade and markets and assessing the impact of conflict on key commodities in North and West Darfur. While three out of four PoW outputs for this expected accomplishment are on track, output 4 is unlikely to be achieved as the project has now been closed. However, substantial progress toward the EA target indicator has been made. In 2012 alone, UNEP secured approximately \$22.3

19 Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: “Good progress” (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; “Some progress” (✓◻) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; “Slow progress” (◻) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤29 %. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

million for environmental recovery projects and since 2009 has secured \$55.8 million, representing a 272% increase over the 2009 funding baseline (\$15 million). UNEP was also successful in leveraging approximately \$140,000 to support national and local authorities in the development of natural resource policies, including a national REDD PLUS strategy and sustainable natural resource management policies in Darfur. In Afghanistan, UNEP provided technical support to the Government in the development of National Priority Programmes, resulting in a new component on environment.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

Due to lack of funding, the sole project delivering on Output 4 on sustainable building and reconstruction was closed in December 2011. As an alternative for this biennium, the Sustainable Buildings and Climate Initiative (DTIE) will seek to identify joint opportunities with other projects under the Sub-Programme to provide training and workshops on the

implementation of the Sustainable Reconstruction Guidelines. Moreover, as the indicator for expected accomplishment C involves the collection of funding data that is not uniformly available across the countries UNEP supports, the amount of donor funding pledged to UNEP will continue to be used as a proxy. Although this represents a good indication of funding trends, it does not represent a fully satisfactory way of measuring UNEP's impact. In 2014-2015, UNEP will move away from funding indicators, and introduce a composite indicator based on a country capacity framework to assess concrete impact at country level. Finally, deteriorating security situations in countries such as Afghanistan, Sudan and South Sudan, can pose challenges for timely delivery of project outputs; however UNEP has developed a series of strategies to ensure programme delivery in the most difficult of conditions, including detailed preparation, extensive training of field staff and developing flexible implementation plans that allow for adaptation to political and security developments at the country level.

Performance against PoW outputs ²⁰

Output 1: Environmental policy and institutional support are provided to post-crisis countries as part of United Nations peacebuilding and recovery activities. (Target: five countries)

Status

Project outputs (20): 2 without milestone, 10 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 8 with milestones on track.

UNEP has scaled up the environmental policy and institutional support provided to **Sudan, Afghanistan** and **the DRC** in 2012 and as a new country has extended support to **South Sudan**. In Sudan, UNEP has also supported the monitoring and analysis of trade and markets and the impact of conflict on key commodities through the establishment of CBO based market monitoring networks in North and West Darfur. In Afghanistan, UNEP worked with DFID training senior national government colleagues on global environmental conventions. In addition, the Afghan Government presented four conventions – namely the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam conventions, as well as the Kyoto Protocol – for the Parliament’s consideration. In the DRC, UNEP in collaboration with the German Development Cooperation and USAID, is supporting the national government to develop by-laws and standards under the framework Environment Law that was approved by Parliament in July 2011. In total, some 24 by-laws and statutory guidance will need to be developed, including subsidiary regulations on environmental impact assessment, information access and public participation, air emission standards, effluent discharge and solid waste management.

Output 2: Environmental clean-up projects are catalysed with United Nations partners at sites contaminated by hazardous substances and wastes as a result of conflicts or disasters. (Target: three projects)

Status

Project outputs (1): 0 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 1 with milestones on track.

Following the 2011 Tsunami in **Japan**, UNEP undertook an assessment of how debris and waste management was handled in the country. The results were highlighted in the UNEP publication “Managing post-disaster debris: the Japan experience” (http://www.unep.org/pdf/UNEP_Japan_post-tsunami_debris.pdf), which served as an opportunity to bring global experiences in disaster response to the Japanese officials who are handling the clean-up and to document and share the methods and lessons learned in Japan in order to help other countries be better prepared to handle debris generated by future natural disasters. The data gathered will further inform international methodology on estimating the volume of debris in post-disaster settings, workload and cost of cleaning up after disasters. In **South Sudan**, a Solid Waste Management situational analysis was completed and submitted for the towns of Wau and Malakal. The situational analysis will feed into future waste management activity planning in the region.

Output 3: Ecosystem restoration and management projects are catalysed with United Nations partners for sites damaged by conflicts or disasters. (Target: two projects)

Status

Project outputs (2): 0 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 2 with milestones on track.

UNEP catalyzed three ecosystem restoration projects in 2012, including a landmark \$6 million climate change initiative in **Afghanistan**, which UNEP will implement in partnership with the national government. The project will be carried out in four locations and will include improved water management and use efficiency; community-based watershed management; improved terracing, agroforestry and agro-silvo pastoral systems; climate-related research and early warning systems; improved food security; and rangeland management. Moreover, UNEP and the Conservation Organization for Afghan Mountain Areas, continued a partnership aiming to implement 18 community conservation programmes. In **South Sudan**, UNEP is currently piloting two community forestry projects in Central and Eastern Equatorial states.

²⁰ Status: PIMS automated information based on milestone attainment of contributing projects. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving PoW output target with supporting evidence.

Output 4 National and local authorities and United Nations partners in post-crisis countries are supported in efforts to apply sustainable building and construction guidelines as a contribution to building back better. (Target: two projects)

Status No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Output (at this time)

UNEP-SBCI completed development of the Sustainable Reconstruction Guidelines and is working with UNISDR, the Post-Conflict and Disaster Management Branch, and UN partners in the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and Partnership for Environmental Disaster Risk Reduction to deliver 2 workshops to train individuals in these partnerships working in the field of post-crisis assessment and disaster recovery process. Application of the Reconstruction Guidelines will help contribute to improved environmental management and sustainable use of natural resources as buildings are built back better in post-crisis situations.

Budget Performance

Funds total

The 2012 total budget for the Disasters and Conflicts sub-programme was USD 25 million. Allocations issued in 2012 were USD 17 million. Total expenditure was USD 16 million, 100% of allocations.

Environment Fund only

The 2012 expenditure rate of the Environment Fund for the Disasters and Conflicts sub-programme was 100% of allocations.

Figure 1: Disasters and Conflicts sub-programme budget performance

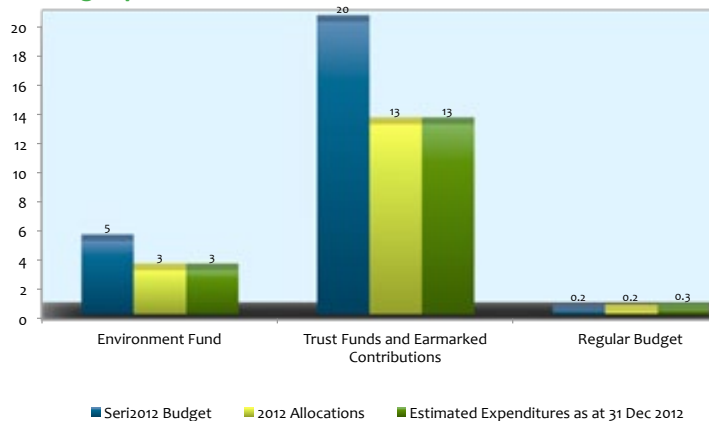
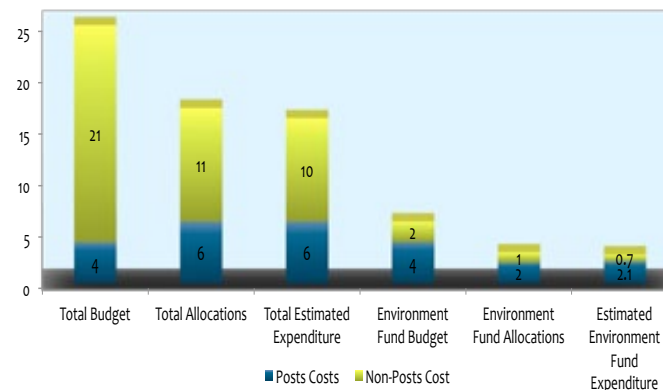


Figure 2: Analysis of 2012 post and non-post costs of the Disasters and Conflicts sub-programme

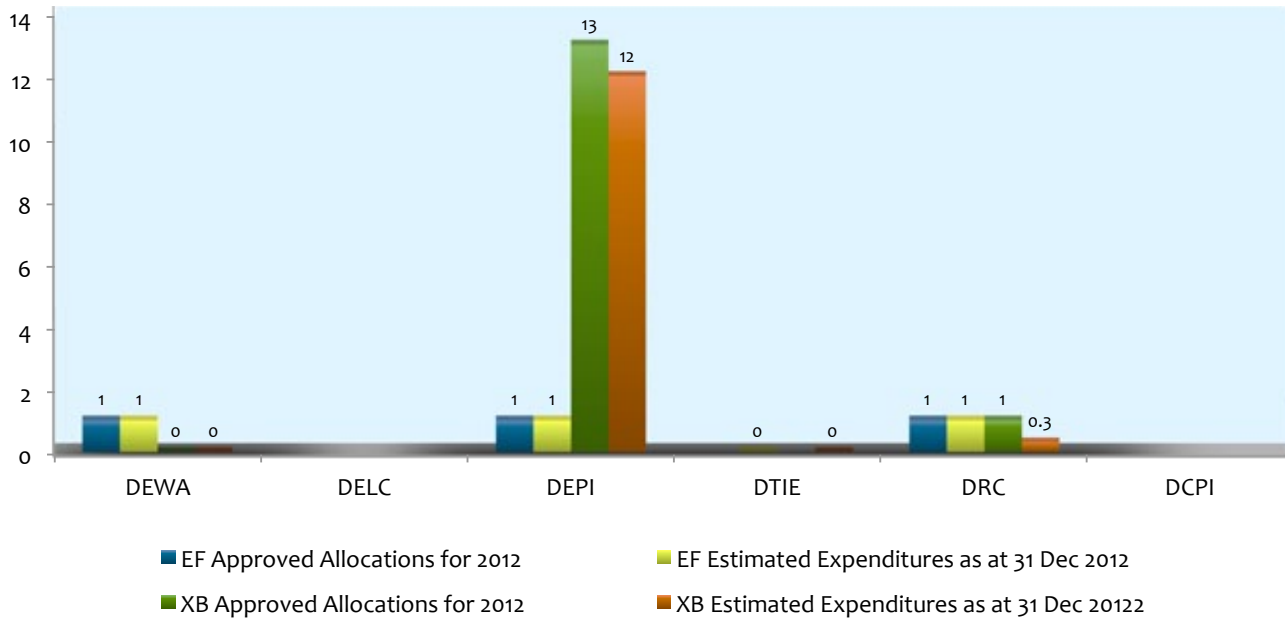


DEPI is managing the majority of Disasters and Conflicts sub-programme interventions as shown in the figure below:



©Riccardo Pravettoni/GRID ARENDAL

Figure 3: Budget performance analysis of the Disasters and Conflicts sub-programme: Environment Fund (EF) and Extra Budgetary (XB) resources by Division



Sub-Programme 3: ECOSYSTEMS MANAGEMENT

Objective: To ensure that countries utilize the ecosystem approach to enhance human well-being

Assessment: ²¹	Expected Accomplishment (a):	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual
Good progress ✓	Enhanced capacity of countries and regions to integrate an ecosystem management approach into development planning processes			
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012
(i)	Increased number of national and regional development planning processes that consider ecosystem services as a component for sustainable development with the assistance of UNEP	10*	15*	17

*Actual baseline: 14 (based on performance of Dec 2011). Revised target: 19 (+5 new)

Results measured against indicator

A total of 3 new plans out of the biennial target of 5 – two national and one sub-regional/trans-boundary – developed with UNEP’s assistance are being used by countries in their development planning processes. UNEP has assisted the Government of Kenya to develop and finalise the Mau Forest ecosystem management plan. This was finally endorsed at the national level focusing on water, climate regulation, biodiversity and ecotourism. The plan is currently being used in implementing Phase II of the project (Community-Based Integrated Forest Resource Conservation and Management - COMIFORM II). In the Tana River Catchment in Kenya “The Tana Catchment management Plan/ Strategy has been finalised and endorsed by the Kenyan government and is now being implemented to, among others, coordinate the actions of various actors in the Tana River basin. Also in Kenya an analytical tool used to trace the linkages and contribution of forests to various economic sectors has been developed illustrating the use of forests as input to key economic sectors

and national accounting in Kenya. The capacity of key policy planners/makers practitioners and academics in Kenya to use the tool in national planning is being enhanced. Plans are also underway to replicate the tool in Gabon and Morocco in the second half of the biennium. UNEP also assisted Angola, Congo, and DR Congo to set up a secretariat to oversee the implementation of the Mayombe transboundary ecosystem strategic management plan endorsed in February 2012 at a ministerial meeting of the three countries which was held in Luanda, Angola. The commitment of the three countries to the transboundary plan was evident by each country’s financial contribution to the operations costs of the secretariat. Finally, 1 local/national development planning study is underway in India to explore the trade off analysis between food security and ecosystem services. Several policy dialogues have been in 2012 and others planned in the second half of the biennium looking at how the results of the study can be used to inform local and national development planning.

21 Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: “Good progress” (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; “Some progress” (√) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; “Slow progress” (⊗) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

Political dynamics in the Congo basin countries may slow down implementation of the trans-boundary management plan. To mitigate against this risk, UNEP is facilitating high-level meetings among member states to renew commitment and re-energize the nascent secretariat set up by the countries.

Limited funding poses a risk in the implementation of the key projects critical to meeting PoW outputs and hence the Expected Accomplishment; for example the forest accounting project (Kenya, Gabon, Morocco) and second phase of the Mayombe project. Synchronizing the cycle/timing between UNEP projects and national development processes (e.g. UNDAF, national plans) is a challenge to how UNEP assistance is taken into consideration in the planning process.

Performance against PoW outputs²²

Output 1: Global, regional and national awareness and understanding of the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services for sustainable development are improved. (Target: United Nations agencies and all countries supported by UNEP under this Sub-Programme)

Status No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Output (at this time)

Targeted awareness raising in **Angola, Congo** and **DR Congo** led to better understanding of the importance of protecting the Mayombe ecosystem and hence leading to endorsement of the transboundary plan. UNEP continues to closely work with UNDP and the UN Country Teams to raise awareness of and incorporate ecosystem management into country programmes. A film and photo exhibition “Faces of the Mau”, as well as a high-level dialogue on **Kenya’s** water towers helped the country to stimulate understanding of the need for green economy planning. At the global level, most awareness raising took place through the media and at workshops organised for journalists during key events such as CBD CoP resulting in better coverage of ecosystem stories. Publicity materials communicating various messages on the UNEP ecosystem management programme as well as the overall ecosystem approach have been developed and uploaded online (e.g. <https://vimeo.com/54516569>; www.unep.org/ecosystemmanagement) for easy access and further dissemination by stakeholders such as major groups.

Output 2: Policy dialogue with all sectors of society using economic evidence of the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services is promoted and used for development planning. (Target: five countries)

Status

Project outputs (3): **0** without milestone, **0** with milestones not attained, **0** with milestones attained late, **3** with milestones on track

Regional workshops for key stakeholders were held in India within a project on the trade off analyses between food security and ecosystem services. The results of the study and policy dialogues will inform national development planning in the 2nd half of the biennium. National officials in **Senegal** are engaged in a review of the use of an eco-taxation model based on results of a study supported by UNEP. A project to develop community biodiversity protocols in Latin America is also under implementation.

Output 3: Regional cooperation mechanisms are promoted to strengthen or develop regional policies and laws for the management of transboundary ecosystems. (Target: three transboundary ecosystems)

Status

Project outputs (2): **1** without milestone, **0** with milestones not attained, **0** with milestones attained late, **1** with milestones on track.

The trans-boundary conservation and management plan for the Mayombe Forest ecosystem (in the Congo basin) was adopted by the three member states (**DR Congo, Congo Republic, and Angola**) and a Secretariat to oversee its implementation set up involving each country, committing financial support for the secretariat’s operations. Conserving the ecological continuum between Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park (**Congo-Cameroon**), Odzala-Kokoua National Park and Lossi Fauna Reserve Interzone in **Republic of Congo** is the first step in the development of a sustainably managed landscape, anchored by protected areas and connected by FSC-certified logging concessions. This project will be continued in the 2nd half of the biennium to include the transboundary aspects. In West Africa, UNEP is supporting the regional management protocols for marine turtles plus the development of a regional analysis and mapping of the climate change and anthropogenic risks to sea turtles for use by member states to strengthen cooperative management of the marine ecosystem in region. The broad-scale marine spatial planning of marine mammal corridors in the Wider Caribbean and East Pacific facilitated the sharing of knowledge on data collection methodology and mapping, as well as marine mammal management strategies.

²² Status: PIMS automated information based on milestone attainment of contributing projects. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving PoW output target with supporting evidence.

Assessment: ²³ Good progress ✓	Expected Accomplishment (b): Countries and regions have the capacity to utilize and apply ecosystem management tools	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual	
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012	
(i)	Increased number of countries addressing ecosystem degradation through the application of UNEP-supported ecosystem management tools with the assistance of UNEP	Number of countries and regions using UNEP-supported ecosystem management tools to tackle ecosystem degradation.	10	20	16
(ii)	Increased number of terrestrial or aquatic ecosystems managed to maintain or restore ecosystem services with the assistance of UNEP	Number of ecosystems where activities are completed or under way to maintain or restore ecosystem functioning with UNEP assistance.	8	18	12

Results measured against indicator

In terms of first indicator measurement, out of a target of 10 countries, a total of 6 countries are using ecosystem management tools developed by UNEP's assistance to manage fresh water resources (**Kenya**), marine resources in protected areas (**Mauritania, Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone**), and park management/ terrestrial ecosystems (**Congo**). A manual on incorporating ecosystem services in the management of freshwater ecosystem is being used by the Tana Catchment Authority to improve management of water resources in the Tana Basin (Kenya). **Mozambique** is using the first ever regional integrated water resources management plan to plan for water management in Chicualacuala District which is prone to droughts and flooding. In addition, **Papua New Guinea** is using the ecosystem -based spatial planning tool for marine protection. The **Dominican Republic** is reviewing a draft management plan for the Silverbank Humpback Sanctuary using the integrated ecosystem based management of marine protected areas. In addition, an Ecosystem-Based

Adaptation Decision-Support Framework (EBA-DSF) is under development to assist planners and decision-makers select, design, implement and track EBA measures and is assisting in organizing capacity building workshop on coastal systems under the regional seas programme.

Regarding the second indicator, under the UNEP-Spain Lifeweb project, 4 new protected areas have been established and mechanisms to conserve biodiversity in related countries implemented (40% of the biennial target). In **Mauritania**, surveillance has been improved with patrols on the coast of the Cap Blanc, new potential monk seal caves identified and photo-trap cameras installed to monitor seal populations. In **Guinea Bissau**, management of 3 National Parks is being improved in consultation with local communities and satisfactory progress made despite political unrest in the country. Boats have been purchased for improved surveillance of 3 national parks, park staffs have been trained and enforcement of park rules improved resulting in improved fishing zones and regulations, improved maritime surveillance and the development of a

23 Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (✓) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (⊠) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤ 29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

plan to monitor critical species and habitats in Guinea-Bissau. In **Sierra Leone** the designation of new protected areas, mapping of turtle habitats and vulnerabilities, and publication of peer-reviewed scientific literature have been implemented. Several years of data collection and advocacy culminated in the approval for marine protected areas in Sierra Leone. In **Congo**, the Nouabale Ndoki and Lossi health protocols have been developed and implemented. Monitoring and law enforcement activities are also ongoing and these have shown positive results since the great ape and elephant population inside the park remains stable. In the Lossi Park, law enforcement and monitoring activities are ongoing including training of local communities' trackers and tour guides in participatory decision making and natural resource management.

Performance against PoW outputs²⁴

Output 1: Ecosystem management tools to tackle ecosystem degradation are applied at the local, national or regional levels by countries and their uptake is catalysed through United Nations agencies. (Target: 10 countries)

Status

Project outputs (18): **1** without milestone, **4** with milestones not attained, **0** with milestones attained late, **13** with milestones on track.

Working closely with UN agencies through the UN Country Teams, as well as with national and regional stakeholders UNEP has assisted countries five countries to apply various tools in the management of key ecosystems. **Kenya** is implementing the forest planning and management plan for the restoration of the Mau Forest complex: New Maasai Mau Forest by-laws have been developed and endorsed by stakeholders (the By-laws are awaiting publication in the Kenya Gazette by the Minister), Zonal management plans and maps have also been developed through a stakeholder consultative process. Also in Kenya, the Tana River basin fresh water management strategy is being used by the Tana catchment Authority to coordinated activities of the various actors in the basin. **Haiti** is using the ecosystem-based management plan to implement ecosystem regeneration initiatives in the South Coast.; The **Dominican Republic** has a draft an ecosystem-based marine protected area management plan for its marine parks; **Mozambique** has using a drought management tool to address freshwater resources, while **Papua New Guinea** is using the ecosystem -based spatial planning tool for marine protection.

Output 2: Coherent application of tools and approaches for the assessment and conservation of biodiversity is promoted by countries and the uptake of such tools and approaches is catalysed through the United Nations system. (Target: five countries)

Status

Project outputs (1): **0** without milestone, **0** with milestones not attained, **0** with milestones attained late, **1** with milestones on track.

The tools for assessment and conservation of terrestrial ecosystems were promoted and taken up in the protected areas in **Cameroon**, **DR Congo**, **Central Africa Republic**, the **Congo Republic**, **Indonesia**, **Panama**, and **El Salvador** by taking an integrated approach focusing on all aspects of ecosystem management.

²⁴ Status: PIMS automated information based on milestone attainment of contributing projects. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving PoW output target with supporting evidence.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

Adverse political processes in some countries have interfered with project implementation and might affect realisation of the expected accomplishment indicator targets. For example, the project on restoring the Lake Faguibine ecosystem which had started in earnest and received additional funding of over USD 6 million was stopped due to the coup in Mali in early 2012. In Guinea Bissau political unrest has slowed implementation of the Marine Turtles Project. Political dynamics in the Congo basin countries may slow down progress on the trans-boundary Mayombe project. To mitigate against this regular high-level meetings are scheduled with the next planned for early 2013.

Assessment: ²⁵ Some progress ✓	Expected Accomplishment (c): Strengthened capacity of countries and regions to realign their environmental programmes to address degradation of selected priority ecosystem services	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012
(i)	Increased number of national and regional planning instruments that include commitments and targets to integrate ecosystem management at the national, regional and sectoral levels with the assistance of UNEP	6	16	9

Results measured against indicator

Out of a target of 10, a total of three new planning instruments with specific commitments and targets to integrate ecosystem management are being used by **Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua**. These policy documents with specific commitments on preservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services in protected areas for human well-being were developed with UNEP's assistance. In addition, the forest eco-taxation tool developed for **Senegal** is being used to develop guidelines and targets on integrating management of forest ecosystems into national planning. Green economy tools from the TEEB initiative are being used in **Haiti** to develop national/ sectoral plans with specific targets on ecosystem restoration with commitments for the uptake of solar, biogas and waste energy projects at the national level as a basis for a new Green economy themed component of the Haiti regeneration initiative: Sustainable development solutions (technology/ solutions promotion). **Pakistan** is using the ecosystem management plan developed with UNEP's assistance to address key issues in the Karakorum National Park by among others building the capacity of officials to manage the park. UNEP is also supporting countries to develop management plans for addressing degradation of

marine and coastal ecosystems from land-based sources of pollution such as nutrient and marine litter. Finally, countries are gearing up to using science to inform policy making through the UNEP facilitated IPBES mechanism. This will be further advanced to specific issues countries during the biennium following the adoption of IPBES modalities and institutional arrangements in Panama City in April 2012.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

Realigning environmental programmes to address degradation of selected ecosystem services is a transition process that requires a lot of time and adequate resources. It is expected that no rapid developments are seen in this area. Some outputs have no perfect fit projects (for example outputs no 3 and 6). This means some components of some other projects have to be used to report on these outputs. With limited funding under EM it might not be possible to realise the targets for these outputs. It is intended to plan for projects that take longer duration of time in order for projects to coincide with the country's 5 year planning cycle. Short lived projects would not have the desired impact in the short run. Some seed funding is required to start of some projects to fill the gaps.

²⁵ Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (✓) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (⊘) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤ 29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

Performance against PoW outputs²⁶

Output 1: Technical support is provided to member States in their efforts to use science to inform policy in the management of biodiversity and ecosystem services for sustainable development. (Target: one global partnership)

Status

Project outputs (2): 0 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 2 with milestones on track.

Under the leadership of UNEP, the initiative to establish the Inter-Governmental Platform for Science-Policy interface on biodiversity and Ecosystem services (IPBES), recognised as a key element of a strengthened science-policy on biodiversity and ecosystem services, is progressing well. The second session of the IPBES plenary meeting was hosted by UNEP, in collaboration with UNESCO, FAO and UNDP, in Panama City in April 2012. At the meeting, 92 Governments adopted a resolution establishing the Platform as an independent intergovernmental body. Many modalities and institutional arrangements for the Platform were also agreed upon, and **Germany** was selected to host the Platform Secretariat in Bonn. The 1st meeting of the IPBES plenary (IPBES-1) will be held in January 2013.

