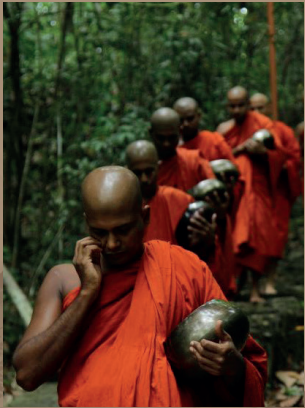


PROGRAMME
PERFORMANCE
REPORT 2018



2018

Published by the UN Environment Programme

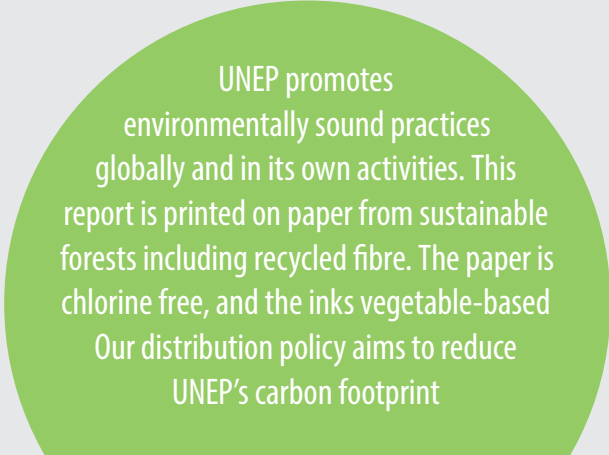
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United Nations
Environment Programme

Programme Performance Report 2018



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BUDGET PERFORMANCE

UN Environment Programme results framework





Our products and services give us a broad array of tools to catalyse change in response to demand.

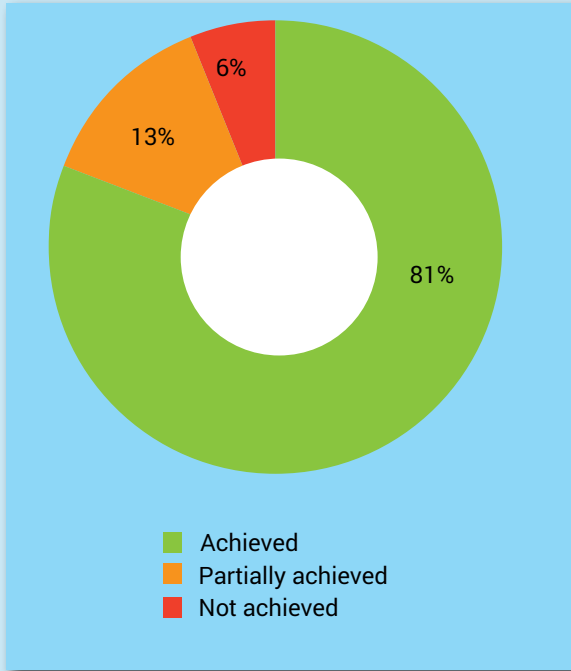
We partner with United Nations sister agencies, secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements and other strategically placed institutions, including private sector, driven by the potential impact leveraged from each opportunity.

UN Environment Programme is the lead organization to coordinate environmental matters within the United Nations system. We produce environmental assessments and analyses, norms, guidelines and methods for use by stakeholders looking for guidance on how to effectively manage the environment for their sustainable development and economic growth. With a global remit, some 2000 staff and a 2018 expenditure of \$479 million, our ability to achieve significant impact is based on partnerships – integral to the organization's strategy to place environment and sustainable development, at the heart of everything we do.

We are committed to strengthening our operations to enforce results-based management.

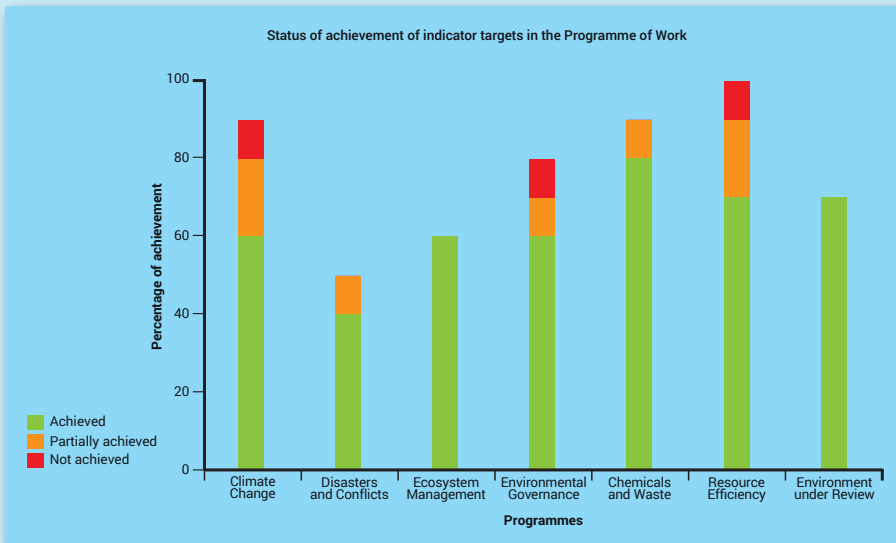
OVERALL PERFORMANCE METRICS

2018 performance overview (achievement of indicator targets)



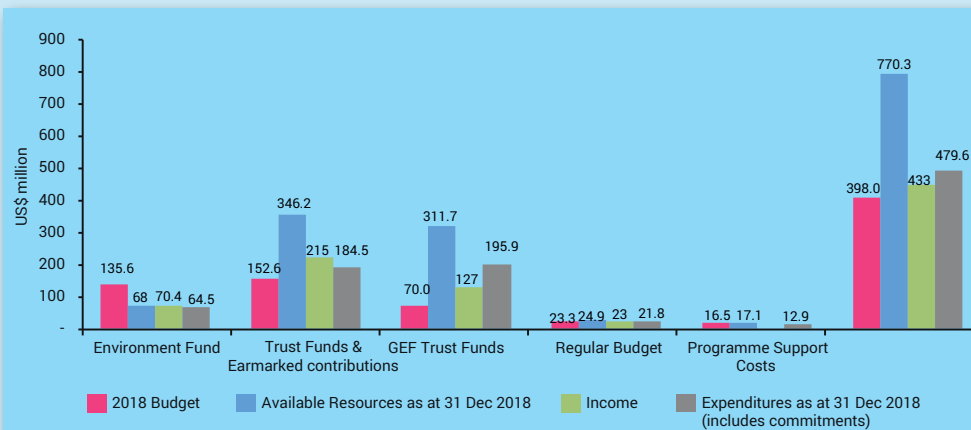
Over 81% of indicators have fully achieved the targets for 2018

2018 Programme Performance Summary Table



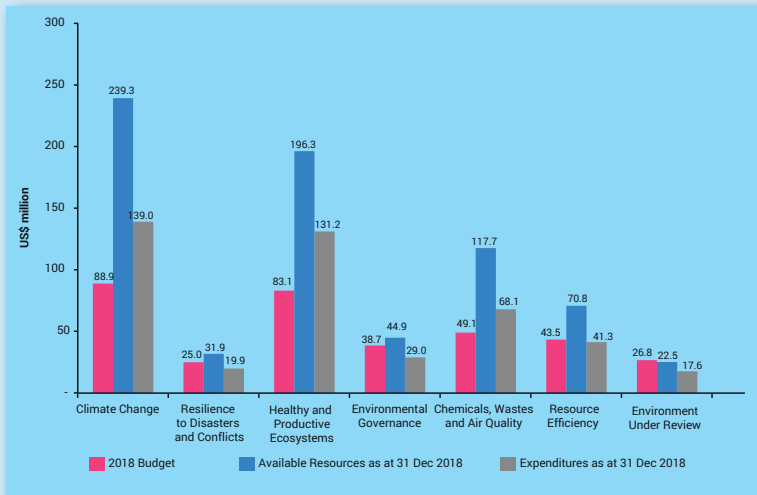
The majority of results in each subprogramme have been achieved and where not, adaptive measures have been taken to improve future performance

Financial status by source of funds



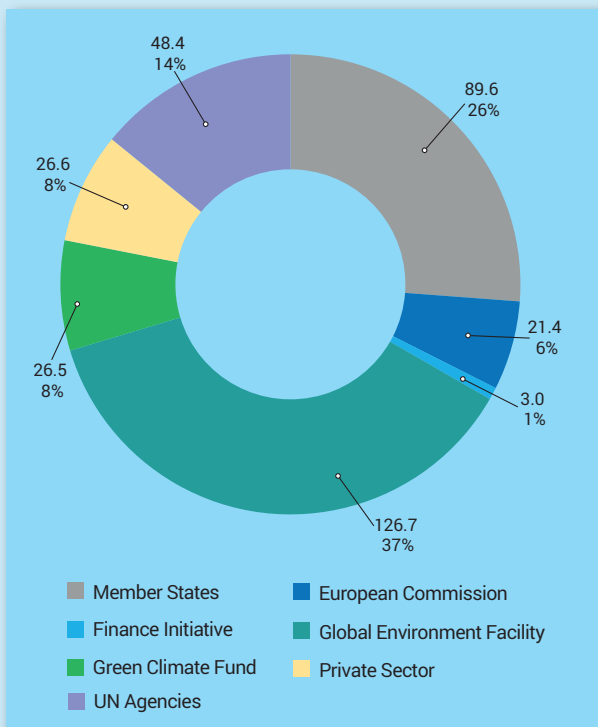
Earmarked funding was higher than targeted for 2018 while the Environment Fund was lower

Financial status by Subprogrammes



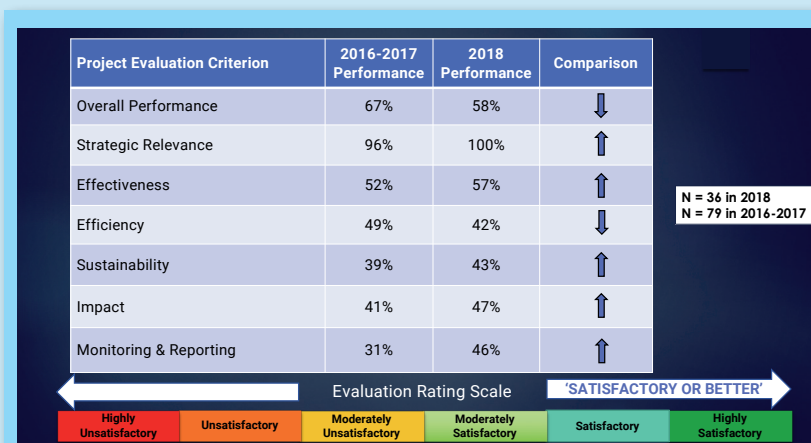
More areas of UN Environment Programme work received more funding than projected budgets because of earmarked funding

2018 Member States and other donors funding of UN Environment by fund type



Earmarked funding constitutes majority of income for UN Environment Programme.

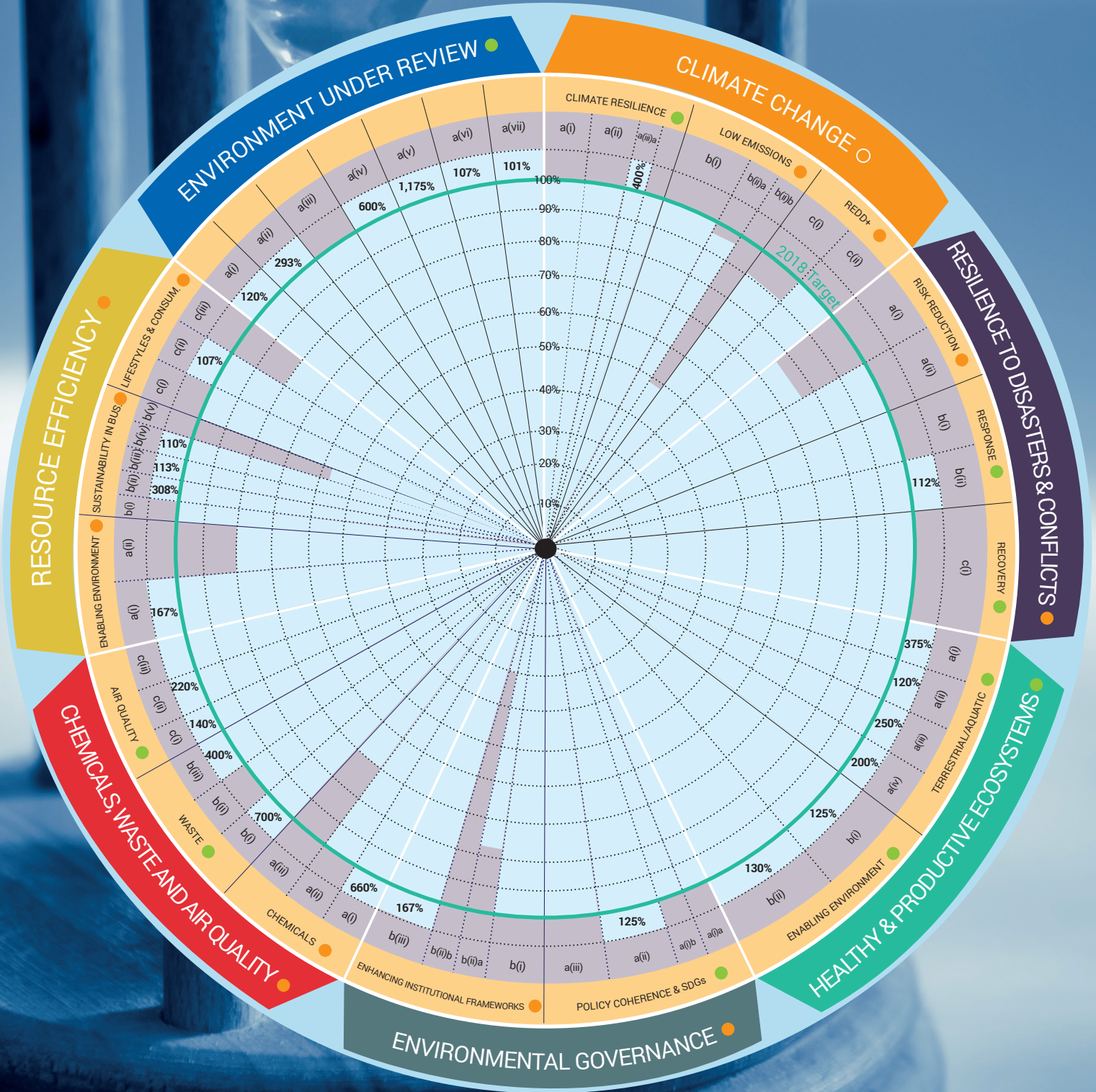
Projects Evaluated 2018: Performance – 'satisfactory or better'



Over half of the projects evaluated were rated 'satisfactory or better' for Overall Performance. In 2018, compared to the previous biennium, we have improved slightly on strategic relevance, effectiveness, sustainability, impact and monitoring and reporting. We have done less well on overall performance and efficiency. All areas with less than half projects being rated satisfactory or better require more attention.

*Figures may slightly differ from total due to rounding off

Status of Achievement of Expected Accomplishments in the Programme of Work



● Achieved ● Partially achieved (60–99%) ● Not achieved (below 60%)

Overview

In 2018, the Programme of Work 2018–2019 began, as part of the United Nations Environment Programme four-year Medium-Term Strategy for 2018–2021. The strategy provides a stepping stone towards a vision for 2030, which is for all people to live on a healthier planet.

Although 2018 was a challenging year, we witnessed growing commitments and actions that innovatively tackle environmental challenges and grasp sustainable development opportunities. We highlighted best practices, advocated for action and brought together governments, civil society and businesses. We scaled-up the use of tools and services by working through partners and leveraging the strengths of key actors.

TOWARDS A POLLUTION-FREE PLANET

The third session of the United Nations Environment Assembly held in December 2017 on the theme, “Towards a Pollution-Free Planet”, expanded our mandate for work on environment and health issues and set the stage for much of our work and influence in 2018.

World Environment Day 2018, hosted by India, inspired unprecedented action on plastic pollution, reaching hundreds of millions of people in over 190 countries. In pledging to phase out single-use plastic by 2022, India set the bar high for the rest of the world. Commitments from 57 nations covering over 60 per cent of the world’s coastlines made our Clean Seas campaign the largest global compact for combating marine litter.

In 2018, we also partnered with the World Health Organization (WHO), which hosted the first global meeting on air pollution, which causes 6–7 million premature deaths every year. We supported national strategies and policies on cleaner transport, such as the development of national strategies for electric mobility in several Latin American countries, which is a key step in reducing air pollution and mitigating climate change.

Furthermore, we helped governments, businesses and industries, and civil society organizations to develop strategies for environmental management of waste. This means placing emphasis on waste avoidance, prevention and segregation. It enables

society to reuse, recycle or treat waste before its disposal.

A STRONGER SCIENCE-POLICY INTERFACE

United Nations Environment Programme completed the sixth Global Environment Outlook (GEO-6) and its Summary for Policy Makers. These have been submitted for intergovernmental review and approval. GEO-6 shows that the overall environmental situation is deteriorating globally and the window for action is closing. It has three main messages:

- We need to find ways to decrease our use of fossil fuels while nonetheless cater for a significant jump in energy demand.
- We need to feed 10 billion people by 2050, while reducing by two thirds the environmental impact of food production.
- We need to move to a circular economy which sees near zero waste by 2050.

The GEO-6 also provides practical solutions for us to implement.

The Emissions Gap Report 2018 of the United Nations Environment Programme complemented the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C. Both effectively sounded the alarm on the significant impacts of even a 1.5°C warmer world when compared with its 2°C warmer variant. This has reignited global attention to the need for action on climate change, and informed priorities of the 2019 Climate Summit.

HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development under the theme “Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies” reviewed progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with a focus on SDGs 6, 7, 11, 12, 15 and 17. The President of the UN Environment Assembly presented the key messages of the Assembly’s third session to the forum, which, through its Ministerial Declaration, welcomed the main outcomes of the session. Ministers acknowledged the progress achieved

in implementing the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP), recognized the One Planet network as an important implementation mechanism for SDG 12 and agreed to further accelerate action on the 10-Year Framework of Programmes.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS

Of the 93 environment-related SDG indicators, there are 20 (equivalent to 22 per cent) for which good progress has been made over the last 15 years. If this progress continues, it is likely that these SDGs targets will be met. However, for the other 78 per cent of the environment-related SDG indicators, either there is insufficient data to assess progress (62 per cent) or it is unlikely that the target will be met without upscaling action (16 per cent).

Many of the indicators for which progress has been made reflect a mix of policy changes, improved reporting and increased funding efforts. For example, there has been an increase in terrestrial, mountain and marine protected areas, growth in the effort to combat invasive species; significant progress towards renewable energy, an increase in sustainability reporting and mainstreaming in policy, and an increase in development assistance for climate change and the environment.

Many of the indicators related to the state of the environment also show a negative trend. This includes indicators related to forests, sustainable fisheries, endangered species, domestic material consumption and material footprint. Many of the indicators without available data correspond with issues that have received insufficient attention in terms of the SDG implementation. Additional action on these areas is particularly important.

As custodian agency for 26 SDG indicators, the United Nations Environment Programme continued its work on developing and refining methodologies to measure SDG targets, including an elaboration on the need for disaggregated and geospatial information. For example, on SDG indicator 12.c.1, the United Nations Environment Programme worked with others to develop a methodology to measure fossil fuel subsidies. We also worked with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations Organization (FAO) and other key partners to develop the indicator methodology for the food waste element of SDG target 12.3, which aims to halve the 1.3 billion tons of annual food waste or loss by 2030. Geospatial data are part of methodologies for SDG indicators 6.6.1 on extent of water ecosystems, and 14.1.1 on coastal eutrophication and marine litter.

INNOVATIVE TRANSFORMATIVE PARTNERSHIPS

In 2018, the United Nations Environment Programme pressed ahead with new innovative partnerships for transformative land management. We also saw the first-ever Tropical Landscapes Bond, launched in collaboration with BNP Paribas, the World Agroforestry Centre and partners. This US\$95 million bond will restore 80,000 hectares in Indonesia. It will help finance a sustainable natural rubber plantation on heavily degraded land, employing 10,000 people in two provinces. Planted areas will serve as a buffer zone to protect a threatened national park from encroachment.

United Nations Environment Programme also helped the Government of Andhra Pradesh, India, launch a new programme for shifting 6 million small-holder farmers towards natural farming by 2024. The “Zero Budget Natural Farming” methodology aims to increase profits for small-holder farmers, diversify the economy, and phase out all synthetic pesticides and fertilizers. Project partners include, among others, United Nations Environment, BNP Paribas, World Agroforestry Centre, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

Our work on financing for sustainable development also broke new ground. The world’s leading chief executive officers (CEOs) from the finance sector gathered in Paris and considered the Principles for Responsible Banking, under the leadership of the Finance Initiative. Forty-five banks and financial institutions have endorsed the principles thus far, which aim to shape the banking industry’s role in meeting society’s needs as defined by the SDGs, the Paris Climate Agreement and relevant national and regional frameworks.

We brought together organizations and countries to save the Cuvette Central Peatlands in the Congo Basin, one of the world’s most important carbon stocks. The Brazzaville Declaration, signed by the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo and Indonesia, will help keep this carbon in the ground. It represents South-South cooperation at its most effective.

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

During 2018, we helped countries prevent and reduce the environmental impacts of disasters and conflicts, while building resilience to future crises. We supported 14 countries in reducing the risks of natural disasters, industrial accidents and conflicts through conflict and disaster risk assessments, guidance on policy and best practices, training and capacity-building and preparedness on environmental

emergencies. With our support, 12 countries were assisted in response and seven countries in recovery from a variety of natural disasters, industrial accidents and conflicts. In areas of Iraq liberated from the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), we contributed to improving sustainability of post conflict recovery by kick-starting the clearance and recycling of conflict debris in the old city of Mosul in partnership with other United Nations organisations.

EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

Without strong environmental laws and institutions and coherence in our policies, we will be unable to protect and restore our planet. We therefore continued to strengthen our work on environmental law. The Montevideo Programme IV on the development of environmental law was assessed. We build capacities to strengthen the ability of countries to regulate for the environment. Chief Justices from Africa adopted the Maputo Declaration – a commitment to develop and integrate environmental law into judicial training programmes. With our support, the Escazú Agreement was adopted. This represents the first legally binding instrument on human rights and environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the first legally binding instrument to protect environmental human rights defenders.

The joint United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Environment Programme Poverty Environment Action for Sustainable Development Goals 2018–2022 has worked with the governments to ensure that environmental sustainability and climate action is prioritized.

RECOGNITION FOR GENDER MAINSTREAMING

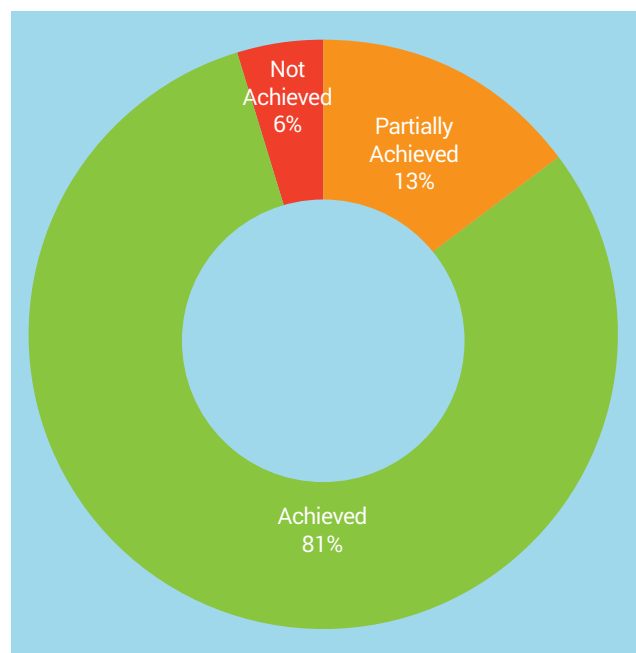
For the past five years, the United Nations Environment Programme, like other United Nations organizations, has been implementing the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality (UN-SWAP). This plan aims to harmonize gender mainstreaming actions within the United Nations system. It also enables agencies to develop results-

oriented actions that will contribute towards gender equality and women's empowerment. In mid-2018, United Nations Women released the final agency assessment report for 2012–2017. It shows that by the end of 2017, we had met and exceeded 12 out of 15 indicators of UN-SWAP. We have thus, for the third year running, outperformed the aggregate performance indicators of the United Nations system (by 6 per cent) and the United Nations Secretariat (by 3 per cent). Overall, our ratings for performance indicators have increased from 7 per cent to 80 per cent. This notable progress has not gone unrecognized. On 8 October, UN-Women awarded the United Nations Environment Programme a Certificate of Achievement.

OUR OVERALL PERFORMANCE

By December 2018, we had fully achieved 81 per cent and partially achieved 13 per cent of our targeted indicators for 2018. We did not achieve 6 per cent of our 2018 indicator targets.

