

QUARTERLY REPORT

to the 162nd Meeting of the

COMMITTEE OF PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES



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1 SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS

A. Global Developments

UN Water Conference 2023

The UN Water Conference took place in New York from 22 to 24 March 2023. Formally known as the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation Objectives of the 2018-2028 International Decade for Action, it [culminated](#) with approximately 700 pledges and voluntary commitments to the [Water Action Agenda](#) by governments and other stakeholders. The Agenda aims to drive transformation from a global water crisis to a water-secure world.

To further the implementation of UNEA [resolution 5/4](#) on *Sustainable Lake Management*, UNEP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia, organized a [side event](#) (22 March). It highlighted the protection, conservation, restoration and sustainable use of lakes, wetlands and other inland freshwater ecosystems, in an integrated management basin-wide approach.

UNEP [contributions](#) also include co-drafting a [concept note](#) on water for climate, resilience and environment and a [chapter](#) for the [World Water Development Report, as well as](#) organizing or co-organizing five other side events¹ and the [Walk of Water](#) exhibit. Additionally, the Global Environment Monitoring System for Freshwater ([GEMS/Water](#)) and the World Water Quality Alliance ([WWQA](#)) actively engaged with Member States and other UN partners to promote the critical role of ambient water quality and freshwater health as a fundamental building block in the global water agenda in line with UNEA resolutions 1/9 and [3/10](#).

At the Conference, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Gabon, Mexico and Zambia [launched](#) the [Freshwater Restoration Challenge](#) co-led by UNEP and FAO. The Challenge aims to restore 300,000 kms of rivers and 350 million hectares of wetlands by 2030. It is a contribution to the [UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration](#).



Fishing in the Congo River, Democratic Republic of Congo
(Photo credit: CIFOR/Axel Fassio)

¹ Five side events organized/co-organized by UNEP on: [circular economy](#); [evidence-based management of the Ocean-Water consortium](#); [groundwater](#); [Global Network of Isotope-enabled Water Analysis Laboratories](#); and [source-to-sea collaboration](#).

Prior to the conference, UNEP launched (16 March) the report [Measuring Progress: Water-related ecosystems and the SDGs](#). It provides an overview of the progress made in data availability for 92 environment-related SDG indicators, including improvements or degradation in the trend of each indicator. The report finds that global data availability increased to 59% in 2022, up from 34% in 2018. Additionally, while only 38% of the environment-related indicators indicate improvement, this is an improvement from only 28% in 2020.

Fifth UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries- Second Part (LDC5)

The 2nd part of the [LDC5](#) Conference "From Potential to Prosperity" (5-9 March, Doha, Qatar) brought together over 5,000 participants and concluded with the adoption of the [Doha Political Declaration](#), outlining concrete deliverables to support the implementation of the six priority areas of the [Doha Programme of Action for LDCs 2022-2031](#). For its part, UNEP [committed](#) to supporting the harnessing of critical energy transition minerals for sustainable development - in furtherance of the implementation of UNEA resolution [5/12](#) on Environmental aspects of minerals and metals management; supporting the implementation of the [Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework](#); and advancing sustainable waste management through lifecycle and circular approaches.

International Day of Zero Waste

Following the adoption of General Assembly resolution [77/161](#) on zero waste, UNEP, UN Habitat and partners organized more than 250 official events around the world to [commemorate](#) the [International Day of Zero Waste](#) (30 March) including: observances in [Bangkok](#), Nairobi and New York; a [conference](#) in Geneva; a [High-Level Event](#) of the General Assembly to exchange experiences and success stories in solid waste management, culminating in the establishment of an Advisory Board of Eminent Persons on Zero Waste; and the launch of the report [2050 Electrical and Electronic Waste Outlook for West Asia by UNEP and UNITAR](#). The report highlights that, as part of efforts to implement UNEA resolution [5/11](#), adopting circular economy approaches can reduce electronic and electrical equipment in the market by 33% and e-waste generation by 14%.