Output 2: The impacts of land-based activities affecting river basins and coastal areas are reduced through provision of technical support to countries to improve ecosystem management at the regional and national levels. (Target: four countries)

Status

Project outputs (12): 5 without milestone, 1 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 6 with milestones on track.

Progress towards delivery of this output is being made through capacity building at the request of countries under the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the protection of the marine environment from land based activities (GPA) activities on waste water management in **Kenya, Belize, Suriname, Kiribati and South Africa**

Output 3: Countries' capacity to generate and use scientific knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services is enhanced. (Target: four countries)

Status

Project outputs (4): 0 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 4 with milestones on track.

Kenya was assisted to develop forest accounting and valuation methodology. Two other countries (**Gabon** and **Morocco**) are at advanced stages of replicating the forest accounting and valuation system/methodology.

Status

Project outputs (4): 2 without milestone, 1 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 1 with milestones on track.

In **Senegal** advisory services were provided on forests eco-taxation system where the countries are being assisted to pilot a model of a taxation system. Request from **Kenya** on the use of economic instruments is being processed for advisory services through training, likely to also involve the five East African Community countries on developing national/sectorial approaches to payment for ecosystem services. In **India** missions were undertaken to advise on analysis of tradeoffs between food security and ecosystem services.

26 Status: PIMS automated information based on milestone attainment of contributing projects. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving PoW output target with supporting evidence.

Output 5: Technical support is provided to countries to pilot test approaches and, if possible, operationalizing the protocol for access and benefit-sharing. (Target: six countries)

Status | No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Output (at this time)

Work has started to provide legal advice and technical support to countries to prepare national policy frameworks for the ratification and accession of the ABS protocol. Preparatory meetings with beneficiary countries are being held in the margins of major meetings such those of the CBD.

Output 6: Collaboration with the private sector, including the agribusiness sector, is enhanced through partnerships and pilot projects to integrate ecosystem management into sector strategies and operations. (Target: two countries)

Status

Work is ongoing with ROLAC to gain approval from the Argentina Environment Secretariat for the mainly private sector project under development in South West Buenos Aires. The project aims to devise direct payments to farmers of commodities who are adopting sustainable agriculture practices and making the case for financially sustainable projects in agri-commodity production. UNEP Finance Initiative has also contributed to the PoW output 40 financial institutions have committed to build understanding of their impacts and dependencies on natural capital; embed natural capital into their products and services; report or disclose on the theme of natural capital; and account for natural capital in accounting frameworks by signing up to the Natural Capital Declaration launched in June 2012.

Budget Performance

Funds total

The 2012 total budget for the Ecosystems Management sub-programme was USD 34 million. Total allocations issued in 2012 were USD 36 million as Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions. This was possible due to timing difference between recording income and expenditures which resulted in a carry-over of unspent funds received in the previous biennium. Total expenditure was USD 32 million, 88% of allocations.

Environment Fund only

The 2012 expenditure rate of the Environment Fund for the Ecosystems Management sub-programme was 100% of allocations.

Figure 1: Ecosystems Management sub-programme budget performance

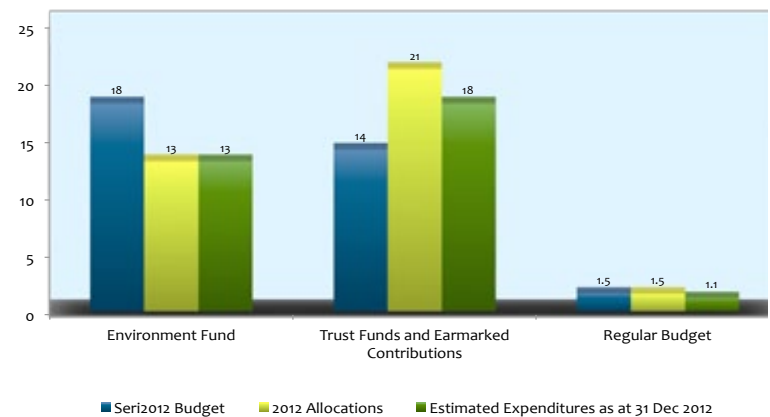
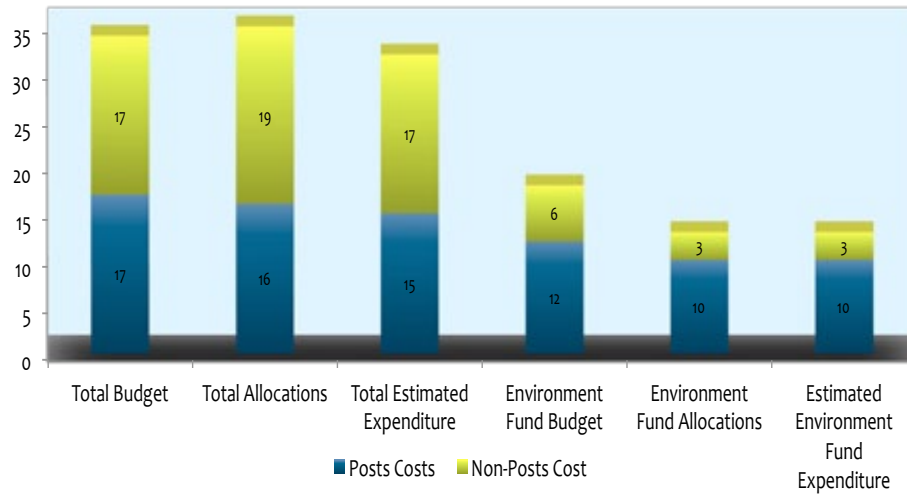
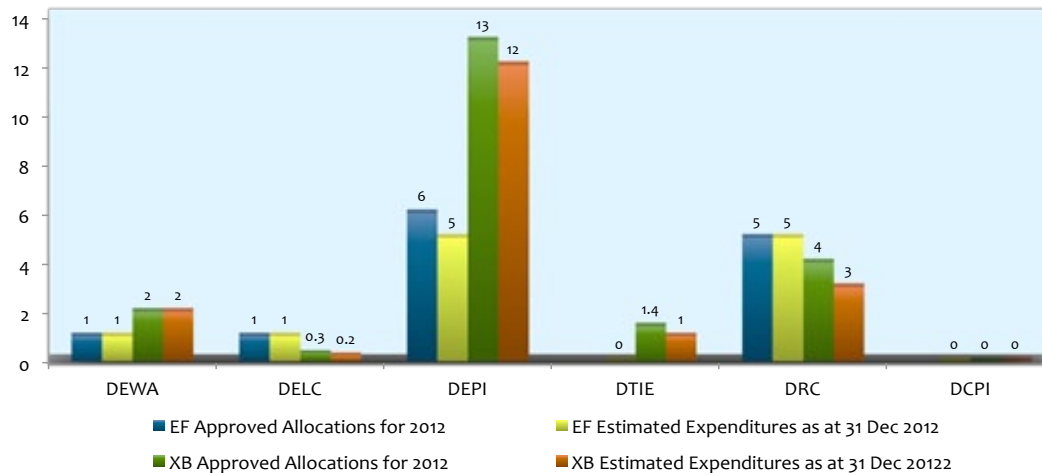


Figure 2: Analysis of 2012 post and non-post costs of the Ecosystems Management sub-programme



The sub-programme Ecosystems Management is mainly implemented by DEPI in close collaboration with DRC. Expenditures have in general followed the approved allocations during the year 2012 as shown in the figure below.

Figure 3: Budget performance analysis of the Ecosystems Management sub-programme: Environment Fund (EF) and Extra Budgetary (XB) resources by Division



Sub-Programme 4: ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

Objective: To ensure that environmental governance at the country, regional and global levels is strengthened to address agreed environmental priorities

Assessment ²⁷ : Good progress ✓		Expected Accomplishment (a): The United Nations system, respecting the mandate of each entity, progressively achieves synergies and demonstrates increasing coherence in international decision-making processes related to the environment, including those under multilateral environmental agreements.	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual
Indicator of Achievement		Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012
(i)	Increased number of coordinated approaches to environmental issues targeted by UNEP that are addressed in a complementary manner by other United Nations entities and multilateral environmental agreements	Number of environmental issues targeted by UNEP that are tackled in a complementary manner by other United Nations agencies and multilateral environmental agreements	8	11*	13
(ii)	Increased number of inter-agency partnerships and joint initiatives between UNEP and other United Nations entities to tackle complementary environmental issues	Number of inter-agency partnerships and joint initiatives between UNEP and other United Nations entities working together on selected environmental issues.	30	35	33
(iii)	Increased number of coordination activities concerning environmental issues addressed under the Environmental Management Group, the Chief Executives Board for Coordination and United Nations Development Group that are being acted upon by partner United Nations entities	Number of decisions taken by the Environment Management Group, the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and UNDG to promote common actions proposed by UNEP and implementing measures initiated by United Nations agencies.	8	11	16
(iv)	Increased number of joint initiatives undertaken by multilateral environmental agreement secretariats and UNEP showing progress towards measurable environmental outcomes	Number of joint activities or projects.	25	27	27

*Actual baseline value: 10 (based on performance of Dec 2011). Revised Target value: 13 (+3 new/additional)

²⁷ Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (✓) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (⊘) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤ 29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

Results measured against indicator

2012 was a historic year for Environmental Governance and significant progress was achieved towards EA (a). Through paragraph 88 of the Rio+20 outcome document and the related GA resolution and follow-up work on universal membership in the Governing Council (GC) and related issues, significant progress was achieved to progressively achieve synergies and demonstrate increasing coherence in international decision-making processes related to the environment, as well as in the context of the Governing Council's work itself.

Regarding indicator (i), the adoption of paragraph 88 of the Rio+20 outcome document on reform of UNEP, the related GA resolution; and follow-up work on universal membership in the GC/GMEF has led to the establishment of qualitatively three new overall approaches to environmental management in the United Nations, cutting across all environmental issues addressed by UNEP, through in particular, the establishment of universal membership for UNEP, the provision of secure, stable, adequate and increased financial resources from the regular budget of the United Nations and voluntary contributions, as well as the strengthening of delivery at the regional level to fulfill its mandate²⁸.

Regarding indicator (ii), three additional interagency partnerships and joint initiatives were achieved: 1/ The Climate and Clean Air Coalition, launched in February 2012²⁹. 2/The partnership between UNEP and the OHCHR has further progressed, with two additional joint initiatives which resulted in stronger featuring of environmental considerations in the

agenda of both human rights bodies (under the aegis of the Human Rights Council) and UN wide interagency coordination bodies; a joint OHCHR-UNEP report on human rights and the environment and a joint side event at Rio+20³⁰.

In terms of indicator (iii), 8 decisions to enhance the environmental dimension of sustainable development were taken: 1 decision (taken by the EMG) to prepare an assessment of UN system perspectives and potentials to support Member States on Green Economy for sustainable development (released in June 2012); 2 decisions (taken by the EMG & the UNCCD COP10) to prepare a UN wide Drylands Action Plan to support a coherent approach by the UN system in supporting the UNCCD; 2 decisions (taken by the EMG & COP11 of the CBD) to take further steps to facilitate a joint and common approach by the UN system to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020)³¹; 1 decision (taken by the EMG) to adopt a Framework for enhancing the environmental and social sustainability of the UN system work and 2 decisions (made by EMG) to develop environmental management systems within each UN entity and conducting voluntary environmental management peer-reviews for enhancing sustainability and resource efficiency.

Regarding indicator (iv), the promotion of MEAs synergies was achieved mainly through the promotion of synergistic implementation of biodiversity-related conventions at the national level through 2 initiatives³² between UNEP and MEAs. The workshop format on promoting synergistic implementation through NBSAPs will be replicated in other regions in 2013.

28 Note: while the unit of measure for indicator (i) refers to "number of environmental issues" targeted by UNEP that are tackled in a complementary manner by the United Nations, the indicator narrative refers to "coordinated approaches to environmental issues" targeted by UNEP, which is in fact what the International Environmental Governance reform has been working towards. There is therefore a slight misalignment between the language under unit of measure and the indicators' narrative and the progress is measured in the reporting exercise against the narrative of the indicator

29 Policy analysis work and support to international cooperation on short-lived climate pollutants, and the complementary interaction between air pollution and climate change, greatly contributed to bringing this issue to the international community's attention and to achieve synergies and demonstrate increasing coherence in decision-making in this regard through the establishment of an international coalition of states and other partners. The resultant Climate and Clean Air Coalition, launched in February 2012, is a joint initiative with wide partnership including governments (25 plus the European Commission), international organizations (UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, the World Bank) as well as 19 INGOs. For additional information see the website: [HYPERLINK "http://www.unep.org/ccac/"](http://www.unep.org/ccac/) <http://www.unep.org/ccac/>

30 Further developments include the joint organization of an expert consultation on procedural rights and the environment, led by the newly established independent expert on human rights and the environment, to be held on the margins of the UNEP Governing Council in 2013, and the increasing focus on environmental/human rights issues at the CEB/HLPC, with this issue being a recurring agenda in the HLCs meetings' agenda.

31 including through the preliminary synthesis mapping report of the UN system contribution to the implementation of the Nagoya Biodiversity Strategic Plan as presented to the CBD COP11 in Hyderabad

32 in particular a workshop (in Harare, November 26-28) on National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) (joint initiative by CBD, CMS, and UNEP, with participation of national focal points from CBD, CMS and CITES) promoting the implementation of various biodiversity-related conventions, with NBSAPs (a CBD-specific implementation tool) as entry points, as well as UNEP's contribution to a Pan African workshop on the review of NBSAPs (in Addis Ababa, from February 29th to March 2nd (joint initiative by UNEP, RAMSAR and CBD secretariats, with participation of focal points from both conventions).

33 i.e. the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species and Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

One of the main risks comes from negotiation fatigue or lowered political support, as well as from the difficulty to obtain full engagement at the right level in some countries, which may hamper effective implementation of the Rio+20 outcomes, including in terms of the realisation of reforms for UNEP. Another challenge results from the lack of adequate resources to EMG that could affect the delivery of the expected outputs from the issue management groups.

Finally, limited budgetary allocations to targeted action put at risk the implementation of some planned activities of global and regional processes and fora.

In order to maintain political momentum post-Rio, there is a need to further provide information to - and facilitate dialogue

among - governments on the details of UNEP's reform and related processes and to organize GC/GMEF in an effective way, that is conducive to well-informed decision making and effective universal participation. Sensitivity towards regional priorities in the strengthening of IEG at the regional and national level is addressed through greater engagement at the regional and capital level, as well as with New York.

Further JPO staffing support has been required to respond to staff shortages and to proper support the functions of the issue management groups and the delivery of their outcomes. Finally, separate fundraising was started in order to mitigate uncertainty and delays in budget allocations and adjustments are being made to reduce or redirect planned activities (e.g. to seek partnership to implement)

Performance against PoW outputs ³⁴

Output 1: Emerging environmental problems are considered by the Governing Council for decision-making based upon environmental assessment and analytical inputs. (Target: two assessment reports)

Status

Project outputs (1): 0 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 1 with milestones on track.

The 9th edition of the Year Book was launched by the Executive Director on 13 February 2012 prior to the GC/GMEF resulting in over a hundred media reports, including the major wires. Web-statistics show 420,624 downloads of the full report and chapters within the first 8 months. The network of experts established by UNEP for the soil carbon chapter decided to continue their collaboration and currently conduct a comprehensive assessment on soil organic carbon.

Output 2: Main intergovernmental bodies within the United Nations system have considered in taking their resolutions and decisions key environmental issues arising from decisions and policy guidance of the Governing Council, the outcomes of Rio+20 and the consultative processes on international environmental governance (including incremental changes agreed during the process) and supported their implementation. (Target: two issues)

Status

Project outputs (3): 0 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 1 with milestones attained late, 2 with milestones on track.

Important progress was made in mainstreaming three key environmental issues arising from UNEP's policy and scientific work into the decision-making and work of intergovernmental processes and organizations: 1/the reform³⁵ of International Environmental Governance through the IEG process that resulted in the adoption of paragraph 88 of the Rio+20 Conference outcome document³⁶; 2/ the air quality and near term climate protection through promotion of cooperation on mitigation of short lived climate pollutants (SLCPs)³⁶, and 3/ human rights and the environment through joint activities between UNEP and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)³⁶ and UNEP's efforts led to the inclusion of the issue of human rights and the environment in the CEB/HLCP agenda as a recurring item.

³⁴ Status: PIMS automated information based on milestone attainment of contributing projects. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving PoW output target with supporting evidence.

³⁵ Specifically, UNEP supported increased coherence in decision-making processes, through the IEG process that resulted in the adoption of paragraph 88 of the Rio+20 Conference outcome document, adoption of subsequent General Assembly resolution 67/213 establishing universal membership in the Governing Council. Background papers are currently being prepared to support the implementation of this outcome at the Governing Council. In particular, paragraph 88 of the document "The future we want" has brought about fundamental reform in the function of UNEP and its Governing Council, through inter alia the innovative approaches of Universal Membership, increased financial resources from regular budget and stronger implementation on the ground.

³⁶ UNEP has promoted continued advancements in addressing air pollution and climate issues in a coordinate way, through promotion of cooperation on mitigation of short lived climate pollutants (SLCPs), both under specific regional fora such as the Male Declaration, and under the umbrella of the Climate and Clean Air coalition, established as a follow up to scientific assessment and policy analysis work done by UNEP. Various partners, including UN agencies and other organizations have subscribed to the Coalition's efforts through entering into specific initiatives in various sectors and cross cutting areas of mitigating SLCPs.

Output 3: Coordination of strategies and actions in the United Nations system on selected environmental work areas identified by the issue management groups of the Environment Management Group is supported through UNEP engagement with the Group, the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and UNDG (Target: three environmental work areas)

Status No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Ouput (at this time)

In 2012, UNEP provided technical and advisory support by organising and participating in the meetings and providing input to the work and reports of 1/ the EMG Issue Management Groups on green economy, biodiversity, drylands and 2/ the consultative process on UN sustainability including UN system environmental peer reviews. UNEP also provided technical and advisory support 1/ in the preparation of an UN-wide action plan for 2012-2018 aiming to implement the UN Global Drylands Report and 2/ and in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020).

Output 4: The implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and the tasks of their secretariats are supported in such areas as lessons learned, information exchange, capacity-building, support for enhanced cooperation and coordination in order to assist the agreements, in specific areas, to address common issues, as appropriate, through advanced cooperative mechanisms in a manner that does not duplicate the services and functions of the agreements and their secretariats. (Target: three arrangements)

Status

Project outputs (4): 0 without milestone, 3 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 1 with milestones on track.

During 2012, several activities were undertaken to support more effective implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements. These include 1/ a capacity building workshop (in Addis Ababa in March 2012) for African Negotiators in preparation for the Ramsar COP that convened in August 2012, 2/a Pan African workshop on the review of NBSAPs that was convened back-to-back with the Addis meeting 3/a workshop (in Harare on Nov. 26- 28th) on the promotion of synergistic implementation of various biodiversity-related conventions with NBSAPs as entry points and 4/substantive contributions to a meeting on NBSAPs and indicators (in Muscat, Oman on August 26th-31st) aiming to support 20 Arab countries in reviewing their NBSAPs and the synergistic implementation of biodiversity related conventions.

Output 5: Priority areas of multilateral environmental agreements are increasingly reflected in policies and actions of bodies, funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, including their strategies and activities in countries. (Target: five priority areas)

Status No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Ouput (at this time)

Four priority thematic areas (biodiversity, desertification, chemicals and wastes), addressed each by specific MEAs, were increasingly reflected in policies and work of the UN through various initiatives in 2012. 1/ The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) were mainstreamed into the UN system (EMG Issue Management Groups on land and biodiversity); 2/ The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) was considered as a global plan by all UN system agencies and MEAs; 3/ UN agencies and biodiversity related MEAs identified their areas of integration and contribution to the Aichi Targets towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan; 4/ The UNCCD 10 Year Strategy was recognized as the basis for the identification of UN system wide contribution to desertification and land degradation and 5/ Through the Consultative Process on Financing the Chemicals and Wastes Cluster, key areas on chemicals and wastes governance have been strengthened through collaboration with GEF, UNDP, FAO and others.

Output 6: Effective policy exchange on environment and development issues is supported through regional ministerial and other intergovernmental forums and consultations. (Target: six forums)

Status

Project outputs (9): 2 without milestone, 3 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 4 with milestones on track.

In 2012, nine regional environmental ministerial and other environmental forums (exceeding the initial target of six) have facilitated effective policy exchange and development and priority setting in all regions including SIDS of key environmental and developmental issues/processes. 8 environmental issues e.g. green economy, renewable energy, international environmental governance, institutional framework for sustainable development, sustainable consumption and production and waste management, biodiversity, oceans and seas have been addressed at seven regional fora. 6 key global environmental processes were incorporated in the regional environmental agenda of all regions and SIDS particularly the green economy, biodiversity, and international framework for sustainable development as a lead up to Rio+20. 3 regional action plans/strategies addressing, Rio+20 outcomes outlining regional strategies for implementation have been developed and endorsed at four regional fora including the gender policy and plan of action.

³⁷ Specific joint initiatives include the publication at Rio+20 of the joint UNEP-OHCHR Report on Human Rights and the Environment, a Joint Side event at Rio+20 side event, and arrangements for consultations and awareness raising events on the newly established mandate on human rights obligations and the environment to be held on the side of the Governing Council in February 2013.

Output 7: Awareness of policymakers, all relevant stakeholders and the public concerning emerging and important environmental governance issues are raised through public information, communication, publications and outreach activities, including through mass-media, public campaigns and public events. (Target: all countries and agencies supported by UNEP in this Sub-Programme)

Status No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Output (at this time)

Through the www.unep.org website, media releases, publication launches, youth outreach and special events, UNEP facilitated access to its environmental information to the public. It is estimated that visits to unep.org will be 18.8 million by the year end. Downloads will be 66 million and visits to the NEWS Centre over 5 million. The Newsdesk released over 290 press releases resulting in over 75,000 news articles worldwide. World Environment Day, the launch of the GEO-5 report and the Rio+20 pavilion and side events were major outreach platforms to communicate UNEP's science. Social media (facebook, Twitter, blogging) proved to be a hugely successful and cost-effective communication tool reaching a new and much wider audience.

Assessment: ⁴²	Expected Accomplishment (b):	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual	
Good progress ✓	Enhanced capacity of States to implement their environmental obligations and achieve their environmental goals, targets and objectives through strengthened institutions and the implementation of laws				
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012	
(i)	Increased number of States implementing laws to improve compliance with environmental goals and targets as agreed at the relevant United Nations summits and conferences and the conferences of parties to multilateral environmental agreements with the assistance of UNEP	Number of Governments implementing laws with the assistance of UNEP.	16	21	20
ii)	Increased number of international organizations that demonstrate progress towards measurable environmental outcomes after applying UNEP policy advice in the area of the environment	Number of UNEP-targeted (subregional, regional or global) organizations that have applied UNEP guidance.	15*	16*	18

*Actual baseline value: 16 (based on performance of Dec 2011. Revised Target value: 17 (+1 new/additional)

Results measured against indicator

At indicator (i) level, capacities were strengthened at the national level to implement, enforce and further develop environmental legislation in response to internationally agreed environmental goals and objectives and MEAs obligations. In particular, four countries were supported in their implementation efforts; 1/ Iraq (Capacity of Government Officials from Iraq to develop and implement MEAs, including through national legislation, enhanced through a training

workshop organised by UNEP, UNDP and UNEP ROWA in 2012); 2/ Kenya (enhanced capacity of government officials to negotiate and implement MEAs, through the UNEP-NEMA MEAs Negotiations and implementation training in June 2012); 3/ Cambodia (technical assistance provided to strengthen the policy and regulatory framework on green economy in Cambodia through a national workshop on national law for promoting green economy and growth); 4/ Micronesia:(3 out of 4 Micronesia states supported by UNEP in the development of integrated EIA guidelines to support the implementation of

its national environmental legislation and the achievement of national environmental priorities). Further advice was provided towards the finalization of the Draft Environment Protection and Management Bill and the Environmental Regulations upon the request of the Government of South Sudan.

At indicator (ii) level, progress was made with UNEP policy advice reflected in the work of the United Nations as a whole, through inputs provided to international processes and initiatives. In particular, efforts were made to promote the importance of environmental considerations as part of UN wide Rule of Law efforts under the aegis of the UN Deputy Secretary General and based on the September 2012 General Assembly Declaration on the same topic, in the context of the CEB and resulting in support for UNEP-sponsored environmental law activities by the relevant United Nations office; Further, UNEP's legal technical advice and written report was incorporated in the United Nations Secretary General's report on **Lebanon** Offshore Oil Slick (A/67/341). Also, substantive inputs were provided and discussed in the context of intergovernmental and other international meetings, involving several UN bodies and international organizations (UN Office of Legal Affairs, UNESCO, UNECE, WWF, Dundee University), on the environmental aspects of water law, possible governance arrangements in view of the possible entry into force of the UN 1997 Water Convention, and the International Year on Cooperation on Water, in 2013.

38 2012 saw the culmination of the Consultative Process and the presentation of the Executive Director's Proposal in September 2012, and subsequent Member State and Stakeholder's. Further steps were initiated in the substantive implementation phase of the chemicals synergy process, following the establishment of the joint secretariat, including supporting Member States consultations through technical advice (during a meeting in preparation for February 2013). Furthermore, Synergies among biodiversity-related conventions (CBD, CMS, CITES and the Ramsar Convention) have progressed in response to national efforts to implement the Aichi Targets, as reported under output 4.