**Subprogramme Performance Overview
(as at end of December 2018)**



2018 in numbers

Total
planned budget

US\$ million

398

136

Environment fund

223***

Extrabudgetary resources

23

Regular budget

16

Programme support

Total
actual income*

US\$ million

433

68

Environment Fund

342***

Extrabudgetary resources

23

Regular budget

-

Total
expenditures

US\$ million

479**

64

Environment fund

380

Extrabudgetary resources

22

Regular budget

13

Programme support

* Includes programme support

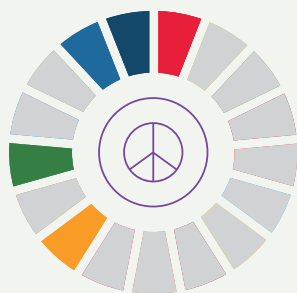
** Expenditures exceeded income as a result of balances brought forward from the past biennium that were to be spent in 2018

*** Includes future years

Overview of SDGs targeted by UN Environment Programme subprogrammes



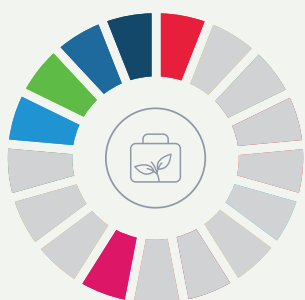
CLIMATE CHANGE



RESILIENCE TO DISASTERS AND CONFLICTS



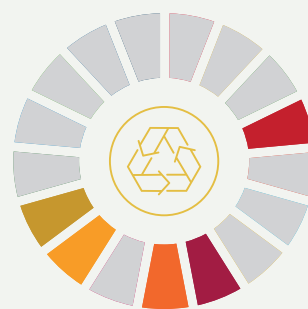
HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE ECOSYSTEMS



ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE



CHEMICALS, WASTE AND AIR QUALITY



RESOURCE EFFICIENCY



ENVIRONMENT UNDER REVIEW



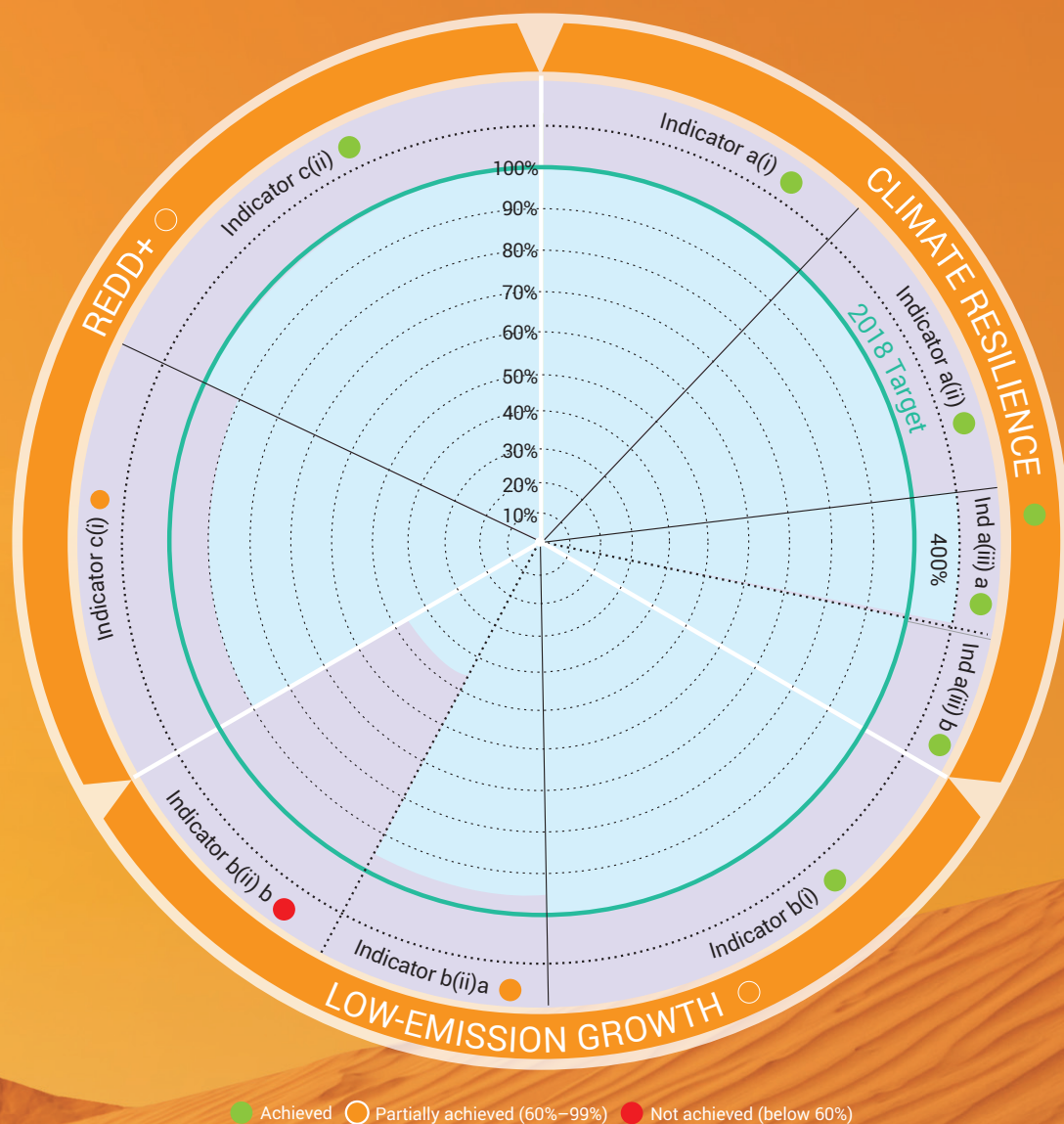


CLIMATE CHANGE

Our work on climate change focuses on three areas:

- **Climate resilience:** supporting countries in using ecosystem-based and other approaches to adapt and build resilience to climate change
- **Low-emission growth:** supporting countries to adopt energy efficiency measures, access clean energy finance and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and other pollutants by transitioning to low carbon solutions
- **Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+):** enabling countries to capitalize on investment opportunities that reduce greenhouse emissions from deforestation and forest degradation with adequate social and environmental safeguards.

By December 2018, we achieved or exceeded seven out of nine of our indicator targets, partially achieved one indicator target and did not achieve one indicator target.



INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT

CLIMATE RESILIENCE

- (a) (i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP with institutional arrangements in place to coordinate national adaptation plans.
- (a) (ii) Increase in the number of countries that have technical capacity to integrate ecosystem-based management into national adaptation plans.
- (a) (iii) Increase in the number of countries that are ready to access or that have accessed climate change adaptation finance to implement adaptation plans.

LOW-EMISSION GROWTH

- (b) (i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP that make progress in adopting and/or implementing low greenhouse gas emission development plans, strategies and/or policies.
- (b) (ii) Increase in climate finance invested by countries or institutions for clean energy, energy efficiency and/or amount of decarbonized assets:
 - Dollar amount invested by countries or institutions for clean energy, energy efficiency
 - Dollar amount of decarbonized assets.

REDD+

- (c) (i) Increase in the number of countries that have secured finance, including performance-based finance, for the implementation of REDD-plus policies and measures.
- (c) (ii) Increase in the number of countries that demonstrate quantifiable social and environmental (non-carbon) benefits generated through the implementation of policies and measures.

CLIMATE RESILIENCE: EQUIPPING MORE COUNTRIES TO ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 1.5°C report,¹ human activities are estimated to have already caused approximately 1.0°C of global warming above pre-industrial levels. Record economic losses from weather and climate-related disasters in 2017 and high temperatures, heatwaves and wildfires of 2018 all combine to underpin a powerful need to adapt to climate change.

The 2018 Adaptation Gap Report² undertook an in-depth assessment of adaptive capacity in the health sector. The report highlights the low capacity of the health sector to respond to changing climate.

The United Nations Environment Programme has been developing key areas of technical work in the following:

- developing methods and tools to help adaptation planning and decision-making
- supporting developing countries to access finance through ecosystem-based adaptation project design
- improving the science-policy interface in adaptation policies and planning through climate risk assessments and adaptation planning systems
- enhancing climate resilience through planning, piloting and testing ecosystem-based adaptation.

Our support strategy has been to ensure countries create the right enabling environment for adaptation, as well as to support partner governments piloting adaptation approaches. This includes technical and institutional capacity to adapt to climate change through managing their ecosystems and planning in a manner that contributes to their overall resilience, including in the health sector.

By December 2018, we supported five countries to create institutional arrangements³ and five countries to establish technical capacity⁴ for implementing ecosystem-based and other adaptation approaches.

During 2018, we also supported eight countries⁵ to obtain direct access to financial mechanisms and to build project pipelines. Two countries, Bahrain and Mauritania, received approvals for their adaptation projects.

Thus, we have fully met the 2018 targets set out in the programme of work for adaptation.

As an example of our 2018 engagement in this area, the United Nations Environment Programme and its partners supported Antigua and Barbuda to develop a comprehensive strategy for adapting facilities of public utilities, so that they can maintain structural, electrical and water supply integrity under different disaster scenarios. Outputs of the process included site plans, retrofit diagrams and cost estimates for 34 strategic public facilities. A Green Climate Fund proposal is now in the making.

Furthermore, to help advance adaptation understanding and ensure that it is delivered effectively, the United Nations Environment Programme, through its Global Adaptation Network, facilitates the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative in collaboration with United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The initiative has improved access to data, information and knowledge for adaptation practitioners. The United Nations Environment Programme and partners, also organized the Global Adaptation Futures and Global Adaptation Network forums and conferences, which drew a combined participation of more than 3,000 participants. The World Adaptation Science Programme, which promotes increased research on adaptation was also launched in December 2018.

In 2018, the Global Commission on Adaptation⁶ and the Global Center on Adaptation⁷ were established to accelerate adaptation action and support to enable societies across the world to become more resilient to climate-related threats.

Going forward, the United Nations Environment Programme will work to enhance performance measures of the impact and socioeconomic returns of adaptation efforts and to unlock investments for resilience from public budget allocations and private sector.



**GLOBAL
CENTER ON
ADAPTATION**

1 <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>

2 <http://web.unep.org/ganadapt/publication/adaptation-gap-report-2018>

3 Benin, Comoros, Kenya, Myanmar, United Republic of Tanzania.

4 Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Comoros, Madagascar, United Republic of Tanzania.

5 Brazil, Eswatini, Honduras, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mongolia, Niger, South Sudan.

6 <https://gca.org/global-commission-on-adaptation>

7 <https://gca.org/>

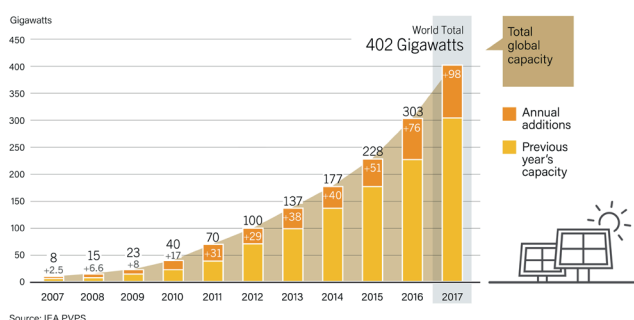
LOW-EMISSION GROWTH: PROMOTING RENEWABLES AND IMPROVING ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Our work on low-emission growth focuses on decarbonizing our energy systems, industries, transport and infrastructure, such as buildings, by providing guidance on policy, technology and help accessing finance.

Global progress on renewables is steady and inspiring. As an example, more solar photovoltaics were installed in 2017 than the combined net capacity additions of fossil fuels and nuclear power. Global installations of renewable energy have doubled in the last 10 years. The progress made within the energy sector, where solutions are tested and are economical and feasible, is however, not enough to limit climate change to 1.5°C or even 2°C.

Furthermore, the 2018 Emissions Gap Report⁸ highlights the significant gap between Nationally Determined Contributions and the emission reductions that are needed for achieving the long-term objective of the Paris Climate Agreement. A threefold increase in the current ambition is required to limit warming to 2°C, whereas a fivefold increase is what is required to achieve the 1.5°C trajectory. Governments should increase their uptake of renewable energy and accelerate the decommissioning of polluting energy and transportation systems, as well as decarbonization of their economies.

Solar PV Global Capacity and Annual Additions, 2007-2017



Source: IEA PVPS
REN21 RENEWABLES 2018 GLOBAL STATUS REPORT

Global Trends in Renewable Energy Investment⁹

In 2018, 14 countries,¹⁰ as well as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as a group, adopted or implemented their low-emissions

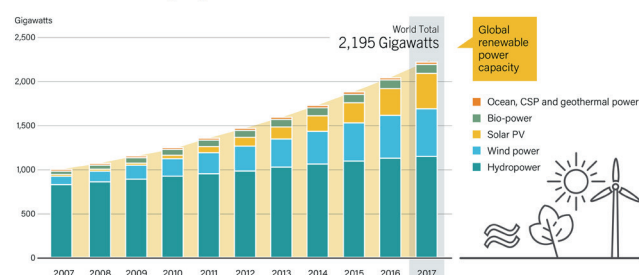
8 http://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/26895/EGR2018_FullReport_EN.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

9 Available at <http://www.ren21.net/gsr-2018/>

Published by REN21, the global renewable energy policy multi-stakeholder network hosted by the United Nations Environment Programme.

10 Argentina, Chile, China, Colombia, Ghana, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka and Ukraine.

Global Renewable Power Capacity, 2007-2017



REN21 RENEWABLES 2018 GLOBAL STATUS REPORT

strategies, plans and policies, with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme. Therefore, we meet the targeted delivery of 15 countries.¹¹ In terms of the United Nations Environment Programme's support for facilitating investments in clean energy and energy efficiency, we influenced investments of US\$47.9 million. Sadly, this was slightly short of our end-of-2018 target of US\$50 million. Our target for supporting decarbonization of assets under management achieved progress of 48 per cent, which is equivalent to US\$23.79 billion of assets that are managed under a low carbon mandate. We believe that the December 2019 target of US\$100 billion is within reach, as it is anticipated that more members of the Portfolio Decarbonization Coalition will finalize their annual reports. The achievement of this target will be supported further by the Secretary-General's Climate Summit in September 2019, during which the United Nations Environment Programme and some of the largest investments groups in the world are aiming for a headline announcement.

The Emissions Gap Report 2018 promoted record engagement with over 13,000 downloads from the United Nations Environment Programme website, and 46,000 views of data visualizations from the report. The reach from media coverage totalled 19.6 million after six weeks with strong distribution across key G20 countries, including Australia, Canada, Germany, India, the United Kingdom and the United States. Multiple references to the report were made by Heads of States at the United Nations Climate Convention Conference of Parties in Katowice, Poland, with social media being a key amplifier. The combined reach of social media posts was above 1.4 million and the short social videos on the report's highlights received over half a million views, a very positive result for a new tactic introduced this year. Total media exposure year on year experienced a sixfold increase.

Through major partnership initiatives, such as the Clean Air and Climate Coalition¹² and the Climate Technology Centre and Network,¹³ we broadened our reach and expanded our impact. The key challenge for these initiatives is to increase the space and

11 ASEAN calculated as one entity in the progress measure.

12 <http://ccacoalition.org/en>

13 www.ctc-n.org

Progress towards low greenhouse gas emissions



MAJOR PARTNERSHIPS ARE LEVERAGING ACTION AND TRANSPARENCY ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Portfolio Decarbonization Coalition	<p>Launched at the United Nations Secretary-General's Climate Summit in 2014, this initiative encourages institutional investors to decarbonize their portfolios. The target is to decarbonize US\$100 billion worth of investment portfolios by 2020. To date, all Coalition members have taken substantive action to decarbonize their investment portfolios and members have now shifted US\$24.79 billion to low carbon mandates.</p>
The Climate and Clean Air Coalition	<p>This multi-stakeholder partnership has grown to 132 partners, including 61 governments. Eleven high-impact initiatives are being implemented to catalyse and scale-up action to reduce black carbon and methane and to avoid hydrofluorocarbon in agriculture, brick production, cooking, heating, diesel vehicles, oil and gas production and municipal solid waste.</p>
The Climate Technology Centre and Network	<p>The centre, which the United Nations Environment Programme manages in partnership with the United Nations Industrial and Development Organization (UNIDO), is the operational arm of the Climate Change Convention's Technology Mechanism. It provides technical assistance to countries on their climate technology challenges. As of December 2018, 79 countries had or were taking advantage of the technology assistance through 137 projects.</p>
United Nations Environment Programme DTU Partnership (UDP), Centre on energy, climate and sustainable development, hosted by the Technical University of Denmark (DTU)	<p>Through its collaborating centre (UDP) the United Nations Environment Programme provides technical support on clean energy and climate policy to developing countries. This includes projects such as United Nations Environment Programme – Global Environment Facility (UNEP-GEF) Global Technology Needs Assessment, which is implemented in close collaboration with the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism. The project supported 26 countries between 2014–2018 and its third phase, which started mid-2018, will support 23 countries and mainly include least developed countries and small island developing states.</p> <p>Through UDP, the United Nations Environment Programme is also contributing to the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework, by implementing the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT). ICAT supports improved transparency and capacity-building under the Paris Climate Agreement by providing policymakers around the world with guidance and support to measure and assess the impacts of their climate actions. Working initially with 21 developing countries,¹⁴ ICAT is helping governments build capacity to measure the effects of their policies and report progress publicly. This will foster greater transparency, trust and ambition in climate policies worldwide.</p> <p>The United Nations Environment Programme, UDP and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are jointly supporting the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), operationalized by the GEF. The United Nations Environment Programme and UDP are supporting more than 20 countries¹⁵ to develop project proposals and subsequently implement projects and to develop their institutional and technical capacities for enhanced transparency.</p>

14 Brazil, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Republic of Tanzania.

15 Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Georgia, Ghana, Honduras, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Togo, Uganda.

capability of partners and countries to translate technical assistance into forward-looking policies and bankable investments projects. In 2018, the United Nations Environment Programme and its partners introduced a tool called the Long-range Energy Alternatives Planning System (LEAP) Integrated Benefits Calculator to 100 countries. The tool supports estimation of health and economic benefits from the reduction of short-lived climate pollutants.

Since the start of the BreatheLife campaign, over 40 cities, regions and countries have engaged in the initiative, meaning that the campaign has reached 79 million citizens. Peru established a new fuel tax to discourage the consumption of polluting fuels and encourage use of cleaner technologies. Similar laws and regulations were developed or adopted in Colombia, Mexico, Nepal and Pakistan. In the United Republic of Tanzania, the Tanzania Renewable Energy Association was supported to develop course curriculum and a solar photovoltaic accreditation training programme for technicians and installers throughout vocational institutes in the United Republic of Tanzania.

Some of the largest bus manufacturers in the world (Scania, Cummins, Volvo and BYD) signed the Global Industry Partnership on soot-free clean bus fleets with Istanbul, Santiago, Mexico City and Sao Paulo committing to soot-free urban bus fleets.

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) and helping countries seize investment opportunities

The Paris Climate Agreement recognizes the central role of forests in achieving the goal of keeping temperatures well below 2°C, through

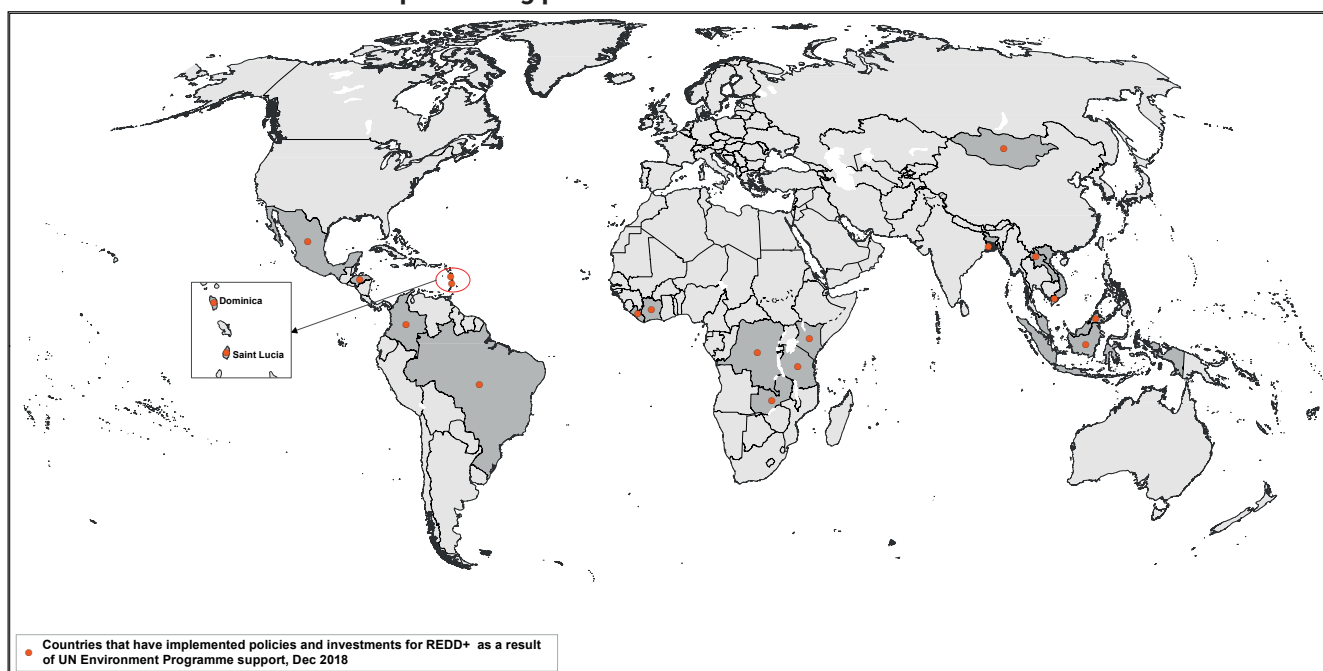


Firefighters in Indonesia are trained to extinguish peatland fires.
© UN-REDD

mitigation options that aim to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

The United Nations programme to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (UN-REDD), jointly implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Development Programme, is supporting 64 countries to prevent deforestation and forest degradation, in order to realize emission reductions. The United Nations Environment Programme has focused on the application of safeguards to REDD+, private participation and financing, and communications and knowledge management. With many strategies or action plans already completed and formally endorsed, UN-REDD technical assistance in 2018 continued to focus on developing and supporting complementary investment plans to enable the implementation of REDD+ strategies and to attract REDD+ financing. This year, UN-REDD consolidated the knowledge and technical assistance stream on REDD+ funding mechanisms to help impact investors align their investment strategies

Implementing policies and investments for REDD+



with national REDD+ strategies, especially in selected countries in Latin America.

Over the past 10 years, UN-REDD has supported, directly (through technical assistance) or indirectly (through facilitating South-South knowledge exchange), 36 countries with their approaches to meeting UNFCCC safeguards requirements.

UN-REDD PROGRAMME 2018 ACHIEVEMENTS

Nine countries made progress with their summaries of information. Côte d'Ivoire, Viet Nam and Zambia started and completed drafting their first summaries of information within the year. Argentina, Myanmar and Peru initiated processes to produce their first summary of information. In addition, Colombia submitted its second summary of information to the UNFCCC, Chile its first, and Mexico's first summary of information (2017) was uploaded in the REDD+ Info Hub.

Six countries made progress in designing or operating their national Safeguard Information System (SIS). Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Mongolia and Zambia produced SIS design documents. Myanmar started a SIS design process, which will conclude in 2019. Viet Nam's SIS became operational and is now online.

Knowledge of how to meet UNFCCC safeguards requirements was exchanged between countries in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean regions.

As part of the United Nations Environment Programme sustainable land management portfolio, the organization, in partnership with Rabobank,

established a US\$1 billion finance facility to channel public and private capital to deforestation-free commodity production. To complement the support provided to countries to develop and implement national REDD+ strategies, the United Nations Environment Programme is pressing ahead with new innovative partnerships for transformative land management. The Tropical Landscapes Finance Facility (TLFF), a partnership between the United Nations Environment Programme, World Agroforestry Centre, ADM Capital and BNP Paribas was announced in February 2018, with its inaugural landmark Sustainability Bond transaction of US\$95 million. The Bond will help finance a sustainable natural rubber plantation¹⁶ on heavily degraded land, employing 10,000 people in two provinces in Indonesia. The project incorporates extensive social and environmental objectives, while safeguards and planted areas will serve as a buffer zone to protect a threatened national park from encroachment. The project is almost fully privately funded, with limited public funding in the form of capital guarantees and small grants. This partnership exemplifies a new option for achieving sustainable development, in the spirit of Sustainable Development Goal 17.

The United Nations Environment Programme also helped the Government of Andhra Pradesh, India, to launch a new programme for shifting six million small-holder farmers towards natural farming by 2024. The "Zero Budget Natural Farming" methodology aims to increase profits for small-holder farmers, diversify the economy, and phase out all synthetic pesticides and fertilizers. Project partners include the United Nations Environment Programme, BNP Paribas, World Agroforestry Centre, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and others.

The heat is on: the United Nations Environment Programme fights to cut heating and cooling emissions

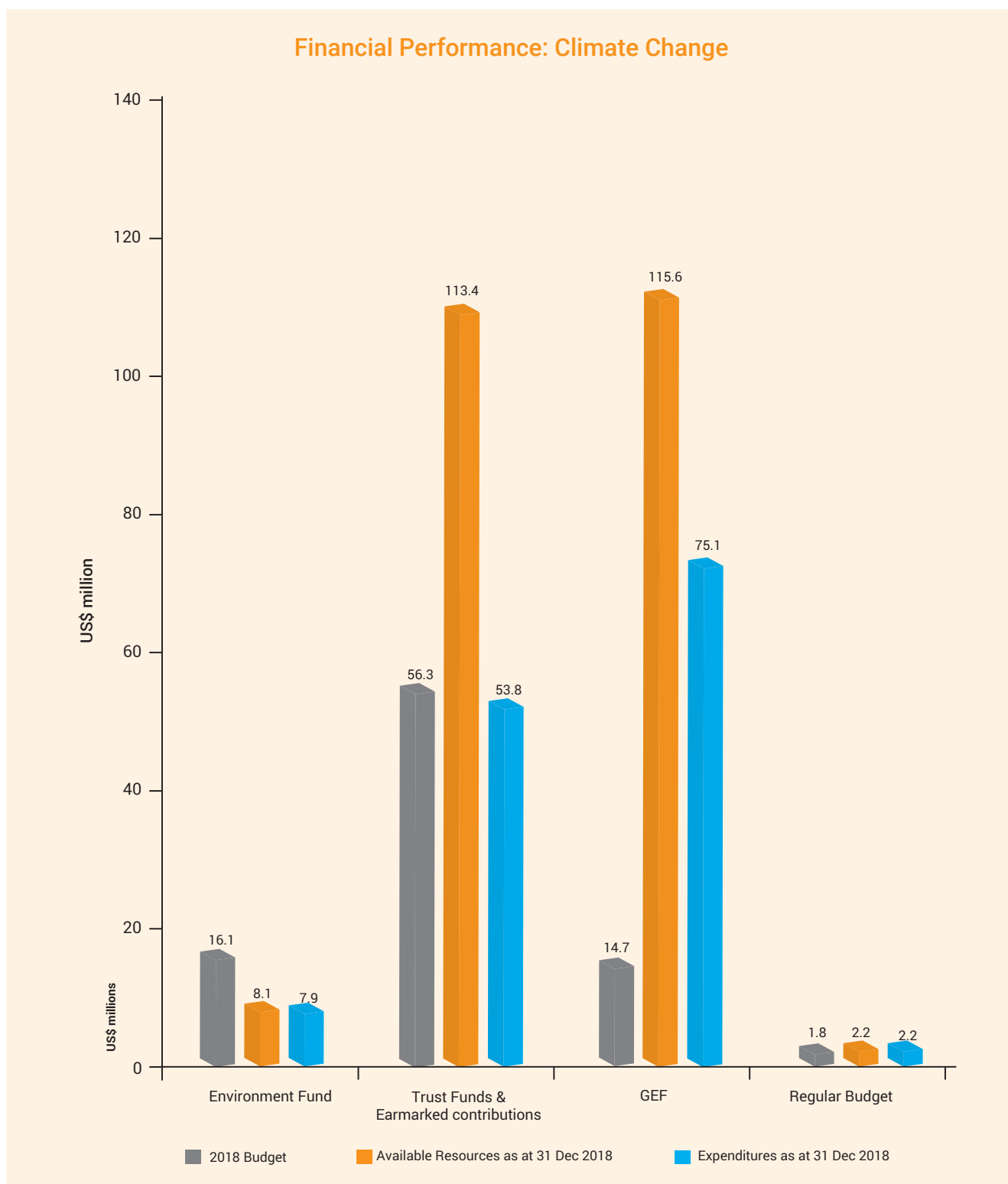
In 2018, expert advice to countries on energy efficiency under the the United Nations Environment Programme's climate change subprogramme helped 23 countries to build their capacity on energy efficiency issues. In warm climates, 20 percent of domestic electricity is used to power air conditioners and the global air conditioner stock is expected to increase from 660 million units to more than 1.5 billion units by 2030. The refrigeration and air conditioning sector, as a major energy consumer, plays a vital role for every country to reach both climate change mitigation and adaptation targets. Without international control, improved efficiency and upscaling of new solutions, continuing growth of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) will be responsible for 0.1°C temperature rise in 2050, with potential of increasing up to 0.5°C by 2100.

The activities contributed to reduced greenhouse gas emissions and saved consumers and businesses money on their electricity bills. Many municipal governments are financially strained by inefficient fossil fuel energy systems. Heating, cooling and hot water represent 60 percent of energy demand in cities. As most of this energy is supplied by fossil fuels, there is an urgent need to reduce demand – through building and appliance efficiency improvements – and to shift to low-carbon energy sources.

Evidence of the result includes progress in Banja Luka's district heating (DH) network, the second largest in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The heating system relied on high cost crude oil and experienced significant energy losses during transmission and end-use. This caused major costs to the city and the district heating company, and unnecessary greenhouse gas emissions. Boilers used in the heating system were on average 35 years old and lost up to 60 percent of generated heat, while poor insulation means up to 40 percent of supplied heat was lost in the district's buildings prior to the United Nations Environment Programme's support.