Marine Biodiversity of Areas beyond National jurisdiction

UNEP participated as an Observer to the 5th resumed [session](#) of the Intergovernmental Conference on Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (20 February – 4 March, New York). After nearly 20 years of negotiations, Member States reached consensus on an [agreement](#) to ensure the



Food that ends up in landfills generates 8 to 10 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions, Dandora, Kenya
(Photo credit: UNEP/Duncan Moore)



Global Leaders Group on Antimicrobial Resistance meet in Barbados.
(Photo credit: @andersen_inger /Twitter)

conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ). UNEP will explore options to supporting Members States in the next steps toward ratification and implementation of this historic agreement.

United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) 6 Theme

The UNEA Bureau, in close collaboration with the CPR Bureau, [agreed](#) (30 January) on Effective, inclusive and sustainable multilateral actions to tackle climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution as the [theme](#) for UNEA 6. It also agreed to add a supplementary agenda item entitled Cooperation with Multilateral Environmental Agreements to the provisional agenda for UNEA 6 to facilitate active contributions and participation by MEAs in UNEA discussions while also serving as an opportunity to showcase the work of MEA partners.

Spreading awareness on Antimicrobial Resistance

In furtherance of the implementation of UNEA Resolution 5/6 on Biodiversity and Health, on the sidelines of the [6th meeting](#) of the Global Leaders Group on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) (7-8 February, Barbados), the Prime Minister of Barbados, H.E. Mia Amor Mottley, and the Executive Director of UNEP, Inger Andersen, launched the spotlight UNEP report '[Bracing for Superbugs: strengthening environmental action in the One Health response to antimicrobial resistance](#)'.

AMR was directly and indirectly responsible for an estimated five million deaths annually in 2019. This could increase up to 10 million deaths by 2050. AMR also has the potential to shave US\$ 3.4 trillion off global GDP annually and push 24 million more people into extreme poverty in the next decade. The report offers solutions to tackle the development and spread of AMR in the environment and calls for a more ambitious and comprehensive approach, rather than working sector by sector.

Syria and Turkey Earthquake Response

In response to the magnitude 7.8 [earthquake](#) that struck Turkey and Syria on 6 February, UNEP participated in humanitarian coordination efforts through the UN Country Team by providing technical assistance in quantifying the huge volumes of debris generated. Based on this baseline information, cost-benefit scenarios are being generated to support response partners on optimal options for debris management. UNEP is also providing advisory support to the environment sector of the Syria Earthquake Needs Assessment. US\$ 1 million was requested in the [joint UN Flash Appeal](#) for UNEP to carry out environmental sustainability work related to recovery and reconstruction.

Environmental Sustainability Management

The Sustainable United Nations ([SUN](#)) facility of UNEP organized virtually the 40th meeting of the Issue Management Group on Environmental Sustainability Management (7 and 9 March). It covered data management, the environmental governance survey



Rescuers search through the rubble of collapsed buildings following a catastrophic earthquake in the town of Armanaz, Idlib province, Syria, February 8, 2023.

(Photo credit: Associated Press / Ghaith Alsayed)

and the timeline for the Greening the Blue report 2023. The meeting established an Advisory Group to develop a UN specific methodology on the Scope three greenhouse gases (GHGs) emissions calculations.

2023 Champions of the Earth Awards

[Nominations](#) for the 2023 Champions of the Earth, the UN's highest environmental honour, were open from 14 March to 14 April to recognize innovative and sustainable solutions and policies to eliminate plastic pollution, with the winner expected to be announced in late 2023.

1st Quadripartite Annual Executive Meeting on One Health

During the [meeting](#) (27-29 March, Geneva) UNEP presented a four-pillar strategy to strengthen collaboration and increase visibility of all six action tracks defined in the [One Health Joint Plan of Action](#), in furtherance of the implementation of UNEA [Resolution 5/6](#) on "Biodiversity and Health". It also jointly promoted an One Health High-Level Expert Panel ([OHHLEP](#)) produced [white paper](#) on the spill over of zoonotic diseases. The meeting concluded with a Quadripartite leaders issuing a call to action on [seven prior actions](#) on One Health.