39 The 18th Latin America and Caribbean Forum of Ministers of Environment; the Special Session of the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for Environment; the 5th Meeting of the Ministers of Environment of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation; meeting of Environment Coordination Committee of Gulf Cooperation Council; African Group of Negotiators on UNFCCC climate change negotiations; 14th session of Africa Ministerial Conference on Environment; the 9th meeting of Asia Pacific Sub-regional Environmental Policy Dialogue

40 The Arusha Declaration for Africa Region; the Asia Pacific Sub-regional Environmental Policy Dialogue Outcome and the revised Arab Initiative on Sustainable Development

41 The 14th session of Africa Ministerial Conference on Environment; the 9th meeting of Asia Pacific Sub-regional Environmental Policy Dialogue; the Meeting of Joint Committee on Environment and Development in Arab Region and the 48th Executive Bureau of Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for Environment.

42 Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (✓) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (⊘) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤ 29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

A major risk is related to the unstable political conditions that may put at risk the completion of technical assistance activities for the development of national legislation in certain countries. Furthermore, certain sensitivity around few emerging issues to be addressed by environmental law may be of obstacle to the launching of new environmental law initiatives. Other risks are related to the limited availability of resources (including both financial and in-kind) thus far to start UNEP's Programme of Work for 2012-2013 and to host major events.

Careful planning and full involvement of government institutions on a continued basis have minimized risks related to possible political changes and secured full ownership of efforts at national level by the relevant country. With the purpose to tackle the politically sensitive nature of some projects, UNEP has been investing in awareness raising through informative materials, training modules in capacity building programmes, events and inputs at other meetings. In order to mitigate the uncertainty and delays in budget allocations, separate fundraising has been started. Furthermore, partnerships have been revisited to ensure that some of the activities and outcomes are implemented by completely partners with resources, to conserve UNEP's scarce resources.

Performance against PoW outputs⁴³

Output 1: Initiatives for the further progressive development of environmental law are supported in the selected areas of the fourth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law (Montevideo Programme IV), including those for promoting the implementation of internationally agreed environmental objectives and goals. (Target: five initiatives)

Status

Project outputs (2): 2 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 0 with milestones on track.

Four initiatives⁴⁴ were undertaken under the umbrella of the Montevideo Programme:

- 1/ UNEP contributed substantive inputs to the UNSG Report on **Lebanon** Offshore Oil Slick (A/67/341) through the provision of presentations and active participation in consultation with governments.
- 2/ UNEP promoted increased coherence in international decision-making processes related to freshwater issues, through the dissemination of findings of publications and work previously done in 2010-2011 and the participation and substantive inputs to support the greening of water law, the synergistic implementation of water-related and other environmental conventions, and to support wide participation in the two major existing water conventions⁴⁵ and the entry into force of the latter⁴⁶.
- 3/ A series of issue papers on governance issues in the High Seas and **Antarctica** was developed to continue the work undertaken on global commons.
- 4/ Finally, a guidance document for policymakers on the development and implementation of Biocultural Community Protocols (BCPs) has been initiated to outline the common underlying principles of BCPs for use by stakeholders and other actors.

Output 2: Legal instruments and tools are developed and applied to strengthen the legal basis of environmental components of the legal and institutional infrastructures of countries, including through model legislation and other legislative guidance documents. (Target: five countries)

Status

Project outputs (6): 3 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 1 with milestones attained late, 2 with milestones on track.

During 2012, the capacity of States to implement environmental obligations was enhanced through targeted legal technical assistance to strengthen national environmental law. 1/ Advice were provided towards the finalization of the Draft Environment Protection and Management Bill and the Environmental Regulations upon the request of the Government of **South Sudan** through the UNEP Juba Office. 2/ Technical assistance was provided to strengthen the policy and regulatory framework on green economy in **Cambodia** (national workshop on national law for promoting green economy and growth). 3/ An Explanatory Guide to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing was launched during COP 11 of the CBD in October 2012, based on the work done since the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol in the previous biennium⁴⁷.

Output 3: Information and knowledge base to support more effective implementation of multilateral environmental agreements by parties is enhanced and made accessible to parties. (Target: three multilateral environmental agreements)

Status

No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Output (at this time)

The IKM initiative⁴⁸ has expanded its scope, with 11 additional MEAs added to the initiative (with a total of 40 members participating in the initiative): **5** UNECE Conventions (Aarhus Convention on Access to Information; Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment; Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution; Industrial Accidents Convention), **3** UNECE Protocols (Kyiv Protocol on strategic environmental assessment; Protocol on Water and Health; and Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers), **2** Regional Seas Conventions (the Cartagena Convention and the Abidjan Convention) and the Carpathian Convention. The European Environment Agency joined as an observer.

Furthermore, the number of MEA whose information is automatically harvested has increased by 5 (WHC, Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol, Ramsar, Rotterdam Convention and Basel Convention), leading to an increase in the sustainability of the initiative.

43 Status: PIMS automated information based on milestone attainment of contributing projects. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving PoW output target with supporting evidence.

44 Further, important developments took place in strengthening the environment-human rights nexus, a topic that is identified as priority under the Montevideo Programme. The relevant achievements are reported under expected accomplishment A, output 2.

45 1992 UNECE Convention on the protection and use of transboundary watercourses and international lakes, and 1997 UN Water Convention on the law of non-navigational uses of international watercourses

46 These inputs were made at intergovernmental meetings as well as expert meetings held in 2012, including: the World Water Forum (in Marseille, on March 12th – 16th) where UNEP contributed to overall discussions and side events on transboundary aquifers and the promotion of ratification of the 1997 UN Convention; an Expert Seminar (in Dundee, UK on June 5th – 8th 2012) on the future of the 1997 UN Water Convention and the UNECE water convention conference of the parties (in Rome, on November 28th – 30th).

47 The final publication was issued in December 2012 under the aegis of IUCN, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark.

Output 4: Countries' judicial and enforcement capacity to implement environmental law is enhanced through training, awareness-raising, information exchange and legal advisory services to reinforce the integration of the environment in the rule of law for achieving environmental justice. (Target: three regions)

Status No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Output (at this time)

Progress was made in reaching out to and securing the commitment and fostering engagement of judiciaries, prosecutors, auditing institutions and enforcement authorities worldwide with the ultimate objective of strengthening their capacities to promote environmental sustainability goals, through the World Congress on Justice, Governance and Law for Environmental Sustainability and related activities held on June 17th – 20th 2012. This activity had global scope and therefore covered all 5 world regions. In preparation for the World Congress specific attention was devoted to the two regions where they were held (Asia and Latin America) through wide participation from those regions and associated events⁴⁹. An additional contribution was made by national leaders of environmental, biodiversity and natural resources agencies, and departments with law enforcement responsibility from 70 countries from all world regions during the International Chiefs of Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (ICECE) Summit organized by UNEP and INTERPOL in March 2012 in Lyon with active participation of MEA secretariats.

Output 5: Capacity of government officials and other stakeholders from developing countries and countries with economies in transition to participate effectively in multilateral environmental negotiations is enhanced through training, awareness-raising and capacity-building activities. (Target: three regions)

Status

Project outputs (4): 0 without milestone, 4 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 0 with milestones on track.

During 2012, capacity was enhanced in all 5 UN regions, though emphasis was placed on Africa and West Asia.

Enhancing capacity of African Negotiators on legal issues relating to the draft text on Mercury was achieved through preparatory trainings⁵⁰; capacity building for African negotiators⁵¹ and substantive contribution to a workshop (in Abou Dhabi on March 28th – 29th, 2012) aiming to implement CMS COP 10 resolution 10.28 for the establishment of the Saker Falcon Task Force and to develop a coordinated Global Action Plan on this issue.

Capacities were also developed to implement and develop MEAs in specific national contexts, including **Kenya** and **Iraq**⁵².

Strengthening capacity of government officials from both developed and developing countries to develop and implement MEAs was achieved through the Ninth University of Eastern Finland/UNEP Course on MEAs⁵³, which was a joint effort between the Government of Grenada, the host of the course, UNEP and the University of Eastern Finland.

Output 6: Strategic partnerships between major groups and UNEP to achieve mutually supportive action on selected environmental areas are supported. (Target: four environmental work areas)

Status

Project outputs (3): 0 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 3 with milestones on track.

Strategic partnerships between major groups and UNEP to achieve mutually supportive action were supported on four selected environmental areas (Access to Information, Public participation, Access to Justice and Green Jobs).

An MOU was jointly prepared and signed by UNEP and WRI in November 2012. The project aims to enhancing the capacity of Governments, Major Groups and other concerned stakeholders in developing countries to implement Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration and the UNEP Guidelines for the Development of National legislation on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision making and Access to Justice on Environmental Matters.

DRC/MGSB jointly prepared an MOU that was signed by UNEP and ITUC to enhance common objectives with Trade Unions work focusing in Green Jobs. The signature of the MOU took place in November 2012. The MOU aim of consolidating, developing and detailing their cooperation and effectiveness to achieve the common objectives in the field of environment. Target met during the second semester of 2012.

48 The MEA Information and Knowledge Management (IKM) Initiative consists in a portal providing information to support the effective implementation of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). Through the IKM InforMEA portal (HYPERLINK "http://www.informea.org" www.informea.org) experts tasked with MEA implementation have access to up-to-date information by country (e.g. national focal points, MEAs ratified, World Heritage or Ramsar Sites), by MEAs (e.g. texts, decisions, ratification) and by terms (e.g. which decisions contain provisions on, for instance, "alien species" or "access and benefit sharing" etc.). Members committed to manage key MEA information in agreed formats to present it through the web-portal InforMEA. Categories of information being standardized expanded beyond COP decision texts, focal points, news and events to include ratification information and national reports.

49 i.e. the Latin American Judicial meeting, held in conjunction with the Buenos Aires Preparatory meeting in April 2012

50 in particular Regional consultation for the Africa region in preparation for the fifth session of the intergovernmental negotiating committee on mercury and Africa regional mercury negotiators training, organized in Tunis from 20 to 23 November 2012

51 Capacity building for African negotiators in preparation for UNCCD COP, in Algiers, September 2012; and capacity building for African negotiators as a follow-up to the UNCCD COP, to support implementation of its decisions, November 2012, Ouagadougou

52 Through UNEP-NEMA (Kenya) MEAs Negotiations and implementation training held on 26-29th June 2012, in Nakuru, Kenya; and a training workshop for Iraq organised by UNEP, UNDP and UNEP ROWA in 2012.

53 The course was held in Grenada from 19 to 31 August 2012, in August 2012 and gathered 28 participants from all regions.

Assessment ⁵⁴ : Good progress ✓	Expected Accomplishment (c): National development processes and United Nations common country programming processes increasingly mainstream environmental sustainability into the implementation of their programmes of work	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual	
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012	
(i)	Increased number of United Nations country teams that successfully mainstream environmental sustainability into common country assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks	Number of countries with United Nations development assistance frameworks that integrate environmental sustainability.	52*	62*	80
		Number of national and sectoral development policies and other national and sector policy instruments containing objectives, targets and actions to integrate pro-poor environmental sustainability	22	25	56
ii)	Increased percentage of United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks in countries where UNEP has intervened that present a coherent environment and development package	Number of countries with United Nations development assistance frameworks that show how development goals can be supported through environmental interventions.	0	3	9

*Actual baseline value: 66 (based on performance of Dec 2011). Revised target value: 76 (+10 new)

Results measured against indicator

Regarding indicator (i), during the reporting period, UNEP became a signatory (together with other UNCTs) to 14 new completed UNDAF (Vietnam, Jordan, Thailand, Indonesia, Nepal, Costa Rica, Belize, Moldova, Cape Verde, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Togo, Rwanda and Cuba) in which UNEP's specific and substantive inputs on environmental sustainability were fully integrated.

Environmental sustainability and climate change have been mainstreamed in 14 UNDAFs as a result of UNEP's substantive

support to UNCTs. UNEP's support has involved training of UNCTs, contribution to country analysis including production of National Environment Summaries (NES) and participation in key UNDAF meetings. Through the PEI, P-E linkages have been integrated as an objective not only in national but also subnational development plans (in 20 countries)⁵⁵ and related implementation planning and budgeting processes (in 14 countries)⁵⁶.

Other evidence of the considerable progress made in 2012 refers to the increase in the number of countries where

⁵⁴ Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (✓◐) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (◐) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

⁵⁵ Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Dominican Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Philippines, Rwanda, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda and Uruguay

Planning and Finance ministries are leading cross-sector collaboration (15)⁵⁷, where government reporting systems are reporting against (sub)-national development plans that included P-E objectives and indicators (10)⁵⁸ and where authorities are applying financial instruments for pro-poor growth and environmental sustainability (14)⁵⁹

Regional and sub-regional institutional arrangements have been facilitated to address common interests in shared natural resources and transboundary environmental issues through 10 policy dialogues, legal and policy services related to 12 transboundary ecosystems and support to governments to establish 3 new transboundary mechanisms.

Regarding indicator (ii), environment and Climate Change constitute dedicated and stand-alone outcomes in 9 completed UNDAFs (**Jordan, Thailand, Belize, Moldova, Cuba, Cape Verde, Indonesia, Cote d'Ivoire, Rwanda**). These outcomes represent integrated environmental sustainability interventions from UN including UNEP and respond to specific environment and development goals articulated in national development plans.

56 Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Lao PDR, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand and Uruguay

57 Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand and Uruguay

58 Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Dominican Republic, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uruguay

59 Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Lao PDR, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand and Uruguay

Risk analysis and risk management measures

Security and natural disasters represent major risks in few countries where UNEP is involved in UNDAF and PEI related activities and lead to logistic challenges. In addition, the UNDAF processes are lengthy and involve intensive engagement of all key actors at national level which place operational challenges on Non-Resident Agencies including UNEP. Another challenge is to ensure sustainable transboundary cooperation which involves long negotiating, decision-making and implementation processes and is subject to political differences among neighbouring countries often going beyond the specifics of the project and UNEP control. In order to mitigate these risks, UNEP works in close cooperation with UNDSS and UNCTs in affected countries (such as East Timor and Afghanistan). UNEP regional offices have established internal mechanisms addressing operational challenges associated with lengthy UNDAF development processes and ensuring that UNEP engagement is strategic, internally coordinated and results in the highest impact. UNEP has also stepped up efforts to leverage complementary funding support from One-UN coherence funds for better responsiveness to country needs.

Performance against PoW outputs ⁶⁰

Output 1: The capacity of United Nations country teams to integrate environmental sustainability into United Nations common country programming processes, United Nations development assistance frameworks and action plans and the One-UN initiative is strengthened. (Target: 20 United Nations country teams)

Status



Project outputs (9): 4 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 5 with milestones on track.

14 (Vietnam, Jordan, Thailand, Indonesia, Nepal, Costa Rica, Belize, Moldova, Cape Verde, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Togo, Rwanda and Cuba) out of the 20 UNCTs have been supported. Environmental sustainability and climate change have been mainstreamed in 14 UNDAFs as a result of UNEP's substantive support to UNCTs. UNEP's support has involved training of UNCTs, contribution to country analysis including production of National Environment Summaries (NES) and participation in key UNDAF meetings.

Output 2 In response to national priorities and needs articulated in national development strategies, relevant UNEP Sub-Programme interventions, including those aimed at supporting the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, are integrated into the preparation or review of selected United Nations development assistance frameworks and One-UN programmes. (Target: 10 United Nations development assistance frameworks or One-UN programmes)

Status



Project outputs (3): 0 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 3 with milestones on track.

14 UNDAFs (Vietnam, Jordan, Thailand, Indonesia, Nepal, Costa Rica, Belize, Moldova, Cape Verde, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Togo, Rwanda and Cuba) have mainstreamed environmental sustainability and climate change in areas that are in line with the various UNEP sub-programmes in response to national priorities and needs articulated in national development strategies.

Output 3 Support is provided to countries in their efforts to integrate environmental sustainability into national and sectoral development planning processes, in particular addressing the poverty and environment linkage through the Poverty and Environment Initiative with a view to contributing to the achievement of goal 7 of the Millennium Development Goals, (Target: 25 countries)

Status



Project outputs (10): 1 without milestone, 1 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 8 with milestones on track.

PEI continues to make good progress concerning the integration of P-E linkages as an objective not only in national but also subnational development plans (in 20 countries) ⁶¹ and related implementation planning and budgeting processes (in 14 countries) ⁶². PEI has overachieved most of the targets set for 2012.

The level of inclusion of P-E indicators in M&E systems and data management has also improved and 10 countries⁶³ are currently reporting on these through national reporting processes. Budget guidelines and public expenditure reviews have been instrumental for the integration of environment and climate budget codes in 4 countries⁶⁴, reflecting the progress made by P-E in the operationalization of P-E objectives. Planning and Finance ministries are leading cross-sector collaboration and environment/sector ministries are increasingly involved in planning and budgeting processes. South-South cooperation continues to grow and become an ever-more important and more effective part of PEI strategy.

60 Status: PIMS automated information based on milestone attainment of contributing projects. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving PoW output target with supporting evidence.

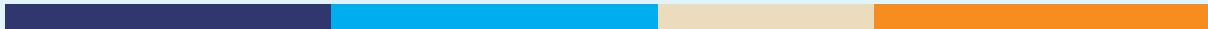
61 Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Dominican Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Philippines, Rwanda, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda and Uruguay

62 Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Lao PDR, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Philippines, Rwanda, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand and Uruguay

63 Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Dominican Republic, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uruguay

64 Bangladesh, Bhutan, Mozambique and Nepal

Output 4: Regional and subregional institutional arrangements are further developed and strengthened to address transboundary environmental issues. (Target: six institutional arrangements)

Status 
 Project outputs (13): 1 without milestone, 6 with milestones not attained, 1 with milestones attained late, 5 with milestones on track.

Facilitated regional and subregional institutional arrangements to address common interests in shared natural resources and transboundary environmental issues through 10 policy dialogues, legal and policy services related to another 12 transboundary ecosystems/natural resources and support to governments to identify and establish transboundary institutional mechanisms for 6 ecosystems/natural resources. This led to an increased number of mechanisms to address competing interests in shared natural resources and transboundary environmental issues in countries targets by UNEP (3 during 2012: Lake Titicaca (Peru and Bolivia), cooperation on Sand and Dust Storms in the wider West Asia region, 1 new protocol related to the Caspian Sea).

Assessment ⁶⁵ : Good progress ✓	Expected Accomplishment (d): Improved access by national and international stakeholders to sound science and policy advice for decision-making.	Baseline	Target	Actual	
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012	
(i)	Increased number of UNEP-led or UNEP-supported environmental assessments cited in academic writings, leading newspapers and other relevant media	Number of scientific publications or leading newspapers citing UNEP-supported assessment findings.	62	65	5034
(ii)	Increased participation of researchers and institutions from developing countries in UNEP led/supported environmental assessments	Percentage of researchers participating in UNEP environmental assessments who come from developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	55%	56% (cumulative)	42%

Results measured against indicator

Regarding Indicator (i), GEO-5 received unprecedented coverage in the media following the launch on June 6 2012, in the run up to Rio+20 (note: GEO-5 was launched in 13 cities worldwide and 4945 media reports were recorded). In addition, 39 citations in leading scientific publications were

identified using ‘Google Scholar’ which is reasonable for this short period after GEO-5 was published. The Green Growth, Resources and Resilience - Environmental sustainability in Asia and the Pacific report recorded 50 media reports but no citations at this stage (due to the timing of the publication and the reporting period it expected that more detailed results will become available at the 2013 reporting period).

65 Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: “Good progress” (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; “Some progress” (✓◻) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; “Slow progress” (◻) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤ 29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

As far as Indicator (ii) is concerned, two assessments were finalized in 2012 and the involved researchers and experts were identified from the list of contributors provided in the publication and classified by their affiliation as either from developing countries (including countries with economies in transition) or from developed countries. Individually the breakdown is as follows: GEO-5 – 47% developed / 53% developing; Green Growth, Resources and Resilience - Environmental sustainability in Asia and the Pacific – 69% developed / 31% developing. The average percentage for the two assessments was 42% of researchers came from developing countries or countries with economies in transition (13% under the baseline and therefore not meeting the target of 56% at the 12 month stage)⁶⁶.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

Overall, the biggest challenge towards improved access by national and international stakeholders to sound science and policy advice for decision-making remains the provision of sufficient financial and human resources to undertake the assessments and disseminate their findings to the target audience.. As mitigation action, large resource mobilization efforts were carried out within and outside of UNEP, with a strong reliance on the special efforts of UNEP's partners in terms of technical inputs, peer review and final production. One further area of risk is the uncertainty of the timing of major fora where assessment findings can be disseminated with maximum relevance and impact., jeopardizing tight project programming. Risk mitigation requires continued adjustments to project programming and scheduling of tasks, constant communication with stakeholders and monitoring processes during the final production stages of these assessments. This in turn puts pressure on launches⁶⁷.



⁶⁶ Global, Regional and Sub-regional assessments by their very geographical nature involve different collaborators from both developed and developing countries in different proportions. Hence over a series of assessments this usually results in an average around the baseline of 55%. Having not completed three assessments at this stage of the biennium, the figures are skewed based on those completed.

⁶⁷ Most risks and risk management measures occurred and were undertaken prior to 2012 (whilst the assessments were under preparation) and have already been reported on.

Performance against PoW outputs⁶⁸

Output 1: Global environmental assessment and outlook reports and alerts on environmental issues, such as the fifth Global Environment Outlook report, other non-carbon-dioxide climate forcing assessments and the third African Environment Outlook report, are produced and disseminated to promote their use by decision makers and relevant stakeholders. (Target: three assessments)

Status

Project outputs (14): 1 without milestone, 7 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 6 with milestones on track.

Assessments finalized in 2011/2012 included GEO-5 - successfully launched in Rio – 6 June 2012 and in 13 other cities worldwide. There were approximately 4,945 references to the assessment in the media. The GEO website is available in all 6 UN languages.

The Report on Green Growth, Resources and Resilience in Asia and the Pacific was produced jointly by UNEP, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) was presented during the Asia Pacific Ministerial Meeting on Environment and Development (Kazakhstan - September 2012) and the Regional Rio+20 Preparation Meeting in October 2012.

These assessments are supporting policy processes and decision making at the global and regional levels (including Rio+20) and being used as reference documents by other stakeholders such as UN agencies, academia, NGOs and civil society

Output 2: Multi-disciplinary scientific networks are more strategically connected to policymakers and development practitioners in integrating environment into development processes and decision-making. (Target: five networks or Ad hoc expert groups)

Status

Project outputs (4): 0 without milestone, 1 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 3 with milestones on track.

Work on this output was initiated late in 2012 based on an initial allocation of funding. One of the scientific network on climate change adaptation has been strategically connected to policy level activities through participation of network members into intergovernmental process of the UNFCCC (2) – (i) LEG meeting to review draft NAP technical guidelines in Bonn, 29 to 31 October 2012 (ii) Coordinating research and communicating information for adaptation at COP 18 Doha Conference, November 2012 - and events organized during COP18 in Doha that led to further scientific uptake by policy makers. Additional funding is expected in 2013 and work will be phased according to the funding received.

Output 3: Institutional and technical capacities of Governmental and partner institutions in environmental monitoring, assessment and early warning are strengthened to support national decision-making. (Target: five countries)

Status

No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Output (at this time)

One country out of five (**Lao PDR**) had its institutional and technical capacities strengthened and the Lao Environment Outlook 2012 was completed in 2012. The Global Universities Partnership on Environment for Sustainability (GUPES) was launched on World Environment Day, 5 June 2012, in Shanghai at Tongji University. KNOwledge from Science to SOcieties (KNOSSOS) hosted four policy dialogues at the European Parliament and at Rio+20. Three KNOSSOS policy briefs and supporting material have been developed to present the results of research to policy makers. 17,000 peer-reviewed scientific journals (13,600 more than in 2010-11) continued to be made available to 109 developing countries through the Research4Life/Online Access to Research in the Environment (OARE) initiatives, including 7,000 new e-books. A formal agreement between UNEP, WHO, FAO and WIPO was signed to support developing countries to access scientific information through the Research4Life partnership until 2016.

⁶⁸ Status: PIMS automated information based on milestone attainment of contributing projects. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving PoW output target with supporting evidence.

Budget Performance

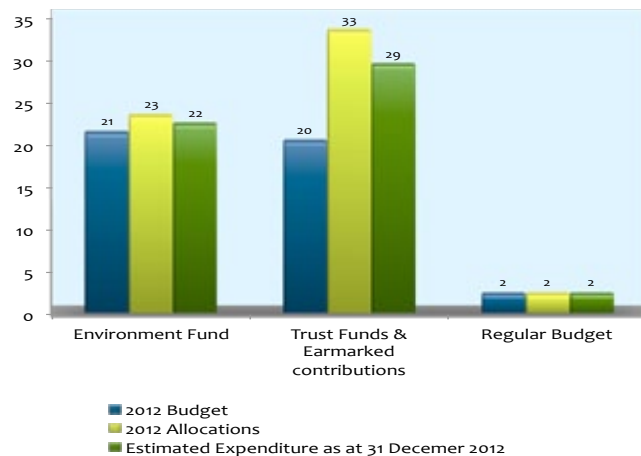
Funds total

The 2012 total budget for the Environmental Governance sub-programme was USD 43 million. Total allocations issued in 2012 were USD 59 million as Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions. This was possible due to timing difference between recording income and expenditures which resulted in a carry-over of unspent funds received in the previous biennium, and additional resources received. Total expenditure was USD 53 million, 89% of allocations.