16 <https://www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/story/doing-rubber-differently-win-win-solution-people-and-planet>

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



- Out of the planned Environment Fund budget for 2018 of US\$16 million, only US\$8.1 million was received. This was part of an overall trend whereby the United Nations Environment Programme received a smaller amount of Environment Fund contributions than originally projected.
- For this reason, trust funds and earmarked contributions have been used, to some extent, to compensate for the Environment Fund shortfall. The subprogramme received US\$113.4 million (against a planned budget of US\$56.3 million). However, some of this amount represents multi-year contributions, only part of which can be counted against 2018.
- Overall expenditure, therefore, stands at US\$139 million, which is 156 per cent of the target budget of US\$88.8 million.

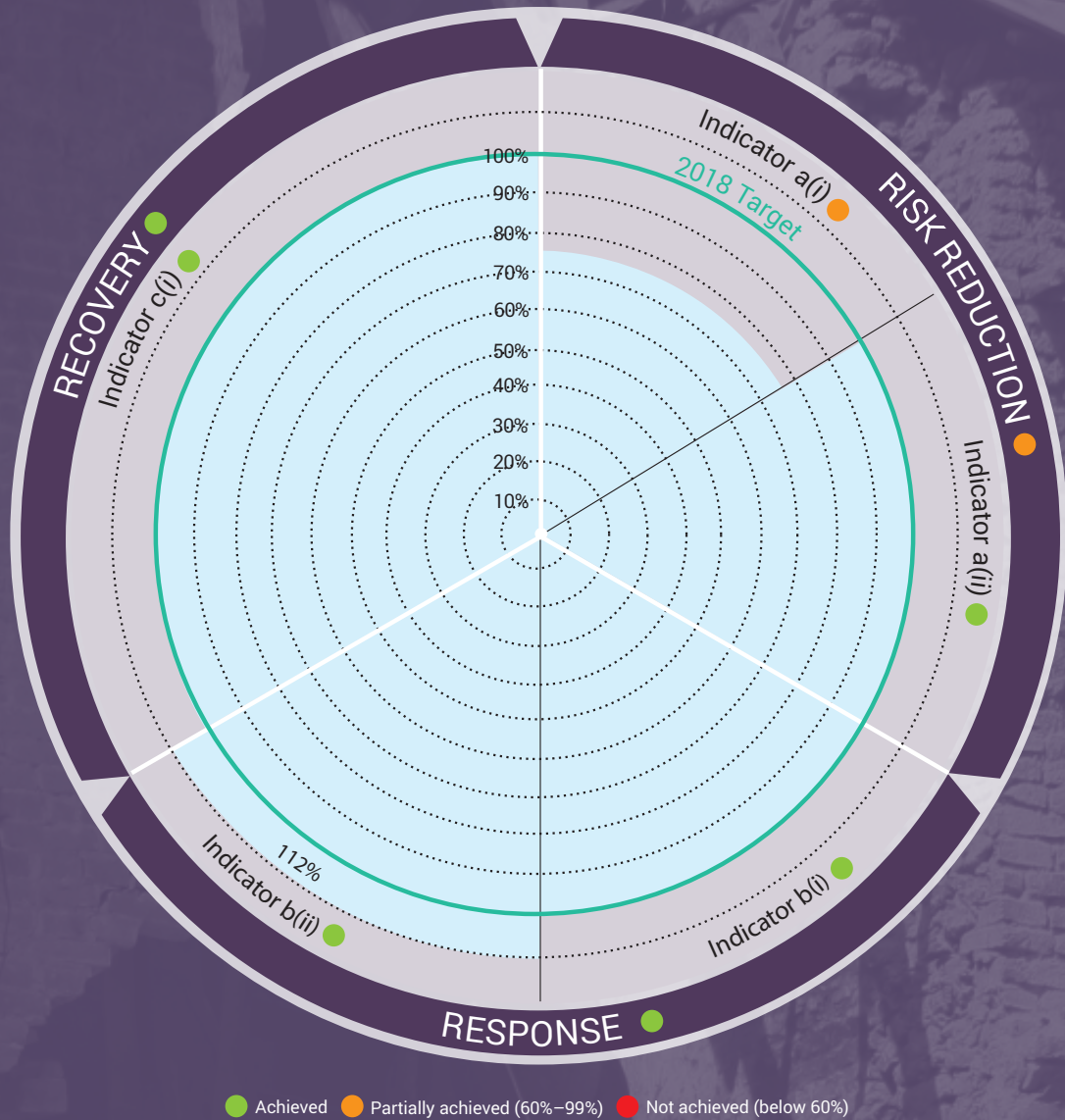


RESILIENCE TO DISASTERS AND CONFLICTS

Our work on disasters and conflicts focuses on three areas:

- **Risk reduction:** encouraging best practice environmental management in ways that reduce the risks and impacts of natural hazards, industrial accidents and armed conflict. This includes initiatives to identify, monitor and highlight current and emerging environment-related risks
- **Response:** supporting countries and international partners to understand and address urgent environmental priorities in the event of armed conflicts, natural disasters and industrial accidents
- **Recovery:** assisting countries in the process of post-crisis recovery to (re)instate appropriate environmental policies and institutions.

By December 2018, we achieved or exceeded four indicator targets, and partially achieved one indicator target.



INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT

RISK REDUCTION

- (a) (i) Increase in the proportion of countries in which environmental issues are addressed in national disaster risk reduction strategies
- (a) (ii) Increase in the number of international partners' policies on risk reduction that integrate best practices in sustainable natural resource management advocated by UNEP.

RESPONSE

- (b) (i) Percentage of country requests for emergency response met by UNEP.
- (b) (ii) Percentage of post-crisis recovery plans by governments or international partners that integrate UNEP assessment recommendations.

RECOVERY

- (c) (i) Percentage of countries emerging from crisis progress along the country capacity framework with UNEP support.

RISK REDUCTION

During 2018, the United Nations Environment Programme supported 14 countries¹ to reduce the risks of natural disasters, industrial accidents and conflicts. This was done through the delivery of conflict and disaster risk assessments, guidance on policy and best practices, the provision of training and capacity-building and preparedness on environmental emergencies, which could have serious environmental and economic impacts.

Our work in Sudan is building resilience in communities and institutions. We assisted with flood and drought management in Burkina Faso, Thailand and Uganda. We delivered country-level environmental governance support in South Sudan. This included the country's first ever state of the environment report. It is hoped that this will form a key pillar for post-conflict environmental recovery and sound environmental governance.

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

During 2018, we helped 12 countries² respond, and seven countries³ recover from a variety of natural disasters, industrial accidents and armed conflicts.

This includes rapid response, medium-term recovery work and longer-term support as measured by our country capacity indicator, currently applied in Afghanistan, Haiti, South Sudan and Sudan, and to which Colombia will be added during the biennium.

Our work on resilience to disasters and conflicts is relevant to the achievement of all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as external shocks such as natural disasters, industrial accidents and especially armed conflict have proven to be extremely strong barriers to development and progress. However, the organization in particular aims to deliver on SDGs 1 (poverty), 11 (cities), 13 (climate action), 16 (peace) and 17 (partnerships).

INFLUENCING POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND TRAINING COURSES (related to expected accomplishment (b)–indicator (ii))

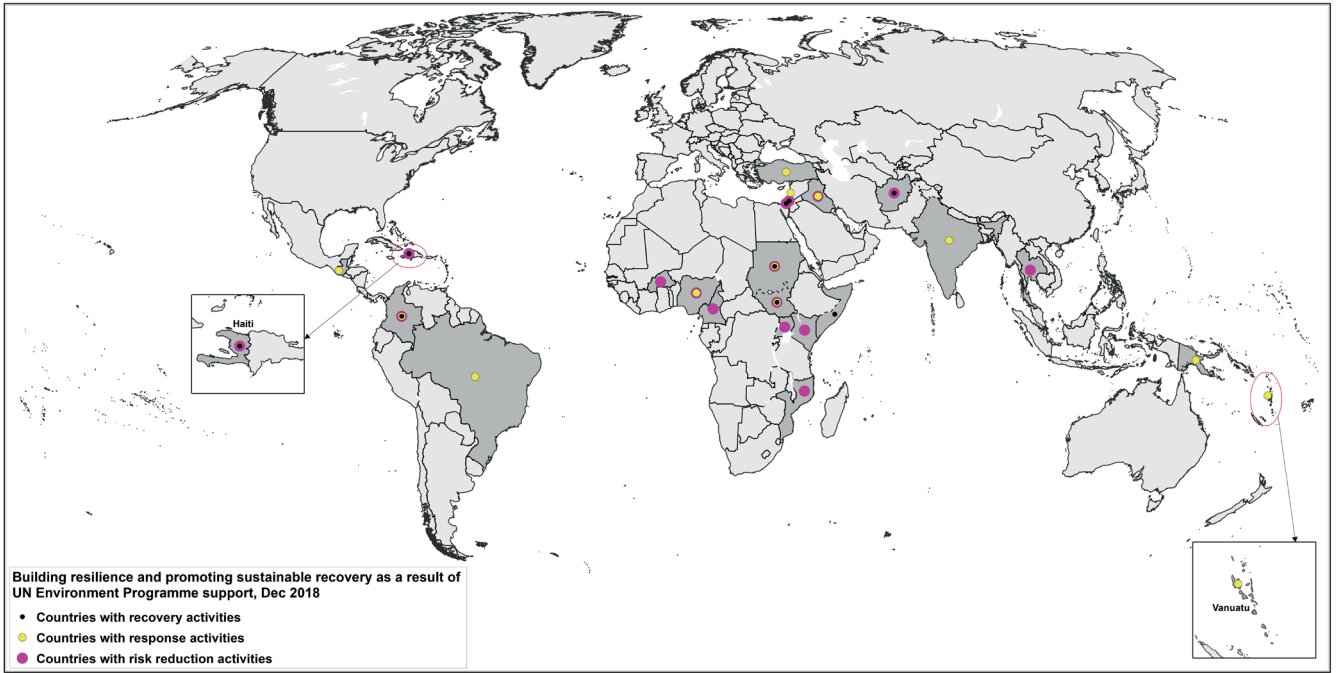
What we influenced	What we did	Why it is important
Major capacity-building exercise on environmental security that has reached nearly 10,000 participants across the world.	The United Nations Environment Programme contributed to a pioneering Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on Environmental Security and Sustaining Peace developed by the SDG Academy in New York. Other partners included the Environmental Law Institute, the Environmental Peacebuilding Association and the Universities of Columbia, Duke and California at Irvine.	The MOOC attracted a diverse group of participants from 170 countries and all of the main stakeholder groups including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private sector, government, international organizations, academic and others. It also had an excellent gender distribution, with 53 per cent women and 47 per cent men. Over 90 per cent of the participants surveyed found the course to be relevant, valuable and high quality.
The Joint Programme on Women, Natural Resources and Peace have influenced UN-Women and the United Nation Development Programme's (UNDP) programming in Sudan and Colombia to address the gender dimensions of natural resource use for conflict prevention and peacebuilding.	Programme work on gender, natural resources management and peacebuilding to impact country-level programming in Sudan and Colombia.	In Sudan, our programme led to more inclusive, gender-responsive environmental peacebuilding approaches being adopted in the large Community Security and Stabilization (C2SP) Programme of UNDP, which is active in several states in Sudan. In Colombia, our programme is supporting a process whereby, for the first time, UN-Women is leading natural resource programming in its peace and security work.

1 Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia, Haiti, Iraq, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Sudan, Thailand and Uganda.

2 Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Sudan, South Sudan, Turkey and Vanuatu.

3 Afghanistan, Colombia, Haiti, Somalia, South Sudan, State of Palestine, and Sudan.

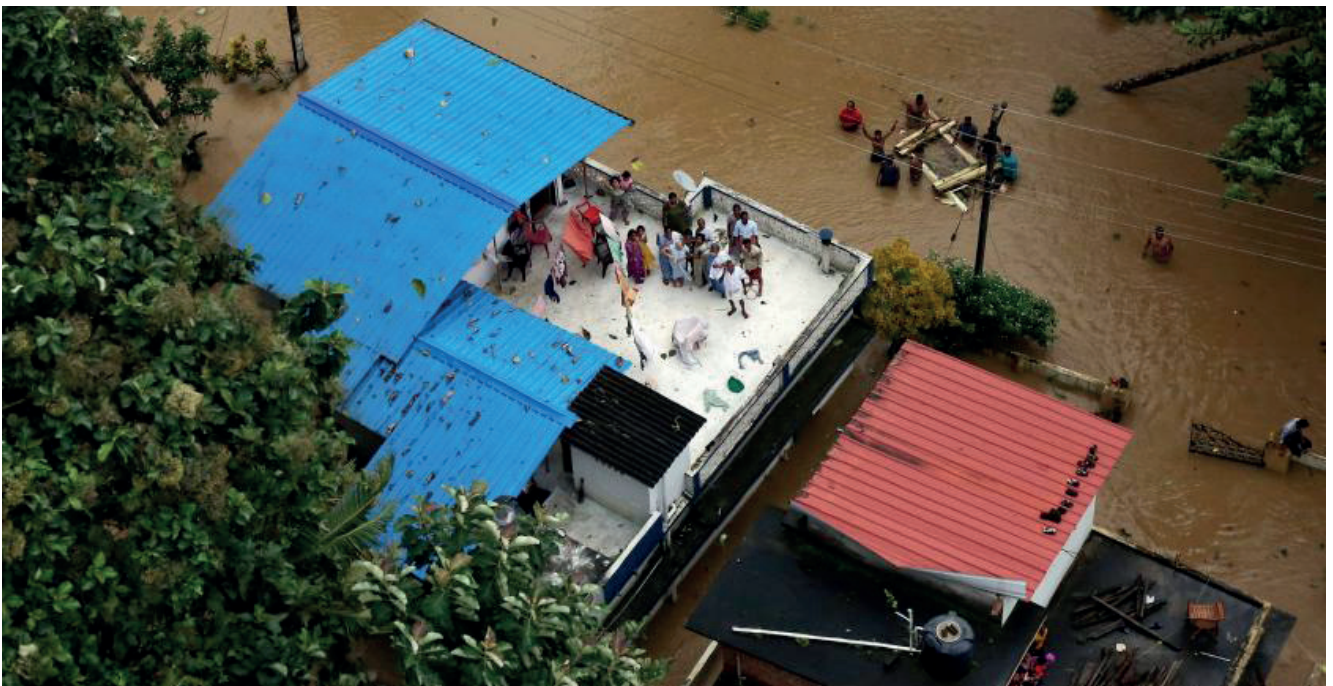
Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts



Countries receiving UN Environment's long-term support in building capacity

	Afghanistan					Haiti					South Sudan					Sudan								
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Access to information, data availability	2	→	→	→	↑	→	1.33	→	↑	→	→	→	1.33	→	↑	→	→	→	1.66	→	→	→	→	→
Policy and planning	2.66	→	→	→	↑	→	2	→	→	→	→	→	1.33	→	↑	→	→	→	2	→	→	→	→	→
Legal environment	3.33	→	→	→	→	→	2	→	→	→	→	→	1	→	↑	→	→	→	3	→	→	→	→	→
Institutions	2.33	→	↑	→	→	→	0.66	↑	→	→	→	→	1.33	→	↑	↑	→	→	2.33	→	→	→	→	→
Implementation and enforcement capacity	2.33	→	→	→	→	→	0.33	→	→	→	→	→	0	→	→	→	→	→	2.66	→	→	→	→	→
Public participation	1.66	→	↑	→	→	→	0.33	→	→	→	↑	→	1.33	←	→	←	→	→	2.66	→	→	→	→	→

→ No progress ↘ Slight progress ↑ Strong progress ← Setback



Residents of the state marooned on top of a house at a flooded area in Kerala. © REUTERS/Sivaram V

MORE COUNTRIES RESPOND TO EMERGENCIES IN 2018 WITH UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME SUPPORT (related to expected accomplishment (b)–indicators (i) and (ii))

Country	Our Support	Result
Papua New Guinea	A 7.5 magnitude earthquake hit Papua New Guinea on 26 February 2018. Its epicentre was in Southern Highlands province. The earthquake triggered landslides and flash floods, affecting 544,000 people. A number of industrial/mining facilities were located in the affected area, with potential risk of cascading disasters. An environmental expert was deployed to integrate a United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team dispatched by Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).	The mission identified key priorities for action to mitigate risks on human health and livelihoods deriving from soil and water contamination. The integration of environmental expertise in the UNDAC team ensured the early and timely identification of environmental risks. It also supported liaison with OCHA and its key role in coordination, including through the Cluster system in the country. Finally, it ensured follow-up on the mission findings, particularly in the area of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). According to the latest dashboard published by OCHA in October 2018, significant progress in addressing WASH issues resulting from the earthquake had been made, with 85,848 people having been reached out of 270,000 targeted.
Colombia	Starting on 2 March 2018, an oil spill occurred in the Santander Department of Colombia. The spill primarily affected La Lizama and Sogamoso river ecosystems, as well as a tributary of the Magdalena River, Colombia's largest source of water. In coordination with the United Nations Resident/ Humanitarian Coordinator and OCHA, a joint environment UNDAC team was dispatched between 11 and 26 April 2018. The team also included three oil spill experts mobilized by the United Nations Environment Programme/ OCHA Joint Environmental Unit (JEU).	The experts provided neutral and independent advice to national authorities. The assessment concluded that environmental recovery could take place within one year following on from the event. It also provided recommendations on the restoration process and for the establishment of an independent monitoring process. Preliminary findings and recommendations were shared with the Ministry of Environment, and a complete technical report was subsequently delivered to the Minister of Environment in June 2018. Further to the mission, the National Environmental Licensing Authority (ANLA) declared that the situation was under control. In November 2018, the Humboldt Institute confirmed that the environmental damage was under control and that the recovery process had started, with fish and algae reappearing in the affected streams, confirming the mission findings.
Iraq	Working with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the United Nations Environment Programme helped authorities in Mosul plan how debris removal in that devastated city can be performed in a structured manner. The United Nations Environment Programme is also accompanying UNDP and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in providing technical guidance in designing and implementing debris recycling projects in collaboration with Mosul's authorities.	This work has helped change the way Mosul municipality and United Nations organizations deal with debris. Whereas before it was dumped in an uncontrolled manner, the rubble is now recycled to support Mosul's reconstruction and create better conditions to support the return of those displaced by the fighting. There is growing interest to scale-up rubble recycling in other cities impacted by Islamic State and the Levant (ISIL), and in October 2018 the United Nations Environment Programme organized a regional workshop in Ramadi to support local authorities in the most damaged cities of Anbar Governorate (Ramadi, Haditha, Hit, Qaim and Kubaisa) develop their own debris management plan. A similar workshop is planned with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI) for Kirkuk municipal authorities in 2019.

Colombia	<p>The Hidroituango dam is an earth-core, rock-filled dam still under construction on the Cauca River in the Antioquia Department of Colombia. Following heavy rains in April and May 2018, two tunnels which divert water to the Cauca River collapsed. After ordering the evacuation of downstream areas, the Minister of Environment of Colombia requested technical assistance from the United Nations Environment Programme. On the same day, the United Nations Environment Programme/OCHA JEU alerted the Environmental Emergencies Roster. A team of five led by a team leader from the United Nations Environment Programme was subsequently deployed to provide technical advice to national authorities on real-time dam operations.</p>	<p>The experts provided real-time daily advice on operations to the Ministry of Environment, as well as a comprehensive set of overall recommendations upon mission completion. A 135-page technical report was delivered to the Minister of Environment in June 2018. The experts concluded that it was necessary to reinforce the structure to meet international standards, implement measures to control the water level in the reservoir to reduce the risk of landslide-induced overtopping, strengthen monitoring by national authorities, including through the establishment of an independent panel of experts to advise until work completion, and enhance risk communication to the local population, among key recommendations. The mission findings were endorsed by the President of the Colombian Board of Engineers. ANLA subsequently followed up on the mission recommendation to strengthen monitoring by national authorities, including through the establishment of an independent panel of experts. The Authority also requested a proposal from the United Nations Environment Programme for advisory services for the implementation of the longer-term, follow-up recommendations identified in the mission report. The French Committee on Large Dams and the US Army Corps of Engineers, both involved in the response, expressed their interest in establishing formal agreements with the United Nations Environment Programme/OCHA JEU for support with environmental emergency response.</p>
Nigeria	<p>Since the end of August 2018, serious flooding has affected at least 12 states in Nigeria, with rural areas most vulnerable. The increasing impacts of flooding have caused mass displacements, deaths and destruction of homes and communities. As a result, the Federal Government of Nigeria on 17 September declared a national emergency state in four worst-affected states including Kogi, Delta, Niger and Anambra, and welcomed support from the international community. Flooding incidents in eight other states were also closely monitored. In September 2018, the National Emergency Management Authority (NEMA) accepted to deploy an UNDAC team to Nigeria to support with response. An environmental expert was mobilized to integrate the team and look at the impacts of the floods, with a primary focus on WASH issues.</p>	<p>Environmental findings from the mission were included in the UNDAC report delivered by OCHA to national authorities upon mission completion. NEMA subsequently requested a second wave of support from UNDAC, integrating once again environmental expertise.</p>
India	<p>The United Nations Environment Programme visited the Indian state of Kerala where environment and ecosystem-based approaches were put high on the political agenda. We took part in a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, estimating the damage and loss to the environment caused by flooding and making recommendations for recovery. The report was handed to the Chief Minister on 29 October 2018.</p>	<p>The State Government of Kerala is now actively exploring the implementation of the recovery recommendations.</p>

Rising from the rubble: helping Mosul deal with war debris

In 2018, the United Nations Environment Programme was the lead agency conducting the Mosul debris study. After liberation from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) following several months of intense fighting, the northern Iraqi city was left grappling with debris from widespread destruction of infrastructure. Consequently, residents and the Government of Iraq are working tirelessly to clean up their city. The United Nations Environment Programme supported this process by providing leading technical expertise on clearing up the debris.

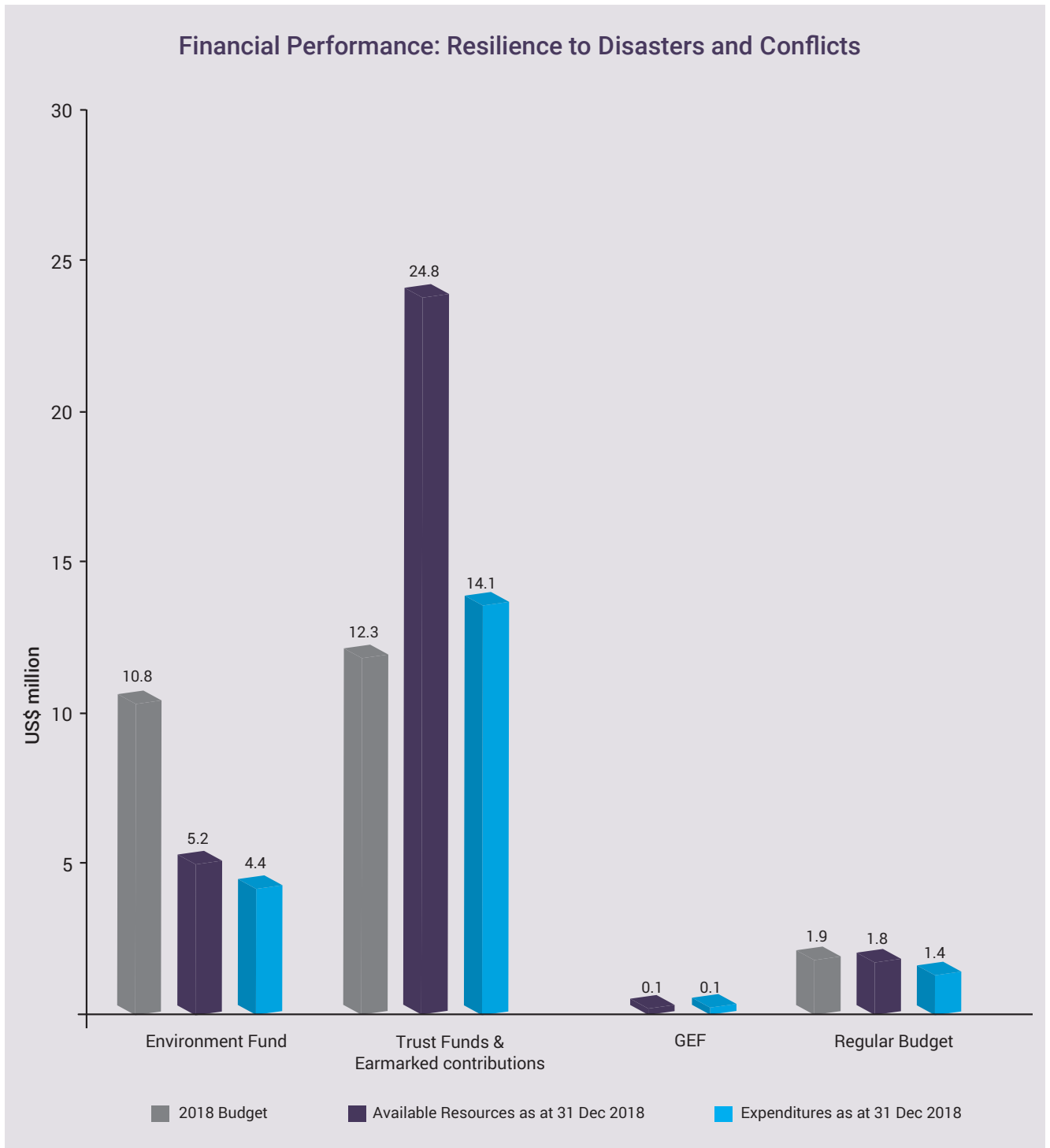
The United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), Mosul municipality and specialized debris management experts started to assess the volume of the rubble in July 2017. Using satellite image analysis and field surveys, the assessment estimated that the city has around eight million tons of conflict debris - equivalent to three times the Great Pyramid of Giza. The United Nations Environment Programme and UN-Habitat hosted a workshop in Mosul to plan how debris removal can be done in a structured manner. The workshop brought together over 50 experts from key government departments implementing efforts to remove the debris created by the conflict, which is highly contaminated with unexploded ordnance, booby-traps and other potentially hazardous materials. This contributed to the result, which was to change the way Mosul municipality and United Nations organizations deal with debris from dumping it in an uncontrolled manner to recycling the rubble to support Mosul's reconstruction, the livelihoods of its citizens, and reduce resource extraction. More importantly, it offers a chance of return for the city's pre-conflict population of 1.4 million.

Evidence of the results include preparations by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), with technical assistance from United Nations Environment Programme to set up the first two debris recycling centres in Mosul. The centres will be operational in the first quarter of 2019.

We are working to help Mosul's clean-up and recovery.



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



- For an Environment Fund budget originally planned at US\$10.8 million for 2018, US\$12.3 million was received.
- Overall, the subprogramme received US\$24.8 million (against a planned budget of US\$5.2 million) from trust fund and earmarked contributions. However, this amount also includes multi-year contributions.
- Overall expenditure for 2018 stands at US\$19.9 million. This represents 79 per cent of the target budget of US\$25 million.



HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE ECOSYSTEMS

Our work on healthy and productive ecosystems focuses on achieving results in the following two areas:

- Institutionalization of ecosystems in education, monitoring and cross-sector and transboundary collaboration frameworks: helping countries to institutionalize the health and productivity of marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems.
- Inclusion of ecosystems in economic decision-making: assisting policymakers in the public and private sectors.