Contributions to Group of 20 (G20) Working Groups

During the reporting period, UNEP actively contributed to several Working Groups of India's [G20](#) Presidency

through; inputs on High-Level Principles on Blue Economy and support to an issues paper on restoration of land affected by forest fires for the [Environment and Climate Sustainability Working Group](#). UNEP also provided technical support on Lifestyles for Environment for the [Development Working Group](#) and the Tourism Working Group on green and sustainable tourism.

Accreditation to UNEP

During the reporting period, 73 new organizations were accredited to UNEP, representing mostly NGOs (57) as well as Business and Industries (7), Scientific and Technological Communities (4), Children and Youth (3), Indigenous Peoples (1) and Women (1). As of 31 March, there were [934 accredited organizations](#).

Implementation of UNEA Resolutions

In addition to the information on the implementation of resolutions that has been integrated into this report, the [UNEA Monitoring and Reporting Portal provides](#) complete information on the implementation of resolutions. The Secretariat published an additional 59 resolution reports during this period, increasing the total number of [UNEA resolution reports](#) available in the portal to 291. Additionally, the portal was made public, making it possible for anyone to access information on resolutions and the corresponding reports, Programme of Work documents, and UNEP programme reports. In response to a request from Member States, UNEP hosted [virtual](#) and [in-person](#)

briefings for Member States and Stakeholders to increase awareness of the portal, which was developed in response to UNEA Resolution [4/22](#).

B. Regional Developments

i. Africa

Platform of Environmental Protection Agencies (EPAs) in Africa

UNEP and the Rwandan Environment Management Authority ([REMA](#)) hosted the first physical [meeting](#) of the Platform (7-8 March, Kigali), [focused](#) on strengthening sound science to accelerate actions to address the triple planetary crisis. Over 80 participants from 33 African countries attended the meeting whose [outcomes](#) included, the development of the EPA [blueprint](#) for the Forum's operations; decisions on the framework of the EPA platform and back-end data management; and identification of priority areas for the EPA's work, including enhancing UNEP support for mainstreaming environmental sustainability in UN Country Teams. Next steps include the development of the online platform and the finalization of the EPA blueprint, with a strategy and action plan for 2023-2027.

ii. Asia and the Pacific

High-Level Forum on Clean Air

UNEP co-organized the [High-Level Forum on Clean Air](#) (2-3 March, Ulaanbaatar) which brought together

over 200 participants from 53 countries. It [focused](#) on implementing UNEA [Resolution 3/8](#) and on operationalizing the Asia-Pacific Regional Action Programme on Air Pollution ([RAPAP](#)), through elaborating areas and modality of cooperation, strengthening connections among existing subregional initiatives, and creating a foundation of knowledge and expertise. UNEP presented findings from its First Global Assessment of Air Pollution Legislation ([GAAPL](#)) (2021) and forthcoming Guide on Ambient Air Quality Legislation. The events resulted in improved understanding among countries and stakeholders about the role of air quality legislation in reducing air pollution and promoting management of transboundary air pollution which contribute to implementation of UNEA resolutions [1/7](#) and [3/4](#).

10th Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD)

UNEP engagement with the 10th [APFSD](#) (27-30 March, Bangkok) strengthened the environmental dimension of the Forum. UNEP jointly prepared SDG briefs on progress towards achieving [SDG 7](#) (energy), [SDG 11](#) (cities) and [SDG 17](#) (Partnerships) with other UN agencies and co-organized a multi stakeholder Roundtable on SDG 7 which [identified](#) key action areas to be shared with the HLPF. It also delivered a formal statement highlighting the work of the Issue Based Coalition (IBC) on Climate Ambition and UNEA; and co-organized five side events covering [green jobs for circularity](#), [plastic pollution](#), [access to water](#), [food systems](#) and zero waste. In the lead up to the APFSD, UNEP co-organized a panel discussion (24 March)



First physical meeting of the Platform of Environmental Protection Agencies (EPA) in Africa, 7-8 March 2023, Kigali, Rwanda. (Photo credit: UNEP/Africa Office)



A UNEP co-organised virtual side event on “Green Jobs for Circularity” held in the margins of the APFSD, 27 March 2023.

on ‘youth washing’, its dangers to the environment movement and recommendations based on a UNEP report, entitled, [Turning the Tide on Youth-Washing: 5 Ways to Effectively Engage Young Environmental Leaders](#). The session reached over 3400 participants virtually.