Environment Fund only

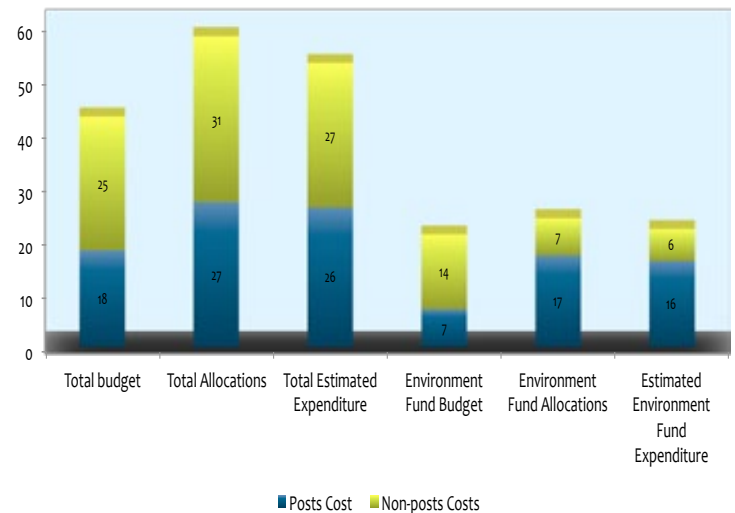
The 2012 expenditure rate of the Environment Fund for the Environmental Governance sub-programme was 94% of allocations.

Figure 1: Environmental Governance sub-programme budget performance



Fund allocations and expenditures for post and non-post were for 2012 higher compared to what was budgeted and planned as shown in the figure below, because of additional resources received.

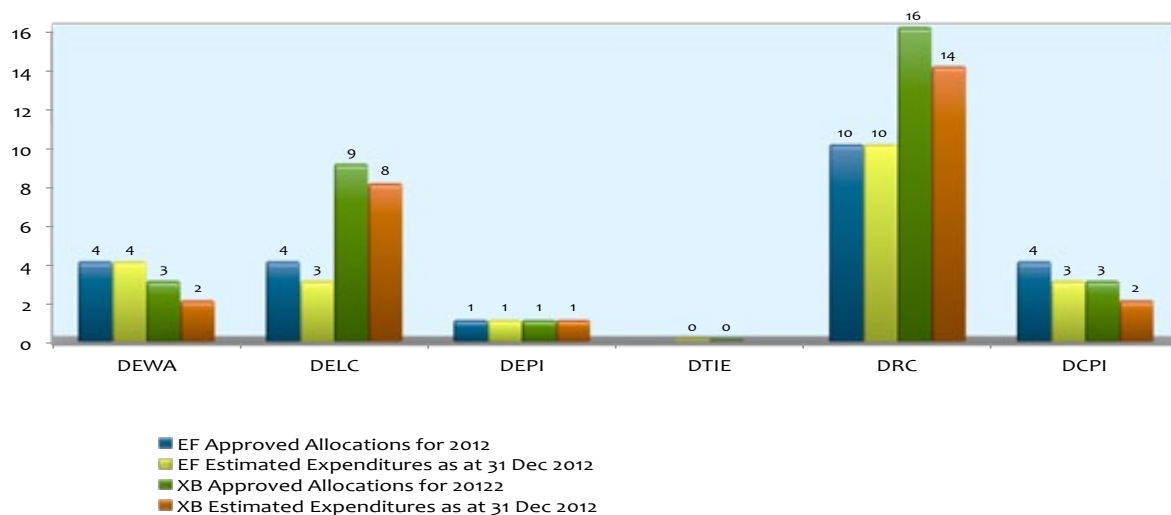
Figure 2: Analysis of 2012 post and non-post costs of the Environmental Governance sub-programme



Major substantive interventions of the Environmental Governance sub-programme have been led by DELC and DEWA in 2012, with the support of DRC in the regions and DCPI. With a few exceptions, expenditure levels are more or less equal to what was budgeted for and allocated for the year 2012.



Figure 3: Budget performance analysis of the Environmental Governance sub-programme: Environment Fund (EF) and Extra Budgetary (XB) resources by Division



Sub-Programme 5: HARMFUL SUBSTANCES & HAZARDOUS WASTE

Objective: To minimize the impact of harmful substances and hazardous waste on the environment and human beings

Assessment ⁶⁹ Slow progress ☹	Expected Accomplishment (a): Increased capacities of States and other stakeholders to assess, manage and reduce risks to human health and the environment posed by chemicals and hazardous waste	Baseline	Target	Actual	
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012	
(i)	Increased number of countries and stakeholders implementing policies in sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste with the assistance of UNEP	Number of countries and private companies that indicate strengthened policies, practices or infrastructure for the sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste through the Strategic Approach, Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm convention reporting processes.	100*	110*	110
(ii)	Increased number of countries that have incentives, including market-based incentives and business policies and practices promoting environmentally friendly approaches and products aiming at reduced releases of and exposures to harmful chemicals and hazardous waste with the assistance of UNEP	Number of Governments that have adopted incentives and policies.	43**	50** (Cumulative)	49
(iii)	Increased support to developing countries to assess, manage and reduce risks to human health and the environment posed by chemicals and hazardous waste	Number of developing country governments receiving UNEP assistance for assessing, managing or reducing harmful effects of chemicals on human health	65	76 (Cumulative)	65

*Actual baseline value: 162 (based on performance of Dec 2011). Revised target value (non-cumulative): 172

**Actual baseline value: 49 (based on performance of Dec 2011). Revised target value: 56 (+7 new)

69 Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (✓☹) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (☹) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤ 29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

Results measured against indicator

For the non-cumulative indicator (i), in 2011, 162 stakeholders in the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) comprising 103 Governments, 44 NGOs and 15 IGOs had reported their progress towards sound management of chemicals between 2006 and 2009. During 2012, 110 SAICM stakeholders comprising 78 Governments, 23 NGOs (of which 19 are civil society organizations and 4 private sector organizations) and 9 IGOs completed progress reports for the period 2009-2010 in time for inclusion in the assessment presented at the 3rd session of the International Conference of Chemicals Management in September 2012.

For indicator (ii), the value to be considered as baseline is 49, as this was in fact the number of countries at the end of 2011 (see PPR 2010-2011), and the target value is 56. No survey amongst Governments of the use of market based incentives has been undertaken in 2012. UNEP however is presently assisting 5 countries (**Belize, Cambodia, Nigeria, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan**) in development of legal and institutional infrastructures and cost recovery measures for sustainable financing of chemicals management.

For indicator (iii) work continued in 7 countries receiving assistance from UNEP in the previous reporting periods: **Cambodia, Mali and Senegal** received further support to implement the Flexible Framework Initiative for Chemical Accident Prevention and Preparedness. **Ghana, Sri Lanka and**

Thailand received further support on UNEP's Responsible Production tools for risk reduction. In **China**, institutions and government authorities were supported in collecting lessons learned on public participation on chemical accident prevention and preparedness. Resources however were not available to support the extension of these initiatives to additional countries.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

Availability of resources – both financial and human, continues to be a constraint on our ability to support national efforts towards sound chemicals management and reduce risks to human health and the environment. To boost support at national level, UNEP continues to work in partnership with UN-system partners including IOMC participating organizations such as with UNDP for 'mainstreaming' and WHO for the Health and Environment Strategic Alliance in Africa. In addition, partnerships with OCHA and UNECE are serving to expand outreach beyond UNEP's own capacity to promote its tools, methodologies and strategic frameworks to a greater number of countries. Support is being sought through existing UNEP networks as well; for example, selected centres of the UNEP-UNIDO network of National Cleaner Production Centres serve to catalyze industry's interest in UNEP's tools for SMEs. Increasingly, global industry associations, such as the International Council of Chemicals Associations, are seeking to work with UNEP in industry-related initiatives.

Performance against PoW outputs⁷⁰

Output 1: Support is provided to Governments to integrate knowledge on harmful substances and hazardous waste into countries' development policies and programmes and to catalyse further use by donor agencies, developing countries and United Nations agencies. (Target: 12 countries)

Status

Project outputs (4): 2 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 2 with milestones on track.

During 2012, a total of 5 countries were provided with support in carrying out activities for the development of legal and institutional infrastructures with sustainable funding. A project financed through the SAICM Quick Start Programme for **Belize** was initiated June 2012. Advice was given to **Cambodia** on a draft chemicals legislation that is in the final development stages. Both Belize and Cambodia finalized their mainstreaming projects in the biennium 2010-11, and the ongoing projects are a follow up to the recommendations from these projects. UNEP has assisted **Nigeria** in developing national chemicals legislation and provided the country with training in mainstreaming chemicals management into national development policies. UNEP has provided training of government officials from **Kyrgyzstan** and **Kazakhstan** in assessing cost of inaction as part of mainstreaming activities.

Output 2: Sharing of and access to knowledge and information related to harmful substances and hazardous waste are improved through national and regional exchange networks. (Target: five exchange networks)

Status

No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Output (at this time)

During this reporting period, a number of activities were carried out. Regular and timely updates were done and we registered an increase in visits on all the three HSHW websites. The language versions were also created and updated. Experts on HWHS slots were also allocated on the expert of the day section to highlight the different work related to the Sub-Programme. M&E was also done through the social media in French, Chinese as well as through the monthly UNEP website statistics report, which has doubled since the launch of the new HSHW. Various branding and promotional activities were also carried out through the production of brochures, posters, banners, publications, and audio visual products, production of children and youth story books as well through extensive media coverage of all major events.

Output 3: Support is provided to countries to reduce risks in the production, handling, use and disposal of harmful substances through the use of technical tools, methodologies and strategic frameworks and to further use by the private sector, government partners and United Nations agencies. (Target: 11 countries)

Status

Project outputs (5): 0 without milestone, 1 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 4 with milestones on track.

During 2012, a total of 11 countries, some of them already supported during previous years, were provided with UNEP support for reducing risks in the production of harmful substances. In **Cambodia** and **Philippines** support was provided for development of project proposals. Training of government officials was provided in **Cambodia, Mali and Senegal** under the scope of UNEP's Flexible Framework Initiative for Chemical Accident Prevention and Preparedness. In **Ghana, Sri Lanka and Thailand**, training was provided on UNEP's Responsible Production tools for risk reduction. In **China**, technical institutions and government authorities were supported in collecting lessons learned on public participation on chemical accident prevention and preparedness. Activities targeting industry were also carried out in **Ghana and Vietnam**. In **Egypt**, a preliminary national needs assessment was carried out mapping the country situation in relation to chemical accident prevention and preparedness. Additional support was given to **Chile** on the use of UNEP's tools on industrial risk reduction.

⁷⁰ Status: PIMS automated information based on milestone attainment of contributing projects. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving PoW output target with supporting evidence.

Assessment ⁷¹	Expected Accomplishment (b):	Baseline	Target	Actual
Good progress ✓	Coherent international policy and technical advice provided to States and other stakeholders for managing chemicals and hazardous waste in a more environmentally sound manner, including through better technology and best practices			
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012
(i)	Increased number of Governments and other stakeholders showing reductions in harmful substances and hazardous waste as a result of applying UNEP guidelines and tools on assessment, management and replacement of hazardous chemicals and waste management with the assistance of UNEP	40	72	82
(ii)	Increased number of international subregional and regional organizations applying UNEP guidance on harmful substances and hazardous waste with the assistance of UNEP	N/A*	8 (cumulative)	10
(iii)	Increased number of intergovernmental, regional and national policymaking processes that consider, address and monitor the environmental, economic, social and human health impacts of harmful substances and hazardous waste with the assistance of UNEP	80**	90** (cumulative)	103

* Established baseline value is 0.

**Actual baseline value: 98 (based on performance of Dec 2011). Revised target value: 108 (+10 new)

Results measured against indicator

For indicator (i) 78 governments and 4 private sector organizations provided reports showing progress on reduction of risk from selected harmful substances and hazardous wastes as part of the SAICM reporting for 2009-2010 presented at ICCM3 in 2012. The private sector organizations are regional and global associations comprising many individual national associations and enterprises.

For indicator (ii), UNEP shares its guidance with the eight

other participating organizations of the IOMC: FAO, ILO, OECD, UNDP, UNIDO, UNITAR, WHO, the World Bank. In addition, OCHA and UNECE have taken up guidance. No comprehensive survey of regional and subregional organizations using UNEP guidance has been undertaken in 2012, but a number of the chemicals and waste MEA regional centres, and members of the UNEP-UNIDO network of national cleaner production centres are taking up UNEP guidance to address risks arising from the improper management of chemicals and waste.

For indicator (iii), a baseline of 98 countries was established

71 Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (✓◻) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (◻) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤ 29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

for 2010-11 based on the 35 countries participating with UNEP, UNDP and WHO in mainstreaming and in the Health and Environment Strategic Alliance; 26 countries that UNEP had supported to prepare national mercury inventories; 32 countries supported by UNEP to participate in the Global Monitoring Plan for POPs; and 5 countries supported to implement the Flexible Framework and responsible production. During 2012, one new country, Kazakhstan, has taken up 'mainstreaming', and work to implement the Flexible Framework has started with Ghana, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The GEF has approved a project for UNEP support to China to prepare mercury inventories, work will begin in 2013. It can also be mentioned that the Scientific Expert Group on Chemicals and the Environment (SECE) issued and tested guidance to assist countries and other stakeholders in addressing environmental factors and concerns linked to pesticides use, and pilot testing of such guidance was undertaken in Zambia, Ghana and Tanzania.

Progress towards the Expected Accomplishment is achieved also through secretariat support for the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) and its Quick Start Programme (QSP), for the organization of the third Session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM3, held on 17-21 September, in Nairobi) and through technical assistance in the implementation of SAICM objectives and the Emerging Policy Issues of Harmful

Substances in electrical/electronic products, Chemicals in Products and Lead in Paint. In addition to that, the Global Chemicals Outlook was also launched on 5 September 2012.


Risk analysis and risk management measures

Progress towards the indicators for this expected accomplishment are facilitated in part through funding available from the SAICM Quick Start Programme and through complementary projects cofinanced by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The third session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM3, held on 17-21 September, in Nairobi) agreed to extend the Quick Start Programme (QSP), which has now disbursed more than \$30M to over 100 countries, until 2015 but deposits to the QSP continue to be lower than necessary to support the number of government- and NGO-submitted proposals considered of acceptable quality for funding. As a result, only a limited number of projects can be approved in each submission round. Mobilizing resources for the QSP is a priority of the SAICM Secretariat.

Implementation of project activities was hampered by delays and difficulties in operationalizing the PoW reforms and the many new processes. Release of budgeted funds occurred in Q3 of 2012 in some cases, making it difficult to carry forward activities in the earlier part of the year.

Performance against PoW outputs⁷²

Output 1: International governance of chemicals is facilitated through the provision of secretariat services to the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and its Quick Start Programme. (Target: 32 Quick Start Programme projects approved)

Status	 <p>Project outputs (3): 1 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 2 with milestones on track</p>
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Servicing of the third session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management took place on 17-21 September, 2012 in Nairobi. ICCM3 was fully successful in achieving its objectives. Two meetings of the SAICM QSP Implementation Committee were also organized and serviced in 2012. ICCM3 extended the Quick Start Programme that has now disbursed more than \$30M to over 100 countries. As of 30 November 2012, 154 QSP projects have been approved with a total portfolio value in excess of \$ 31 million. 19 of these submissions were approved in 2012. The meeting also agreed to international action on endocrine disrupting chemicals, proposed by UNEP and based on a major expert scientific review undertaken by UNEP and WHO for publication in 2013.

Output 2: Global scientific assessment and monitoring of harmful substances and hazardous waste and emerging issues of potential concern and assessment of global progress to address related risks provide knowledge that informs policy and management decisions, including by catalysing actions on the part of United Nations agencies. (Target: 3 emerging issues identified)

Status	 <p>Project outputs (5): 0 without milestone, 2 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 3 with milestones on track.</p>
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The Global Chemicals Outlook was launched on 5 September 2012. Covering the launch, 1,000+ news articles were published across online, print and broadcast media. Social media coverage was also excellent. Two emerging issues were identified: 1) Endocrine-disrupting compounds (EDCs): The expert review of scientific literature on EDCs finalized its summary report. The summary was instrumental in informing policy makers at ICCM3, which established EDCs as a new Emerging Policy Issue of SAICM; 2) toxicity equivalency factors for polybrominated dibenzodioxins, polybrominated dibenzofurans and non-ortho-brominated biphenyls newly-listed under the Stockholm Convention were agreed with WHO. A Global Interlaboratory Assessment on POPs was published in March 2012, 84 laboratories from 43 countries participated with at least one POP analyzed in one test matrix.

Output 3: Support is provided to countries to reduce risks in the production, handling, use and disposal of harmful substances through the use of technical tools, methodologies and strategic frameworks and to further use by the private sector, government partners and United Nations agencies. (Target: 11 countries)

Status	 <p>Project outputs (4): 0 without milestone, 1 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 3 with milestones on track.</p>
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The Scientific Expert Group on Chemicals and the Environment (SECE) prepared in 2012 a series of five guidance documents and models on Chemicals and the Environment⁷³. These have been tested during 2012 in Zambia, Ghana and Tanzania. The Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint held its 2nd meeting in July 2012 in Bangkok, and the first business plan of the Alliance was completed. An independent evaluation of the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles highlighted the considerable benefits accruing to countries through the elimination of leaded vehicle fuels. Following the collaboration established in 2011 with the Chinese Academy of Environmental Planning in support of China's Total Emission Reduction Policy, the DPSIR-based conceptual framework proposed by UNEP was recognized and encouraged by MEP and pilot Environmental Protection Bureaux (EPBs). The project continues in 2012-13 targeting management of various contaminants (COD, SO₂, NH₃, N and Nox).

72 Status: PIMS automated information based on milestone attainment of contributing projects. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving PoW output target with supporting evidence.

73 Guidance documents: Methods and Tools for Environmental Fate Modeling of Organic Chemicals – a Practical Approach; Identification of Ecosystem Sensitivities; Mapping and assessing tropical ecosystems; Socioeconomic Factors and Analysis for Pesticides Management; Ecosystem Services: Water Pollution and Water Scarcity

Assessment ⁷⁴ :	Expected Accomplishment (b):	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual	
Slow progress ⚡	Appropriate policy and control systems for harmful substances of global concern are developed and being implemented in line with international obligations of States and mandates of relevant entities.				
Indicator of Achievement		Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012
(i)	Agreement is reached at the international level on the means of addressing mercury with the assistance of UNEP	International agreement on mercury.	N/A	1	0
(ii)	Increased number of countries with control systems and policies being implemented to meet their international obligations with regard to harmful substances and hazardous waste with the assistance of UNEP	Number of multilateral environmental agreement reports submitted by Governments describing progress in the implementation of relevant international instruments with UNEP support.	498*	560*	531
(iii)	Increased number of countries showing reductions in harmful substances and hazardous waste as a result of their control systems and policies with the assistance of UNEP	Number of countries with data showing reductions in harmful substances and hazardous waste.	20	30	25

*Actual baseline value: 531 (based on performance of Dec 2011). Revised target value: 593 (+62 new)

Results measured against indicator

Indicator (i) will be achieved with the successful completion of the diplomatic conference set for October 2013. Progress towards this target continued as planned and on schedule. During 2012, the Secretariat organized the 4th session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) in Punta del Este, Uruguay at the end of June, and is now preparing the 5th session scheduled for January 2013 to conclude the text of the future legally binding instrument. Regional consultations were organized prior to INC-4 and again prior to INC-5. A revised draft text of the agreement has been produced by the Chair for

INC5. In the meantime the Global Mercury Partnership kept on supporting the negotiations with technical assessments and continued the work in partnership areas to take immediate action to reduce risks from mercury exposure.

For indicator (ii), for which the baseline value actually measured at the end of 2011, and to be taken as reference was 531, systematic reporting on progress was only required in 2012 by SAICM, for which 78 governments provided reports. Number of parties reporting under the other MEAs will be therefore provided by Dec 2013. It is worth mentioning that in 2012 12 additional countries became party to one of

74 Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (✓⚡) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (⚡) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤ 29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

the MEAs (new to Basel Convention 1, Ban Amendment 2; Rotterdam Convention 6; Stockholm Convention 2; Montreal Protocol 1). The number of Parties is as of December 2012 777.

For indicator (iii) UNEP assistance to national efforts to reduce harmful substances and hazardous waste can be verified through assistance projects cofinanced by the GEF and complementary to the Programme of Work. To date 94 countries have submitted their reports, due in mid 2011, under article 15 (national reporting) of the Stockholm Convention; of these, 32 OECD countries are not eligible for UNEP support. Of the 62 developing country Parties that have reported so far, 25 received support from UNEP for preparing their first national implementation plans (NIPs) and developing action plans to address priority POPs issues. Reporting on policies, strategies, actions related to sound chemicals management indicates that most of these countries are already taking action to reduce related risks, as development of NIPs has allowed many of them to take up POPs reduction activities with the support of GEF through UNEP and other agencies. The NIPs will also provide a baseline against which the progress in reducing POPs can be measured in subsequent reporting rounds. UNEP is now working with developing country Parties to prepare their 2nd 'updated' NIPs. These will assess progress to date and provide action plans addressing

POPs issues, including those of the chemicals newly-listed in the Stockholm Convention.

In addition, during 2012, UNEP took over responsibility for the DDT Global Alliance and the PCB Elimination Network of the Stockholm Convention Secretariat. These global networks provide a vehicle for monitoring progress of actions to reduce the risks posed by these substances.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

Extra-budgetary Funds from Norway and Sweden have become available only in October 2012, and shortage of contributions to the GEF Trust fund resulted in delays with implementation. The workplan for GEF Council only contained four projects for POPs/Chemicals; two of them from UNEP. Additional staff members are needed to develop new projects and implement the current portfolio. Recruitment has begun.

Due to lack of funding, a project on illegal traffic is focusing on 12 West Asia countries only. Political instability (Thailand) and natural disasters (Myanmar) lowered the priority for the projects. Furthermore, success on indicators depends on country actions (e.g., ratification, submission of official reports), which goes beyond UNEP assistance.

Performance against PoW outputs ⁷⁵

Output 1 Analytical and secretariat support are provided to the intergovernmental negotiating committee to prepare a global legally binding instrument on mercury and technical support is provided to countries to improve the management of the use and anthropogenic release of mercury through Global Mercury Partnership activities. (Target: one international agreement on mercury plus 46 countries supported)

Status No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Output (at this time)

The 4th session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) was held in Uruguay, 27 June-2 July 2012, and good progress was achieved. The Chair produced a revised draft text for INC5 that is available on the UNEP website. The Secretariat organized regional consultations to prepare for INC-4 and INC-5, scheduled for 13-18 January 2013, in all UN regions. INC-5 is. The Global Mercury Partnership continued work in eight partnership areas to take immediate action to reduce risks from mercury exposure. A technical workshop on mercury management was held for GRULAC participants. Guidance on mercury risk reduction in artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) through technical improvements was issued. A project to demonstrate the phase-down approach to the use of amalgam in dentistry and good amalgam waste management has begun in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The business plan of the new Cement partnership area has been finalized. Work on the assessment of mercury storage and disposal options has been completed in Uruguay and Argentina. Preparation of the updated Global Mercury Assessment is complete.

Output 2: Support is provided to countries to strengthen implementation and evolution of existing chemicals and waste multilateral environmental agreements through capacity building and technical cooperation in collaboration with the multilateral environmental agreement secretariats. (Target: 67 country reports showing strengthened implementation)

Status  Project outputs (3): 0 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 3 with milestones on track


In support of the Stockholm Convention 20 Training courses have been held under four GEF projects to train developing country laboratories in the analysis of persistent organic pollutants. Two networks consisting of 167 samplers in 32 developing countries to monitor ambient air (for the core matrix air) and 30 samples of mothers' milk (core matrix) have generated quantitative data to be reported to the COP, in compliance with article 16 of the Stockholm Convention. Reports to summarize the results and the national activities are prepared or under development. The transfer of the PCB Elimination Network and the DDT Global Alliance from the BRS Secretariat to UNEP Chemicals Branch has been concluded and cooperation is continuing under the new leadership. The first meetings of the Advisory Committee/Steering Groups have been held successfully; agreed workplans and budgets were used for a joint fund-raising campaign by the Executive Secretary of the BRS Secretariat and UNEP.

Output 3 Support is provided to national and regional enforcement agencies to reduce illegal trafficking of harmful substances and hazardous waste. (Target: five national and regional enforcement agencies)

Status No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Output (at this time)

In the Greater Mekong Subregion, an operation platform has been established, and the legal framework agreements have been signed with project partners and three out of 6 beneficiary governments for the strengthening of law enforcement responses to trafficking of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) and harmful substances and dumping of hazardous waste. Following the completion of Training Needs Assessments (TNA) completed in 4 out of 6 target countries in 2010-11, a generic training programme developed within the PATROL (Partnership Against Transnational-crime through Regional Organized Law-enforcement) project was also designed, translated, and delivered. For the Arab countries, progress to implement the regional strategy developed in 2011 has been hampered by the instability in a number of countries of the region.