By December 2018, we have exceeded all our six indicator targets.





INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT

TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC

- (a) (i) Increase in the number of countries and transboundary collaboration frameworks that have made progress to monitor and maintain the health and productivity of marine and terrestrial ecosystems.
- (a) (ii) Increase in the number of countries and transboundary collaboration frameworks that demonstrate enhanced knowledge of the value and role of ecosystem services.
- (a) (iii) Increase in the number of countries and groups of countries that improve their cross-sector and transboundary collaboration frameworks for marine and terrestrial ecosystem management.
- (a) (iv) Increase in the number of education institutions that integrate the ecosystem approach in education frameworks.

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

- (b) (i) Increase in the number of public sector institutions that test the incorporation of the health and productivity of marine and terrestrial ecosystems in economic decision-making.
- (b) (ii) Increase in the number of private sector entities that adjust their business models to reduce their ecosystem-related risks and/or negative impacts on marine and terrestrial ecosystems.

The number of indicators has significantly decreased as compared with the Programme of Work 2016-2017. In the Programme of Work 2018-2019, the indicators were reduced to six in order to better reflect the results and achievements of the expected accomplishments. Expected accomplishment (a) now has four indicators, whereas expected accomplishment (b) has two indicators.

The programme increased its focus on long-term change processes by:

- embedding ecological considerations in financial decision-making by public and private sector entities, and
- aiming to influence knowledge and behaviour among future professionals through capacity-building activities.

The United Nations Environment Programme continues to promote knowledge on biodiversity, economics of ecosystems and the role of ecosystems as key enablers in cross-sectoral ecosystem management for human well-being. This builds on a rapidly expanding global knowledge base on the role and functioning of ecosystems.

INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF ECOSYSTEMS IN EDUCATION, MONITORING AND CROSS-SECTOR AND TRANSBOUNDARY COLLABORATION FRAMEWORKS

To help countries institutionalize ecosystems into education, monitoring and cross-sectoral transboundary collaboration frameworks, we supported entities to:

- improve the monitoring and maintain the health and productivity of marine and terrestrial ecosystems
- mainstream the economics of ecosystem services into national decision-making through enhanced capacity for valuing and accounting of ecosystem services, and
- improve their cross-sector and transboundary collaboration frameworks for marine and terrestrial ecosystem management; and (iv) integrate the ecosystem approach in education frameworks.

By the end of 2018, twelve¹ countries and three² transboundary collaboration frameworks had made progress in monitoring and maintaining the health and productivity of marine and terrestrial ecosystems. Six³ countries demonstrated enhanced knowledge of the value and role of ecosystem

services. Nine⁴ countries demonstrated improvement in the institutional set-up for cross-sector collaboration for terrestrial ecosystem management. Eight⁵ education institutions and learning platforms integrated the ecosystem approach into their educational frameworks.

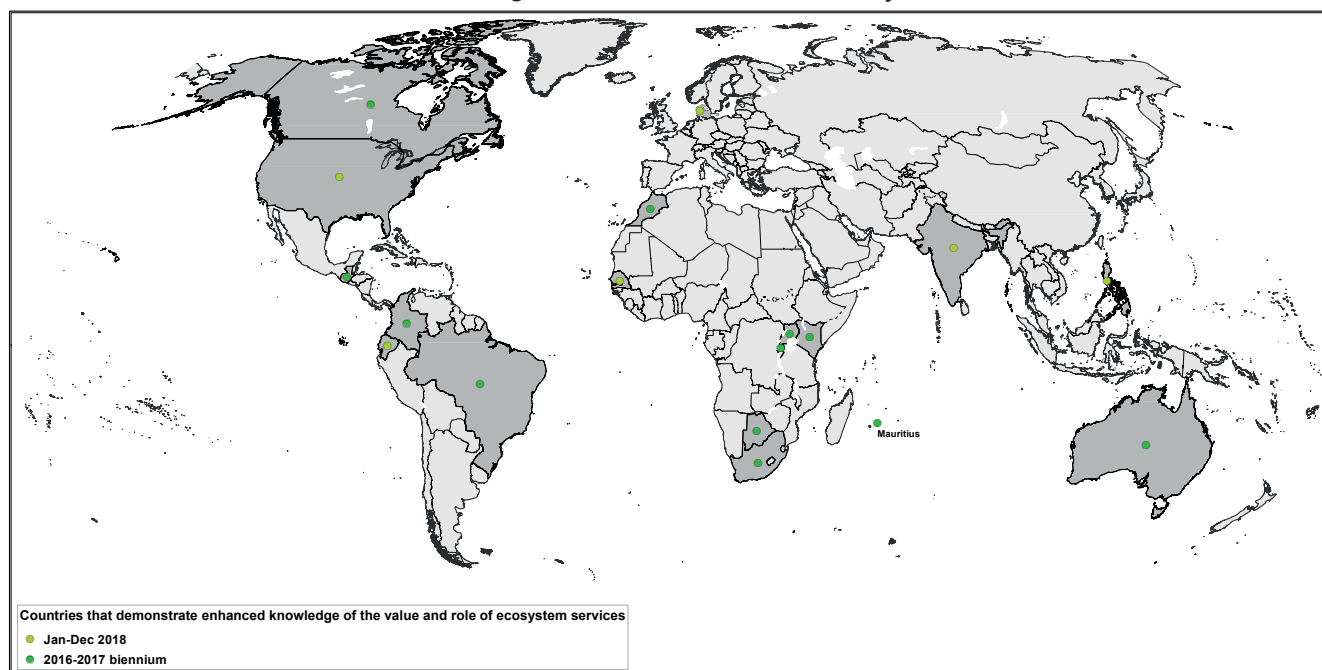
To achieve these results, we delivered various assessments, tools and services to countries in 2018.

The Regional Seas Programme of the United Nations Environment Programme is the main vehicle that we use to help countries progress in monitoring and maintaining the health and productivity of marine and coastal ecosystems.

In response to United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) resolution 2/12, the United Nations Environment Programme, through an advisory group, initiated a review process of the global and regional governance and policy frameworks on coral reefs. As a result of our support, the thirty-third General Meeting of the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), held on 5-7 December in Monaco, provisionally adopted the implementation and governance plan of the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network.

We also supported the development of the Pacific Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter 2018-2025. This action plan sets out the policy context and key actions required to minimize marine litter across the Pacific Island Countries and Territories.

Enhanced knowledge of the value and role of ecosystem services



1 Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mozambique, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu.
2 Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA); International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI); Pacific Island Countries and Territories.
3 Denmark, Ecuador, India, Philippines, Senegal and United States of America.

4 China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Indonesia, Peru, Republic of the Congo, Sri Lanka, Vietnam.
5 Open University Netherlands, Concordia University, Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, SDG Academy, Landscape Academy, REDD+ Academy; Institutions of Higher Education and Training in Eswatini.

The United Nations Environment Programme facilitated the development and adoption of the Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA) Strategic Directions (2018-2022) at the Second Extraordinary Intergovernmental Meeting of COBSEA, held in Bangkok, Thailand on 25-26 April 2018. The Strategic Directions guide COBSEA participating countries and the COBSEA Secretariat on action for the development and protection of the marine environment and coastal areas of East Asian Seas. It leverages COBSEA as an intergovernmental policy mechanism for planning, implementing and tracking delivery of ocean-related SDGs, in line with the global “Regional Seas Directions 2017-2020”.

With support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), we helped six countries strengthen institutional capacities on testing of living modified organisms in order to enhance national decision-making.

The United Nations Environment Programme helped countries to standardize valuation and accounting of ecosystem services and goods and incorporate natural capital in sustainable development monitoring systems, including in inclusive wealth accounting. By the end of 2018, six countries had initiated experimental testing of ecosystem accounting through the System of Environmental-Economic accounting (SEEA).

One country, India, conducted an economic valuation of biological resources at the local, state and national levels to determine benefit sharing and support implementation of the Biological Diversity Act and Rules. The evaluation focused on access and benefit-sharing provisions and informed national decision makers on prioritization of conservation action.



The Vision Award goes to TEEB-AgriFood, an initiative of “The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity” (TEEB) by UN Environment Programme. TEEB-AgriFood has developed a comprehensive evaluation framework for food systems that helps decision-makers to compare different policies and the market to value food more accurately.”

In June 2018, we launched the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity for Agriculture and Food (TEEB-AgriFood) comprehensive evaluation framework for food systems. The framework helps decision makers to compare different policies and market trends in order to value food more accurately.

The United Nations Environment Programme supported countries to improve their institutional set up for cross-sector collaboration for terrestrial ecosystem management. For example, South-South collaboration between the governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia and the Republic of the Congo enabled countries to improve their understanding and management of Peatland ecosystems.

In March 2018, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia and the Republic of the Congo signed the Brazzaville Declaration to protect tropical peatland ecosystems within the framework of the [Global Peatlands Initiative](#). As part of its implementation of the Brazzaville Declaration, the Republic of the Congo decided to set up a high-level scientific committee to enable the country to improve its understanding of this biodiversity-rich ecosystem. The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Peru and the Republic of the Congo established the [International Tropical Peatland Center](#), which demonstrates their commitment to work together to protect and sustainably manage tropical peatlands.

The Interfaith Rainforest Initiative (IRI) is being launched in Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia and Peru, which together account for 70 per cent of the remaining tropical forests in the world. The initiative intends to connect communities of faith, indigenous communities living in the rainforest, religious leaders, governments, non-governmental organizations and businesses, to assist in a transition that would prevent the destruction of the tropical rainforests.

In terms of assisting countries to increase the number of education institutions that integrate the ecosystem approach in their education frameworks, United Nations Environment Programme has recently completed the development of a new strategy in response to UNEA resolution 2/3 and SDG 4.7 on education for sustainable development, focused on:

- supporting the integration of Environmental Education into a wide range of curricula of Universities and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), in order to increase student awareness, behavioural change and employment opportunities, and
- the creation and diversification of public-private, non-formal and other relevant partnerships and initiatives in environmental education and education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles.

The United Nations Environment Programme has been working on the development of **Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)** with numerous institutions and stakeholders, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the SDG Academy, the Open University and Columbia University among others, in order to create several of the open courses that focus on key environmental issues. Topics include marine litter; disaster risk reduction; environmental security and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) among others.

INCLUSION OF ECOSYSTEMS IN ECONOMIC DECISION-MAKING

Longer term, we will put more emphasis in our work, including through partnerships, on how finance is allocated in the public and private sector. This work seeks to substantially shift private financial flow towards improved ecosystems management.

In 2018, five public sector institutions tested the incorporation of the health and productivity of marine and terrestrial ecosystems in economic decision-making at national level. Ten⁶ financial institutions adjusted their business models to reduce their ecosystem-related risks and/or negative impacts on marine while considering ecosystems/natural capital in decision-making and terrestrial ecosystems.

To achieve these results, we delivered various assessments, tools and services to countries in 2018:

- The United Nations Environment Programme assisted the National Bureau of Statistics of China in piloting ecosystem accounting in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Guizhou Province.
- With our support, the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico produced an Assessment report and update on the National Plan for Natural Capital Accounting.
- In South Africa three institutions: Statistics South Africa, South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) and Department of Environmental Affairs completed an Assessment Report for the development of a national strategy to advance environmental, economic and ecosystem accounting in South Africa.
- In November 2018, we launched the Natural Capital Risk Explorer. This is an online tool that links nature to economy. This tool helps financial institutions to analysis risk by linking drivers of change in nature to ecosystem service provision by economic sector.
- Five commercial banks in Colombia, Peru and South Africa piloted the natural capital risk framework that the United Nations Environment Programme developed.

The United Nations Environment Programme also supported private sector institutions in developing business cases for deforestation-free commodities in various countries. We worked with corporate partners and Member States on the removal of regulatory, economic and financial barriers in order to unlock and (re)direct public and private capital to sustainable land use. Our partners included commercial and development banks like the Rabobank and BNP Paribas.



⁶ Actiam, AGRI3Fund- BNP bank, Banorte, BNP Paribas, Caixa Econômica Federal, Citi-Banamex, Citigroup, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC) Ltd, Itaú, Piraeus Bank, Santander, Trust Funds for Rural Development (FIRA), UBS.

Vision Award 2018 goes to TEEBAgriFood

In recognition of its work on food, agriculture and biodiversity, The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity for Agriculture and Food (TEEBAgriFood) received the **Vision Award 2018** on 17 October 2018, during World Food Day.

Today, we have a global food-divide in which 1 billion people are underfed, while more than 2 billion are overfed. Unsustainable farming practices continue to deplete groundwater, degrade soil, and cause the loss of agricultural biodiversity. Food production generates up to 30 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions, accounts for substantial proportions of land-use change, and contributes to land degradation



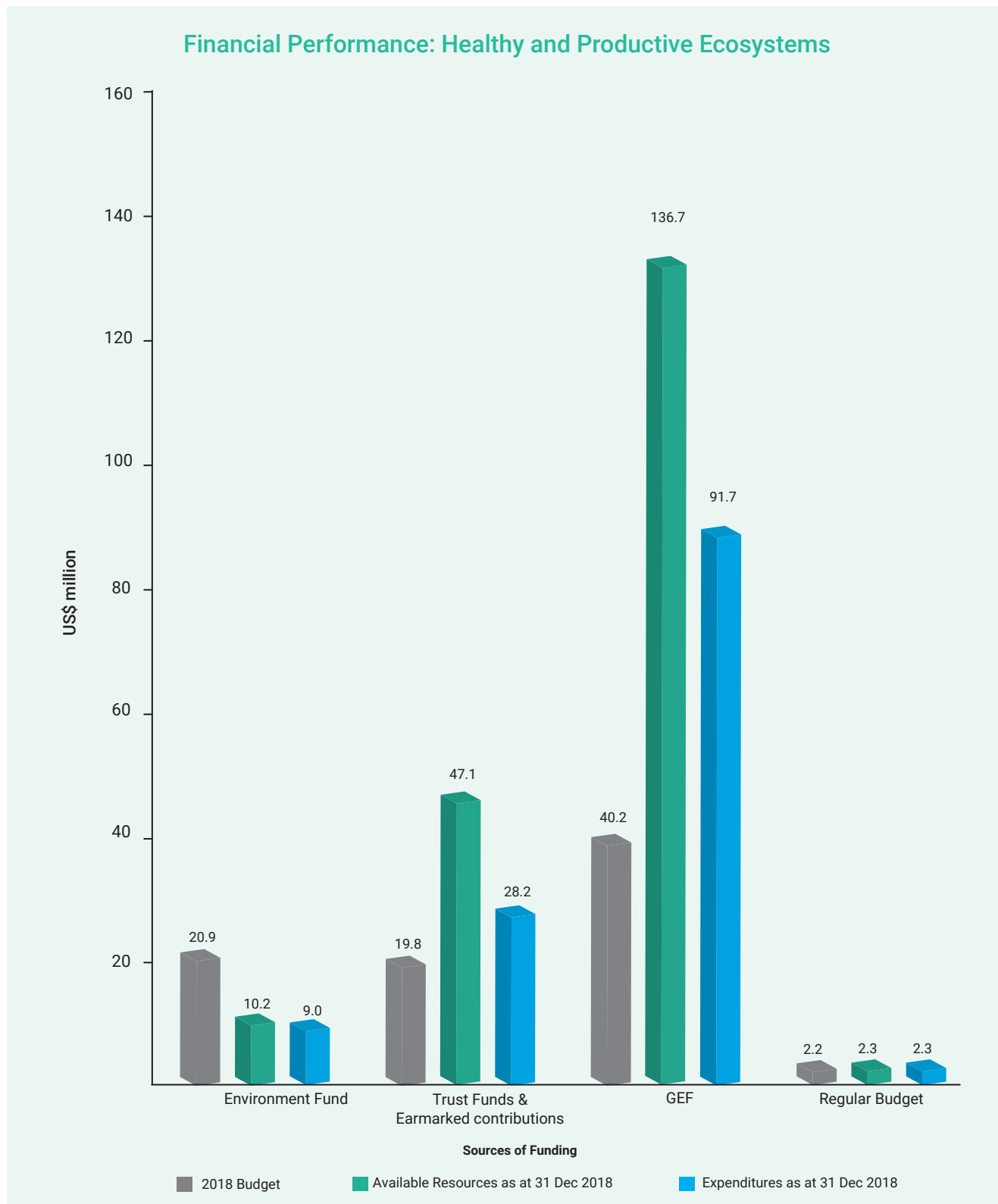
and global water consumption. Yet, approximately one third of the food produced in the world for human consumption every year, around 1.3 billion tonnes, gets lost or wasted.

The world needs urgent action to achieve a sustainable, equitable and healthy food system. Such a system could prevent 11 million deaths every year and help address these challenges. How can economics help us achieve this?

Currently, no macroeconomic indicator captures the global food production, its distribution and consumption system's environmental costs. What would help is a food system which captures all of these environmental costs or so-called "externalities". While we must also put a monetary value on everything, food and agricultural systems also have emotional, spiritual and cultural values which contribute to our well-being.

The United Nations Environment Programme-led initiative TEEBAgriFood uses a systems approach to provide potential solutions on how economics can improve the understanding of the relationships between human and planetary health.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



- For an Environment Fund budget originally planned at US\$20.9 million for 2018, US\$10.2 million was received.
- Overall, the subprogramme received US\$47.1 million (against a planned budget of US\$5.2 million) from trust funds and earmarked contributions. However, this amount also includes multi-year contributions.
- Overall expenditure for 2018 stands at US\$131.2

million. This represents 158 per cent of the target budget of US\$83.1 million.

This picture, however, does not show the distribution across projects or the shortfall in certain projects. It does not reflect the need for additional resources to take several interventions to the next and more impactful level, or to implement relevant UNEA resolutions.





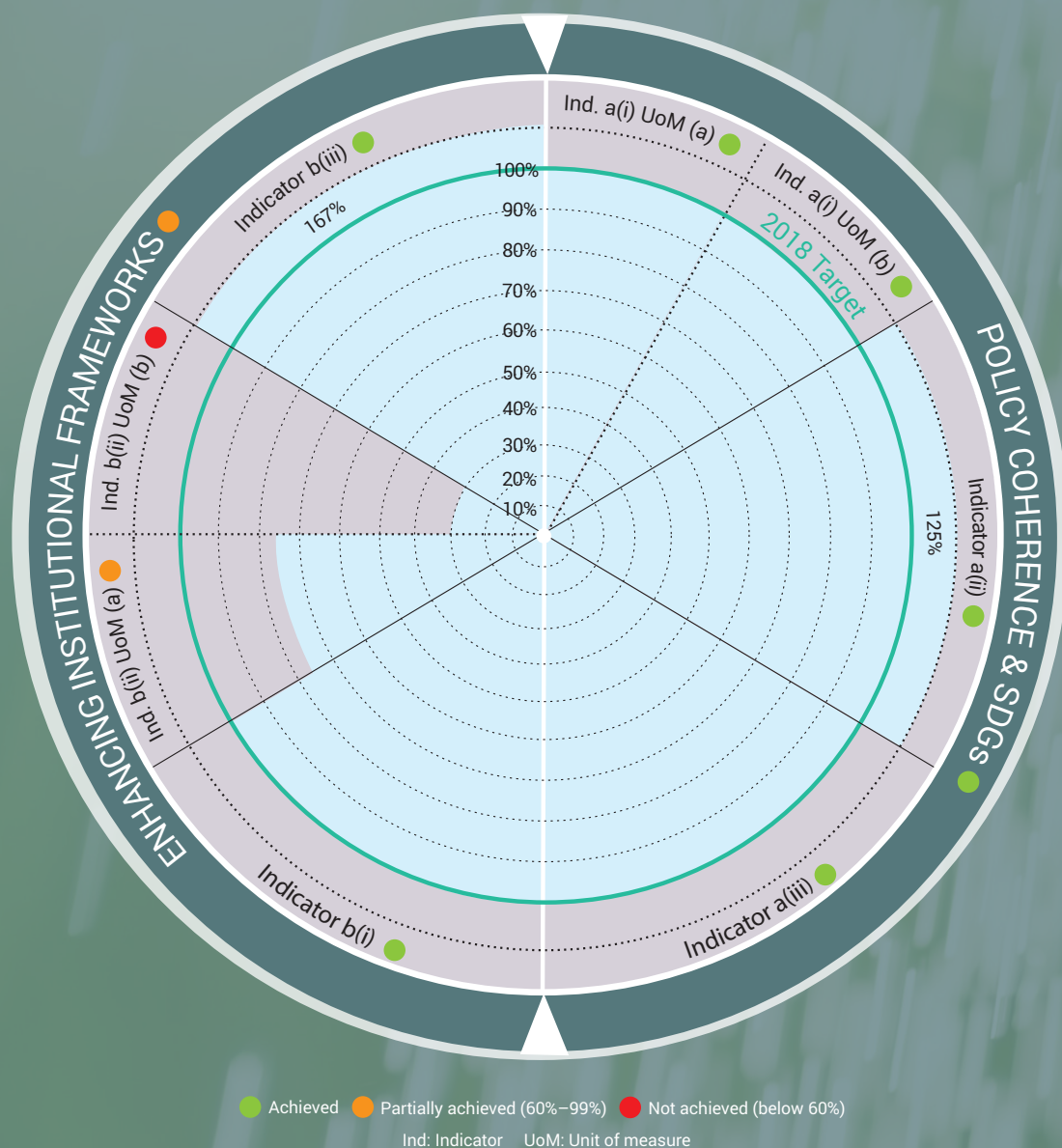
ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

Our work on environmental governance involves supporting the achievement of internationally agreed environmental goals and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, focusing on the following two areas:

- **Policy coherence:** helping countries, the United Nations system, international organizations, international forums work together to achieve environmental objectives
- **Stronger legal frameworks and institutional capacities:** supporting national efforts to develop stronger legal frameworks and implementation capacities, the embedding of environmental objectives in sustainable development planning, policymaking and budgeting, and the development of partnerships to foster wide participation.

By December 2018, we have met or exceeded six of our eight indicator targets, partially met one indicator target and not achieved one indicator target.





INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT

POLICY COHERENCE & SDGS

- (a)(i) Increase in the number of United Nations entities, international organizations and forums integrating environmental policy issues or approaches emerging from UNEP policy advice into policy documents, strategies or plans on sustainable development.
- (a)(ii) Increase in the uptake of approaches for the coherent implementation of multiple multilateral environmental agreements or other multilateral institutional mechanisms as a result of UNEP support.
- (a)(iii) Increase in concerted policy action taken by countries on environmental issues of international concern.

ENHANCING INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS¹

- (b) (i) Increase in the number of countries that have enhanced institutional capacity and legal frameworks to fully implement the multilateral environmental agreements and for the achievement of internationally agreed environmental goals including the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.
- (b)(ii) Increase in the integration of the environment in sustainable development planning, including as part of achieving the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.
- (b)(iii) Number of partnerships between UNEP and major groups and stakeholders' representatives to promote the achievement of internationally agreed environmental goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals.

¹ http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?si=A/HRC/37/L.19

POLICY COHERENCE AND SDGs

In 2018, the United Nations Environment Programme made good progress on expected accomplishment A. This is measured through three indicators:

- Focusing on the uptake of United Nations Environment Programme policy advice by United Nations entities, international organizations and forums at both global and regional levels.
- The extent of uptake of approaches for the coherent implementation of multilateral environmental agreements by countries.
- The number of issues of international concern addressed by governments through concerted policy action.

The United Nations Environment Programme achieved results in this area mainly by doing the following:

- convening and contributing to international processes
- supporting inter-agency efforts, particularly the Environment Management Group
- creating partnerships with United Nations organizations, as well as the “Greening the Blue” initiative.

Uptake of United Nations Environment Programme policy advice

The targets for the first indicator were met for both its global and regional dimensions. On uptake of policy advice at the global level, two global policymaking bodies integrated United Nations Environment Programme policy advice in their deliberations. The Human Rights Council adopted resolution A/HRC/37/L.19 on human rights and the environment, which requested continued cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment.¹ The High-Level Political Forum adopted a ministerial declaration² welcoming the main outcomes of the third session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-3).

On uptake at the regional level, three ministerial environment forums were held (in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and west Asia),³ which resulted in outcomes that will contribute to the UNEA

1 http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?si=A/HRC/37/L.19

2 http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/HLS/2018/1&Lang=E

3 https://papersmart.unon.org/resolution/user/login?destination=uploads/4.6_note_on_regional_preparatory_meetings_for_the_fourth_session_of_the_un_environment_%20assembly.pdf

and the High-Level Political Forum. Contributions were made to regional sustainable development forums in preparation for the High-Level Political Forum in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean. This key engagement strengthened the environmental dimension of the SDGs at forums that play important roles in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

In addition to indicator-specific achievements, progress was made in inter-agency collaboration, particularly the Environment Management Group. The group established a new Issue Management Group on Environment in Humanitarian Action and United Nations coalition to combat sand and dust storms. It initiated work on the environmental sustainability law, scaled-up strategic collaboration for agencies to tackle e-waste and revitalized its work on biodiversity. As a result of the work of the Consultative Process for Environmental and Social Sustainability, the group released a draft model approach to environmental and social standards in United Nations programming for public comment. The Environment Management Group⁴ also held several policy dialogues on SDG-relevant nexus issues.

The United Nations Environment Programme led initiatives for greening the United Nations, which resulted in concerted efforts of United Nations organisations and in specific initiatives by individual agencies. The number of United Nations organizations that reached climate neutrality grew from 39 (in 2017) to 43 in 2018, including key offices such as the United Nations Secretariat in New York. Fourteen United Nations organizations took steps to eliminate or reduce the use of single use plastics as a result of the invitation by the United Nations Environment Programme to United Nations principals. The United Nations Environment Programme’s “Initial Environmental Guidelines for United Nations Common Premises” were integrated in the process on Common Premises that is taking place as part of the United Nations reform.⁵

Coherent implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) at the national level

The United Nations Environment Programme provides advisory services to governments to promote synergies in the implementation of MEAs and other multilateral institutional arrangements, as well as country level support to strengthen capacities for implementing the agreements. In doing so, the United Nations Environment Programme places strong emphasis on the linkages with SDGs.