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

During the APEC Senior Officials’ [Meeting](#) (28 February, Palm Springs, California) UNEP supported a workshop to share knowledge on Green Chemistry and Sound Chemicals Management and supported discussions on plastics during the [Chemical Dialogue](#).

iii. Europe

2023 Regional Forum on Sustainable Development

The [Forum](#) (29-30 March, Geneva) focused on the 2030 Agenda’s implementation in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) region in a time of multiple crises. UNEP partnered with the regional UN Team to co-organize and contribute to four peer-learning sessions on [SDG 6](#) (clean water and sanitation), [SDG 7](#) (affordable and clean energy), [SDG 11](#) (sustainable cities and communities) and [SDGs 9 and 17](#) (industry, innovation and infrastructure and partnership for the goals). The regional [report](#) on the SDGs revealed the need to increase efforts towards the implementation of these SDGs in order to meet the 2030 targets.

Ukraine Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment

UNEP provided technical inputs to the environment sector assessment of the second Rapid Damage

and Needs Assessment ([RDNA2](#)) report launched on 23 March by the Government of Ukraine, the World Bank Group, the European Commission and the United Nations. The assessment finds that the cost of reconstruction and recovery has grown to US\$ 411 billion, of which US\$ 1.5 billion is related to the environment sector.

iv. Latin American and the Caribbean

7th Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC)

The 7th [CELAC](#) Summit (24 January, Buenos Aires) brought together 33 LAC countries and culminated in the adoption of the 111 point [Buenos Aires Declaration](#). It takes note of the UNEA mandate that established the INC for a legally binding instrument on plastics, reiterates the commitment to climate action, stresses the need to deliver on pledges for climate finance, double resources for adaptation and capitalize on the loss and damage fund. Member States also welcomed the new Global Biodiversity Framework.

8th Our Ocean Conference

The [Conference](#) (2-3 March, Panama) focused on the importance of knowledge as the basis of actions and policies to ensure the protection of oceans, responsible management of marine resources and sustainable future economic growth. It provided a platform to showcase and promote the UNEP-supported Caribbean Biological Corridor ([CBC](#)) initiative and led to the identification of new partners for collaboration and development, including new potential donors. It also helped to strengthen ties with the UNEP hosted [Cartagena Convention](#) for the Protection and

Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (WCR), and with organizations that are working on marine issues in the WCR.

v. West Asia

UN- League of Arab States (LAS) 15th Sectoral Meeting

UNEP co-organized the 15th Sectoral Meeting of the League of Arab States with the UN and its specialized agencies (Cairo, 27-28 February) which focused on cooperation in climate change. The meeting responds to General Assembly Resolution [77/17](#). It identified opportunities for coordination and complementarity between various initiatives, processes and organizations to ensure optimal impact for the benefit of Arab States. UNEP underscored the need for regional cooperation to address transboundary climate risks and promote synergies under the three Rio Conventions for advancing the global goal on adaptation. The meeting adopted a set of priority activities and initiatives to enhance actions on climate mitigation, adaptation and finance.

Arab Forum on Sustainable Development (AFSD)

The annual [AFSD](#) (Beirut, 14-16 March) brought together Arab Governments and stakeholders to address sustainable development priorities from a regional perspective, discuss progress, review national experiences, and enhance the region's voice at the HLPF. UNEP co-convened a regional consultation meeting focused on the environmental dimension of the SDGs, coordinated a special session on plastic pollution, and organized a paperless booth to deliver a message on sharing knowledge following sustainable practices. The annual Regional Collaboration Platform (RCP) meeting was held on the AFSD's sidelines (13 March) to review progress and chart a strategic plan for the Issue Based Coalitions and other initiatives to respond to regional priorities and needs. UNEP is a co-convenor of the Environment and Climate Issue Based Coalition.