Output 4: Knowledge of the environmental and health risks of harmful substances and hazardous waste is communicated to relevant groups in UNEP-supported countries. (Target: all countries supported by UNEP under this Sub-programme)

Status  Project outputs (1): 1 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 0 with milestones on track.

During this reporting period, a number of activities were carried out in support of the Harmful substances and hazardous waste sub-programme. Regular and timely updates were done and we registered an increase in visits on all the three HSHW websites. The language versions were also created and updated. Experts on HWHS slots were also allocated on the expert of the day section to highlight the different work related to the Sub-Programme. M&E was also done through the social media in French, Chinese as well as through the monthly UNEP website statistics report, which has doubled since the launch of the new HSHW. Various branding and promotional activities were also carried out through the production of brochures, posters, banners, publications, and audio visual products, production of children and youth story books as well through extensive media coverage of all major events.

⁷⁵ Status: PIMS automated information based on milestone attainment of contributing projects. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving PoW output target with supporting evidence.

Funds total

The 2012 total budget for the Harmful Substances and Hazardous waste sub-programme was USD 30 million. Allocations issued in 2012 were USD 26 million and expenditure were also USD 24 million, 92% of allocations.

Environment Fund only

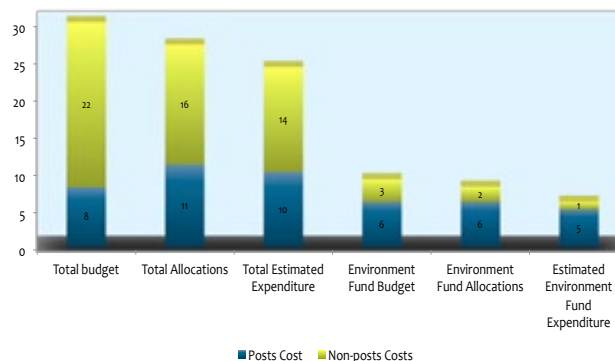
The 2012 expenditure rate of the Environment Fund for the Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste sub-programme was 100% of allocations.

Figure 1: Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste sub-programme budget performance



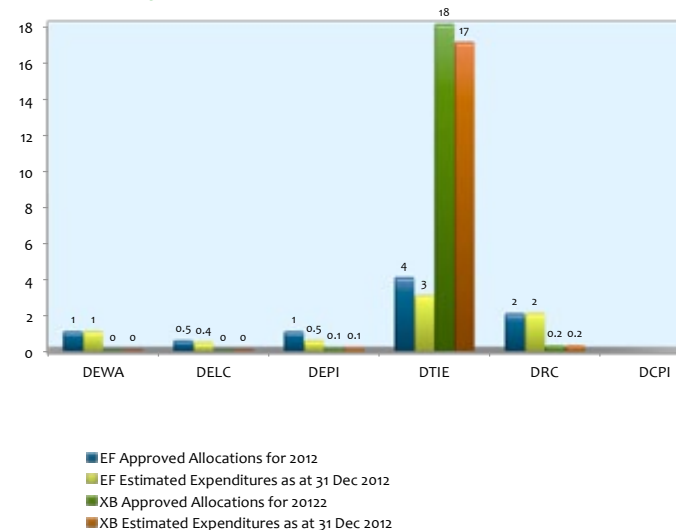
Allocations and expenditures for post and non-posts remained lower than the approved budget.

Figure 2: Analysis of 2012 post and non-post costs of the Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste sub-programme



The sub-programme Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste is mainly executed by DTIE. Expenditures have in general followed the approved allocations during the year 2012 as shown in the figure below.

Figure 3: Budget performance analysis of the Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste sub-programme: Environment Fund (EF) and Extra Budgetary (XB) resources by Division



Sub-Programme 6: RESOURCE EFFICIENCY & SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

Objective: To ensure natural resources are produced, processed and consumed in a more environmentally sustainable way in which environmental impact is decoupled from economic growth and social co-benefits are optimized

Assessment ⁷⁶ :	Expected Accomplishment (a):	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual
Good progress ✓	Enhanced understanding by Governments and other stakeholders of scientific assessment of resource flows and related environmental impacts along global value chains, as well as of potential for decoupling			
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012
(i)	Increased number of UNEP-associated scientific assessments, analytical reports and scarcity alerts used and referenced by a specified number of target Governments and public and private sector organizations	Number of downloads by Governments and references to UNEP assessments and reports in relevant government policy documents and organizational reports. 100,000 downloads 25 references	200,000 downloads 50 references	1,000,000 downloads 98 references

Detailed performance reviews of Executive Direction and Management and Programme Support

Results measured against indicator

In 2012 the International Resource Panel (IRP) launched an assessment on Water Accounting, receiving good coverage in the media and cited in scientific and policy journals. Three additional assessments were approved for publication, and two new work streams were adopted.

The IRP disseminated its findings in key fora (including World Resources Forum, European Resources Forum, European Green Week), enhancing understanding of policy-makers and other stakeholders on key resource-related issues. IRP assessments were referenced in at least 98 scientific journals, policy papers and conference papers by different stakeholders during 2012,

exceeding the target for the biennium of 50 new references. Download statistics from UNEP's website for January-October 2012 contains 920,000 downloads of the IRP's reports and information products (statistics for the year would likely exceed 1,000,000), exceeding by far the target for the whole biennium, which was 200,000. The IRP's flagship report, Decoupling Natural Resource Use and Environmental Impacts from Economic Growth, was in the top 10 UNEP downloads for the first half of the year, and in the top 20 for the second half, along with the IRP's report on Priority Products and Materials. This interest in the Panel's work, in particular on decoupling, which is at the core of its assessments, is a clear sign of enhanced understanding by stakeholders of the need to address resource-related issues.

⁷⁶ Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (✓◻) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (◻) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤ 29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

Events in New York and Rio during the Rio +20 process disseminated the messages of the IRP, including a Synopsis report of its key findings, launched during the Conference itself. The International Resource Panel was mentioned in the draft negotiating text during the preparatory process for the Conference (March 2012) and in the inputs from the USA to the negotiating text. Since during the later stages of negotiations governments agreed to refrain from referring to individual initiatives, the final Rio +20 outcome document simply calls to strengthen the science-policy interface, “building upon relevant panels” (www.uncsd2012.org/content/documents/727The%20Future%20We%20Want%2019%20June%201230pm.pdf). This is a clear sign that member states’ appreciation for the work of the Panel and of its impact among policy makers at the highest levels. The Panel’s Government Steering Committee representatives welcomed these achievements, also providing feedback on how the IRP’s findings were integrated into policy-making on resource efficiency at the EU-level and within individual countries (Japan, Germany and Thailand). Five Resource Efficiency-related GEAS alert bulletins were published, along with databases and publications on trends in material flows and resource productivity in Asia Pacific and LAC regions. After the earlier regional Resource Efficiency: Economics and Outlook (REEO) reports for Asia and Pacific, planning has been initiated to develop REEOs for Europe sub-regions (Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia) and potentially other regions (Africa, West Asia). More than 100,000 downloads of GEAS bulletins from UNEP’s website and through direct mailing. This factored 1) downloads from unep.

org website, with a cumulative average of 10 000, (2) direct mailing to over 80 000 emails and (3) subscriber base of above 350 000 using year 2012 as the base.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

Output 1: The International Resource Panel’s assessments touch upon politically sensitive topics, such as consumption patterns, trade flows and natural resource extraction. As per POW risk management strategy, the Secretariat seeks inputs from the governments of its Steering Committee to ensure that concerns are adequately considered, while maintaining the independence of the Panel and its experts. Some of the IRP’s reports are technical in nature. The Secretariat is therefore rendering the reports more reader-friendly to policy-makers through targeted editing and production of policy-specific information tools. As the majority of challenges associated with natural resource use are encountered by developing countries, efforts are underway to engage more developing-country experts.

Output 2: The ambition when designing the 2010-13 MTS was too high and the projected funding unrealistic. This restricted the ability to conduct the scope of work originally envisioned resulting in recurring project revisions and reduction of project outputs. In order to ensure delivery, more cooperation was strengthened with partner institutes such as CSIRO in Australia, who provided in-kind support, and synergies were identified with the International Resource Panel (Output 1) on data development and sharing.

Performance against PoW outputs

Output 1 Authoritative scientific assessments on global resource use by industries and consumption clusters, social and economic drivers and decoupling of environmental degradation from economic growth, with policy-relevant conclusions, are introduced into governmental decision-making. (Target: three assessments)

Status No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Output (at this time)

The International Resource Panel (IRP) unites governments and scientists so that a) the Panel's experts can better understand the challenges faced by policy-makers and respond to key information gaps, and b) policy-makers better understand resource-related issues and make informed decisions. The IRP launched an assessment on Water Accounting in 2012, (www.unep.org/resourcepanel/Publications/MeasuringWater/tabid/102126/Default.aspx), with coverage from 8 international media sources in three languages. The IRP disseminated the findings of its first 6 reports to high-level policy audiences, including at Rio +20, World Resources Forum, World Urban Forum and European Resources Forum. In 2012, at least 98 References to IRP assessments were made by different stakeholders in scientific, academic and policy papers, demonstrating broad uptake of the IRP's work by policy audiences. The IRP's findings served as a basis for the development of policies by actors at city (e.g. Johannesburg), national (Germany, Japan, Thailand) and European levels (EC Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe).

Output 2: Resource scarcities and major environmental impacts caused by unsustainable resource use are identified and publicized, with findings assessed and government agencies supported to use findings in their policy decisions and programmes. (Target: four critically affected countries)

Status No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Output (at this time)

In 2012, five more Resource Efficiency-related GEAS alert bulletins (www.unep.org/geas) were published, ranging from broad topics such as the earth's carrying capacity to more specific issues such as "the end to cheap oil: a threat to food security and an incentive to reduce fossil fuels in agriculture". Additional Resource Efficiency: Economics and Outlook reports REEO initiatives have started up in Europe (EECCA countries) and are being initiated for Africa and West-Asia. The REEO assessments target various countries in these regions, including **Brazil, Chile, Mexico** in LAC (total 6 countries); **China, India, Indonesia** and others in Asia Pacific (total 11 countries); and **Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Moldova** and others in EECCA (total 12 countries). This biennium has also seen increased cross-fertilization with work of the Resource Panel, notably in terms of core assessment data and indicators. Increased collaboration should assist in ensuring a solid scientific base for the Resource Efficiency sub-programme and for UNEP's assessment work more generally. However, funding restrictions have reduced the ability to fulfil the ambitious achievements set during the design of the project. While critical to UNEP's assessment work, it has not received the attention and financial support required to support activities, and has thus fallen behind on its achievements.

Assessment ⁷⁷ : Good progress ✓	Expected Accomplishment (b): Improved capacity of Governments and public institutions to identify, regulate and manage key resource challenges, mainstream sustainable development aspects in their development planning and implementation and adopt policies and tools for resource efficiency	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual	
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012	
(i)	Increased number of Governments and other public institutions implementing policies, economic instruments and initiatives for resource-efficiency improvements and introducing environmentally sustainable aspects into their economies	Number of Governments that have adopted or begun implementing new policies, regulations or economic instruments promoting resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production	10	20	18

⁷⁷ Status: PIMS automated information based on milestone attainment of contributing projects. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving PoW output target with supporting evidence.

Results measured against indicator

Taking into account the 2011 baseline (10), an additional 8 countries adopted/implemented policies/instruments in 2012, while the biennium target is +10. Barbados, China, South Africa and Republic of Korea have adopted plans integrating Green Economy. Burkina Faso, Ghana, Uganda, Zambia started implementation of their national SCP action plans, focusing respectively on household waste participatory management, promotion of resource efficiency in SMEs, improvement of demand-side management of water, and water and energy efficiency in SMEs. In total, capacity of governments (including local governments) to manage key resource challenges and mainstream sustainability aspects in development planning improved in 37 countries (from assessment to implementation) through advisory services provided on GE/SCP.

Assessment / Recommendation: Nine countries completed assessments of green economy options (Barbados, Montenegro, Serbia, South Africa, Kenya, Peru, Nepal, Namibia and Azerbaijan) and developed related policy recommendations and institutions for follow-up actions. SCP scoping studies were undertaken in Togo and Benin. Capacity of policy makers to develop and implement SCP policies was provided at regional level in Asia (SWITCH-Asia-PSC), and an assessment of existing legal environmental policy tools was developed in 17 Switch Asia countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam).

Policy/regulation/instruments designed: In Brazil, the National Action Plan for SCP is monitored, reviewed and systematically improved. In Mauritius, the midterm review of the national action plan was concluded. Education for Sustainable

Consumption national guidelines and recommendations were developed in Indonesia, Chile and Tanzania. Law for promoting resource efficiency, SCP and green economy are designed in Cambodia and Vietnam.

Pilot activities to mainstream resource efficiency in city development planning have been implemented in the Philippines, Ghana and Uganda.

Finally, the 10YFP on SCP was adopted at Rio+20, and will support capacity building, and provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries for the shift towards SCP. The UNCSD also acknowledged Green Economy as one of the important tools available for achieving sustainable development and invited the United Nations system, to support countries in their transition to greener economies, including through providing and sharing toolboxes, methodologies, experiences, and best practices as well as offering policy advice. In addition, the Global Initiative for Resource Efficient Cities was launched in Rio+20, and seeks to mainstream resource efficiency and SCP into policies and tools at the city level.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

2012 has been a year with many national elections and political instabilities. Changes in governments delayed some of the implementation of policies, programmes and initiatives. UNEP tried to select more politically stable countries for demonstration projects, and is requesting letters of interest showing the institutional commitment to implement activities. With the momentum created through the Rio+20 process, many organisations are redirecting programmes towards GE, creating risk of overlap and competing offers to countries to support a GE transition.

UNEP is actively engaging in partnerships with other organizations to implement activities and ensure synergies, e.g. with GIZ, UNDP, GGGI, ILO, Poverty and Environment Partnership (PEP), World Bank, OECD and UNITAR. The EA

continues to be subject to insufficient and unpredictable funding. Fundraising for extra-budgetary funds is pursued to allow for adequate implementation of activities.

Performance against PoW outputs⁷⁸

Output 1: Authoritative policy assessments, cost-benefit analyses and sectoral examples of the economic, environmental and social – including poverty reduction – gains from applying policies and economic instruments for resource efficiency are developed with a global perspective and used in governmental decision-making. (Target: two assessments)

Status

Project outputs (7): 0 without milestone, 2 with milestones not attained, 1 with milestones attained late, 4 with milestones on track.

Building on the global and sectoral analysis of the green economy report (<http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/greeneconomyreport/tabid/29846/default.aspx>), additional analysis on key aspects of a green economy and the application of policies and instruments for resource efficiency has been developed jointly with partners, including (i) a report on green economy and trade opportunities providing global and sectoral analysis and case studies for agriculture, fisheries, forests manufacturing, renewable energy and tourism; (ii) a report on measuring progress towards a green economy, and (iii) an interagency paper on opportunities and challenges for overcoming poverty and inequality. It contributed to the outcome of the Rio+20 Conference related to green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, the sharing of experience among governments on green economy indicators and several governments expressing interest in working on the use of indicators in connection with green economy policy making.

Output 2: Activities based on the results of the Marrakech Process are scaled up in all regions, with Governments and other major groups involved in a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production to support Governments and business in the transition to such consumption and production and resource-efficient societies. (Target: one framework; five regional round tables)

Status

Project outputs (4): 0 without milestone, 2 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 2 with milestones on track.

The 10YFP was adopted by Heads of State at Rio+20, June 2012. This is an important achievement building on the Marrakech Process nine years of work. UNEP has been requested to host the 10YFP Secretariat and to establish a Trust Fund.

The UNGA has been requested to nominate the 10YFP Board by 31st January 2013. ECOSOC will act as the interim reporting body. The trust fund should be operational by first quarter of 2013. Focal points will be designated by countries and stakeholders early in 2013. The 10YFP website has been launched and the first newsletter released. A Global SCP Clearinghouse will be pre-launched in January 2013. The international and regional roundtables will be held once the Board is in place. So far, the African and Arab roundtables are planned for the first quarter of 2013, and the international meeting is foreseen by second half 2013.

Output 3: Support is provided to countries to reduce risks from harmful substances and hazardous waste through improved risk assessment and management using scientific and technical guidance and methodologies and to catalyse the use of such guidance and methodologies by United Nations agencies. (Target: 20 countries)

Status

Project outputs (2): 0 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 2 with milestones on track.

⁷⁸ Status: PIMS automated information based on milestone attainment of contributing projects. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving PoW output target with supporting evidence.

Advisory services on the greening of economies and mainstreaming of SCP in national development planning and programmes and the development of national SCP action plans have assessed SCP/GE policy options and provided recommendations for the introduction of economic and legal instruments in Azerbaijan, Brazil, South Africa, Kenya, Serbia, Montenegro, Mauritius and Barbados, leading for example to the adoption of public procurement policies across all sectors in Azerbaijan. Mainstreaming SCP/GE work has further started in the Mediterranean region (under SWITCH-MED - Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Jordan, Morocco, Palestinian Occupied Territories (POT), Tunisia). Support is also provided at regional level in Asia (SWITCH-Asia-PSC - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, DPR Korea, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam) and in francophone West Africa (Benin, Togo). These services and capacity building involved (i) stakeholder workshops aimed at building a better understanding on SCP/GE, related instruments and priorities and discussing results and recommendations, and (ii) support to inter-ministerial, presidential or other relevant committees for the development of follow-up action plans.

Output 4: Tools, best practices and action plans for sustainable urban development – including appropriate infrastructure, efficient water, sanitation and waste management – are identified and promoted through catalyzing actions in collaboration with partner government agencies. (Target: eight rapidly growing large and medium-sized cities)

Status No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Ouput (at this time)

Capacity of cities (local governments) to develop policies and tools on key resource challenges and mainstream sustainability aspects in development planning has improved in 9 countries and related capitals (Philippines, Thailand, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Ghana, Uganda, Moldova, Ukraine and Azerbaijan), and other regional activities in Asia and Africa involving countries. This was done through advisory services provided on integrated solid waste management, water, sustainable energy planning, environmental performance and access to carbon finance and related studies, review processes and workshops. The set of tools, best practices and actions for sustainable urban development will be documented and replicated in other cities through the Global Initiative for Resource Efficient Cities (<http://www.unep.org/resourceefficiency/Policy/ResourceEfficientCities/>), launched in parallel to UNCSD with support from international organizations, governments, city networks, private sector and the academia (approx 30 in total). The Global Initiative aims at mainstreaming resource efficiency and SCP into policies and tools at the city level.

Output 5: Good practices on efficient use of natural resources– land, water, forests and their products – are applied in countries in support of rural development and sustainable supply with further replication catalysed in relevant industries and United Nations agencies. (Target: four localities in natural-resource-dependent countries)

Status No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Ouput (at this time)

Work has been initiated which will compile best practices on efficient use of natural resources specifically in the area of gender sensitive rangeland management and technologies and on the integration of resource efficiency and gender-sensitivity in national sustainable management policies and use of dry pastoral landscapes. 4 localities have been identified in China and India: Pulan County of Tibet, China (alpine desert-steppe in arid and cold zone), Kashgar of Xinjiang, China (Temperate desert-steppe), Jiuquan of Gansu, China (Temperate desert-steppe), and the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarkhand and Sikkim, India. Preparatory work has been done to test guidance on resource efficiency policies, management approaches and sound technologies in field projects focusing on the environmental aspects and to compile a policy and management publication with recommendations on new approaches, incentives and management tools to advance the efficient use of water in agriculture.

Assessment ⁷⁹ : Good progress ✓	Expected Accomplishment (c): Increased investment in efficient, clean and safe industrial production methods through voluntary action by the private sector	Baseline	Target	Actual	
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012	
(i)	Increased number of businesses adopting and investing in resource-efficient management practices and technologies and cleaner and safer production methods	Number of companies participating in UNEP initiatives and reporting improvements in environmental performance and investments that have demonstrated such improvements.	60	70	70

Results measured against indicator

During 2012, UNEP could validate that 10 additional companies had reported improvements of their performance as a result of their participation in UNEP initiatives, therefore achieving the biennial target set. Based on the UNEP PRE-SME methodology (<http://www.unep.org/resourceefficiency/Home/Business/Eco-Innovation/ResourceEfficientCleanerProduction/Activities/PRESME/tabid/104523/Default.aspx>), two small and medium enterprises from the agro-processing sector assisted by the National Cleaner Production Centres in El Salvador have improved their environmental performance in the area of water management, through the optimization of the water cycle in the facilities, the increase in efficiency of water-consuming equipment, the elimination of leakages and the reutilization of water in process baths and the targeted training of personnel. In addition, building on the skills developed by UNEP Finance Initiative (FI, <http://www.unepfi.org>) trainings in the Latin American region, seven members of UNEP FI have reduced the environmental impact of their offices (through the reduction in energy consumption, water consumption and paper consumption) or established

targeted credit lines to support investments in the area of resource efficiency. As a complement, 17 new companies ⁸⁰ have joined the UNEP Finance Initiative, and 30 ⁸¹ signed the Principles of Sustainable Insurance (<http://www.unepfi.org/psi/>), adding up to 47 new companies involved. The issuance of a position paper for Rio+20 (http://www.unepfi.org/fileadmin/documents/UNEP_FI_Position_Paper_Rio20.pdf) and the launching of Principles for Sustainable Insurance (PSI) have contributed to the engagement of CEOs from the finance sector in promotion of sustainable investments, and to publicly disclosing progress in implementing their commitment, as stated in the four PSI principles (<http://www.unepfi.org/psi/the-principles/>). In general, partnerships with the private sector and within sectors were strengthened and expanded, as further detailed in the following description. The UNEP Sustainable Building and Climate Initiative (UNEP-SBCI) established a new task force, focusing on greening the supply chain. In addition, benefiting from the approaches developed by UNEP-SBCI (<http://www.unep.org/sbci/>) to reduce carbon emissions, one

⁷⁹ Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (✓½) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (½) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤ 29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

⁸⁰ Companies joining UNEP FI: 3 from Europe, 7 from Latin America, 3 from Asia Pacific, 2 from Africa and 2 from North America.

⁸¹ Signatories of the Principles of Sustainable Insurance: 16 from Europe, 4 from Latin America, 3 from Africa, 6 from Asia Pacific and 1 from North America.

large global company has implemented sustainable building principles in its new offices. In addition, during 2012, 2 new Brazilian companies joined UNEP-SBCI. Activities in agri-food sector progressed in the FAO-UNEP Agri-food Task Force, the Lobster Fishery Improvement Project and the Sustainable Rice Platform. One new country (Indonesia) engaged with UNIDO and UNEP as part of the Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) programme. In addition, the UNEP UN Global Compact 'Inspire, Invest, Innovate' event at Rio+20 attracted senior private sector representatives and validated the need to work with the private sector in dialogue.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

The EA is subject to insufficient and unpredictable funding, as well as to insufficient staffing. For this reason, efforts have been focused on mobilizing extra-budgetary resources from

government donors and private sector partners, both to enable progress on the initiatives, as well as to ensure the presence of specialized human resources to support the activities. As it is difficult to assess results of implementation of efficient, clean and safe industrial production methods and investment, which are always occurring upon conclusion of UNEP projects, as well as to validate the real impact and improvement achieved by companies engaging in UNEP partnerships, it has been necessary to progressively include more focused reporting requirement in contractual agreements, as well as in requirements for joining UNEP partnerships. Expectation from partners in the private sector may not match with UNEP priorities and interests in the business related work. To strengthen the alignment of the work carried out within the business partnerships with the thematic priorities of UNEP Programme of Work, an increased presence of UNEP experts in the partnership governance bodies (for example in the UNEP FI advisory groups) has been promoted.

Performance against PoW outputs⁷

Output 1: Technical guidance for resource-efficient management practices is developed and promoted through UNIDO to assist a network of national cleaner production and related expert centres to support small businesses and industries in developing countries in their investment decision-making and the introduction of environmentally sound technologies. (Target: four new cleaner production centres and support to 50 existing cleaner production centres)

Status

Project outputs (5): 1 without milestone, 1 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 3 with milestones on track.

One new NCPC has been set-up in 2012: Indonesia. Training of trainer (ToT) workshops related to promoting resource efficiency in SMEs have been carried out throughout 2012 in Rwanda, Ghana, Albania, Mauritius and Indonesia. These ToTs have led to pilot interventions and awareness raising in national SMEs directly (approximately 25 companies). Interventions in Albania and Indonesia have been led by UNIDO who have extended their support to Cape Verde too. Ongoing support is being provided to the existing network of NCPCs through the set-up of the RECPnet (<http://www.recpnet.org>) who now benefits of 28 regular members; and the development of the RECPnet knowledge sharing platform which has been trialled in six countries within the Arab region. UNEP is currently developing and eco-innovation manual for service providers in developing countries as well as developing a publication which will help promote and explain the business case for eco-innovation to be applied in 2013.