Although capacities were strengthened in many countries through various programmes, indicator (a)

4 www.unemg.org

5 <http://www.greeningtheblue.org/>



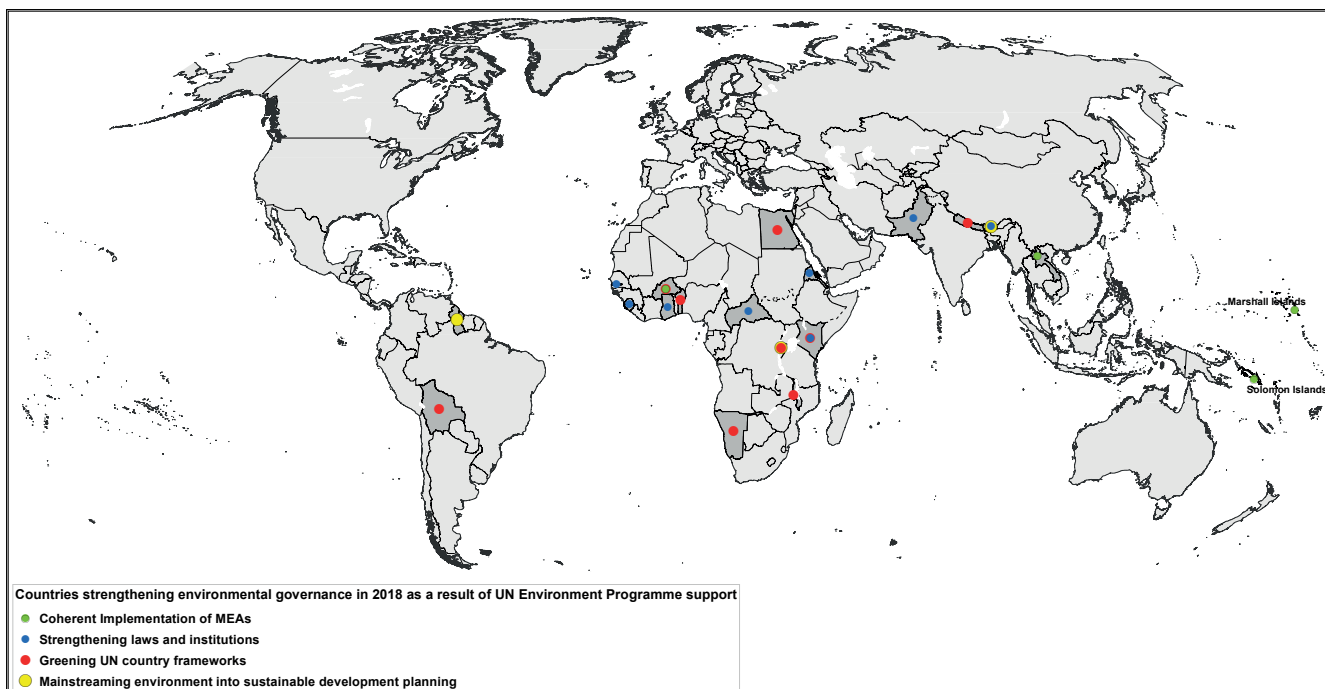
mechanisms. Other aspects of capacity development are reflected in indicator (b) (i), on legal frameworks and institutional strengthening.

Four countries have taken up approaches to coherently implement multiple agreement or frameworks. The United Nations Environment Programme and other partners supported Lao People’s Democratic Republic in the mainstreaming of gender and SDG alignment in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan implementation and monitoring. This support resulted in a finalized road map. The Solomon Islands introducing a unified environmental portal to make better informed decisions on the environment. Burkina Faso developed a Persistent Organic Pollutant (POP) regulatory framework strategy. The National Environment Management Strategy of the Marshall Islands integrated synergies approaches.

At the regional level, Pacific Countries have adopted Regional Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Guidelines for Coastal Tourism Development in Pacific Island Countries and Territories. The guidelines aim to support Pacific islands governments in meeting their obligations to undertake EIAs, as specified under MEAs to which they are party. This included the Noumea Convention, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

(ii) focuses specifically on the update of coherent approaches in the implementation of multiple agreements or other multilateral institutional

Strengthening environmental governance



Concerted policy action at the international level

Through support from the United Nations Environment Programme and under the aegis of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 16 Countries⁶ in Latin America and the Caribbean adopted the landmark **Escazú Agreement**, a regional agreement to protect the rights of access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters. The agreement had been under negotiation since 2014 and is a very important step forward for more inclusive environmental governance. Efforts are under way to identify and respond to country needs, with an initial focus on ratification.

Further progress in terms of international concerted action on environmental issues includes the development of a global environmental law programme known as Montevideo Programme V,⁷ submitted for adoption at the fourth session of the UNEA. It was prepared as a result of an assessment of the implementation, effectiveness and impact of the previous version of the programme, the fourth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law, and with inputs by national focal points.

In May 2018, the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 72/277 towards a global pact for the environment. The assembly decided to

establish an ad hoc open-ended working group to consider a technical and evidence-based report that identifies and assesses possible gaps in international environmental law and environment-related instruments with a view to strengthening their implementation. The working group has been mandated to present its recommendations to the General Assembly during the first half of 2019, following a series of meetings to take place between 2018–2019. The United Nations Environment Programme is providing substantive support to the process.

ENHANCING INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS

In 2018, countries took steps to strengthen their legal or institutional measures either individually or as part of regional or global processes to improve implementation of international environmental goals. Eight countries⁸ demonstrated progress in one or more aspects of enhancing institutional capacity and legal frameworks as a result of United Nations Environment Programme support. This level is slightly below the target for indicator (b) (i). The indicator measures progress by countries in several areas contributing to institutional strengthening the following areas.⁹ The contributing results per area of progress are outlined in the table below:

Further to national progress, global reports were developed, including a global review of EIA

Country	Intersectoral Dialogues	Environmental legislation	Participatory mechanisms	Implementation capacities	Participation of major groups and stakeholders
Bhutan				✓	
Central African Republic		✓			
Eritrea		✓			
Gambia		✓			
Ghana				✓	
Kenya				✓	
Pakistan				✓	
Sierra Leone				✓	

6 Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Uruguay (<https://observatoriop10.cepal.org/en/treaties/regional-agreement-access-information-public-participation-and-justice-environmental>).

7 http://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/26801/1stDraft_Monte_V.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

8 Bhutan, Central African Republic, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone.

9 These include: Institutionalization of intersectoral dialogues focusing on the environment among sectoral national institutions; General and sectoral environmental legislation adopted or strengthened to address countries' environmental objectives and implement multilateral environmental agreements; Participatory mechanisms on environment integrated in national legislation; Clear mandate, budget and trained personnel in place for enforcement of national legislation; Evidence of participation of major groups and stakeholders in institutional decision-making processes (for example, as part of EIAs), as reflected in footnote 45 of the approved programme of work and budget for the biennium 2018–2019.

legislation¹⁰ and environmental law-making for SDGs,¹¹ as well as capacity-building at the regional level.¹²

The United Nations Environment Programme worked with several United Nations Country Teams to integrate environmental objectives in their United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) or related One United Nations planning frameworks. These are medium-term strategic results frameworks for United Nations development operations at country level that describe the collective vision and response of the United Nations system to national development priorities and results. Nine countries have completed their UNDAFs during 2018 and integrated environment as a result of the United Nations Environment Programme's support.¹³ The countries reported represent 23 per cent of the number of UNDAFs expected to be developed during the 2018–2019 biennium. This is slightly below the 30 per cent target for indicator (b) (ii), unit of measure (a).¹⁴

Partnerships with major groups and stakeholders

The United Nations Environment Programme entered into five new partnerships with individual organizations covering global regional and national scope.

In Africa, the African Elephant Fund Secretariat partnered with the Paradise Foundation International Rangers Award. This resulted in the selection of 50 Rangers who excelled in their duty of protecting and conserving wildlife from 17 African countries.¹⁵

In March 2018, the Wuhan University Environmental Law Clinic was launched through a partnership

with Chinese law firms and the Vermont Law School. The Clinic focuses on training and supporting law students and other stakeholders in the practice and theory of public interest environmental litigation.

In April 2018, the United Nations Environment Programme and the Interparliamentary Union signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) building on their common objectives on sustainable development. The MoU aims to foster cooperation with a focus on the SDGs related to climate change and the environment and for the implementation of the UNFCCC and the Paris Climate Agreement.

Following the Mesoamerican Dialogue on the conservation of wild fauna and flora (*Dialogo Mesoamericano sobre Conservación de Vida Silvestre*) held in Panama in May 2018, the United Nations Environment Programme and the Mesoamerican Alliance for Biodiversity (BPM) committed to promote the participation of the private sector in efforts towards conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. They signed a memorandum of understanding to promote the integration of biological diversity within the productive sectors, encouraging new partnerships among governments, the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for conservation, and mobilizing sources of funding and incentives in favour of positive activities for ecosystems and biodiversity.

In April 2018, a partnership agreement was signed with the Responsible Finance and Investment Foundation (RFI) leading to the organization of a global round-table meeting on Faith-Consistent Investment and Finance, back-to-back with the Global Responsible Investment Summit. The round table resulted in linking responsible financing to impact financing by faith-based investment bodies. It discussed faith-consistent investment criteria that integrates environmental stewardship and care for creation.

Linkages with United Nations Environment Assembly

The results highlighted contribute to several UNEA resolutions focusing on various governance related topics such as the Rio Principle 10, illegal trade in wildlife, regional ministerial forums, multilateral environmental agreements, the Montevideo

10 The United Nations Environment Programme developed a Global Review of Legislation on EIAs which provides an overview of the current status of national legislation and institutional arrangements of relevance to EIAs and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEAs) across the globe.

11 https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/25494/EnvLaw_SD.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

12 The regional measures were the Maputo Declaration agreed by African chief justices to support sustainable judicial training programmes on environmental matters in their countries and the Entebbe Plan of action on integrating environmental crime management into curricula of police and prosecutor education programmes in Africa.

13 UNDAFs were developed for Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, Nepal and Rwanda.

14 However, the baseline used for this calculation is based on current plans and may be adjusted based on the number of UNDAFs or equivalent planning documents that will actually be developed during the biennium overall.

15 Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe <http://www.pfi.org.cn/en/mission/2018-ranger-awards>

Programme, the Agenda 2030 and High-Level Political Forum.¹⁶

Linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

Environmental governance is a cross cutting subprogramme focusing on strengthening

institutional capacities and governance arrangements to deliver on the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda. Its work also contributes to specific goals and targets, with a particular focus on SDGs 16 and 17, as well as on specific targets of SDG 15.

Strengthening wildlife legislation

In 2018, the United Nations Environment Programme assisted several countries in strengthening their legal frameworks to enable them to better address their environmental challenges. One of the areas addressed by the United Nations Environment Programme has been the effective implementation of the Convention on Illegal Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), including to combat illegal trade in wildlife. The implementation of the Convention was encouraged by United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) resolution 3/3, which requests the Executive Director “to continue to support national governments, upon their request, to develop and implement the environmental rule of law, and in that context to continue its efforts to fight the illegal wildlife trade and to continue to promote actions, including through capacity-building”. Stronger national legal frameworks will enable countries to prevent illegal trade or unsustainable exploitation of more than 35,000 species of plants and animals listed under CITES. They have a real impact on the countries’ biodiversity and people’s livelihoods and well-being. Eritrea and Gambia adopted revised legislation with our support. The support consisted of technical legal assistance and financial support to develop and strengthen national legislation that includes the four basic domestic measures required by CITES. It was provided in close collaboration with the Secretariat of CITES. As a result of this support, the Solomon Islands strengthened their Wildlife Protection and Management Act. Eritrea developed the International Trade in Endangered Species Wild Fauna and Flora Proclamation and Gambia drafted the International Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora Act. The improved legislation will enable the countries to better protect endangered species and to graduate to CITES category 1, which indicates that the legislation meets the requirements for implementation of CITES. This in turn will have a positive impact on the health of ecosystems and the livelihoods and well-being of people, particularly local communities that live in close association with wildlife.

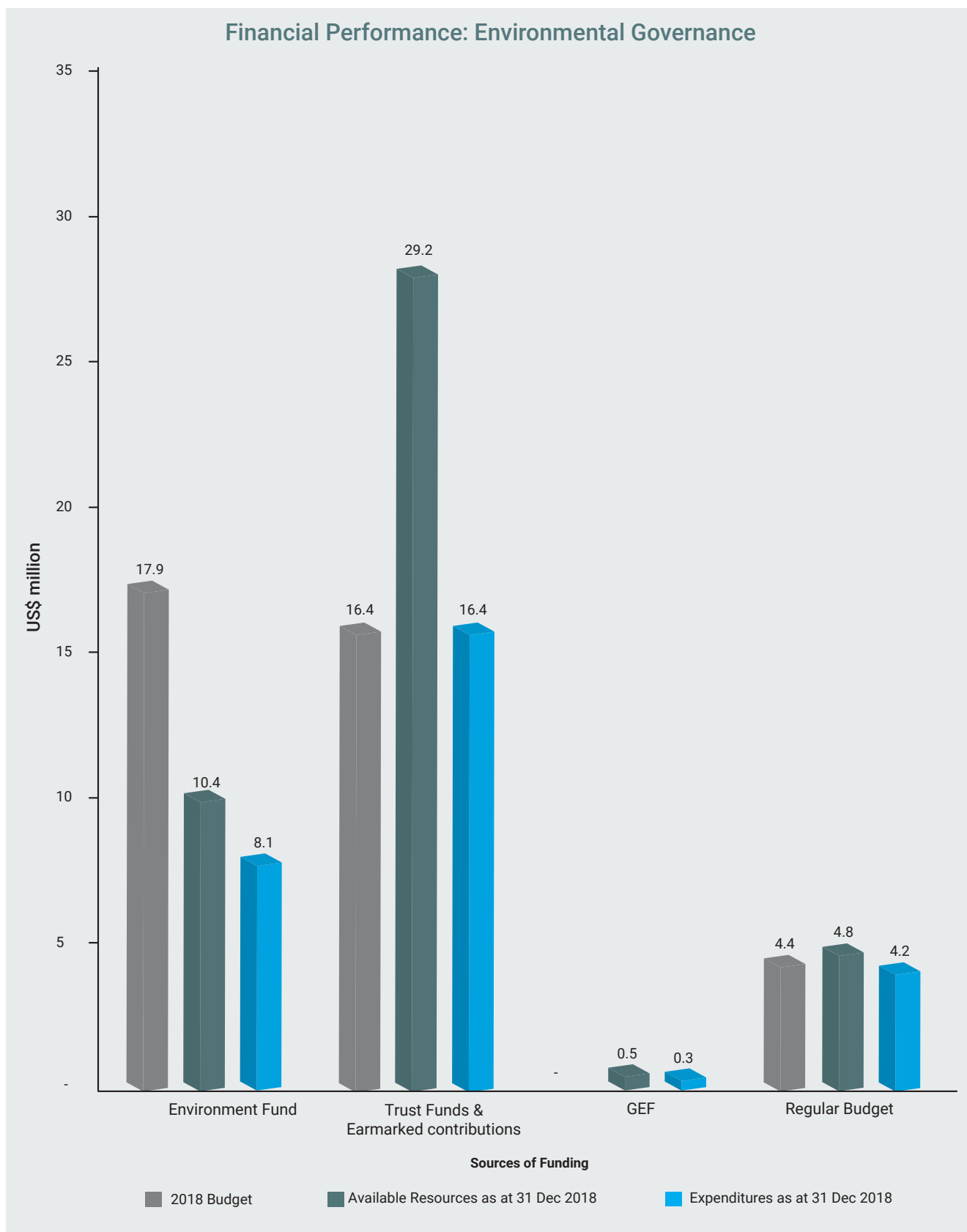


Pangolins are the most illegally traded animal on the planet. Over the last decade one million specimens were taken from the wild, leading to a massive decline in the eight species of pangolin. © Shutterstock

¹⁶ Here is a list of the most relevant resolutions implemented primarily through the environmental governance subprogramme:

1/11 – Coordination across the United Nations system in the field of the environment, including the Environment Management Group; 1/12 – Relationship between the United Nations Environment Programme and multilateral environmental agreements; 1/13 – Implementation of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development; 2/2 – Role and functions of the regional forums of ministers of the environment and environment authorities; 2/5 – Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; 2/16 – Mainstreaming of biodiversity for well-being; 2/17 – Enhancing the work of the United Nations Environment Programme in facilitating cooperation, collaboration and synergies among biodiversity-related conventions; 2/18 – Relationship between the United Nations Environment Programme and the multilateral environmental agreements for which it provides the secretariat; 2/19 – Midterm review of the fourth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law (Montevideo Programme IV); 2/25 – Application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in the Latin America and Caribbean Region; 3/2 – Pollution mitigation by mainstreaming biodiversity into key sectors; 3/3 – Contributions of the United Nations Environment Assembly to the high-level political forum on sustainable development; 3/11 – Implementation of paragraph 88 (a)–(h) of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



- For an Environment Fund budget originally planned at US\$17.9 million for 2018, US\$10.4 million was received.
- Overall, the subprogramme received US\$16.4 million (against a planned budget of US\$29.2 million) from trust funds and earmarked contributions. However, this amount also includes multi-year contributions.
- Overall expenditure for 2018 stands at US\$29 million. This represents 75 per cent of the target budget of US\$38.7 million.

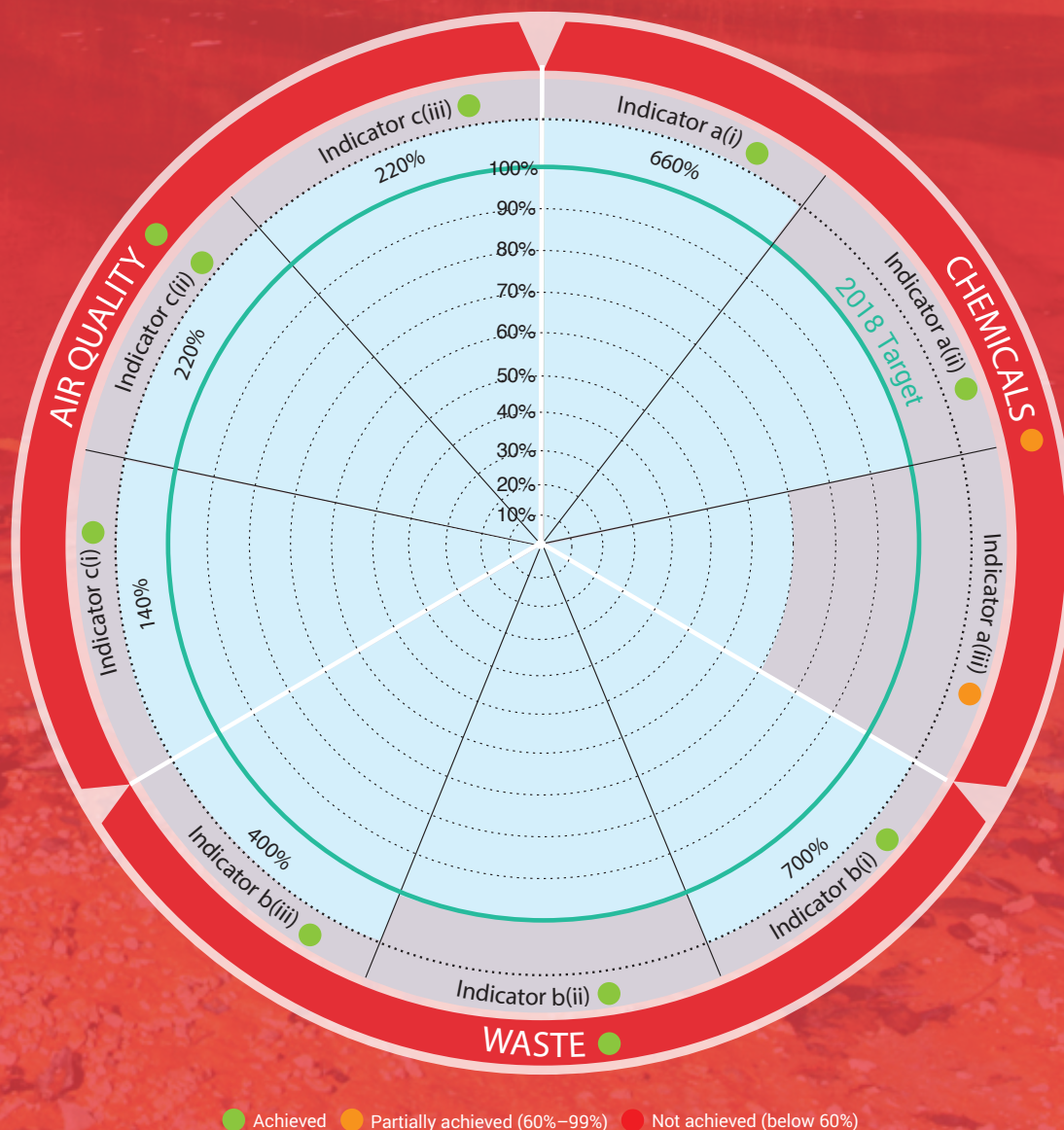


CHEMICALS, WASTE AND AIR QUALITY

Our work on chemicals, waste and air quality focuses on three areas:

- **Chemicals:** assisting countries and other stakeholders implement sound chemicals management and the related multilateral environmental agreements
- **Waste:** assisting countries and other stakeholders to prevent waste and implement sound waste management
- **Air quality:** helping countries to develop strategies and policies to reduce air pollution.

By December 2018, we met or exceeded eight of our nine indicator targets and have partially attained one indicator target.



INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT

CHEMICALS

- (a) (i) Increase in the number of countries that have used UNEP analysis or guidance, and where possible are applying a multisectoral approach, in developing or implementing legislation, policies or action plans that promote sound chemicals management and implementation of the relevant multilateral environmental agreements and SAICM
- (a) (ii) Increase in the number of private companies/industries that have developed or implemented a strategy or specific actions on sound chemicals management using UNEP analysis or guidance.
- (a) (iii) Increase in the number of civil society organizations that have undertaken action on improving chemicals management using UNEP analysis or guidance.

WASTE

- (b) (i) Increase in the number of countries that have used UNEP analysis or guidance in implementing waste prevention and sound management policies and good practices, in accordance with relevant multilateral environmental agreements, SAICM and other relevant international agreements.
- (b) (ii) Increase in the number of private companies/industries that have used UNEP analysis or guidance in implementing policies and good practices for waste prevention and sound waste management.
- (b) (iii) Increase in the number of civil society organizations that have taken action to enhance waste prevention and improve waste management using UNEP analysis or guidance.

AIR QUALITY

- (c) (i) Increase in the number of countries that have developed national emission inventories and air quality assessments with publicly accessible monitoring data and information electronically available.
- (c) (ii) Increase in the number of countries that have adopted policies, standards and legal, regulatory, fiscal and institutional frameworks and mechanisms for improved air quality with UNEP analysis or guidance.
- (c) (iii) Increase in the number of countries that have raised awareness on the importance of air quality and have made air quality monitoring data and other information publicly available and easily understandable with UNEP analysis or guidance.

CHEMICALS

All over the world, hazardous chemicals are used in products and industrial processes, or are released as by-products into the environment. In the absence of sound management of chemicals, workers can suffer exposure during manufacturing, consumers during use and a wide range of other groups during recycling, disposal and other operations. Moreover, poor chemicals management pollutes the environment. One example is how this occurs via wastewater and sewage sludge. The United Nations Environment Programme, therefore, works with countries, the private sector/industries and civil society to promote the sound management of chemicals and waste.

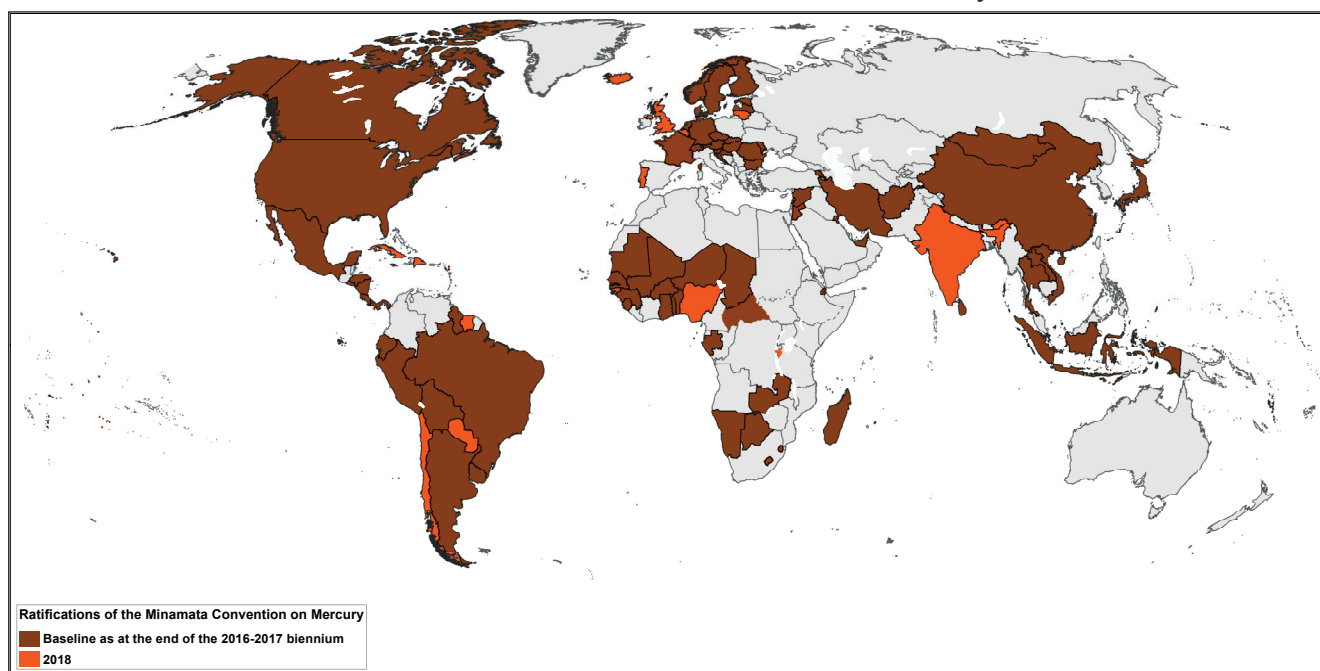
The indicators show that good progress has been made with countries adopting legislation, policies or action plans for the sound management of chemicals and waste, private sector and civil society

countries in the ratification of global legally binding instruments to protect human health and the environment from hazardous chemicals, as well as their implementation through, for example, the Global Mercury Partnership, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) GOLD programme¹ and the Special Programme. The intention is to support institutional strengthening at the national level for the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, the Minamata Convention and the SAICM.²

In 2018:

- fourteen more countries³ ratified/accessed/accepted the Minamata Convention on Mercury, bringing the total at the end of the year to over 100 parties
- twenty-six countries⁴ updated their National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention

Ratifications of the Minamata Convention on Mercury



taking action with the assistance of United Nations Environment Programme guidance and tools, and efforts stepped up by governments to improve air quality through better data availability, strategies, standards and awareness-raising.

An increasing number of hazardous chemicals are controlled under multilateral environmental agreements, such as the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and the Minamata Convention on Mercury, as well as by voluntary policy frameworks such as the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). With continued support from donors, the United Nations Environment Programme is assisting

- 1 GEF GOLD is a global programme funded by the Global Environment Facility to address "The Global Opportunities for Long-term Development" (GOLD) in the artisanal small-scale gold mining (ASGM) sector, including provisions to address mercury pollution from the sector.
- 2 Belgium, Chile, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, India, Lithuania, Nigeria, Paraguay, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe, Suriname, Tonga, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Vanuatu.
- 3 Ratification: Belgium, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Iceland, India, Lithuania, Nigeria, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Accession: Ireland, Sao Tome and Principe; Acceptance: Chile, Portugal, Suriname, Tonga.
- 4 Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Chile, China, Denmark, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Greece, Jordan, Lithuania, Niger, Paraguay, Sao Tome and Principe, Sri Lanka, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

- thirty-seven countries⁵ ratified/approved/accepted the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

With the recent approval of a GEF project that will help address emerging policy issues under SAICM, greater impact is expected in the coming years. This is expected to occur notably in the construction sector, in electronics and toys. The intention is to build on lessons learned from work with the textiles industry. In parallel, we will strengthen our ability to monitor impact of our chemicals work to be better able to report back on results achieved through partnerships, for example, with civil society organizations. One of the chemicals of major public health concern is lead, for which no known safe levels of exposure exist. This is particularly harmful for children. Civil society partners continue to play an important role in raising awareness around the issue. One such example occurred at the International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week organized by the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint and hosted by the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization (WHO). Another example of civil society engagement is the legal assistance provided to countries drafting lead paint restrictions by the American Bar Association's "Rule of Law Initiative" in the context of the global effort led by the United Nations Environment Programme to ban lead paint.

The year 2020 is approaching. This is the date for the attainment of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 12.4 on the sound management of all chemicals and wastes. In this context, stakeholders under the voluntary multisector and multi-stakeholder SAICM are coming together to discuss how a global governance policy approach should look like beyond 2020. With support from the United Nations Environment Programme, nine SAICM consultations and briefings were held in the regions in 2018 to support Member States and other stakeholders in their preparations to help shape the chemicals and waste approach beyond 2020. To provide political leadership and impetus to this important process, Sweden and Uruguay launched the Alliance for High Ambition on Chemicals and Waste in July 2018.

WASTE

We work with governments, businesses and industries, and civil society organizations to help them develop strategies for environmental management of waste based on the waste hierarchy: prioritizing waste avoidance, prevention, segregation for reuse and recycling, treatment and disposal.



All indicator targets for waste were met during this reporting period. Seven more governments⁶ addressed priority waste issues using tools and methodologies provided by the United Nations Environment Programme in 2018. For example, Myanmar developed a national waste management strategy and Varanasi in India developed a city level strategy. Uruguay developed waste management strategies at both national and municipal level, with guidance from the United Nations Environment Programme. The Parties to the Bamako Convention⁷ adopted a decision on the prevention of electronic hazardous waste and the import and dumping of end-of-life electrical waste and electronic equipment in Africa.

The year 2018 was dominated by waste issues related to marine plastic litter, with World Environment Day focusing on beating plastic pollution. To foster cross-border initiatives and scale-up responses to the problem, the United Nations Environment Programme has strongly advocated, including through the Clean Seas campaign, to urgently move from recognizing the problem to acting at all levels to stop the leakage of plastic to the environment, with most of the plastic litter eventually ending up in the ocean. We are unable to cope with the amount of plastic we generate, unless we rethink the way we manufacture, use and manage plastics. The report on "Single-use plastics: a road map for sustainability",⁸ launched at World Environment Day, became the top downloaded United Nations Environment Programme report in 2018. It sets out the latest thinking on how to better manage plastic wastes. In December 2019, we

5 Ratification: Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, European Union, Greece, Grenada, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Mexico, New Zealand, Niger, Niue, Panama, Portugal, Samoa, Senegal, Slovenia, Switzerland, Tonga, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vanuatu, Zimbabwe; Approval: France; Acceptance: Gabon, Netherlands, Togo.

6 India (Varanasi), Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Nepal, Saint Lucia, United Republic of Tanzania.

7 Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Libya, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

8 <http://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/25496>

published a global overview on the progress made by countries in passing laws and regulations that limit the manufacture, import, sale, use and disposal of selected single-use plastics and microplastics that have great impact in the production of marine litter.⁹

The support that the United Nations Environment Programme is providing to civil society is making an impact. It has, for example, helped raise the profile of the issue of intentionally adding microplastic in cosmetics and personal care products. In 2018, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) proposed to phase out microplastic fibres and fragments added to products, such as cosmetics, detergents and coatings starting in 2020. If properly implemented, this will result in a reduction of about 36,000 tons of microplastics released into the environment per year. The proposal is part of wider European Union efforts to tackle the problem, ranging from taxes and bans on single-use items to investment in modernizing sectors through investment and enhanced recycling.

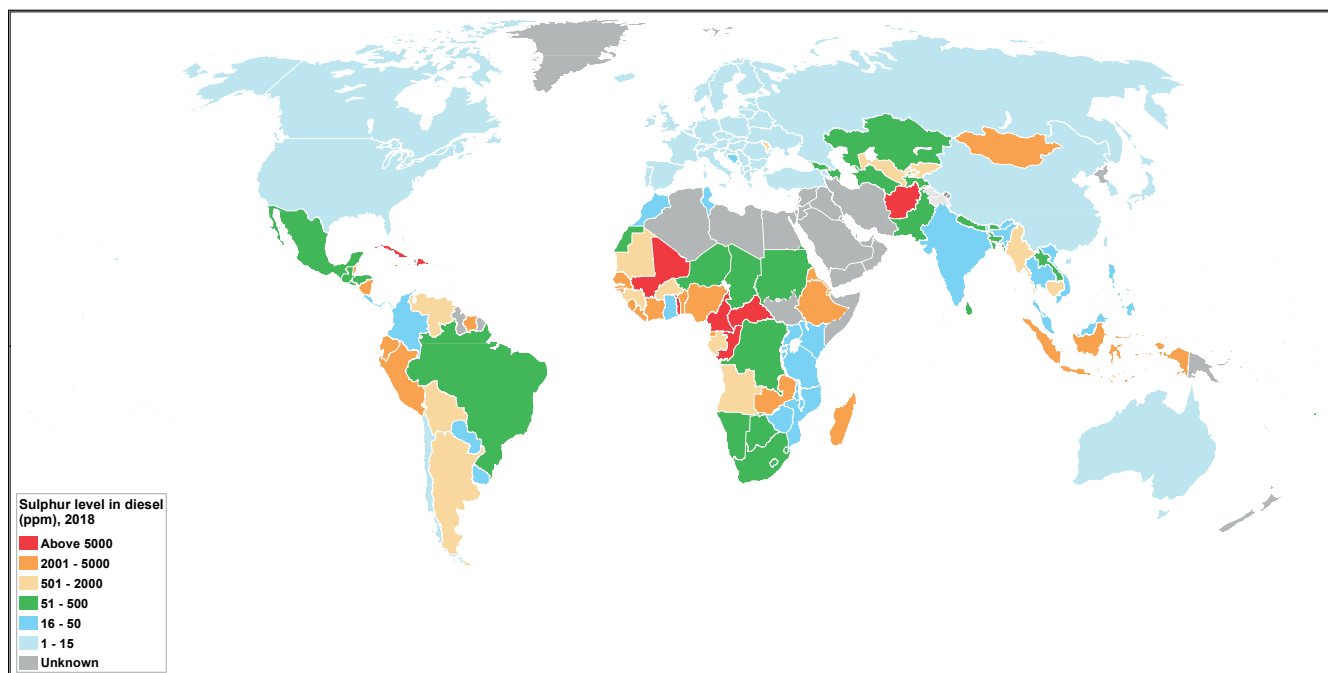
In response to the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) resolutions 1/6, 2/11 and 3/7, the United Nations Environment Programme convened two meetings of the Ad hoc Open-Ended Expert Group on Marine Litter and Microplastics during 2018. These meetings resulted in potential options for further work on the topic, such as information and monitoring, as well as governance for consideration by the fourth session of the UNEA.

AIR QUALITY

Our understanding of the impact of air quality on human health has significantly grown over the past years, including impacts on cognitive ability (IQ) and mental health. Dirty air shortens lives and is causing public health crises in many parts of the world. This has led to a worldwide movement towards cleaner fuels, including lower sulphur content in diesel. The United Nations Environment Programme has assisted governments at different levels to respond to the situation with technical and advisory support for developing robust and comprehensive air quality monitoring and clean air policies. Our activities targeted reducing the emission of pollutants from vehicles through the adoption of cleaner fuels and vehicle emission standards, and promoting alternatives and low carbon transport solutions, such as electric mobility, walking and cycling.

Further to the UNEA1/7 and UNEA3/8 resolutions on air quality, the United Nations Environment Programme significantly scaled-up its work to offer an integrated menu of services to governments at different levels, combining normative and operational work. This included support to countries in monitoring and assessments, policy and technology support on air quality management in Africa and Asia and strengthening global cooperation on air quality with other international partners.

Sulphur level in diesel globally



⁹ https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/27113/plastics_limits.pdf

Some key achievements of our work in 2018

Country/countries	Achievement
Ukraine	Adopted 10 ppm sulphur in diesel.
Peru	Adopted Euro 4 / IV vehicle emissions standards for both light and heavy-duty vehicles and amended the taxation system to favour new passenger vehicles that have some dual fuel mechanism, either gas or electric.
ECOWAS	The United Nations Environment Programme in partnership with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Commission held a technical expert meeting for 13 of the 15 ECOWAS Member States that developed draft Euro-4 equivalent fuel and vehicle emission standards for the subregion. ¹ Once approved, these standards will have a significant impact on air quality in the West Africa subregion as most countries are currently importing high sulphur fuels and lack any vehicle emission regulations.

In 2018, the United Nations Environment Programme, in partnership with the Asia Pacific Clean Air Partnership (APCAP) and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), launched a comprehensive scientific assessment of air pollution in the region.¹⁰ This assessment outlines 25 clean air measures that could achieve safe air quality levels for one billion people by 2030, with numerous benefits for public health, economic development and the climate. The findings were presented at the WHO Global Conference on Air Pollution and Health in Geneva, 30 October to 1 November.

As the latest WHO figures show, over 90 per cent of children under 15 worldwide are exposed to dangerous levels of air pollution. The call for

campaigns and further awareness-raising to change behaviour is growing.

With regards to air quality, we aimed to measure how, with our analysis and guidance, national and local governments have raised awareness on the importance of air quality and have made air quality monitoring data and other information, such as policy recommendations publicly available and easily understandable. We exceeded our target for 2018.

BreatheLife is a joint campaign of WHO, the United Nations Environment Programme and CCAC on the need to reduce and monitor air pollution. In 2018, it played a key role in supporting local authorities and national governments in raising public awareness,

Environment and health highlights in 2018

- On 10 January 2018, a memorandum of understanding was signed between the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization (WHO) to further cooperation in several of areas, including air, water, biodiversity, antimicrobial resistance, climate change and food and nutrition. Priority for enhanced joint efforts was placed on improving air quality.
- The United Nations Environment Programme was a main collaborating partner in the first Global Conference on Air Pollution and Health of WHO that took place in Geneva from 30 October to 1 November.
- From 6–10 November, WHO and the United Nations Environment Programme jointly organized the third Inter-Ministerial Conference on Health and Environment in Africa in Libreville, Gabon, resulting in a 10-year strategic action plan on health and environment.
- The \$10.2 million ChemObs project funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) entered its full phase in 2018 to develop an integrated health and environment observatory in nine African countries.
- WHO, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), with the support of Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), developed a joint action plan on air quality, climate change and health impacts of poor air quality and of the solutions available to prevent and reduce air pollution, with a focus on countries and cities.

¹⁰ <http://www.ccacoalition.org/en/resources/air-pollution-asia-and-pacific-science-based-solutions>

addressing the problem of air pollution and sharing knowledge. By the end of 2018, 43 cities, as well as 173 countries/regions have signed up to the campaign. In total, over 97 million citizens are benefiting. In May 2018, the United Nations Environment Programme, in collaboration with CCAC announced a partnership with the International Association of Athletics in a campaign to raise global awareness about air pollution. Other highlights of our work on health and environment in 2018 follow.

Global cooperation on clean air and the sharing of knowledge on the topic has intensified in 2018. The United Nations Environment Programme and the CCAC collaborated with the Economic Commission for Europe in several events, including a science policy conference on “Clean Air for a Sustainable Future”, held in March 2018. We participated in the special session of the Executive Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on “Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution” in December 2018, whose main focus was international cooperation on clean air.

Towards a pollution-free planet

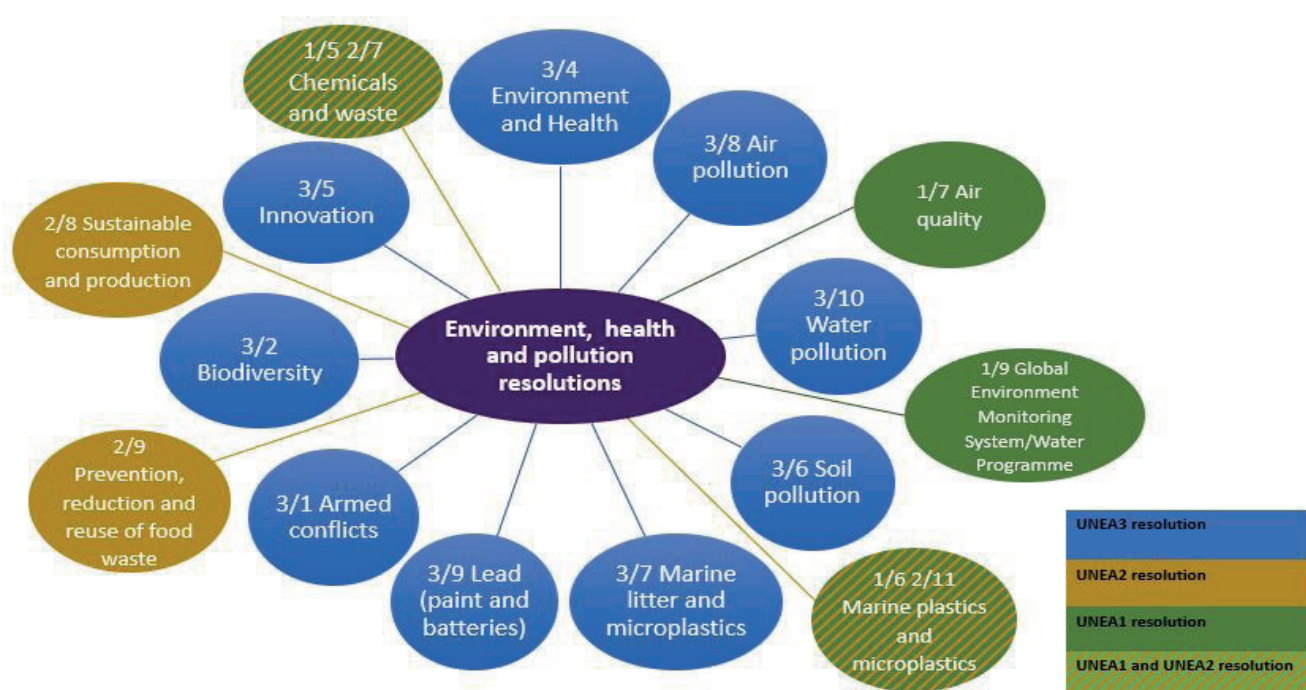
The focus of the third session of the UNEA was held in December 2017 in Nairobi. It centred on the theme “Towards a Pollution-Free Planet”. This provided the impetus for the subprogramme and strengthened our

mandate to work on chemicals, waste and air quality. The assembly adopted a resolution on environment and health that called for more work on developing integrated environment and health policies and risk assessments, in collaboration with WHO and other relevant stakeholders.

Resolutions related to the environment, health and pollution adopted by Member States at the first, second and third sessions of the United Nations Environment Assembly

Interlinkages

Chemicals, waste and air quality issues are interrelated. For example, toxic chemicals in products can pose a barrier to recycling and thus, to the transformative change towards circularity. Transparency in the supply chain and improving the monitoring and reporting of hazardous chemicals, especially in developing countries, is of paramount importance. This was also recognized at the Symposium on Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste and the Circular Economy, held from 11–13 September in Chengdu, China. The sound management of chemicals and waste is instrumental ensuring that present and future generations can enjoy a clean, healthy and sustainable environment within the spirit of the 2030 Agenda.



Governments come together to tackle mercury pollution

In 2018, pollution topped the international environmental agenda. The impact on people and the planet is becoming increasingly clear as do the enormous associated social, economic and health costs. During 2002–2018, the United Nations Environment Programme has worked to establish scientific evidence, raise awareness and seek global resolve to tackle one of the world's key chemicals of major public health concern: mercury.

Shinou Sakamoto sits in her wheelchair, brows furrowed and eyes squeezed shut with effort as she forced out each word. "I was exposed to mercury pollution when I was in my mother's womb," she said. "I was born with foetal Minamata disease in 1956. Many people are still struggling... We must protect women and unborn children from toxic pollution". Shinou endured a long journey from Minamata to Geneva to deliver her passionate message to the first Conference of the Parties of the Minamata Convention, which takes its name from the worst mercury poisoning incident in history. The Convention entered force in August of 2017, 15 years after the United Nations Environment Programme released the first Global Mercury Assessment. It is now accelerating action on controlling mercury emissions from industry, the use of certain products and processes, and artisanal small-scale gold mining. The objective is to minimize and, where feasible, ultimately eliminate global, anthropogenic mercury releases to air, water and land.

Since 2005, the United Nations Environment Programme's global work on mercury has helped guide the negotiations and assisted countries in ratifying and implementing the Convention. Governing Council 25/5 specified the United

Nations Environment Programme Global Mercury Partnership as one of the main mechanisms for the delivery of immediate actions on mercury during the negotiation of the global mercury convention. The United Nations Environment Programme continues to support countries through assessments, capacity development and partnerships to sign on to the Minamata Conventions and implement it. As tackling pollution is a joint responsibility and all stakeholders are needed to deliver on the 2030 Agenda – including Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 12.4 on the sound management of chemicals and waste – engagement with the private sector and civil society is also actively pursued. The aim is to protect human health and the environment from the release of mercury and its compounds.

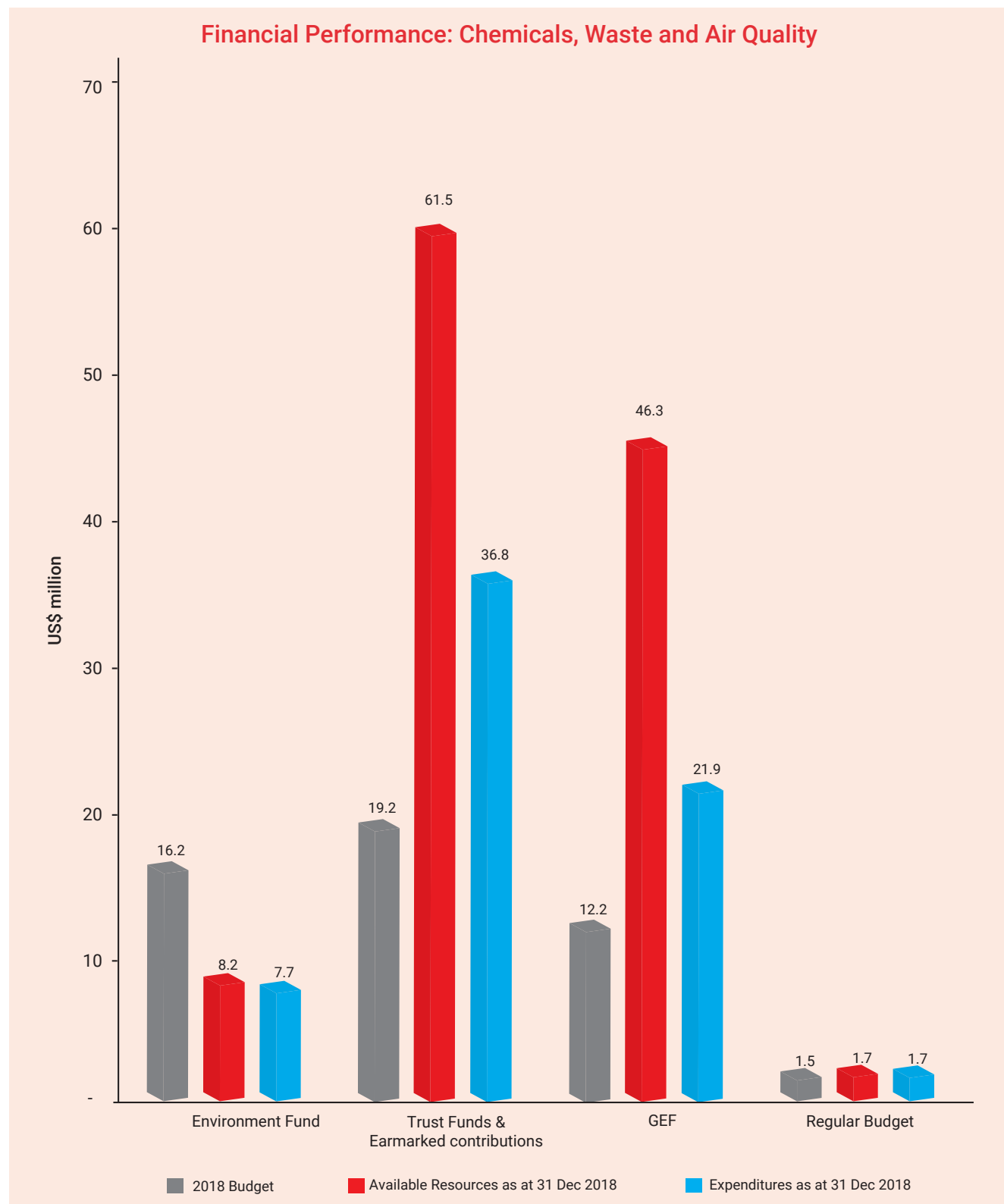


There was a concerted effort by the global community to reduce the emissions of mercury worldwide. The result is evidenced by the increase in the number of countries ratifying the Minamata Convention on Mercury. In 2018, the United Nations Environment Programme successfully continued to focus on supporting countries through initial assessments, tools/training and capacity development, to take up the international environmental agreement on mercury and increase the engagement of private sector and civil society in the sound management of chemicals and waste.

The result is evidenced by 16 more countries ratifying the Minamata Convention on Mercury, eight private companies/ industries and two civil society organizations taking specific actions on mercury. With the 16 additional countries signing on to the treaty in 2018, the total number of countries that ratified the Minamata Convention on Mercury has risen that year to 101.

Jitsuko Tanaka, 64, one of the first people to be officially recognised as victims of Minamata's disease, is being comforted by her sister and brother-in-law at her home in Minamata, Kumamoto Prefecture in Japan.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



- Out of the planned Environment Fund budget for 2018 of US\$ 16.2 million, only US\$ 8.2 million was received. This is because the United Nations Environment Programme received a smaller amount of Environment Fund contributions than projected.
- Trust funds and earmarked contributions have been used to some extent to compensate for the Environment Fund shortfall. The subprogramme received US\$ 61.5 million (against a planned budget of US\$ 19.2 million). However, this amount represents multi-year contribution.
- Overall, expenditure for 2018 stands at US\$ 68.1 million, amounting to 38 per cent more than the targeted budget of US\$ 49.1 million.



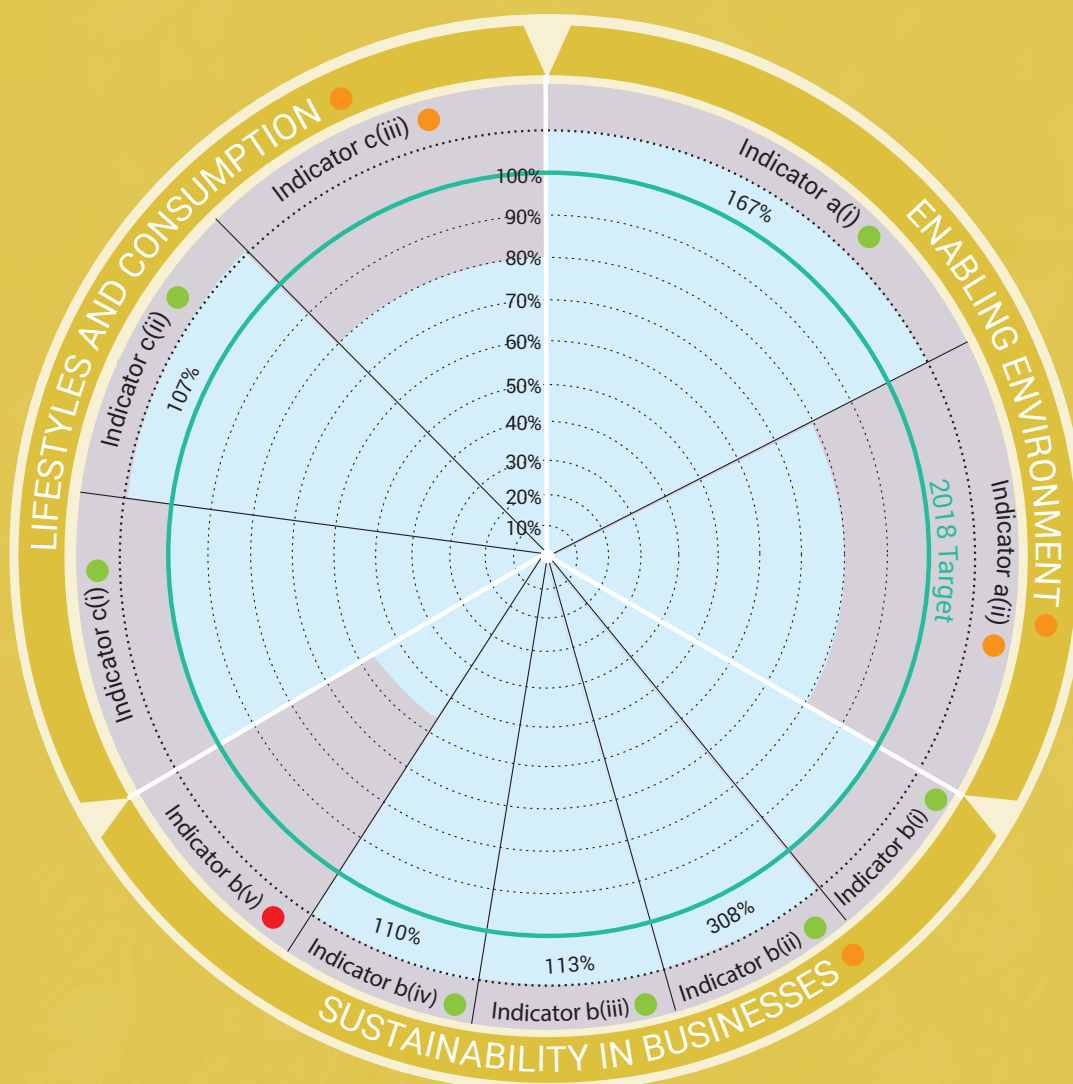


RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

Our work on resource efficiency focuses on three areas:

- **Enabling policy environment:** collaborating with countries to make the transition to inclusive green economies and adopt sustainable consumption and production action plans.
- **Sustainability in businesses:** working with governments, businesses and other stakeholders to make global supply chains more sustainable.
- **Sustainable lifestyles and consumption:** empowering countries, businesses, civil society and individuals to live and consume responsibly and sustainably.

We met or exceeded seven out of 10 indicators for December 2018.



● Achieved ● Partially achieved (60%–99%) ● Not achieved (below 60%)

INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT

Under this subprogramme, the number of indicators has significantly increased as compared to the Programme of Work 2016–2017, doubling to 10 indicators for the 2018–2019 period. This was done to better reflect the results and achievements in various sectors. Expected accomplishment A remains with two indicators, expected accomplishment B now has five indicators (an increase from two indicators) and expected accomplishment C now has three indicators (an increase from two indicators). The focus of all indicators has shifted from adoption to the actual implementation of policies, action plans, raising the ambition of the subprogramme significantly.

ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT

- (a) (i) Increase in the number of countries¹ transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies.²
- (ii) Increase in the number of local governments and cities that measure their resource profiles and report on the sustainable management of resources on the basis of global frameworks.

SUSTAINABILITY IN BUSINESS

- (b) (i) Increase in the number of public and private stakeholders that base their decision-making on lifecycle approaches.
- (ii) Increase in the number of public and private finance stakeholders that adopt sustainable finance principles, processes and frameworks.
- (iii) Increase in the number of countries and businesses that implement sustainable tourism policies.
- (iv) Increase in the number of companies that report sustainable management practices they have adopted.
- (v) Increase in the number of countries and private sector stakeholders that implement sustainable consumption and production policies in the building and construction sector.

SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLES AND CONSUMPTION

- (c) (i) Increase in the number of countries³ implementing sustainable public procurement policies.⁴
- (ii) Increase in the number of countries⁵ that implement campaigns, awareness-raising, advocacy and educational initiatives that promote sustainable lifestyles, consumption and production, including gender equality.
- (iii) Increase in the number of countries that measure food waste at national level using the Food Loss and Waste Protocol.

¹ This also includes a country's participation in international, regional, as well as subnational policies, laws, strategies, action plans and frameworks.