Output 2: Innovative practices in sustainable agri-food production and food supply chain management are promoted and supported by capacity-building in supplier countries and dialogue on actionable pathways to sustainability, including tools and labels, where appropriate, for communicating resource use efficiency issues along the full value chain and helping Governments and consumers to consider resource implications of agri-food. (Target: one partnership with at least 10 organizations participating and introducing a new standard, pilot testing in two countries)

Status

Project outputs (1): 0 without milestone, 1 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 0 with milestones on track.

UNEP's Sustainable Rice Platform has expanded its membership, adding 5 new companies in 2012 and the development of the resource efficient standard for sustainable rice production was initiated. Pilot testing in the 2 countries has not started but is anticipated for 2013. In addition, 2 other partnerships were initiated that contribute to sustainable agri-food efforts: (1) the FAO-UNEP Agri-food Task Force met in March and subsequently signed a tri-partite funding agreement between the Swiss Government, FAO and UNEP to promote SCP in the sector; and (2) the Lobster Fishery Improvement Project was launched in 2012 and 17 new companies/organizations joined the project from Brazil and the US. The project was established as a result of the Marine Stewardship Council pre-assessment (funded by Brazil government).

Output 3: Shared understanding of high-impact and policy-relevant areas in the metals and manufacturing value chain, with agreed methodologies and best practices in metals extraction, product design and metals use, is established to close the materials cycle and methodologies are pilot tested in two countries. (Target: one partnership, with at least 10 organizations participating and implementing efficiency plans, pilot testing in two countries)

Status

Project outputs (1): 0 without milestone, 1 with milestones not attained, 0 with milestones attained late, 0 with milestones on track.

Due to lack of funding and staff changes in key partner organizations, this output has been delayed. In spite of challenges, a first draft of the initiative for sustainability on the metals and mining value chain was developed between October and December 2012, with the Centre of Sustainable Mining of the University of North South Wales – Australia, and discussed informally with key stakeholders. An official consultation meeting to further refine the initiative is anticipated in 2013, after which pilot testing in one country will initiate.

Output 4 Support is provided to countries in their efforts to adopt and implement national and local policies and standards in support of sustainable and energy efficient buildings based on internationally recognized references, policy advice and funding models. (Target: one partnership; new standards introduced in four countries)

Status

Project outputs (7): 2 without milestone, 1 with milestones not attained, 1 with milestones attained late, 3 with milestones on track.

The Target output was met and exceeded. The Sustainable Buildings and Climate Initiative (UNEP-SBCI) facilitated application of the SBCI-developed Common Carbon Metric (a measuring and reporting protocol to support establishment of baselines for building performance standards) in Singapore, Brazil and Malaysia. The Brazil Ministry of Housing is applying tools and policies developed by SBCI for standards in social housing, and Malaysia's Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water has adopted the CCM protocol to support the building component of its Low Carbon Cities Framework. In addition, the UNEP-SBCI established a new task force, focusing on greening the supply chain. Cities in Kenya (Nairobi) and Burkina Faso (Ouagadougou) are also applying SBCI-developed tools and policies in the introduction of municipal standards for sustainable buildings.

Output 5: Investment opportunities in the development, transfer and implementation of resource-efficient technologies and business practices are advanced through finance sector interventions targeting financial services and capital markets in the development of new management principles approaches and building capacity in their use. (Target: one partnership, with over 100 companies from three sectors: banking, insurance and investment)

Status

No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Output (at this time)

UNEP Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), which is UNEP's 20 year old partnership with financial institutions (banking, investment and insurance) worldwide, received 17 new members in 2012 making the total number of members at 220 institutions. These new financial institutions have committed to work together with other financial institutions and with UNEP to mainstream environmental, social and governance issues across its core business and operation decision-making. In addition, UNEP FI launched the Principles for Sustainable Insurance in June 2012, which has been signed by 30 insurance companies representing approximately 10 percent of world insurance premiums. These insurance companies have committed to work together with other insurance companies and with UNEP to green the sector and provide insurance tools for risk management in support of environmental, social and economic sustainability. In addition, UNEP FI courses built the capacity of 780 participants on different approaches and methods for the implementation of sustainable finance.

* Status: PIMS automated information based on milestone attainment of contributing projects. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving PoW output target with supporting evidence.

Assessment ⁸² :		Expected Accomplishment (d):	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual
Good progress ✓		Demand-side decisions and consumption choices favor more resource efficient and environmentally friendly products, driven by standardized and internationally recognized tools and communications and by an enabling social infrastructure.			
Indicator of Achievement		Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012 ⁸³
(i)	Increase in the sales of targeted resource efficient and environmentally friendly products, goods and services	Sales of products, goods and services with recognized environmental standards and labels.	\$52 billion USD(third party certified organic foods) 160,000 certifications with ISO 14001	\$60 billion USD(third party certified organic foods) 180,000 certifications with ISO 14001	\$59 billion USD as of 2010 250,972
(ii)	Increased number of Governments, companies and consumer groups with access to and making use of recognized tools and communications made available through UNEP-supported initiatives when making purchasing decisions with respect to more resource efficient and environmentally friendly products, goods and services ⁸⁴	Number of government and business organizations using tools supported by UNEP initiatives when making purchasing decisions.	20	40	38

Results measured against indicator

Regarding indicator (i), as resource efficiency gains are being absorbed by unsustainable consumption patterns, it is key to place increased emphasis on trying to address consumption patterns and changing lifestyles. The results and impact of those projects and activities are partly reflected in the indicators for the expected accomplishment. Although UNEP has not direct influence on the indicator and its performance measures, it is worth noting that the sales of third party certified organic products has increased from 54, 9 billion in to

59 billion between 2009 and 2010, and that up to the end of December 2010, at least 250 972 ISO 14001:2004 certificates had been issued in 155 countries and economies, a growth of 27 823 (+12 %) compared to the previous year.

For indicator (ii), in terms of use of tools designed or promoted by UNEP in consumption related policies and decision-making processes, it is worth noting that 3 additional countries have adopted Sustainable Public Procurement Action Plans (Costa Rica, Tunisia and Lebanon) since the beginning of the year, and that 15 companies and organisations worldwide can be

82 Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (✓) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (⊠) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤ 29 %. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

83 Data from International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) is obtainable with 2 year delays

84 In order to more faithfully measure progress on this expected accomplishment, this indicator includes a) the number of UN organizations, national governments, public organizations and cities i) using UNEP tools in their procurement practices (3), ii) promoting or adopting national or global ecolabelling schemes and broadening the number of product categories covered by their ecolabelling scheme, iii) adopting more stringent environmental criteria/standards in their sectoral policies (eg. building sector) therefore impacting the way public purchasing decisions are made iv) promoting the use of life-cycle related methodologies and indicators, as well as the b) number of businesses using tools that are conducive of more sustainable consumption practices i) life-cycle related methodologies and indicators for their products (more than 15 organisations have been surveyed and are using UNEP/SETAC tools, such as LCM Guidance, Global Guidance for LCA databases and the Social LCA), ii) sustainability information tools iii) more sustainable procurement practices and the c) number of UN organizations adopting more sustainable procurement practices.

reported as using UNEP/SETAC tools⁸⁵. In addition: one city in Kenya and one in Burkina Faso are also adopting tools that support the mainstreaming of sustainable construction and building approaches.; 5 organizations in different countries are adapting and translating the YouthXchange Training Kit on Responsible Consumption (Czech Republic, Croatia, China, Lithuania and Vietnam).

Governments have a key role to play as regulators and policy makers can put into place policies that are conducive of more sustainable consumption patterns, such as sustainable public procurement. UNEP is continuing strengthening its work in this area: i) on the ground - as mentioned, with new SPP action plans adopted in 3 countries as well as Mauritius, Brazil and Colombia assisted in SPP implementation, and ii) globally through the Sustainable Public Procurement Initiative launched in the margins of the Rio+20 conference, which is now gathering more than 40 countries and organizations. Providing understandable and verifiable information on product sustainability is also needed to guide consumers - both individual and institutional - in their purchasing decisions, and contribute to improve resource efficiency and sustainable practices along supply chains. UNEP has pursued its work on eco-labeling and sustainable product information, with a feasibility study to evaluate and advance strategies of the Southern Cone region (Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, Argentina and Chile) towards a regional eco-labelling programme supported by SPP practices concluded. In order to provide more information to stakeholders on sustainability practices of companies, the “Group of Friends of Paragraph 47” (Brazil, Denmark, France, Norway and South Africa) was established as a result of the Rio+20 summit.

Life-cycle methodologies and approaches are key to help advance product sustainability and product sustainability

information. A global process on life-cycle impact assessment methods and indicators was launched in Japan in November 2012 with proposed indicators selection criteria to help advance product sustainability information. The United Nations have also engaged in moving its management of facilities and operations towards more sustainability. The importance of this process has been acknowledged in the outcome document of the Rio+20 Conference (paragraph 96). The UN “walks the talk” through the Sustainable UN initiative, which is supporting on a continuous basis the over 30 UN organizations which now have specific emission reduction strategies, and 4 organizations currently specifically working on SP policies

Risk analysis and risk management measures

As it is difficult to understand what triggers consumer behaviour and to measure the change in such behaviours, the impact of UNEP activities in this area is difficult to evaluate. Consequently, UNEP has engaged in focusing its work on the sustainable consumption “enablers”, with emphasis placed on public policies such as procurement and education, and on the methodologies and tools to help define product.

SUN: Coordination of over 50 UN entities over a long period of time presents risks ranging from lack of convergence to “loss” of attention of some entities; information collection is also a challenge. Therefore, the SUN team organizes regular meetings in which members can take an active role in the network decisions. Regular information through the IMG bulletin and one to one calls are organized with the members. Through the posting of good practices on “Greening the blue” website, members are rewarded for sharing their experience.

⁸⁵ LCM Guidance, Global Guidance for LCA databases and the Social LCA

Performance against PoW outputs⁸⁶

Output 1 Good practices in user- or consumer-oriented tools and methodologies such as sustainability reporting, footprinting, ecolabelling, standards and certification are developed and support for their implementation is provided in target countries and industries. (Target: one global and four national interventions)

Status No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Output (at this time)

One global effort was initiated and 4 national interventions are ongoing (in the 2 SPOD as well as in Turkey and India).

A global process on LC impact assessment methods & indicators was launched in Japan in November with proposed indicators selection criteria. Indian MoE and Turkish Ministry of Industry were trained on footprinting tools and will launch national LC activities in 2013. On corporate sustainability reporting, the “group of Friends of Paragraph 47” was established at Rio+20 with the participation of Brazil, Denmark, France, Norway and South Africa, the Secretariat being hosted by UNEP/GRI. On product sustainability information, i) a retailer’s sustainability initiatives review in emerging economies was completed with results to be published in 2013 ii) the preliminary results of the feasibility study on eco-labeling and the role of public procurement in the Southern Cone were presented in a workshop in November 2012 and completed in December iii) the report on ‘MEA’s role in the Certification Standards’ was concluded and disseminated. At the country level, in the housing sector, pilots on SPOD tools started in June 2012 with the Training-of-Trainers in Kenya and Burkina Faso, and a field test conducted in December 2012.

Output 2: Progress toward sustainable lifestyles is defined and advanced through support to countries and public and private institutions in their efforts to organize awareness-raising campaigns, media and advertising codes and youth education initiatives. (Target: four partnership initiatives)

Status No projects or milestones associated with this PoW Output (at this time)

Four partnership initiatives have been initiated.

The market study on consumption patterns based on a review of past relevant studies, case reports, and a quantitative survey of consumers in four countries (South Africa, Brazil, Philippines and Ukraine), has been completed and will inform the development of a RE communication plan.3. The revamped website has been launched in late November; 20 audio-visual materials were produced and posted on the UNEP website, distributed through partners worldwide, and screened at relevant events; around 130 RE press releases were distributed; and RE articles posted on unep.org registered more than 100,000 visits. UNEP has also joined the phase 2 of the Partnership for Education and Responsible Living (PERL2) to be launched in 2013, and is also finalizing three new YouthXchange publications together with UNESCO (a training kit on responsible consumption for Africa, a green skills and lifestyles guidebook, a biodiversity and lifestyles guidebook) - which will be made available to governments and partners for dissemination, adaptation and translation in 2013.

Output 3: Support is provided to United Nations and governmental institutions, including national and local governments, to develop and apply action plans and capacity-building for achieving climate neutrality and resource efficiency through changes in procurement policy and practices, buildings and facilities management and office culture. (Target: 30 action plans)

Status

Project outputs (5): 0 without milestone, 0 with milestones not attained, 1 with milestones attained late, 5 with milestones on track.

Provision of tools and guidance to UN system agencies emissions reductions has included: 6 meetings; 2 training sessions, 4 publications and 2 articles in UN magazines (UN chronicle, UN special). Progress towards the uptake of sustainability measures includes ongoing work of UNHCR, UNDP, WFP, UNFCCC working on SP policies, visits on greening the blue reaching in 2012 an average of 13,000, and the UNFCCC being now climate neutral. Through UNEP’s support, Costa Rica, Lebanon and Tunisia developed their SPP action plans and Mauritius, Brazil and Colombia were assisted in SPP implementation. In June 2012, UNEP launched the SPP Initiative ([HYPERLINK “http://www.unep.fr/scp/procurement/”](http://www.unep.fr/scp/procurement/) <http://www.unep.fr/scp/procurement/> and [HYPERLINK “http://www.unep.org/newscentre/default.aspx?DocumentID=2688&ArticleID=9188”](http://www.unep.org/newscentre/default.aspx?DocumentID=2688&ArticleID=9188) <http://www.unep.org/newscentre/default.aspx?DocumentID=2688&ArticleID=9188>) which regroups over 40 governments and organizations committed to promoting the implementation of SPP. A number of capacity building tools were developed: training toolkit on SPP, revised Guidelines of the SPP Approach, study on the Impact of SPP on sustainable development, study on the State of play of SPP.

Costa Rica, Lebanon and Tunisia adopted their National SPP Action Plans in 2012. The 7 Action Plans outline the short, medium and long term actions to be taken at the national level to implement SPP. These activities focus on prioritized goods and services, as well as capacity building and communication.

⁸⁶ The target of over 30 UN Organisations (UNEP, UNFPA, UPU, WTO, WBG, IFC, UNIDO, FAO, UNOV, WHO, WHO PAHO, UN-Habitat, UNON, UNOPS, UNDP, UNHCR, FAO, UNESCO, CTBTO, ECA, UNFCCC, ESCWA, ICAO, ITC, ITU, OHCHR, UNV, UNAIDS, ILO, UNICEF, UNON, WFP, IFAD) adopting specific Emission Reduction Strategies was already reached in 2011. Activities in 2012 focus on specific and targeted activities, limiting the relevance of the target for this biennium.

* Status: PIMS automated information based on milestone attainment of contributing projects. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving PoW output target with supporting evidence.

Budget Performance

Funds total

The 2012 total budget for the Resource Efficiency sub-programme was USD 36 million. Allocations issued in 2012 were USD 30 and expenditures were USD 26million, 86% of allocations

Environment Fund only

The 2012 expenditure rate of the Environment Fund for the Resource Efficiency sub-programme was 89% of allocations.

Figure 1: Resource Efficiency sub-programme budget performance

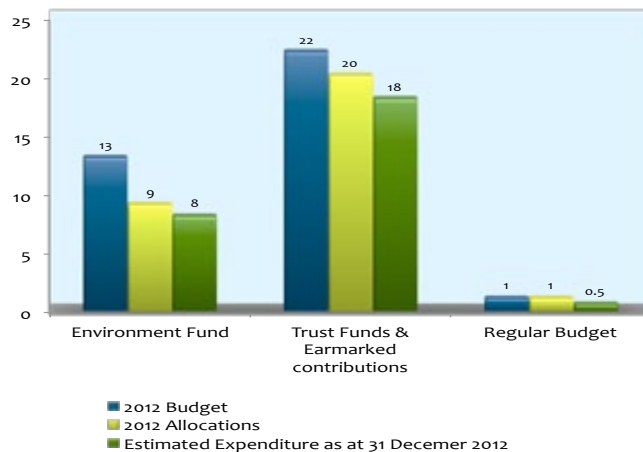
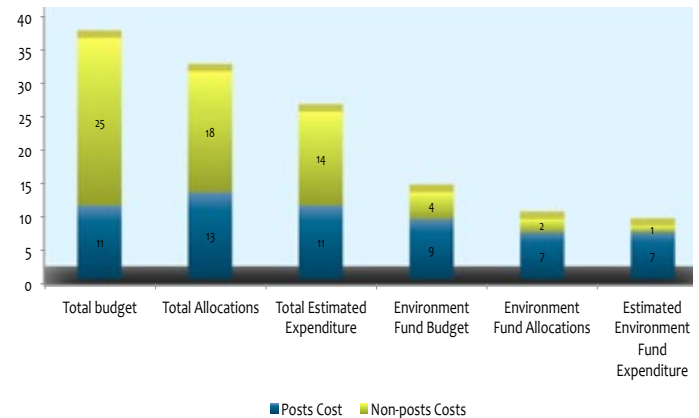
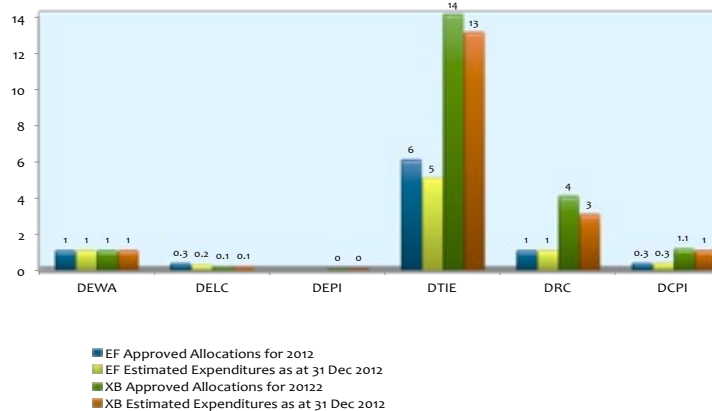


Figure 2: Analysis of 2012 post and non-post costs of the Resource Efficiency sub-programme



DTIE is UNEPs Lead Division for the sub-programme Resource Efficiency and most of the expenditures for the sub-programme were recorded through DTIE as shown in the figure.

Figure 3: Budget performance analysis of the Resource Efficiency sub-programme: Environment Fund (EF) and Extra Budgetary (XB) resources by Division



Detailed performance reviews of Executive Direction and Management and Programme Support

Assessment: ⁸⁷ Good progress ✓	Expected Accomplishment (a): Improved relevance and impact of the work of UNEP for Governments	Baseline	Target	Actual
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012
(i)	Percentage of Governments that rate relevance and impact of UNEP work (such as in support of the Bali Strategic Plan) as satisfactory	80	80	80

Results measured against indicator

Based on the interviews of 107 GC participants in February 2012, relevance, usefulness and the effectiveness of UNEP's work were assessed. On relevance, interviewees gave rating of 80% satisfaction (mean of 4.0 in the Likert scale of 1 (very dissatisfied) to 5 (highly satisfied)). This rating met the target figure (80%) for the biennium. The usefulness and effectiveness of UNEP's capacity building supports were rated as 72% and 60%, respectively. Interviewees were clustered into NGOs, Government officials (OECD vs. non OECD countries), UN organizations and private sector. UN cluster rated UNEP's usefulness and BSP significantly lower than the NGSO or the Government respondents (Standard deviation of the UN group was significantly lower than the other groups, which indicate that their views are relatively consistent within the cluster).

Among government respondents, total 31 non-OECD and 19 OECD interviews were collected. Overall, non-OECD interviewees were more positive on all accounts. Means of relevance and awareness of UNEP's work by two groups were quite similar. However, views on UNEP's usefulness and BSP were significantly different between two groups and the non-OECD group rated more positively on these accounts.

Among the respondents, business sector showed the lowest level of awareness on what UNEP is doing. About 22 % of the government interviewees showed poor knowledge of UNEP's work while NGOs and UN representatives demonstrated a higher level of awareness.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

Measurement challenge: The interview during the GC meeting was to get the snap shot of what UNEP's key stakeholders think of our relevance, usefulness and effectiveness. However, the EA is about "relevance" and "impact". The term "relevance" may not be associated closely with how well UNEP is doing. UNEP's governing bodies set the Programming priorities of UNEP, which reflect the issues that our key stakeholders care about and consider relevant. Therefore, it may not reflect on how well UNEP is serving them. On the other hand, "impact" is very different from "relevance" and is very difficult to measure due to the challenge of identifying "attribution" factor. Therefore, the focus of the measure was on usefulness and effectiveness. Risks related to the perception: Perceptions are often formed through various encounters. Also, this may not change in any short period of time (i.e., a biennium). One finding showed

⁸⁷ Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (✓◻) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (◻) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

that those who were not familiar with UNEP's work rated more positively than the other group in terms of UNEP's relevance. Also, UN representatives who had the highest awareness of UNEP's work rated lowest on UNEP's effectiveness of BSP among NGOs, Government officials, UN group and the business sector. The interview is not the adequate medium to analyze the causes of the perceptions. Additional in-depth analysis should be supplemented to the interviews to answer such questions. Changes of the measurement methods: This was the first time UNEP carried out interviews of the GC participants.

Several donors evaluated UNEP's relevance and usefulness using different sources and methods. It is difficult and risky to compare findings across different assessments. However, analysis using similar target, method and analysis over time can provide valuable insight on changes of perceptions.

While this EA and the indicator is an important one to gauge UNEP's effectiveness and clients' level of appreciation, intended measure was not clearly articulated. Therefore, the related EA and the indicator should be refined in the future.

Assessment: ⁸⁸	Expected Accomplishment (b):	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual	
Good progress ✓	Improved leadership of UNEP in the United Nations system effort to achieve coherent and complementary actions by United Nations agencies on the environmental dimension of sustainable development				
Indicator of Achievement		Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012
(i)	Increased number of topics of global environmental concern are the focus of a coordinated approach within the United Nations system, with coherent and complementary actions carried out by United Nations entities	Number of topics of global concern	3	6	5

Results measured against indicator

Good progress was made on enhancing cooperation and progress in implementation of the UN Climate Neutral agenda and sustainable procurement and increasing level of responsiveness from the UN system agencies in implementing sustainability management measures in their operations.

Since 1 January 2012, 2 UN system-wide new initiatives have been launched in enhancing collaboration and coordination on environment with other entities in the UN system. In enhancing effectiveness towards assigned environmental, social and economic sustainability objectives and resource efficiency, including cost-savings in the UN system, an approach and

options paper on peer-reviewing of the environmental profiles of the UN system was prepared. The peer review mechanism is seen as a major tool to foster improved individual and collective performance and a basis for a few voluntary peer-reviews of the UN agencies in 2013. In supporting the preparation for the post 2015 development agenda including the sustainable development goals, the EMG has agreed to prepare a contribution starting end of 2012 and continuing in 2013 on UN system wide perspectives on the environmental dimension of the post 2015 development. The EMG contribution will be as input to the various post-2015 work including the SDGs.

In addition, the EMG has embarked on cooperation on the new dimensions of its 5 existing issues. In supporting the

⁸⁸ Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (✓) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (⊘) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤ 29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

outcome document of the Rio+20 and implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) a UN system wide global biodiversity mapping report was prepared containing UN agencies strategic objectives and key functions vis-à-vis the biodiversity Aichi targets. A UN system wide approach to support national biodiversity action plans was also prepared. Further work will be synergies and cooperation, sharing tasks and coordination and planning of future actions by the UN system on biodiversity. In enhancing the environmental and social sustainability in the operations of the UN system, a UN system roadmap and work-plan on environmental and social sustainability was prepared to support UN agencies internalizing and implementing of the UN Framework on Enhancing the Environmental and Social Sustainability in their operations. In enhancing the environmental sustainability management of the UN and with the support of the UNEP SUN facility, the Third Edition of the UN Footprint containing greenhouse gas emissions inventories from 54 UN entities, an inventory management plan (IMP) for the years 2009-2010 and the report Making policies work for sustainable travel was prepared. Over 30 UN organizations have submitted their draft Emission Reduction Strategies. The sustainability help desk service has been maintained. In supporting the Rio+20 conference, a UN system wide green economy report “ a summary for policy makers”, was prepared containing UN system perspectives on green economy to explore how the UN system can mobilize its capacities in a more coordinated manner to assist countries in their efforts to move onto inclusive green economy pathways. Finally, a series of consultations on Drylands were held to prepare an Action Plan in 2013 on One UN response to Drylands, supporting the UNCCD 10 year-strategic plan (2008-2018).

Risk analysis and risk management measures

Resources to the Environment Management Group (EMG) Secretariat have reduced including funds for core activities.

The number of the core staff of coordinators of the Issue Management Groups has also decreased. Alternative approaches had to be considered to run the Issue Management Groups and preparation of their reports as well as preparation of the EMG meetings in a cost-effective manner. A systematic link between the work of the EMG and the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) has to be developed to ensure that environmental considerations are taken into account in the planning processes in the UN system though the CEB and its subsidiary bodies on program and management coordination. Issues under consideration of the EMG should be based on the needs expressed by EMG members as well a member states to ensure that the outcomes will be utilized in decision making processes as well as in implementation.