² Policies include frameworks, laws, strategies and action plans.

³ Including subnational governments and public enterprises.

⁴ Including strategies and action plans.

⁵ Including subnational governments, public institutions and enterprises.

ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT

We support countries and regions in their transition to an inclusive green economy and adoption of sustainable consumption and production action plans at national and subnational levels. Inclusive green economies are defined as low-carbon, resource-efficient, circular and socially inclusive economies that create decent jobs and enhance human well-being. Country assessments, planning and implementation tools and knowledge platforms enable policymakers and businesses to actively pursue inclusive green economy pathways. The focus is on policy implementation and application of tools and methodologies.

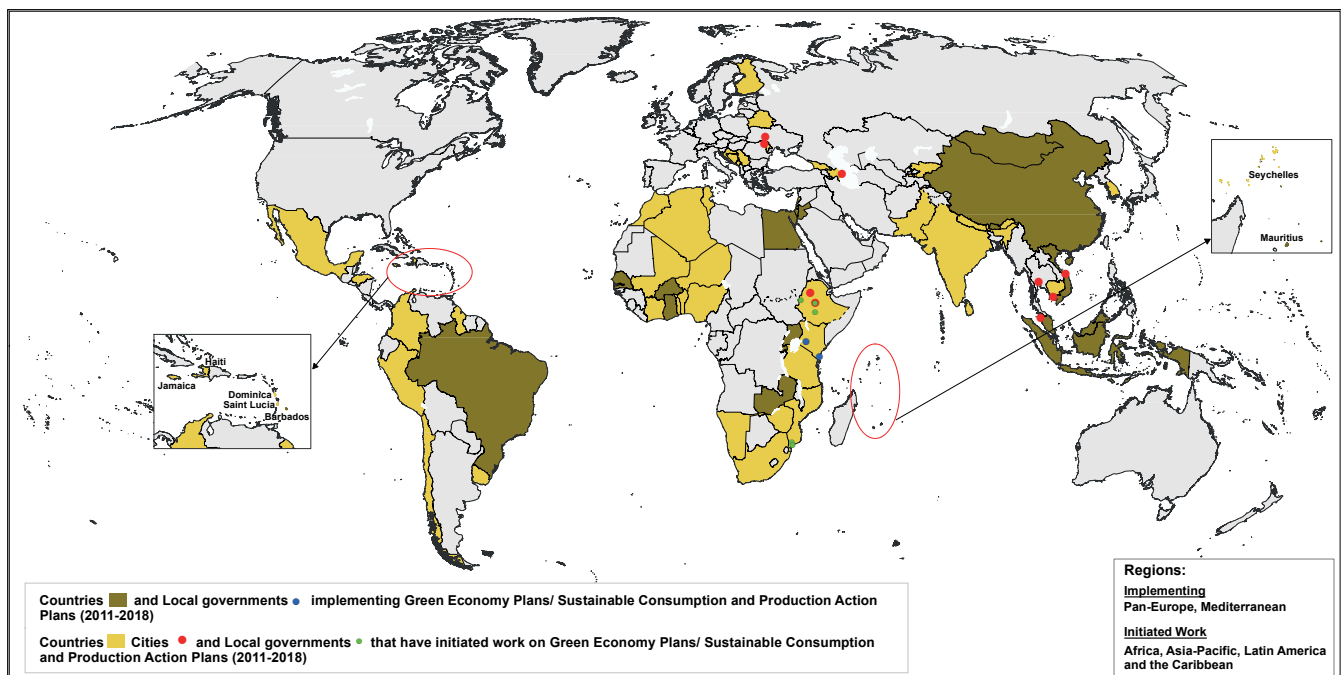
In 2018, one region,¹ two countries,² and two counties³ started to implement regional, national or municipal plans integrating green economy objectives with our support, exceeding our annual target. This brings the total to two regions,⁴ 18 countries,⁵ two counties⁶ and the Occupied Palestinian Territory that have started the implementation of sustainable consumption and production action plans or green economy pathways since 2011 with United Nations Environment Programme support. The biennial

target of three additional regions, countries or cities has been exceeded. In addition, four cities⁷ started measuring their resource profiles in 2018, bringing the total number to nine cities⁸ that have created their resource profiles with our support.

To achieve these results, we delivered various assessments, tools and services to countries in 2018.

In 2018, the International Resource Panel produced several flagship resource assessments that provide countries with scientific evidence on resource efficiency. The assessments include the following reports: *The Weight of Cities: Resource Requirements of Future Urbanization*,⁹ and *Re-defining Value – The Manufacturing Revolution. Remanufacturing, Refurbishment, Repair and Direct Reuse in the Circular Economy*.¹⁰ The International Resource Panel also provided the Group of 20 (G20) with key messages for their meeting in Argentina in August 2018: *Resource Efficiency for Sustainable Development: Key Messages for the Group of 20*.¹¹ International Resource Panel reports continued to attract significant attention in 2019. Its reports continue to be increasingly referenced by academia, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and

Enabling Policy: Regions, Countries, and Local Governments that pursue inclusive Green Economy Pathways



- 1 Regions 2018: Pan-European Strategic Framework for Greening the Economy (Eastern Europe/central Asia)
- 2 Countries 2018: Mauritius, Senegal.
- 3 Counties/Sub-national entities 2018: Mombasa county (Kenya), Nakuru county (Kenya)
- 4 Regions 2011–2018: Pan-European Strategic Framework for Greening the Economy (Eastern Europe/central Asia), Mediterranean (regional sustainable consumption and production (SCP) road map).
- 5 Countries 2011–2018: Barbados, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Rwanda, Senegal, Uganda, Viet Nam, Zambia.
- 6 Counties/subnational entities 2011–2018: Mombasa county (Kenya), Nakuru county (Kenya).

- 7 Cities 2018: Bartica (Guyana), Cusco (Peru), Medellin (Colombia), Sao Paulo (Brazil).
- 8 Cities 2011–2018: Bartica (Guyana), Brussels (Belgium), Cape Town, (South Africa), Cusco (Peru), Dongguan (China), Medellin (Colombia), Sao Paulo and Recife (Brazil), Sorsogon (Philippines).
- 9 <http://www.resourcepanel.org/reports/weight-cities>
- 10 <http://www.resourcepanel.org/reports/re-defining-value-manufacturing-revolution>
- 11 http://www.resourcepanel.org/sites/default/files/documents/document/media/thinkpiece_-_resource_efficiency_-_key_messages_for_the_g20_270818.pdf

Regions, countries, counties and counties/cities implement policies for greener economies 2011–2018	
Regions (2018)	Pan-European countries implement a Strategic Framework for Greening the Economy
Regions (2011–2017, baseline)	Mediterranean countries implement a regional Action Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production
Mauritius, Senegal (2018)	These countries implement National Sustainable Consumption and Production or Green Economy Action Plans or Policies
Barbados, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Rwanda, Uganda, Viet Nam, Zambia (2011–2017, baseline)	These countries implement National Sustainable Consumption and Production or Green Economy Action Plans or Policies
Counties, subnational entities (2018)	Mombasa and Nakuru counties (Kenya)
Occupied Palestinian Territory (2011–2017, baseline)	Implements Sustainable Consumption and Production National or Green Economy Action Plans or Policies

the public and private sector. Every report features a summary for policymakers that highlights key findings, messages and policy options.

Mauritius and Senegal received support from the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) in developing and implementing their national plans and policies integrating green economy objectives. Two counties in Kenya (Mombasa and Nakuru) started implementing their subnational green economy plans, and the Pan-European Strategic Framework for Greening the Economy is under implementation with United Nations Environment Programme support, as evidenced by its midterm review.

Five countries joined the Partnership for Action on the Green Economy in 2018, taking the total to 18 beneficiaries and eight funding partner countries. The partnership provided multi-year support for national planning and policy reforms to 18 countries, while capacity building activities have benefited more than 3,000 stakeholders from more than 90 countries.

The United Nations Environment Programme is supporting various other regions, countries and subnational entities that have not yet reached the implementation phase. The support includes assessments and policy formulation, expected to eventually lead to policy adoption and implementation.

The One Planet network (10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production) was recognized in 2018 as a key SDG-12 implementation mechanism in the Ministerial Declaration of the High-Level Political Forum where the “One Plan for One Planet” 2018–2022 strategy was also launched.

SUSTAINABILITY IN BUSINESSES

At the core of our work is the enhancement of the capacity of governments, businesses and other stakeholders to adopt sustainable production and management practices in global supply chains in

More countries and businesses adopt practices to improve resource efficiency and sustainability with United Nations Environment Programme support (selected examples)		
Global	Finance Initiative	Four additional insurers implement the principles for sustainable insurance. Twenty-nine new members of the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative adopt and implement the principles for sustainable finance. Four countries have put sustainable finance frameworks in place.
Global	Corporate sustainability reporting	Eleven additional businesses report on their sustainability practices.
India	Life Cycle Initiative	Three farmers’ cooperatives base and implement their sustainability policies and practices on life cycle approaches.
Dominican Republic and Philippines	Sustainable tourism	Thirty-four hotel and tourism operators adopt and implement sustainable management practices.



United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative's biennial Global Roundtable, held in November 2018 in Paris, France

the following sectors: building and construction, food and agriculture, finance and tourism and with small and medium enterprises across a number of manufacturing sectors.

In 2018, with our support, three farmers' cooperatives applied lifecycle approaches to further develop their business practices. Twenty-nine banks, four insurers and four countries adopted and started implementing sustainable finance principles and practices. Thirty-four tourism businesses started implementing sustainable tourism policies and practices, and 11 business improved their sustainability reporting with United Nations Environment Programme support. In total and across five indicators, 81 institutions and businesses and four countries improved management practices or sectoral strategies in their respective sectors in 2018. Four out of five indicators associated with the expected accomplishment have either achieved or exceeded their annual targets.

These results were delivered with several supporting products and services.

United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative's biennial Global Roundtable, held in November 2018, brought together over 1,000 leaders and practitioners from financial institutions. Twenty-eight major banks, jointly representing 10 per cent of the global banking sector, launched the draft "Principles for Responsible Banking", which aim to shape the banking industry's role in meeting society's needs as defined by the SDGs, the Paris Climate Agreement and relevant national and regional frameworks.

Life cycle based approaches have been promoted across sectors, including food, tourism and

building and construction sectors. Life cycle thinking has also underpinned the work of the United Nations Environment Programme in the plastics sector through the New Plastics Economy Global Commitment, which is expected to lead to growing results in the coming years. The New Plastics Economy Global Commitment, with over 250 signatories at the launch, will be a major driver towards a circular plastics economy. The Life Cycle Initiative has provided key scientific support to combating plastic pollution, including marine plastics pollution through the following assessments and reports: *Mapping of Global Plastics Value Chain and Plastics Losses to the Environment*,¹² and *Addressing Marine Plastics: A Systemic Approach, Stocktaking Report*.¹³ The *Sustainable Consumption and Production Hotspot Analysis Tool*¹⁴ enables policymakers and businesses to identify the hotspots areas of unsustainable production and consumption to support setting priorities in national sustainable consumption and production, as well as climate policies.

Forty-three businesses from the tourism sector have committed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve resource efficiency performance and improve sustainable tourism practices. Out of these, 26 companies are based in the Philippines and 17 in the Dominican Republic. These are mostly large chains with several other individual hotels. Two tools to support businesses in their monitoring of resource use, estimation of greenhouse emissions

12 http://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/26745/mapping_plastics.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

13 http://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/26746/marine_plastics.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

14 http://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/27257/SCP-HAT_brief.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

and the identification, comparison and evaluation of mitigation measures have been developed and deployed. Out of the 43 businesses in the tourism sector, 34 have already started implementing sustainable policies and practices that have been informed by application of these tools.

LIFESTYLES AND CONSUMPTION

We aim to provide enabling conditions for the promotion of sustainable consumption choices and lifestyles. Progress on this front is demonstrated by the number of public and private sector institutions that put in place policies and measures that are conducive to more sustainable consumption patterns. Supporting sustainable public procurement is one way to stimulate demand for, and supply of, sustainable products. In 2018, we supported eight countries¹⁵ on advancing sustainable public procurement policies at national level. Four of those countries¹⁶ are already implementing sustainable public procurement action plans and policies in close coordination with the relevant 10-Year Framework Programme on Sustainable Public Procurement. In total, we have supported 18 countries¹⁷ since 2011 on Sustainable Public Procurement.

Companies increasingly improve product sustainability information to increase competitiveness

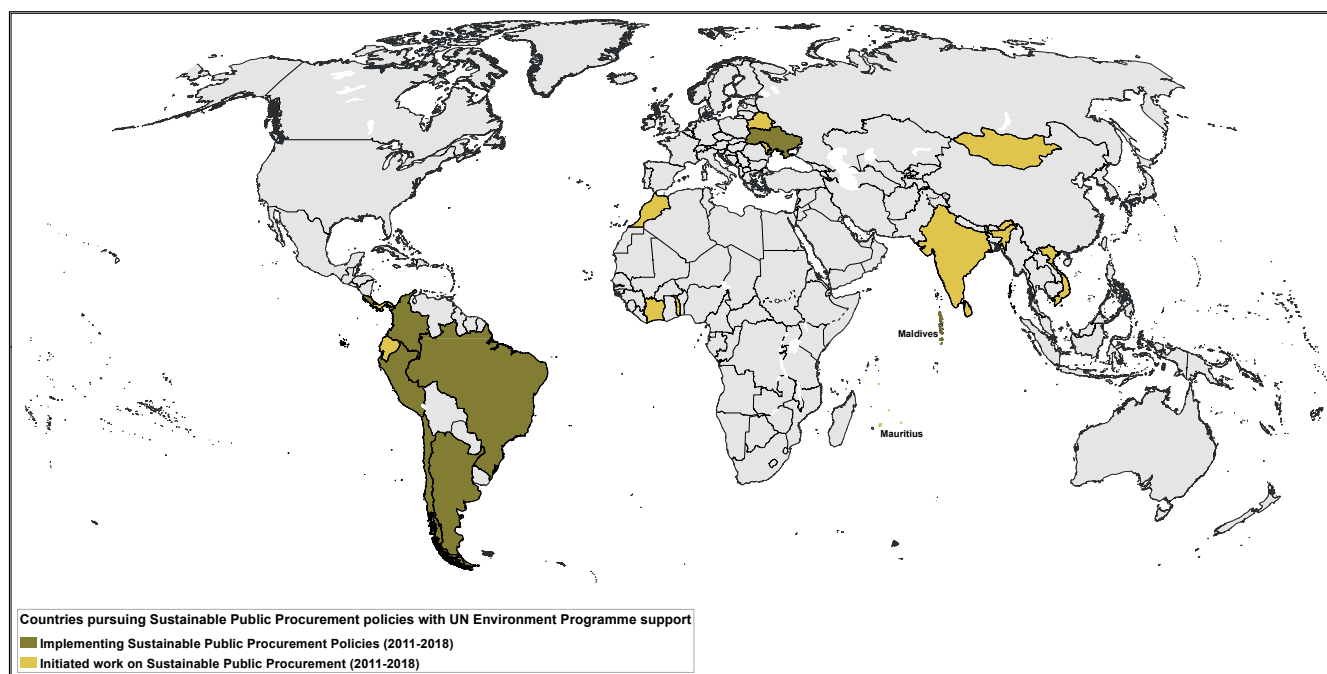
Twenty-eight road testers from across the world, including 12 companies, self-assessed the way they communicate with consumers about sustainability against the 10 principles of the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information.¹⁸ This exercise helps businesses to improve their communication practices and provide better product sustainability information to consumers.

Education and awareness-raising are important enabling conditions for more sustainable lifestyles

In 2018, nine countries,¹⁹ five counties/provinces and one city²⁰ started to implement campaigns, awareness raising, advocacy and educational initiatives that demonstrate the benefits of the sustainable lifestyle, consumption and production.

The #SolveDifferent, #Think Beyond, and #LiveWithin campaigns focus on sustainable living and innovation and are key tools to communicate sustainable

Sustainable Public Procurement



15 Argentina, Brazil, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Peru, Ukraine, Viet Nam.

16 Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Ukraine.

17 Initiation of process, preliminary studies, policy adoption: Belarus, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, India, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Panama, Sri Lanka, Togo; Policy implementation: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mauritius, Peru, Ukraine.

18 http://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/22180/guidelines_product_sust_info.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

19 Barbados, China, Germany, Japan, Morocco, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Ukraine.

20 China (Special Administrative Region Hong Kong).

lifestyles during the fourth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) and beyond. Good Life Goals (GLGs) have been developed and translate the SDGs animated, action-oriented education and communication tool that will reach millions of readers in 2019. In addition, 14 events and activities were supported: one urban

Project (Morocco) and two World Environment Day lifestyle themes (Barbados, Peru). In 2018 urban guidelines²¹ were produced for developing sustainable living and lifestyles initiatives which will be the foundation of country urban roll out in 2019 and beyond. Four additional countries²² have started measuring their food waste at national level in 2018.

Wasting Food can no longer be an option!

In 2018, the United Nations Environment Programme, in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and several key global expert partners, developed the indicator methodology for the food waste element of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 12.3, which is focused on cutting food waste by 50 per cent by 2030.

One third of all food produced in the world – approximately 1.3 billion tons – is lost or wasted every year. Food waste is responsible for over 7 per cent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions, making it a key challenge in tackling climate change and reaching the SDGs. At the same time, some 795 million people in the world do not have enough food to lead a healthy active life, which is about one in nine people on earth.

The United Nations Environment Programme took the lead in developing the methodology and building in-house expertise gained from both the development of related SDG indicators and ongoing activities on food waste prevention and reduction. The organization was able to ensure that the proposed indicator is statistically robust, related to other ongoing data collecting activities by member states and solution-based in nature.

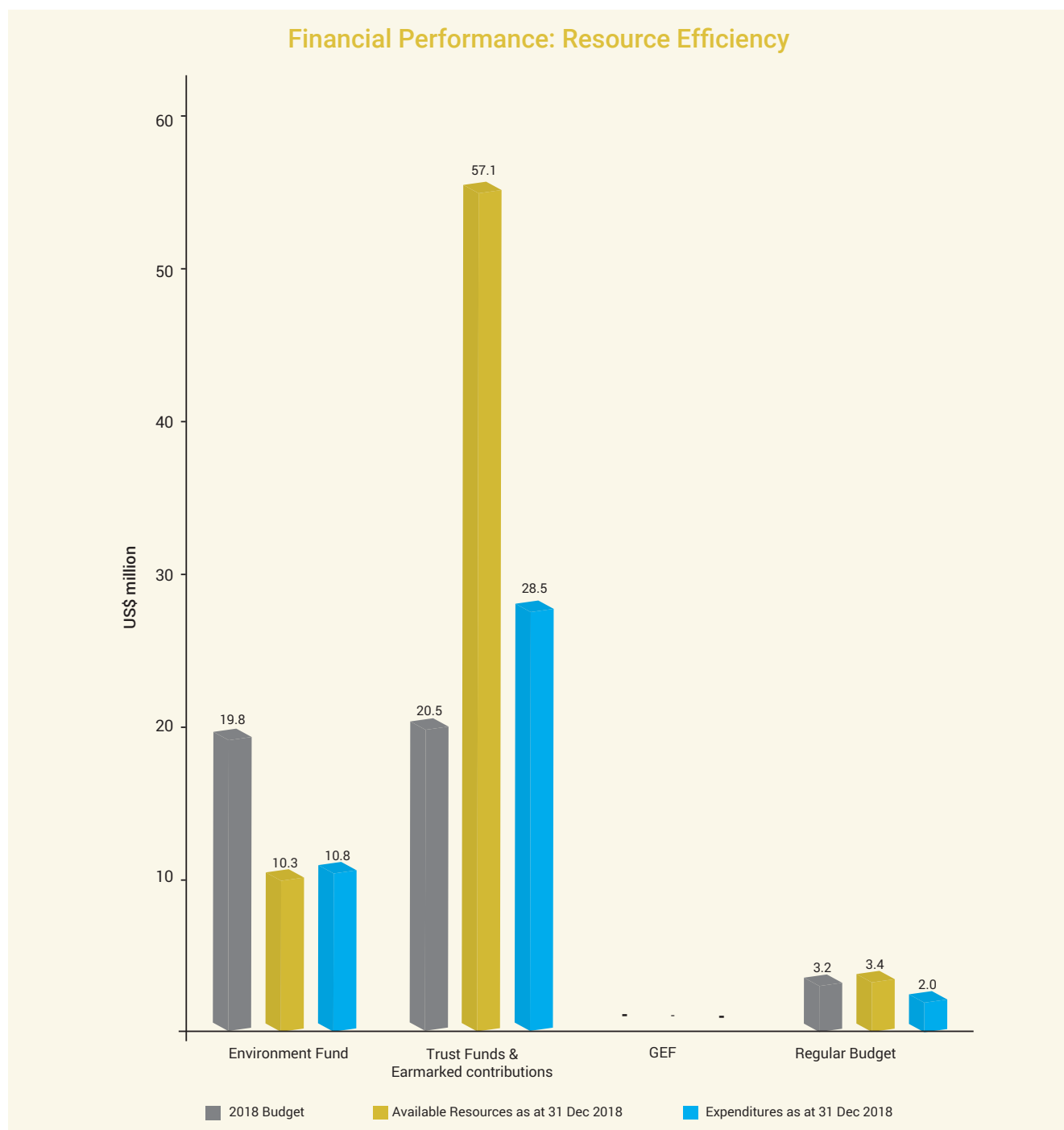
The deliverables contributed to the result, which is a draft methodology that was presented to the Inter-Agency Expert Group (IAEG) in late 2018, and that has been piloted in November 2018. Methodologies to measure both food loss (Food Loss Index) and food waste (Food Waste Index) are now globally coherent. Member States will now be able to identify the amount and sources of food waste at the national level in a coherent and comparable manner, which is essential to develop and implement effective policies to reduce food waste in the supply chain and at the consumption level. This will result in more resource efficiency and a reduction of greenhouse gases both during the production and the supply chain of the food but also reducing methane emissions as food waste sent to landfill would decline. This will also be a key enabler for the implementation of effective awareness raising campaigns that would save people money and increase the general availability of food.



²¹ <http://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/resource/sustainable-lifestyles-options-and-opportunities>

²² Canada, Germany, Hungary, Norway.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



- Out of the planned Environment Fund budget for 2018 of \$19.8 million, only \$10.3 million was received. This is because the United Nations Environment Programme received a smaller amount of Environment Fund contributions than projected.
- Trust funds and earmarked contributions have been used to some extent to compensate for the Environment Fund shortfall. The subprogramme received \$57.1 million (against a planned budget of \$20.5 million). However, this amount includes multi-year contributions.
- Overall expenditure is at \$41.3 million, which is 95 per cent of the target budget of \$43.5 million.
- This picture, however, does not show the distribution across projects or the shortfall in certain projects. It also does not indicate the need for additional resources to take several interventions to the next and more impactful level, particularly initiatives addressing our work on food waste or the One Planet network/10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, among others. Additional funding is required to take several initiatives to scale and to implement relevant UNEA resolutions

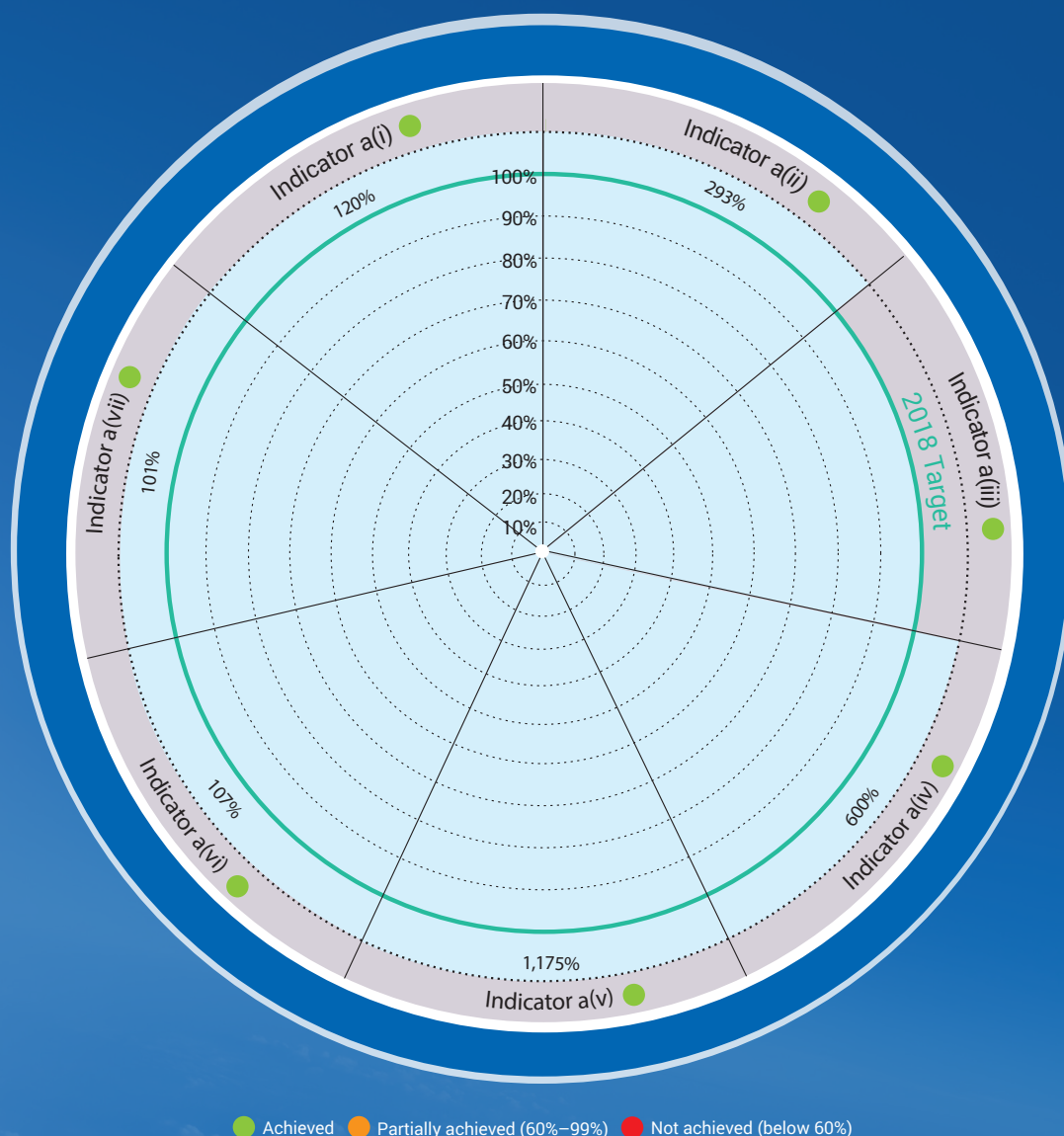


ENVIRONMENT UNDER REVIEW

Our work to keep the environment under review focuses on bridging the gap between the producers and consumers of environmental information, so that evidence-based policymaking is informed by robust data and assessments. We provide results in the following areas:

- **Assessments:** supporting global, regional and national policymaking using environmental information accessible on open and shared knowledge platforms.
- **Early warning:** providing information on emerging environmental issues of global importance.
- **Information management:** strengthening the capacity of countries to generate, access, analyse, use and communicate environmental information and knowledge, and address the environmental dimensions of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

During 2018, we met or exceeded all our seven targets.

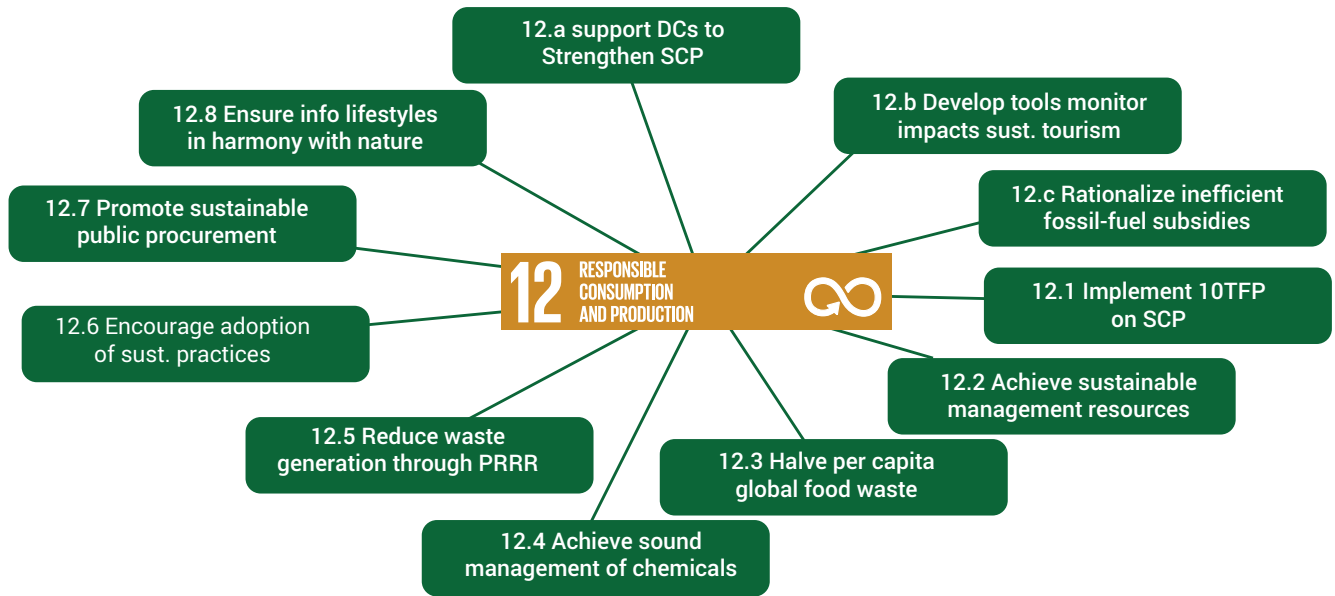


INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT

- i) Increase in the number of tagged and maintained data sets available in the United Nations system data catalogue enabling systematic user access to relevant data on the environmental dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- ii) Increase in the number of countries reporting on the environmental dimension of sustainable development through shared environmental information systems with country-level data made discoverable through UN Environment Programme.
- iii) Strengthening of the science-policy interface by countries based on the use of data, information and policy analysis in the areas of air quality, water quality, ecosystems, biodiversity, waste and hazardous chemicals, the marine environment and emerging issues.
- iv) Increase in the number of indicators to measure the environmental dimension of sustainable development made through United Nations Environment Programme live platform that are disaggregated by vulnerable groups, especially by gender, geography and age.
- v) Increased number of people belonging to different major groups and stakeholders acknowledging the relevance and usefulness of data and environmental information made available by UNEP.
- vi) Increase in the number of relevant global, regional and national forums and institutions using data on environmental trends identified through United Nations Environment Programme for environmental assessment, early warning on emerging issues and/or facilitation of policy action.
- vii) Level of accessibility and ease of use of United Nations Environment Programme environmental information through open platforms measured against internationally recognized standards for open access to information.

Our goal for 2018 was to align 15 United Nations data sets to the environmental dimensions of the SDGs. We achieved 18, thereby increasing the capacities of Member States to develop indicators to report on SDGs and the state of the environment.

SDG12 – Responsible Production and Consumption



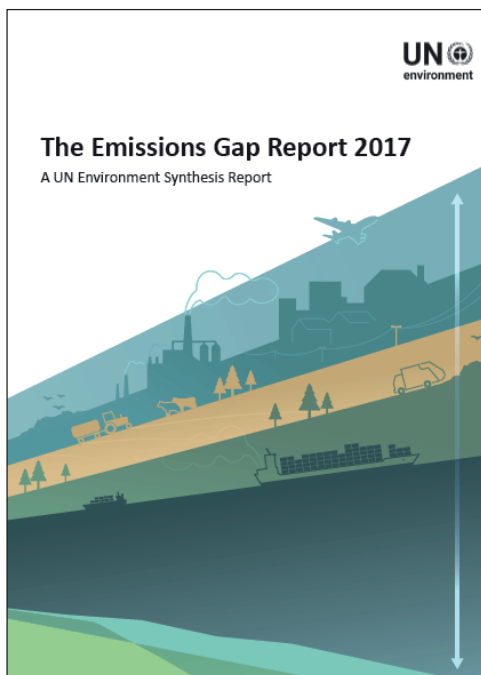
Environment Live is now valued as a global knowledge-sharing platform. To make environmental information available and widely accessible, shared environmental information system principles are used to report on global environmental goals/targets or other indicators relevant to the environment. This makes country-level data discoverable.

To strengthen national reporting systems, we have joined up with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the United Nations regional economic commissions and other key United Nations entities. Our joint work focuses on developing the capacity to deliver environmental statistics and report on the SDGs.

Our Environment Live: Science and Data for People platform has exceeded all expectations. During 2018,

a total of 235 women and men from major groups and stakeholders were involved in the generation of environmental information made available through the United Nations Environment Programme Community of Practice (CoP) or used this information for driving policy actions. This is more than 10 times higher than our original target, an overshoot that indicates the need for improved target setting.

One of our flagship reports is the Emission Gap Report. In 2018, the report was influential in shaping the decision of the Court of Appeal in the Netherlands, which ordered the government to further reduce greenhouse emissions by at least 25 per cent from 2020 compared with 1990 levels. Urgenda, an environmental group, brought the original case to court in 2015 on behalf of 900 Dutch citizens.



In addition, our flagship Global Environment Outlook (GEO) report captured and conveyed information and analysis for the Latin America and Caribbean regions, presenting examples of innovative tools to reduce information gaps and to improve environmental monitoring and reporting.

Collecting environmental data disaggregated by sex and age is challenging. Through a conscious effort, we managed to exceed what was planned, by measuring the environmental dimension of sustainable development through Environment Live. The data is disaggregated according to vulnerable groups (notably gender), geography and age. On Progress for Every Child, the data addresses a full range of issues, including environmental ones, relating to children's rights and welfare – all anchored in the 2030 Agenda's explicit aim to "leave no one behind".

Our trajectory to continuously enhance our engagement with major groups and stakeholders is starting to pay off. In 2018, we exceeded our target in terms of the number of people in this category who acknowledged the relevance and usefulness of data and environmental information made available by United Nations Environment Programme. Access to publicly available information has never been made easier with our Environment Live platform.

The Environment Live platform currently has 16 themes, with data flows from various sources and among them is tracking the global biomes as depicted in the picture below.

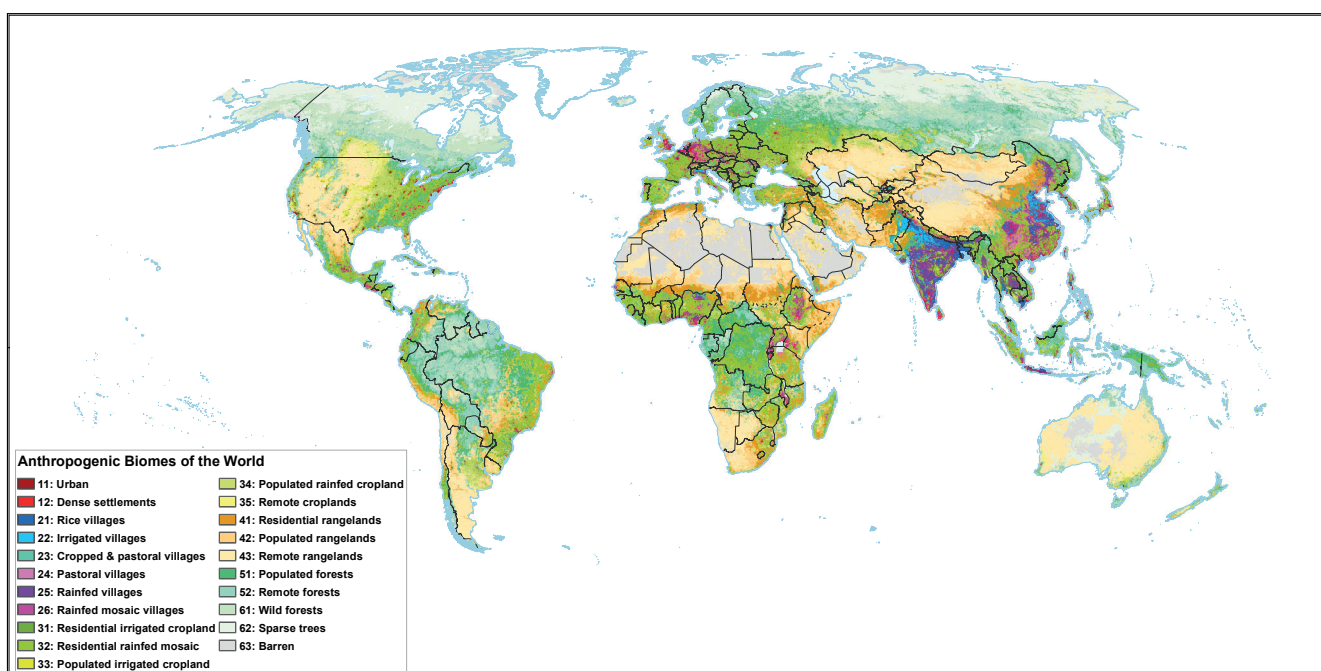
Moreover, we are celebrated in the academic world where authors and academics acknowledge the utility of our publications. This reflects recognition

of our scientific relevance and ability to keep abreast of emerging issues on the environment. For example, our emerging issues identified the growing antimicrobial resistance linked to the discharge of drugs and specific chemicals into the environment as one of the most worrying health threats today. Indeed, experts view the promotion of antibiotic resistant bacteria as "by far the greatest human health risk" posed by the presence of pharmaceutical residues in the environment. They note that, in addition to fostering the spread of resistant pathogens, antibiotic residues can also turn harmless environmental bacteria into carriers of resistance.

The level of accessibility and usability of the Environment Live platform is of paramount importance. We have improved accessibility to Environment Live by 86 per cent over the course of 2018, through usability tests and web statistics, complemented with user satisfaction surveys.

Overall, our products and services include a range of thematic assessments, delivering environmental indicators and improving access to data and knowledge through Environment Live. The GEO-6 assessment will be finalised, and Member States will negotiate on the Summary for Policy Makers in 2019. The report is intended to enable more Member States, United Nations entities and other partners to use this information and institutionalize the use of our assessment reports in shaping decisions. We need to inspire policymaker, citizen and private sector participation in generating information, sharing their knowledge through open platforms and using it to bring about social, economic and environmental improvements and impacts to help shape the 2030 development journey.

Anthropogenic Biomes of the World



Source: <http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu>.



The High-Level Panel and Lead Authors that produced the first draft Summary for Policy Makers of GEO-6 at a meeting held in September 2018 in Mexico. © UN Environment Programme/Science Division

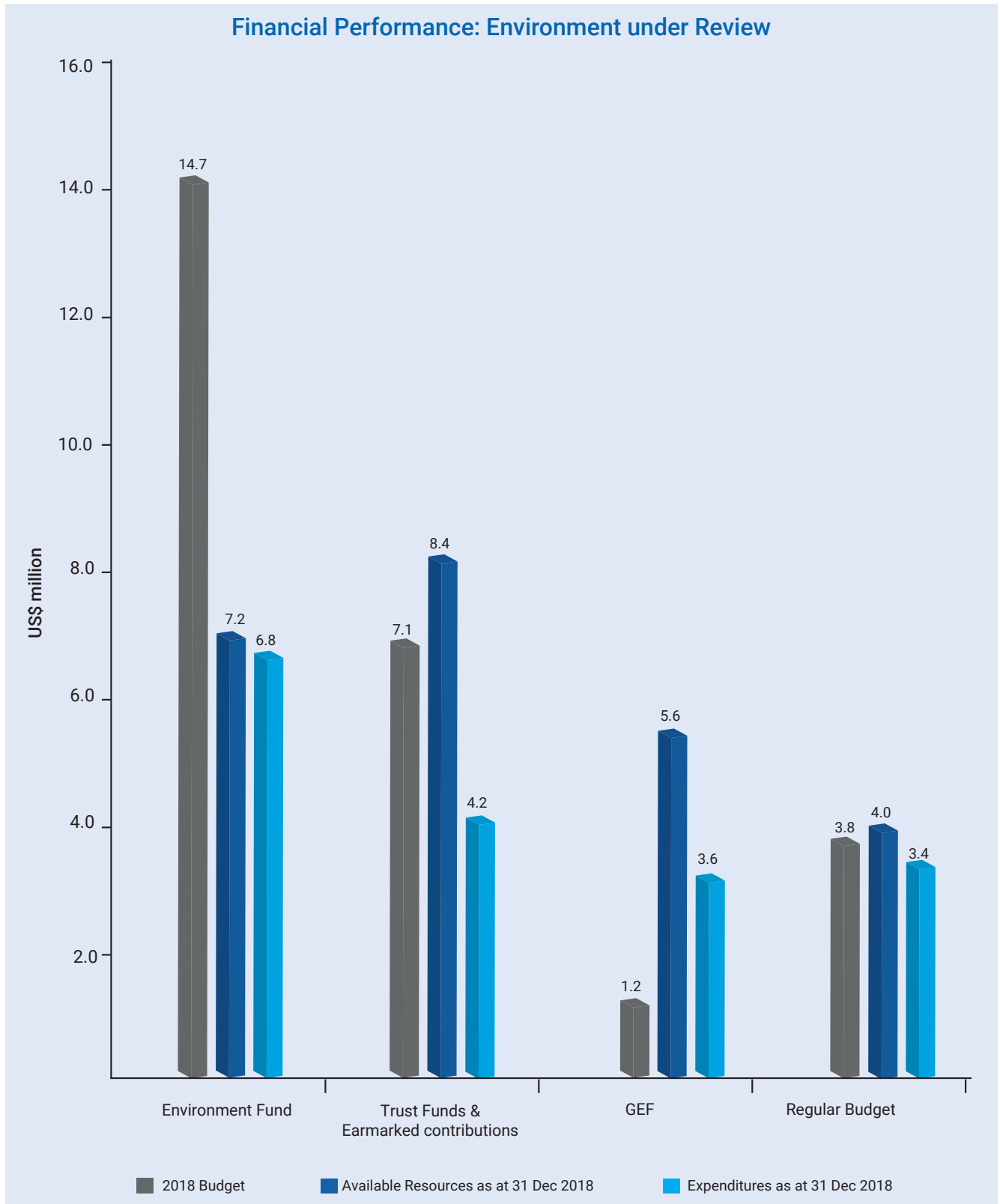
Science and data for people

Effective sustainable development policies and programmes are not created in a vacuum, which is why United Nations Environment Programme has for years been providing cutting-edge science to governments to assist them in bridging the science-policy gap.

Despite our best efforts, access to quality data and sound knowledge has been constrained by many factors, including lack of investment and mechanisms for regular data sharing. To change this situation, we have developed Environment Live. This is an innovative, dynamic platform upon which to share environmental science and research in a timely manner.

Environment Live uses global services combined with regional, national and local data to identify key and emerging environmental issues and support integrated assessments and policy analysis. It is tailored to a wide audience: policymakers, researchers, citizens. Since its launch, both content and level of accessibility have dramatically improved. National, regional and global information is available from the World Situation Room. Information on emerging issues is available in the Foresight Briefs. Environment Live also has environmental and SDG-related statistics.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



- Out of the planned Environment Fund budget for 2018 of US\$14.7 million, only US\$8.4 million was received. This is because the United Nations Environment Programme received a smaller amount of Environment Fund contributions than projected.
- The subprogramme received US\$8.4 million (against a planned budget of US\$7.2 million with a multi-year appropriation). Although the earmarked contributions were slightly more than the approved budget, the shortfall in the environment fund was still not covered.
- Overall expenditure is at US\$ 17.6 million, which is 66 per cent of the target budget of US\$ 26.8 million.



Budget performance

Our projected overall budget for 2018 was US\$398 million. This budget comprised the United Nations regular budget, including the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) and United Nations Development Account allocations, the Environment Fund and trust and earmarked funds.

As in previous years, a significant part of the income received was earmarked for specific projects. This creates an imbalance in the delivery of the approved Programme of Work 2018–2019, with some areas often receiving more focus than others. The total income for 2018 was US\$433.3 million¹ (including multi-year contributions to be applied against future years).² Total expenditure in 2018 was US\$479.6 million.³ Total available resources stood at US\$770.3 million.

INCOME ANALYSIS

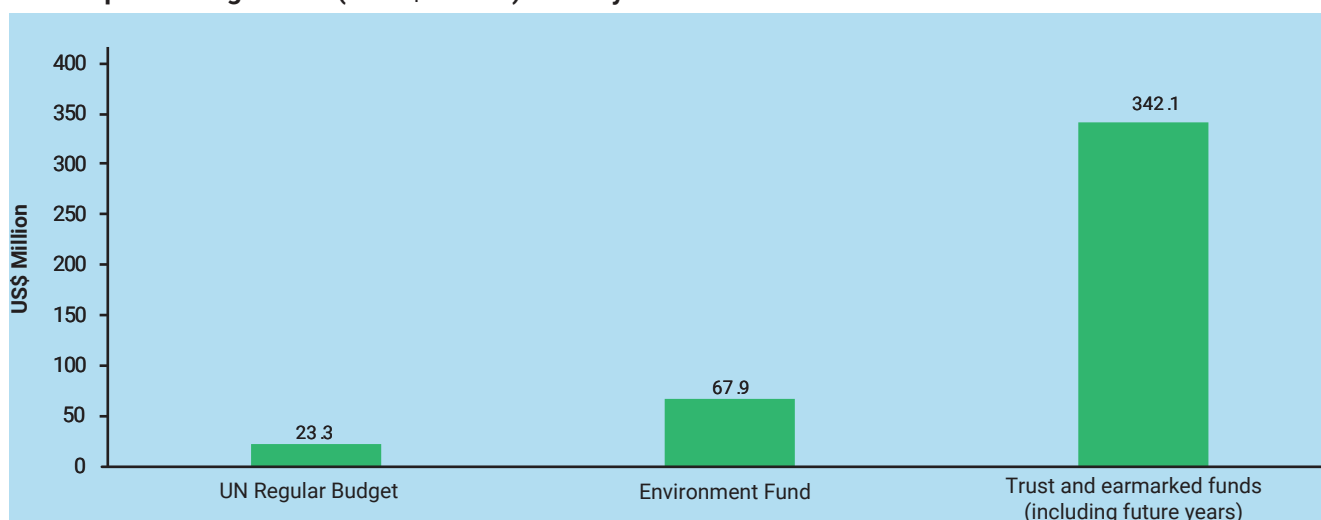
Core resources from the United Nations regular budget and Environment Fund, both of which are annual funds, amounted to 21 per cent of the total

income received. The trust and earmarked income received comprised all other contributions from the Member States, Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund, European Commission, foundations, private sector and other United Nations sister organizations. The amounts received were for both 2018 and, in the case of multi-year contributions, future years.

United Nations regular budget

The United Nations regular budget covers substantive support to the governing bodies, coordination of environmental programmes in the United Nations system and ensures effective cooperation with relevant global scientific and professional communities. Following the approval of the budget by the General Assembly, United Nations Member States disburse funding from their assessed contributions, meaning there are no gaps between the budget and income. Since the budget provides only 5 per cent of the total income, which does not adequately provide for core functions, such as servicing the United Nations Environment Assembly, it needs to

Income per funding source (in US\$ million) January–December 2018



¹ The figures do not include the Multilateral Fund and conventions and protocols administered by the United Nations Environment Programme.

² As per the United Nations Secretariat interpretation and application of the International Public Service Accounting Standards (IPSAS), Umoja, our financial and administrative management platform, does not enable a breakdown of multi-year contributions in terms of income into annual figures.

³ These are provisional figures, since we await the financial closure of fiscal year 2018.

be supplemented by contributions from both the Environment Fund and earmarked contributions.

The Environment Fund

The Environment Fund finances the essential capacity needed for the efficient delivery of the Programme of Work of the United Nations Environment Programme, approved by the 193 Member States. It enables the organisation to lead science-policy solutions, identify emerging environmental threats and innovate to address them, advocate and raise awareness, build capacity and ensure robust oversight and accountability. Despite its critical role for providing direction for the organisation, the fund received only 50 per cent of the approved annual budget from 81 Member States and amounted to only 16 per cent of the organization's income.

Trust and earmarked contributions

Trust and earmarked contributions enable scaling-up and replication of results of the core work, including capacity-building in more countries with more partners. Earmarked income received, including for

future years, exceeded the annual budget for this income stream by 54 per cent. With its significant share of the total income, 79 per cent, the earmarked income tends to skew the programme delivery towards priorities of specific partners. Earmarked contributions were provided by GEF (37 per cent), Member States (26 per cent), United Nations sister organisations (14 per cent), the private sector, including Finance Initiative (9 per cent), the Green Climate Fund (8 per cent) and the European Commission (6 per cent).

We extend our deepest appreciation to all the contributing Member States and other funding partners for their commitment and support to the organisation, especially the 15 largest funding partners that continue to contribute over 90 per cent of the Environment Fund and earmarked funds. The United Nations Environment Programme is determined to provide value for money by delivering results and financial performance, partnering for increased impact, responding to global, regional and local challenges and ensuring robust oversight and accountability. We aim to provide a return on your investment in the planet and in the United Nations Environment Programme.

Top 15 contributors to the Environment Fund			Top 15 contributors to earmarked funds		
	Member States	US\$		Funding Partners	US\$
1	Netherlands	9.1	1	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	126.7
2	Germany	8.9	2	United Nations sister organizations	48.4
3	France	7.6	3	Private sector	26.6
4	United States of America	6.1	4	Green Climate Fund	26.4
5	Sweden	5.1	5	European Commission	21.4
6	Belgium	4.6	6	Denmark	16.7
7	United Kingdom	4.3	7	Norway	15.4
8	Switzerland	3.8	8	Sweden	10.0
9	Norway	3.0	9	Japan	9.8
10	Canada	2.4	10	Germany	8.2
11	Japan	2.4	11	France	6.6
12	Finland	1.7	12	Luxembourg	3.4
13	China	1.5	13	Finance Initiative	3.0
14	Russian Federation	0.9	14	Italy	2.8
15	Ireland	0.6	15	Switzerland	2.5

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS

Total expenditure for 2018 was US\$479.6 million, against an available resource amount of US\$770.3 million. These expenditures were recorded against all funding sources.

Regular budget

The initial allocation amounted to US\$23.3 million for 2018, including US\$3.8 million⁴ from the United Nations Development Account. This was revised in December 2018 to cater for additional staff costs, bringing the available resources to US\$24.9 million. As at 31 December 2018, \$21.8 million worth of expenditures were incurred.

Environment Fund

The authorized budget for 2018 was US\$135.6 million. However, the approved allocation was US\$70.4 million based on the projected income at the beginning of the year. The total utilization of the funds as at 31 December 2018 was US\$64.5 million on core capacity and general operating expenses for implementing the programme.

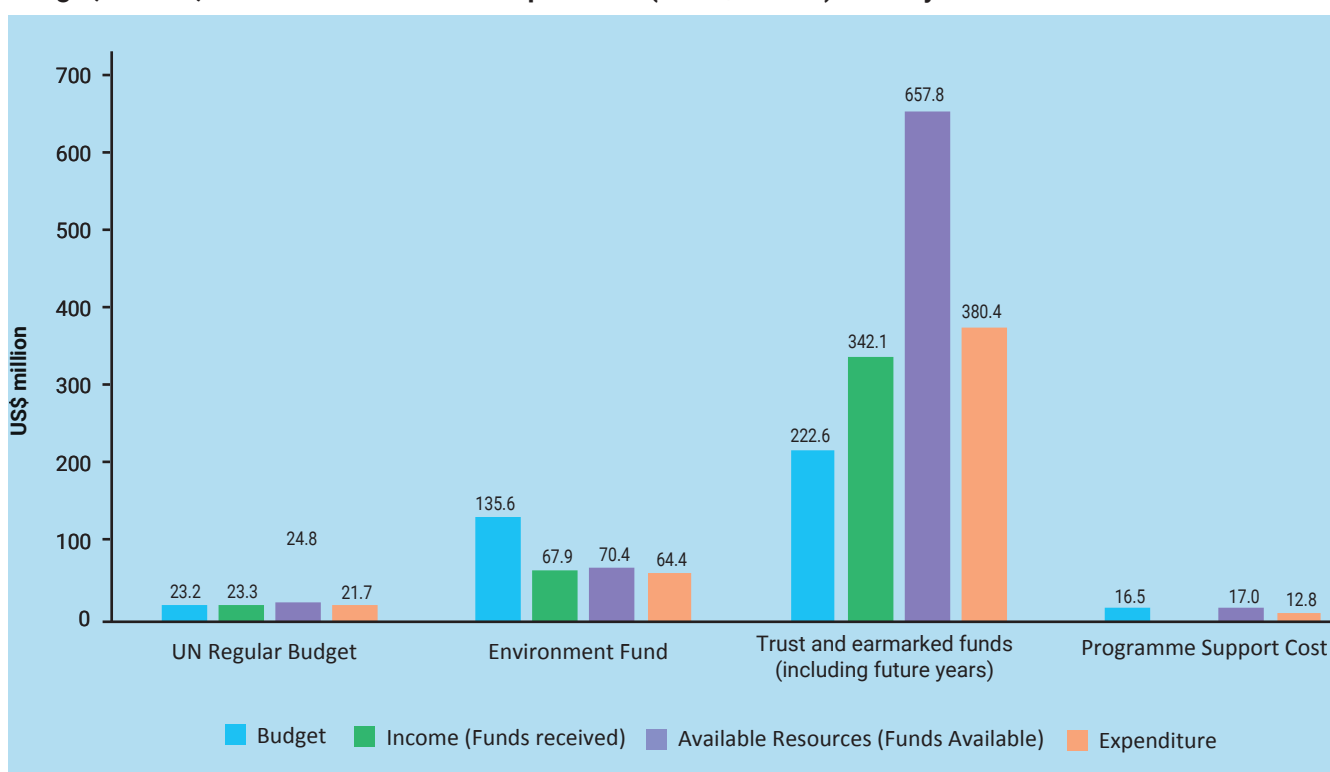
Programme support costs (PSC)

The authorized budget for 2018 was US\$16.5 million with expenditure recorded as US\$12.9 million as at 31 December 2018.

Trust and earmarked funds

The authorized budget for 2018 was US\$152.6 million with available resources as at 31 December 2018 amounting to US\$346.2 million, including balances from prior years and funds for multi-year activities. The total expenditure recorded as at 31 December 2018 was US\$184.5 million. Within this overall umbrella, as regards GEF trust funds, the authorized budget for 2018 expenditure was US\$70 million, with US\$311.7 million in available resources for multi-year projects as at 31 December 2018. The total expenditure, including funds committed as at 31 December 2018, was US\$195.9 million.

Budget, income, available resources and expenditure (in US\$ million) January–December 2018



⁴ This includes rephased 2016–2017 funds totaling \$1.5 million.