Workplan and Agenda of the EMG were prepared in full consultations with EMG members at annual high level senior officials meeting of the Group. A rotational co-chairing arrangement has applied in the running of the Issue Management Groups to ensure participation and ownership and follow up of the issues by all UN entities.

Meetings of the Group and its Issue Management Groups have been hosted in the venues located in the headquarters of the UN agencies to engage a high level participation from respective EMG members and save on resources. Meetings of the Senior Officials of the EMG were held back to back with the CEB or in close timing with CEB subsidiary bodies to ensure that EMG's agenda contributes to and receive guidance from the CEB. Resources have been allocated in a careful manner to allow a smooth but realistic running of Issue Management Groups. Agencies have been kept fully informed on the capacity of the EMG in running the Issue Management Groups to avoid over-expectations and solicit their in-kind contribution. Most of the EMG meetings were held by video-Audio Conference for resource efficiency and promoting sustainability in organization of meetings

Assessment: ⁸⁹ Good progress ✓	Expected Accomplishment (c): Strengthened use of credible and coherent science in implementing the UNEP programme of work	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual	
Indicator of Achievement		Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012
(i)	Increased number of initiatives included in the work of UNEP showing the strengthened use of science in the implementation of its programme of work	Number of initiatives to implement the UNEP programme of work showing a strengthened use of science	5	10	11

Results measured against indicator

During 2012, 6 initiatives in the form of science-based policy reports have been carried out that show continued contribution and collaboration with the scientific community for the implementation of UNEP programme of work. The results achieved so far indicates therefore good progress towards expected accomplishment, with indicator target value of 5 already achieved and even exceeded by 20%. The science-based policy reports fall within the climate change, harmful substances and hazardous waste, resource efficiency and ecosystem management Sub-Programmes. Under climate change, the Emissions Gap Report 2012⁹⁰, coordinated by the UNEP Chief Scientist Office brings together more than 50 scientists and experts from more than 20 institutions to provide science-based policy information on needed action for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Also under the climate change Sub-Programme, DEWA collaborated with scientists and experts from more than 10 institutions to develop a report that provide information to decision makers on the policy implications of warming permafrost⁹¹. In the harmful substances and hazardous waste Sub-Programme, DTIE collaborated with WMO and scientific institutions to

produce the Global Chemical Outlook⁹², which provides information to decision makers and other stakeholders on the state of chemical use, actions needed for safe chemical use, as well as an economic analysis of the action and inaction in terms of improved chemical management. In the resource efficiency Sub-Programme, DTIE in collaboration with the International Resource Panel – a panel of eminent scientists and experts in the field of resource efficiency released two reports: “Measuring water use in a green economy”⁹³ and “Responsible Resource Management for a Sustainable World”⁹⁴. And finally, in the ecosystem management Sub-Programme, UNEP through the Chief Scientist Office, DEPI and DTIE, in collaboration with other international organizations and more than 20 scientists and experts developed a report on the importance of the ecological foundation of food security, how they are being undermined and sustainable policy solutions: “Avoiding future famines: strengthening the ecological foundation of food security through sustainable food systems”⁹⁵.

Other initiatives are ongoing or being planned that will probably contribute to further exceeding the biennial target by

89 Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: “Good progress” (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; “Some progress” (✓⊗) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; “Slow progress” (⊗) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤ 29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

90 <http://www.unep.org/publications/ebooks/emissionsgap2012>

91 <http://www.unep.org/pdf/permafrost.pdf>

92 http://www.unep.org/pdf/GCO_Synthesis%20Report_CBDTIE_UNEP_September5_2012.pdf

93 http://www.unep.org/resourcepanel/Portals/24102/Measuring_Water.pdf

94 <http://www.unep.org/resourcepanel/Portals/24102/SYNOPSIS%20Final%20compressed.pdf>

95 <http://www.unep.org/publications/ebooks/avoidingfamines/>

2013. They include (1) the development of the UNEP Year Book 2013, (2) the development of science-based policy report on the implication of nitrous oxide on climate change and ozone depletion and policy solutions, (3) a planned Foresight Process for indigenous communities of the world, (4) the development of a Global Emissions Report, and (5) the development of science-based policy report on the problem of electronic waste in Africa and how e-waste can be turned to e-gold.

These science-based reports and partnerships will continuously allow UNEP to provide evidence on environmental issues to support international negotiations, as well as to inform the work of UNEP's Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment. UNEP's work leading to this expected accomplishment focuses on the science-policy interface through the identification and assessment of new scientific issues, applying scientific methods and tools for

analysis, and convening scientists to work on priority policy issues. Wide participation of scientists in the preparation of UNEP outputs continue to ensure a solid scientific perspective on issues considered for attention of the policy community, and as basis for negotiations at international fora.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

Expected target has already been achieved, and there are low risks of further exceeding it if the activities mentioned above are implemented. However, for some of the activities, such as the e-waste report and the foresight process for indigenous communities, the availability of funds could be a source of risk. Contact has been made with UNEP divisions involved with regard to possibility of securing funds for the initiatives at risk and effort is now ongoing to secure funds.

Assessment: ⁹⁶		Expected Accomplishment (d): Strengthened accountability of UNEP towards results-based organization	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual
Good progress ✓			2011	2013	2012
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012	
(i) Increased percentage of audit and investigation recommendations and findings on UNEP performance acted upon	Percent of audit and investigation recommendations and findings	70	80	65	

Results measured against indicator

UNEP has implemented 100% of the recommendations pertaining to investigations; 30% of the external audit recommendations; and 65% of the internal audit recommendations. Hence, the average percentage of UNEP's

audit and investigation recommendations and findings is 65% as reflected above and detailed in the paragraphs below.

During 2012 only one investigation report was referred to UNEP by OIOS. Prompt action was taken on the three recommendations of the report, in close coordination with

⁹⁶ Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (✓◻) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (◻) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤ 29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

the Office of Human Resources Management (OHRM) in New York as well as the Office of Legal Affairs. All three (i.e. 100% of the) recommendations of the report have already been implemented. UNEP received an unqualified (i.e. a “clean” audit report, indicating the auditor’s opinion that UNEP’s financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with agreed upon criteria) audit report from the UN Board of Auditors (BoA) for the biennium 2010-2011. UNEP has commenced implementation of the recommendations, which are called for in the external auditors’ report. The BoA concluded that in all material respects UNEP’s financial statements present fairly the financial position of UNEP and its financial performance and cash flows for the biennium ended in accordance with the UN system accounting standards. It was further noted that UNEP’s financial transactions during this biennium have in all significant respects been in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the UN. The total number of open BoA recommendations for the biennium 2008-2009 and 2010-2011 was 24, out of which UNEP accepted 23. UNEP has already implemented 7 recommendations (30% implementation). The remaining 16 recommendations relate to treasury functions and the development/revision of corporate UN policies and procedures in light of IPSAS. Therefore, UNEP’s implementation of these recommendations is contingent on UNON and UN HQ decisions and actions.

Out of a total of 38 internal audit recommendations in March 2011, UNEP implemented and OIOS closed 25 recommendations by February 2012 (65% implementation). Subsequently, UNEP received 8 new recommendations from the UN internal auditors, the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) pursuant to its audit of Overtime at UNEP; and the audits of the Secretariats of CITES and the Basel Convention. The total number of OIOS recommendations as at 31 October 2012 was 21, out of which UNEP implemented

and OIOS closed 1 recommendation. The remaining 20 open recommendations are at different stages of implementation. OIOS completed the follow-up audit of management of partnerships at UNEP in August 2012, whereby OIOS concluded that the overall results relating to efficient and effective use of UNEP’s partnerships were satisfactory. All recommendations in this area are therefore closed.

UNEP’s accountability towards a results-based organization has been further strengthened by the Executive Director’s delegation of certain programmatic, financial and legal authorities to UNEP Division and Regional Directors. These delegations of authority are expected to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and accountability of individual Divisions and Regional Office Directors of UNEP.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

Delays in implementation of audit recommendations: A considerable number of internal and external audit recommendations require UNEP to either take actions in collaboration with UNON and UN HQ; or are dependent on decisions/approval of the Conference of the Parties of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements that UNEP administers. Delays in taking the necessary actions by the other UN agencies or the Conference of the Parties in relation to these audit recommendations negatively impact UNEP’s record on rate of audit compliance. In order to improve UNEP’s compliance with audit recommendations and findings, UNEP is more regularly liaising with UNON and UN HQ; and the Executive Heads of the MEA Secretariats on matters which require collaborative action.

Significant progress has been made in negotiating MoUs with the Governing Bodies of the MEA’s that UNEP administers.

UNEP's transition to IPSAS: The transition of UNEP's financial statements to IPSAS by 1/1/2014 is being led mainly by UNON, as the provider of accounting and other financial services to UN bodies at Nairobi, with significant investment of time, effort and resources by UNEP and UN-Habitat. The UN IPSAS Implementation Team based at UNHQ visited the UN offices in Nairobi in October 2011, to undertake a pre-implementation exercise on its IPSAS preparedness. The team concluded that the Nairobi duty station had a medium level of IPSAS risk. In its report, it raised several technical and operational issues

and risks, and made recommendations on how these could be addressed. An Action Plan and timeline for 2012 was also devised. None of these are directed to UNEP specifically. In preparation for transition to IPSAS, a joint UNEP, UNON & UN-Habitat working group was established, headed for UNEP by a Senior Advisor (D-1); UNEP, in liaison with UNON agreed that, it will clarify its plan for funding its implementation of IPSAS before the end of 2012. UNEP's Office for Operations is preparing a proposal to amend the UNEP financial rules wherever they are inconsistent with IPSAS.

Performance against PoW output

Output 1: Internal and external audits facilitated and written management response showing actions taken to implement audit recommendations

UNEP has implemented 100% of the recommendations pertaining to investigations; 30% of the external audit recommendations; and 65% of the internal audit recommendations. Hence, the average percentage of UNEP's audit and investigation recommendations and findings is 65%. On the 16 open external audit recommendations, UNEP is in discussion with UNON and UN HQ on the development/revision of corporate UN policies and procedures in order to facilitate implementation and closure of these recommendations by 31 December 2013. Out of a total of 20 open internal audit recommendations, Office for Operations is periodically liaising with the concerned Divisions, Regional Offices and the MEA Secretariats on the status of implementation of these recommendations.

Assessment: ⁹⁷	Expected Accomplishment (e):	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual	
Good progress ✓	Improved geographical representativeness and gender balance of staff				
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012	
(i)	Increased percentage of women appointed to posts in the Professional and management categories	Average changes of ratios of women at the P-4 level and above	40%*	45%	35%
(ii)	Improved percentage of personnel from underrepresented Member States in posts in the Professional and management categories	Percentage of vacancies in the Professional and management categories filled by the 10 countries least represented in UNEP during the biennium	15	15	43%

*Actual baseline is 35% (based on performance of 2011).


97 Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (√2) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (⊗) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤ 29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

Results measured against indicator

During the period 2004 – June 2012 the percentage of female professional staff increased from 38% to 44%. At the junior professional levels (P1-P3) female staff outnumbers male staff, but at the middle and senior management level (P4 and above) the percentage of female remains stable at 35%. During the first 6 months of 2012 52% of the newly recruited professional staff members were female, while 47% of the internal promotions at the professional level involved female staff members. UNEP aims to recruit staff members from as wide a geographical base as possible and currently has staff members from a total of 125 countries, an increase of 13 countries compared to the end of the previous biennium. During the first six months of 2012 43 % of the new recruitments were from countries with less than 5 nationals at the professional level in UNEP.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

In line with UN policies, UNEP should recruit its staff from as wide a geographical base as possible in order to have a true reflection of the world's diversity in customs and culture among its human resources base. By not achieving this target, there is a risk of over-representation of some countries among the UNEP staff which could possibly lead to a bias in the programme implementation. Similarly, UNEP should continue to strive for a 50/50% distribution of male/female staff at all levels, in order to achieve gender parity. With each recruit case file, information is provided on geographical status and gender of each recommended candidate. A number of junior posts have been set aside for recruitment of candidates from under- or non-represented countries. In 2012 an internal gender task force has been constituted in UNEP to look at gender mainstreaming in its programme implementation and at ways to improve the gender parity within its workforce.

Assessment: ⁹⁸ Some progress 	Expected Accomplishment (f): Improved efficiency in staff recruitment in line with the United Nations staff selection rules and regulations	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual	
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012	
(i)	Reduced average number of days taken to fill a vacant extra budgetary post (measured by the time between the announcement to the appointment)*	Days taken for recruitment, as measured by the Office of Human Resources Management tracking system	200	120	171

*The measurement focuses on average number of days taken between the announcement of post to the selection of staff.

Results measured against indicator

As of December 2012, as an average, 171 days have been taken to fill a vacant extrabudgetary post as measured by the time between the announcement to the selection. In the past year significant improvements have been made with regards to the

monitoring of recruitments and in training of the UNEP staff, including the staff in the offices away from Headquarters, in the use of the UN Secretariat recruitment tool, Inspira. The new HR scorecard tool, based on data derived from the Inspira system, provides a wealth of information with regards to the background of applicants and the time used for each step in

⁹⁸ Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (✓◻) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (◻) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

the recruitment process. Due to the volatile funding situation of some of the extra-budgetary posts, it has not always been possible to plan and implement the recruitment for posts in a structured fashion. As a result, a number of posts remained vacant for a long time, pending the clarification of the funding for these posts, and this has had a negative effect on the average overall recruitment time. As the Inspira tool builds up its data base, it has been possible to make a more effective use of rostered candidates (candidates which have previously been recommended and cleared by a review body for similar positions), in order to reduce recruitment time. At the same time, in coordination with UNON, an assessment of 6 months advance planning for human resource recruitment for each

Performance against PoW outputs

Output 1: Human resources management strategy will be put in place, including: institutionalizing best practices on recruitment in UNEP recruitments; achieving a gender balance in the Professional and management categories; implementing United Nations Secretariat regulations and policies to ensure a favourable work environment for all staff; and conducting a training and learning programme to improve substantive, administrative and management skills for the implementation of the UNEP programme of work

During the reporting period UNEP continued to streamline recruitment processes, both internally and in the interactions with the Human Resources Management Section of the United Nations Office at Nairobi. With the latter a number of one day workshops were organised to review areas where coordination and work flows could be improved. More regular monitoring and reporting on the status of job openings, combined with the provision of more detailed guidance on the various steps of the recruitment process has assisted managers to have a better grip on their recruitments. Achieving gender balance, particularly at the senior professional levels, remains a challenge, but the gender balance at all levels is slowly but steadily improving. In 2012 a gender task force was established which, amongst others, made a number of specific proposals to further improve the gender parity within UNEP, which will be implemented in 2013. Existing modalities for the implementation of flexible work arrangements, like staggered working hours, compressed work schedule and scheduled break for external learning continue to be implemented, taking account of local circumstances, while telecommuting arrangements are reviewed on a case by case basis. At the same time, also arrangements have been put into place to limit the use of overtime in order to maintain a healthy work-life balance. In 2012 a wide array of training programmes has been implemented, also ensuring, to that extent possible, that staff in Offices Away from Headquarters had an opportunity to enhance their skills. Particular emphasis has been given to capacity building in results based management, with training courses in Nairobi and a selected number of other offices. With regards to performance management and administration, a number of courses were conducted on performance management and staff development, career coaching, competency based interviewing and ethics. In preparation for the implementation for the IPSAS standard in the financial management of the UN Secretariat all UNEP administrative staff received training through on-line modules and/or 3 day workshops. Also attention was given to training in procurement in line with UN rules and procedures, both for staff members directly involved in procurement activities and for staff who are Local Contracts Committee members.

division has been undertaken. Information has been provided to all managers regarding upcoming retirements within their division so that the process for replacement could be initiated well in advance.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

Delays in recruitment can affect programme implementation and can also lead to overburdening the existing staff. Staff training has been provided in the use of the Inspira recruitment tool. Divisional monitoring reports on recruitment are regularly provided.

Assessment: ⁹⁹ Good progress ✓	Expected Accomplishment (g): Improved efficiency in the servicing of meetings of the governing bodies of UNEP	Baseline	Target	Actual
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012
(i)	Reduced percentage of UNEP-organized meetings of the Committee of Permanent Representatives and the Governing Council give rise to negative comments on the meeting agenda, document distribution or other logistical matters Percent of UNEP-organized meetings	15	12	4.35

Results measured against indicator

During the period between Jan-Nov 2012, a total of four main meetings of the CPR and 19 meetings of Subcommittees were held. The work of the CPR has been focussed on preparation for the 12th special session of GC, preparation of the medium-term strategy for 2014-2017 and the programme of work and budget for 2014-2015, review and follow-up on the outcome of Rio+20, as well as the preparation for the 27th session of GC.

Out of the 23 meetings, one meeting (percentage: 4.35%), held in February 2012, having the documents on the proposed strategic framework for 2014-2015 and the proposed MTS for 2014-2017, heard comments by some members that they were not well involved in the development of those important documents and more interactive process with CPR should be in place. UNEP reviewed carefully the remarks of Permanent Representatives (CPRs) during the UNEP CPR meetings regarding their satisfaction with UNEP in the organization of meetings. Many delegates' concerns are how much leading time they have after receipt of documents until the meetings; and whether agenda setting in terms of allocation

of documents and time is adequate for efficient conduct of meetings. Delegates at the February meeting raised concern that they had not been adequately involved in the development of the MTS and strategic framework, which was mainly due to the timeline set by the UN Secretariat in the preparation of the strategic framework. In response, the secretariat took the following steps: schedule and hold additional meetings (a total of 4 meetings on MTS and SF between March-May 2012, 7 meetings on the proposed budget between May-October 2012, in addition to one briefing session on the budget process in October); provide regularly a clear timeline of the work, ensure documents are distributed to the CPR at least one week before the meetings.

In addition to the formal meetings of the CPR, a total of 8 briefings were organized to keep the CPR members informed of key issues on the work of UNEP, which were identified taking into account political and strategic importance of the matters.

Also during Jan-Nov 2012, 12th special session of GC was held, involving a total of 9 meetings of the plenary and the committee of the whole, in addition to a number of roundtable meetings, contact group/drafting group meetings.

99 Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (✓◻) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (◻) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

The session was organized with strict adherence to the GC rules of procedure, relating to the work of the secretariat on documentation, interpretation and translation, which raised no significant complaint from participants.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

The agenda of the GC, along with mandatory parliamentary documents, is decided pursuant to decisions of past GC sessions. The agenda of the CPR, along with its documentation needs, is decided in accordance with mandate given to it by the GC as well as taking into account emerging and important policy issues on the environment, as well as members States' needs. Regular contacts, both formal and informal, with

representatives of Governments, in particular members of the CPR, provide important guidance for the secretariat to adequately organize and service legislative meetings. The consultations with the CPR on the proposed budget were, however, undertaken in a special circumstance that a process was ongoing at the General Assembly to adopt a resolution to strengthen and upgrade UNEP, the result of which could affect the work by the CPR. This impacted significantly on the difficulty for scheduling CPR meetings and timely and advance distribution of documents prior to the relevant meetings. The secretariat held a special briefing to inform the CPR of the budget process; and to attend queries by CPR members individually, whenever necessary. It also ensured to keep the CPR updated on the ongoing process at the GA.

Performance against PoW outputs

Output 1: Twelfth special session and twenty seventh regular session in addition to the Bureau meetings of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum (6)

Pursuant to GC decision 26/17 I, the 12th special session of the Governing Council was held on 20-22 February 2012, in Nairobi with the participation of 138 Member States of the United Nations, including 53 members of the Governing Council and 85 non-members. 73 delegates participated at the level of ministers, vice-ministers or assistant-ministers. The Governing Council Bureau held its meetings, every day during the session on 19, 21 and 22 February 2012. The Bureau also held its meetings on 26 March and 28 November 2012 via video conference, to discuss and provide guidance to the secretariat in the follow-up on the 12th special session and preparation for the 27th session. A total of three meetings were held, i.e. one session of GC, as well as two meetings of the GC Bureau

Output 2: Preparatory meetings of the Committee, including its subcommittees, related to the twelfth special session and the twenty seventh regular session of the Council/Forum (30)

During the period between Jan-Nov 2012, a total of 19 meetings of Subcommittees were held, on 10, 12, 19, 24 and 26 January; 2 February, 8 March, 3 and 12 April, 17, 22 and 29 May, 21 and 23 August, 25 September, 9, 18 and 24 October 2012, in addition to 8 briefings held on 4 April, 15 and 22 May, 5 July, 4 and 11 September, 1 and 20 November 2012. The work of the CPR has been focussed on preparation for the 12th special session of GC, preparation of the medium-term strategy for 2014-2017 and the programme of work and budget for 2014-2015, review and follow-up on the outcome of Rio+20, as well as the preparation for the 27th session of GC.

Output 3: Regular meetings of the Committee of Permanent Representatives (8)

During the period between Jan-Dec 2012, the following four regular meetings were held: 118th meeting of the CPR, held on 14 March 2012; 119th meeting of the CPR, held on 29 May 2012; 120th meeting held on 26 September 2012; 121st meeting held on 18 December 2012. The 118th meeting reviewed the outcome of the 12th special session of GC, while the 119th and 120th meetings mainly discussed the preparation for and expectation of Rio+20, and the review and follow-up on its outcome, respectively. The 121st meeting discussed the preparation for 27th session of GC.

Output 4: Half-yearly and quarterly reports to the Committee of Permanent Representatives (6)

Half-yearly reports on the status of the funds for 2012-2013 to the Committee of Permanent Representatives, as of 30 June 2012; issued on 26 April 2012 and 31 August 2012; as well as Half-yearly reports on staffing to the Committee of Permanent Representatives as of 30 June 2012; issued on 12 March 2012 and 28 August 2012. These half-yearly reports respond to the GC decision 19/32, which mandates CPR to review the effectiveness, efficiency, and transparency of the functions of the work of the secretariat and to make recommendations to the Governing Council. At the request by the CPR Bureau the periodicity of those reports was changed from a quarterly basis to half-yearly basis. Another set of 4 reports are expected in the course of Jan-Dec 2013.

Output 5: Reports to the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum as required (20)

In keeping with the provisions of the GC rules of procedure, parliamentary documents were issued in all languages 6 weeks prior to the opening of the 12th special session of the GC, 9 January 2012; these are following three documents: UNEP/GCSS.XII/1 and Add.1, as well as UNEP/GCSS.XII/INF.1. In addition the proceedings of the session were finalized. Regarding the 27th session, the bulk of the documents will be issued in January 2013, in keeping with the six-week rule, i.e. 7 January 2013. In addition steps were taken internally to ensure adherence by all author Divisions to the documentation timeline.

Assessment: ¹⁰⁰	Expected Accomplishment (h):	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual
Good progress ✓	Evaluation recommendations on UNEP Sub-Programmes performance are acted upon			
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012
(i)	Percentage of accepted evaluation recommendations on UNEP performance at the Sub-programme level are implemented by the organization.	80	85	50

Results measured against indicator

Substantial progress has been made in preparing evaluations of the sub-programmes in the Medium Term Strategy (MTS). Of the 31 recommendations made over the reporting period, management actions have been taken on approximately 50% as reflected in the MTS 2014-2017 and the PoWs designed to implement the MTS.

Two Sub-Programme evaluations have been finalized over the reporting period namely: Environmental Governance (EG) and

Disasters and Conflict (D&C). A total of 31 recommendations were made; 15 for the Environmental Governance evaluation and 10 for Disasters and Conflict. However, implementation plans for the recommendations have yet to be prepared for the EG Sub-Programme evaluation. A Recommendations Implementation Plan has been prepared for the D&C Sub-Programme and several measures have already been taken in (partial) response to 7 out of 10 recommendations, namely: 1) Exit strategies are currently developed on a case-by-case basis and part of internal project development and monitoring;

¹⁰⁰ Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (✓) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (⊘) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤ 29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

Cases of inter-divisional collaboration in delivering the D&C Sub-Programme are increasing for example with stronger DELC and DTIE involvement in D&C country programmes (a bi-annual progress report and weekly staff meeting minutes are prepared by the Sub-Programme coordination to facilitate information in the Sub-Programme); UNEP is a member of the recently convened Senior Management Group of the High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) to further UN system coordination and coherence on this issue; In some country programmes, stronger non-governmental stakeholder participation is already actively promoted by UNEP through training, close collaboration in field activities, community-based environmental planning demonstrations.

Additionally, efforts have been made to improve the formulation of Expected Accomplishments and Indicators under the new MTS 2014-2017. Besides, all new (since 2010) project documents include systematic provisions for evaluation, either by the donor, or by an independent entity.

Beside the Sub-Programme evaluations, a Formative evaluation of the PoW 2010-2011 in the MTS 2010-2013 period was undertaken. This resulted in a total of 6 key recommendations. All six key recommendations have now been implemented as part of the design of the new MTS 2014-2017.

The UNEP planning framework and terminology have been simplified consistent with OECD-DAC¹⁰¹ terminology, objectively verifiable milestones developed for the PoW for

ease of monitoring and activities that do not have meaningful linkage to UNEP's Expected accomplishments. An updated programme manual has been prepared and is available online for internal use. RBM Training including the Concept of Theory of Change (TOC) has been undertaken and the accountability framework revised. Regional strategies were used as critical input into the development of the MTS and guidelines for the use of TOC for project design have now been embedded in the programme manual.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

Implementation of the evaluation recommendations in some cases requires financial resources that may not already have been planned in the PoW period. Therefore there is likely to be delay in the implementations recommendations that require significant financial resources. There is a need to find alternative but cheaper options to achieve the requirements of the recommendation.

There is likely to be slippage in the timing of the delivery of evaluations as a result of lack of capacity in the Evaluation function. This risk can be mitigated by adequate planning by prioritizing the most critical evaluations. Another risk is institutional will to implement particular recommendations. This might affect the rate of implementation of evaluation recommendations. This can be mitigated by dialogue with programme managers and through consultations with the Executive Director.

101 Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management by OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

Performance against PoW outputs

Output 1: Biennial evaluation report (1)

Biennial evaluation report will be prepared at the end of the biennium 2012-2013.

Output 2: Sub-Programme evaluations and evaluations conducted for completed projects used to implement the programme of work , written management responses to evaluation findings (4)

Two sub-programme evaluations and a draft mid-term Evaluation of the MTS have been prepared. They have been presented to Senior Management and the committee of Permanent Representatives. Final reports are not yet released. The PoW for 2014-2015 now contains a description of causal analysis. Objectively verifiable milestones have been included for the measurement of EA level indicators. Management responses have been developed for the D&C Sub-Programme evaluation (attached) and the Formative Evaluation of the PoWs. A report on the training in Results based management recommended by the formative evaluation was also prepared.

Assessment: ¹⁰² Slow progress ⚠	Expected Accomplishment (i): Quality of UNEP programme planning and performance documents is improved.	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	201	013	2012
(i)	Increased level of satisfaction expressed by the Committee of Permanent Representatives with the relevance of the programme planning and performance documents* of UNEP to its mandates	70	80	70**
(ii)	Level of satisfaction expressed by the Committee regarding the format, clarity and accuracy of UNEP programme documents*	70	80	70**

**As the assessment lacks formal quantitative indicator based measurements, the actual value is in default the same as baseline value and the status of EA performance is shown as ‘Slow Progress’. Qualitative reporting below¹⁰³ has been compiled based on 17 remarks/ statements of CPR participants made during the 118th, 119th and 120th meetings of the CPR and the extraordinary meeting of the CPR held on 7th February 2012.

102 Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: “Good progress” (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; “Some progress” (✓½) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; “Slow progress” (⚠) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤29 %. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

103 Documents considered are the Medium Term Strategy 2014-2017, the Strategic Framework and the Programme of Work 2014-2015 and the Programme Performance Report 2010-2011

Results measured against indicator

The CPR has been satisfied with the content of the MTS and programme of work and has indeed helped to strengthen the document, working in close consultation with UNEP. In CPR discussions few thematic issues were mentioned to be more clearly addressed in the PoW, capacity-building better reflected in all the Sub-Programmes and greater regional emphasis supported through a regional strategic framework. Request was also made to provide more detailed information on staffing and expenditure in the PoW. Tight deadlines for the drafting of the MTS and the SF were identified as a major challenge limiting the Committee's substantive input, and the negotiation process of the PoW was recommended to be more efficiently planned. Timing schedule with regard of Rio+20 and the late delivery of the midterm evaluation of the MTS has required UNEP to review and align the MTS and PoW with the outcome of Rio+20 and ensure a close consultation with the evaluation office to ensure lessons learned and recommendations are fully addressed in these strategic planning documents. The end of biennium 2010-2011 Programme Performance Report (PPR) was presented to CPR in January 2012. In general, the CPR expressed appreciation for the emphasis put on performance reporting, planning and results-based management as well as for the attention given to the financial reporting. Recommendations towards increased rigor of reporting methodologies were expressed, including presentation of the outcomes of the Sub-Programmes in a comparable manner and incorporation of project information systems into reporting on Sub-Programme performance. Requests were made to provide in the PPR more detailed

information on staffing and expenditure and greater clarity on degrees of implementation.

The January-December 2012 PPR is the first in the series of annual performance reports for the biennium 2012-2013 to be presented to the CPR.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

Given the outcome of Rio+20, there have been major implications on the role of UNEP, some of which affect the level of resources UNEP may receive from the regular budget and voluntary contributions. In parallel to the normal programme cycle, the 2nd and 5th committees of the GA have been meeting to review the implications of the GA resolution in relation to the Rio+20 outcome and recommendations. There is a risk that discussions in one intergovernmental process on the strategic planning and budgeting of UNEP for 2014-2015 may affect recommendations taken in a different forum. UNEP is in close consultation with its office in New York and the UN Secretariat in New York to ensure close coordination with the relevant committees that are reviewing the GA decisions and its implications on the strategic planning and budgeting of UNEP for 2014-2015. UNEP is thus ensuring that it keeps the CPR abreast of the developments in New York and ensuring that documentation requested is in line with the plan recommended by the CPR for the biennium 2014-2015. Should there be decisions that affect the budget, the programme of work may need to be revisited and UNEP will ensure close consultation with the CPR.

Performance against PoW outputs

Output 1: Programme plan and budget for the biennium 2014–2015 (one programme and budget plan).

Medium-term strategy 2014-2017 has been developed in consultation with the CPR along with the Programme of Work and Budget for 2014-2015. The document has been reviewed by the ACABQ and has been submitted to the Governing Council of UNEP for approval.

Output 2: Programme and budget performance reports for the biennium 2012–2013 (four reports).

The January-June 2012 Programme Performance Review including budget performance information was prepared for internal performance tracking in August 2012. The Programme Performance Report for 2012 is the first in the series of annual performance reports for the biennium 2012-2013 which is presented to the CPR and GC/GMEF.

Output 3: Management reviews; Programme performance monitored according to monitoring plan to assess progress in implementation and accountability. Risk register used to assess performance and correct problems in implementation

In principal, programme performance continues to be monitored in accordance to the Monitoring Policy and Monitoring Plan which were developed in particular for PoW 2010-2011. 6-monthly reviews on UNEP's project portfolio performance and management are provided to Senior managers and Division staff to aide project management in Division. On the basis of these reviews, regular consultations are held with the Divisions and Sub-Programme Coordinators and formal feedback is sought from the Divisions on actions taken and proposed for project portfolio management. Project-at-risk system in PIMS will be used in 2013 to flag to UNEP management under –performing projects using criteria that examine the budget, programmatic and project life cycle performance.

Output 4: Biennial evaluation on quality of project supervision (1)

UNEP is currently carrying out project management review by pilot testing 3 randomly selected on-going projects. The review method, criteria and related guidelines are looked at simultaneously with the aim of improving the quality of the project management and awareness of project managers' responsibilities. Current pilot phase will be completed by the first quarter of 2013 and the official review of randomly selected projects will start afterward.

Assessment: ¹⁰⁴ Good progress ✓	Expected Accomplishment (j): Improved management of financial resources	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012
(i)	Low numbers of adverse audit findings related to financial matters Number of adverse final audit findings on financial management of the organization not addressed	0	0	0

Results measured against indicator

The BOA issued an unqualified audit report on UNEP's 2010-2011 financial statements and reported that they obtained sufficient and appropriate evidence to provide a basis for their audit opinion which included consideration of UNEP's internal controls that are relevant to preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements. Also, with IPSAS implementation commencing as from 1 January 2014, progress on preparation for IPSAS is considered to be very important and UNHQ have been overseeing and exercise by all UN Secretariat entities in preparing 'mock' IPSAS compliant statements based on the 2011 UNSAS financial statements. At a recent teleconference of the UN Secretariat entities, UNON, UNEP, and UN-Habitat, who are working jointly on this exercise, were commended for being the most advanced.

A summary of the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the BOA's 2010-2011 long-form audit report is as follows:-

Status of previous biennia recommendations

The 2008-2009 BOA report noted that, of the 26 recommendations made for the previous biennia, 16 were

fully implemented and 8 were in progress. Of the 8 in progress, one has subsequently been fully implemented, two are dependent on implementation of Umoja, and one is dependent on OPPBA direction. All recommendations in progress have a set target date with the exception of one that is dependent on OPPBA direction. Two recommendations were not accepted by UNEP as they required a change in UNHQ procedures on the accounting treatment of education grants, and on funding of end-of-service and post-retirement benefits.

Status of 2010-2011 recommendations

The BOA report, issued in June 2012, contained 24 recommendations of which 19 related to the financial issues with the other 5 relating to the BOA's performance audit. Of the 19 recommendations relating to finance, 6 have already been fully implemented, 12 are in progress and one was not accepted as it related to accounting disclosure that differed from the UNHQ reporting format. All of those in progress have a set target date with the exception of one recommendation, which is a repeat of a prior year recommendation, on funding of end-of-service and post-retirement benefits and which would require a change in UNHQ procedures.

104 Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (✓◻) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (◻) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤ 29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

The relationship between UNEP and the MEAs, needs to demonstrate that sufficient control can be exercised to justify consolidating the MEAs in UNEP's IPSAS compliant financial statements commencing 2014. To address this, UNHQ has been consulted with regarding IPSAS issues related to consolidating MEAs. UNHQ were of the view that the MEAs should be included in UNEP's financial statements provided an MOU/delegation of authority is put in place that demonstrates control. UNEP is currently reviewing these relationships. There is a risk of exchange rate fluctuations on UNEP's high Euro cash fund. To this end, UNEP, UNON and UNHQ are in regular contact and are closely monitoring the Euro cash pool balance and USD exchange rate fluctuations.

Mitigation action are taken to reduce UNEP's Euro exposure and to minimise the unrealised loss brought forward from the previous biennium. A draft United Nations Foreign Currency Risk Management Guidelines, covering the whole UN Secretariat, is currently under discussion. In an attempt to formalise Enterprise Risk Management, an ERM primer was reviewed by the UNEP SMT and the ED in May 2012. UNEP have subsequently engaged with UN-Habitat, who also want ERM, and an ERM expert at UNHQ with a view to full development. Finally, UNEP and UNON delivery and funding plans with clear milestones are required to cover all aspects of IPSAS implementation. To this end, UNEP and UNON have assigned resources to IPSAS implementation and UNEP is currently recruiting additional capacity.

Assessment: ¹⁰⁵	Expected Accomplishment (k):	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual
Good progress ✓	Timely mobilization of funding required for the delivery of the programme of work			
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2011	2013	2012
(i)	Increased percentage of resources required for the year mobilized to implement the programme of work within the first half of the year	50	50	56

Results measured against indicator

By June 2012 UNEP received 56% of the estimated total annual income to the Environment fund, Trust Funds and Earmarked contributions of USD 217 million. It is expected that by the end of the year, UNEP would have received 84% of the estimated contributions while some more contributions for the first year of the biennium to

be received in the beginning of 2013 in line with trends of the prior years. In terms of payments against pledges the organisation would have achieved 99.0%. Although the work continues towards early receipt of contributions, it should be noted that the budget and payment cycle of some governments enable the contributions to be paid only towards the end of their fiscal year.

¹⁰⁵ Progress toward expected accomplishment indicator target: "Good progress" (✓) if all indicator values show progress by ≥ 50% toward target; "Some progress" (✓◻) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is within the range 30-49%; "Slow progress" (◻) if (averaged) progress of indicator value(s) is ≤ 29%. Narrative assessment: information on progress made in achieving EA indicator target with other supporting evidence that shows progress towards EA.

Risk analysis and risk management measures

The current global economic situation, especially amongst the traditional donors to UNEP, is being observed with caution. Many governments are either already facing or going to face budget constraints and hence are becoming more selective and strict in their public spending including international development cooperation and the UN agencies they support. UNEP is heavily dependent on traditional donors, 15 top donors covering about 88% of the contributions to the environment fund. The currency exchange risk continues to be very relevant considering that almost all donors pay their contributions in currencies other than the USD. The governments have pledged to strengthen UNEP, its mandate and institutional position in the UN family and globally, in the Rio+20 outcome document paragraph 88. Amongst other things, the paragraph calls for secure, stable, adequate and

increased financial resources from the regular budget of the UN and voluntary contributions. The Donor Partnerships & Contributions Section is working closely with the governments to explore how they can fulfil their commitment while spreading the risk and sharing the financial expectations with a larger number of partners. Within the institution, DPC is working closely with the most senior management of the organisations, divisions, sub-programme coordinators and the regional offices to provide the necessary evidence for results, efficiency and effectiveness, and hence ammunition to the donors to justify their continued support to UNEP. The currency exchange risk is mitigated from the DPC side through providing financial estimates that anticipate potential gains/losses and by using the USD-based voluntary indicative scale of contributions (VISC) in defining the required contributions as much as possible.

Performance against PoW outputs

Output 1: Resource mobilization strategy per Sub-Programme (6)

The Donor Partnerships and Contributions Section (DPC) has engaged with the sub-programme coordinators to discuss the overall UNEP resource mobilisation strategy and the Sub-Programme needs and priorities. DPC has also provided information on the specific geographical and thematic interests of major donors in support of the respective subprogrammme efforts to identify donor priorities and their correlation with UNEP priorities. DPC assists Sub-Programme extrabudgetary resource mobilisation by organising corporate responses to calls for proposals, such as the UN Development Account. Several Strategic Cooperation Agreements have also been renewed and signed, providing further extra budgetary support for implementation of the Programme of Work. In line with the UNEP Programme Manual, it is the responsibility of the Sub-Programme Coordinators to mobilise resources for their respective sub-programmes in close consultation with DPC, regional offices and divisions. DPC will continue to support and guide this process at the corporate level.

Annex 1: 2009-2012 Contributions to UNEP's Environment Fund (in USD)

	Country	2009 Pledges	2009 Paid	2010 Pledges	2010 Paid	2011 Pledges	2011 Paid	2012 Pledges/ Estimates
1	A.T. Kearney K.K	-	-	-	-	2,983	2,983	-
2	Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	2,450	-	1,225
3	Albania	-	-	1,728	1,728	-	-	-
4	Algeria	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
5	Andorra	39,681	39,681	36,582	36,582	42,192	42,192	39,474
6	Angola	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
7	Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000
8	Argentina	-	-	54,475	54,475	70,000	70,000	70,000
9	Armenia	1,300	1,300	1,500	1,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
10	Australia	674,974	674,974	839,971	839,971	1,167,502	1,167,502	1,201,645
11	Austria	524,000	524,000	570,000	570,000	550,140	550,140	523,520
12	Bahamas	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Bangladesh	574	-	653	653	574	574	653
14	Barbados	-	-	2,500	2,500	5,000	5,000	2,500
15	Belarus	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	16,000	16,000	16,000
16	Belgium	5,471,134	4,567,512	4,488,538	4,488,538	4,809,494	4,809,494	4,401,544
17	Belize	-	-	900	900	900	900	-
18	Bhutan	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,145
19	Botswana	-	-	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
20	Bosnia/Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
21	Brazil	227,500	223,441	280,000	-	-	-	-
22	Bulgaria	-	-	8,712	8,712	17,000	17,000	17,000
23	Burkina Faso	6,837	6,837	-	-	6,540	6,540	5,646
24	Burundi	-	-	-	-	640	640	640
25	Cambodia	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	2,000
26	Cameroon	-	-	2,257	2,257	-	-	-
27	Canada	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	3,000,000
28	Chile	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	40,000	40,000	-
29	China	250,000	250,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
30	Colombia	30,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	36,448	36,448	50,000
31	Comoros	760	760	-	-	-	-	-
32	Congo	-	-	-	-	850	850	850
33	Costa Rica	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	4,054	4,054	4,054
34	Croatia	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000
35	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Cyprus	33,500	33,500	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
37	Czech Republic	222,197	222,197	38,038	38,038	38,038	38,038	38,038

	Country	2009 Pledges	2009 Paid	2010 Pledges	2010 Paid	2011 Pledges	2011 Paid	2012 Pledges/ Estimates
38	Denmark	3,906,250	3,906,250	3,508,772	3,508,772	4,568,212	4,568,212	4,184,100
39	Djibouti	-	-	-	-	900	-	-
40	Dominica	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000
41	Ecuador	3,200	3,200	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	7,600
42	Egypt	20,000	-	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
43	El Salvador	3,200	-	3,200	-	-	-	-
44	Eritrea	900	900	900	-	900	-	-
45	Estonia	-	-	-	-	13,974	13,974	13,974
46	Ethiopia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,600
47	Fiji	4,480	4,480	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,481
48	Finland	4,876,280	4,876,280	4,161,600	4,161,600	4,556,340	4,556,340	4,375,804
49	France	5,100,000	5,100,000	5,440,000	5,440,000	5,440,000	5,440,000	5,850,000
50	Gambia	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000
51	Georgia	-	-	-	-	2,200	2,200	3,000
52	Germany	7,884,740	7,884,740	9,819,747	9,819,747	10,496,639	10,496,639	9,696,293
53	Greece	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	-	-	-
54	Grenada	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Guatemala	-	-	2,900	2,900	-	-	2,900
56	Guyana	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,005
57	Honduras	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
58	Hungary	100,000	48,000	50,000	50,000	-	-	10,000
59	Iceland	-	-	-	-	34,000	34,000	34,000
60	India	100,000	50,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	51,578	100,000
61	Indonesia	30,000	30,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	59,000
62	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-	-	-	-	41,286	41,286	-
63	Iraq	2,300	2,300	2,700	2,700	-	-	3,800
64	Ireland	456,956	456,956	422,973	422,973	432,008	432,008	470,000
65	Israel	20,000	paid	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
66	Italy	4,518,072	paid	-	-	-	-	-
67	Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	Japan	2,963,807	2,963,807	2,963,807	2,963,807	2,818,436	2,818,436	2,779,194
69	Jordan	-	-	-	-	3,500	3,500	-
70	Kazakhstan	-	-	17,469	17,469	22,975	22,975	29,000
71	Kenya	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
72	Kuwait	200,000	paid	200,000	200,000	200,000	-	200,000
73	Kyrgyzstan	760	760	-	-	-	-	-
74	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000
75	Latvia	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
77	Lesotho	-	-	9,975	9,975	-	-	9,975
78	Liechtenstein	7,600	7,600	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000

	Country	2009 Pledges	2009 Paid	2010 Pledges	2010 Paid	2011 Pledges	2011 Paid	2012 Pledges/ Estimates
79	Lithuania	14,000	14,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
80	Luxembourg	878,800	878,800	700,280	700,280	704,225	704,225	660,313
81	Madagascar	1,000	1,000	907	907	-	-	-
82	Malawi	760	-	900	-	900	-	-
83	Malaysia	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
84	Maldives	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	2,000
85	Mali	1,500	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-
86	Malta	13,000	13,000	-	-	-	-	-
87	Mauritania	1,500	-	1,500	-	6,183	-	-
88	Mauritius	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
89	Mexico	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
90	Micronesia (Federated States of)	600	600	-	-	-	-	760
91	MISC	-	-	-	-	1,698	1,698	-
92	Moldova	-	-	900	900	900	900	950
93	Monaco	28,053	28,053	26,749	26,749	28,781	28,781	26,437
94	Mongolia	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000
95	Montenegro	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
96	Morocco	-	-	12,000	12,000	11,617	11,617	16,000
97	Mozambique	760	760	-	-	900	900	-
98	Myanmar	1,000	-	-	-	2,391	2,095	-
99	Namibia	-	-	-	-	1,750	1,750	1,750
100	Netherlands	12,731,000	12,731,000	12,901,000	12,901,000	10,368,800	10,368,800	10,017,600
101	NEW 38TH Floor Production	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000	-
102	New Zealand	195,000	195,000	230,000	230,000	230,000	-	230,000
103	Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
104	Niger	760	760	814	814	900	-	900
105	Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
106	Norway	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,078,125	3,078,125	3,000,000
107	Oman	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
108	Pakistan	9,884	9,884	10,968	10,968	10,981	10,981	10,964
109	Panama	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
110	Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
111	Peru	-	-	15,000	15,000	-	-	19,000
112	Philippines	1,333	1,333	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	19,000
113	Poland	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
114	Portugal	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	-	-	50,000
115	Republic of Korea	193,041	193,041	201,325	201,325	221,722	221,722	308,930
116	Republic of Moldova	900	900	-	-	-	-	-
117	Romania	52,000	52,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	-	95,000
118	Russian Federation	500,000	500,000	900,000	900,000	899,970	899,970	900,000
119	Rwanda	-	-	900	900	900	900	950

	Country	2009 Pledges	2009 Paid	2010 Pledges	2010 Paid	2011 Pledges	2011 Paid	2012 Pledges/ Estimates
120	Samoa	760	760	450	450	450	450	450
121	Saudi Arabia	-	-	132,752	132,752	-	-	132,752
122	Senegal	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
123	Serbia	-	-	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	17,000
124	Seychelles	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
125	Sierra Leone	760	-	620	-	140	140	140
126	Simon Frazer University	-	-	-	-	3,001	-	-
127	Singapore	15,000	15,000	30,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	50,000
128	Slovakia	46,000	46,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000
129	Slovenia	72,000	72,000	86,000	86,000	86,000	86,000	86,000
130	Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131	South Africa	54,000	54,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000
132	Spain	4,301,088	4,301,088	1,847,300	1,847,300	1,723,115	1,723,115	-
133	Sri Lanka	-	-	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100
134	Suriname	760	-	900	900	900	900	1,000
135	Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
136	Sweden	3,900,000	3,900,000	4,928,295	4,928,295	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,882,142
137	Switzerland	3,850,541	3,850,541	4,035,719	4,035,719	4,744,591	4,744,591	4,358,546
138	Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	-
139	Tajikistan	310	310	-	-	-	-	-
140	Thailand	22,164	22,164	23,046	23,046	25,000	25,000	24,487
141	Timor-Leste	760	760	450	-	450	-	950
142	Togo	-	-	900	900	900	900	900
143	Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	444	444	10,000	10,000	13,000
144	Tunisia	7,500	7,500	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700
145	Turkey	250,000	250,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	425,000
146	Turkmenistan	-	-	3,300	-	-	-	-
147	Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	900	900	900
148	Uganda	1,600	1,600	1,850	1,850	5,000	5,000	5,000
149	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	8,452,963	8,452,963	8,572,758	8,572,758	8,210,871	8,210,871	5,707,440
150	United States of America	5,825,050	5,825,050	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,587,000
151	United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
152	Uruguay	-	-	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
153	Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500
154	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	-	-
155	Zambia	2,167	2,167	-	-	-	-	-
156	Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
		85,556,366	79,762,359	81,730,674	81,439,804	80,773,487	80,217,584	76,276,921

Annex 2: Top 15 Donors to the Environment Fund for 2012-2013 (in USD)

Country	2010 Pledges		Country	2011 pledges		Country	2012-Pledges
Netherlands	12,901,000	1	Germany	10,496,639	1	Netherlands	10,017,600
Germany	9,819,747	2	Netherlands	10,368,800	2	Germany	9,696,293
United Kingdom	8,571,758	3	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	8,710,871	3	United States of America	6,587,000
United States of America	6,000,000	4	United States of America	6,000,000	4	France	5,850,000
France	5,440,000	5	France	5,440,000	5	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5,707,440
Sweden	4,928,295	6	Belgium	4,809,494	6	Sweden	4,882,142
Belgium	4,488,538	7	Switzerland	4,744,591	7	Belgium	4,401,544
Finland	4,161,600	8	Denmark	4,568,212	8	Finland	4,375,804
Switzerland	4,035,719	9	Finland	4,556,340	9	Switzerland	4,358,546
Denmark	3,508,772	10	Sweden	4,200,000	10	Denmark	4,184,100
Norway	3,000,000	11	Norway	3,078,125	11	Canada	3,000,000
Japan	2,963,807	12	Japan	2,818,436	12	Norway	3,000,000
Canada	2,800,000	13	Canada	2,800,000	13	Japan	2,779,194
Spain	1,847,300	14	Spain	1,723,115	14	Australia	1,201,645
Russian Federation	899,970	15	Australia	1,167,502	15	Russian Federation*	900,000
Total Contribution by Top 15	75,366,506		Total Contribution by Top 15	75,482,125		Total Contribution by Top 15	70,941,309

Annex 3:

Top 15 Donors to overall funding directly supporting UNEP PoW (Environment Fund, Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions) for 2012 (in USD)

Rank	Donor	ENVIRONMENT FUND	TRUST FUNDS DIRECTLY SUPPORTING UNEP POW	EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS	2012 Total
1	European Union		30,321,500	10,265,823	40,587,323
2	Norway	3,000,000	18,547,039	68,023	21,615,062
3	Germany	9,696,293	767,396	5,384,265	15,847,954
4	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5,707,440	7,299,894	984,158	13,991,492
5	Netherlands	10,017,600	43,751	124,224	10,185,575
6	Denmark	4,184,100	151,256	4,708,814	9,044,170
7	Sweden	4,882,142	2,283,217	582,435	7,747,794
8	United States of America	6,587,000	325,000	680,250	7,592,250
9	France	5,850,000	349,759	621,891	6,821,650
10	Finland	4,375,804	770,436	1,510,418	6,656,658
11	Switzerland	4,358,546	262,313	636,510	5,257,369
12	Belgium	4,401,544		42,693	4,444,237
13	UNDP - Headquarters*		2,008,349	2,077,893	4,086,242
14	Canada	3,000,000	437,610		3,437,610
15	Japan	2,779,194			2,779,194
Total		68,839,664	63,567,520	27,687,397	160,094,581

* UNDP is not a donor but acts as a channel of multidonor trusts funds.



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