2 PROGRAMME OF WORK IMPLEMENTATION

A. CLIMATE STABILITY

National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NCCAP) - Zimbabwe

During the reporting period, UNEP supported the Government of Zimbabwe to formulate and draft its [NCCAP](#) intended to reduce the country's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience. The NCCAP has clear outcomes, indicators and responsible institutions and will support the integration of adaptation into new and existing national, sectoral, and sub-national policies and programmes, especially development strategies, plans and budgets.

Solar Radiation Modification

UNEP published (February) [One Atmosphere: An Independent expert Briefing on Solar Radiation Modification Research and Development](#). The term Solar Radiation Modification (SRM) is used to describe a group of technologies to cool the planet. The publication provides a rapid review of the state of scientific research on SRM undertaken by a multidisciplinary expert panel. The review outlines a range of informed views, risks and uncertainties, and includes issues on the governance of small-scale outdoor experiments, technology development, financing and the governance of a large-scale (operational) deployment.

The review states that SRM is not a substitute for action on climate change. Impacts from excess carbon dioxide (CO₂), such as ocean acidification and ecological degradation, would continue with or without SRM so there is a need to continue to act to mitigate climate change at both speed and scale. One of the concerns raised was that SRM research could reduce efforts to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions by drawing resources away from mitigation efforts, hence the review recommended that focus be maintained on climate mitigation.

Another key finding was that SRM deployment could introduce new risks to people and ecosystems. Concerns have been expressed around the potential of large-scale SRM deployment damaging the ozone layer, overcompensating climate change at regional scales, and increasing or redistributing climate change

impacts on society and ecosystems. The panel recommended the establishment of an international scientific review process to identify scenarios, consequences, uncertainties, and knowledge gaps in an inclusive and transparent manner. The review also noted that governance options informed by a rigorous scientific and technical assessment could be helpful to guide decisions surrounding the acceptability of possible SRM research activities and deployment strategies.

Strengthening locally led Climate Action

As part of the [Gobeshona Global Conference 3](#) (10-16 March, Bangladesh), UNEP hosted a virtual [event](#) (13 March) to explore the role of technologies, ecosystem-based approaches, partnerships and finance in locally-led climate adaptation action. The session built on shared lessons learnt and highlighted the role of climate technologies; ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) approaches; city-university partnerships; and adaptation financing in building local climate resilience.

Nature4Cities

The Government of Panama officially [launched](#) (26 January) its participation in the [Nature4Cities](#) project which is helping 13 Latin American cities across seven countries to draw on the natural defences that urban ecosystems provide against floods, droughts, storms, and other climate-related impacts. UNEP is responsible for executing the project, with funding of over USD\$ 2 million from the Green Climate Fund (GCF). UNEP work in Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) furthers the implementation of [UNEA resolution 5/5](#) on *Nature-based Solutions (NBS) for Supporting Sustainable Development*.

Readiness Project on Carbon Markets and Article 6 mechanisms

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) approved (2 February) a US\$ 2.25 million Readiness Project for eight countries in the LAC region (Argentina, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama). It focuses on improving the technical, institutional, and operational capacity of Governments on Carbon Markets and [Article 6](#) mechanisms - a topic of high relevance in the region vis-à-vis the negotiations of the Conference



Guatemala City, one of the 13 cities that have joined forces to Adapt to Climate Change by drawing on the natural defences that urban ecosystems such as forests and rivers provide against floods, droughts, storms and other climate-related impacts.
 (Photo credit: Flickr/Víctor Bran)

of the Parties. UNEP will implement the project and supported its formulation, including the coordination of national and regional activities in target countries.

Urban Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) Training

Under the project “Building climate resilience of urban systems through EbA in the Asia-Pacific region”, UNEP organized a training of trainers (15-17 March, Vientiane) of 28 participants from Bhutan, Cambodia and Lao PDR on facilitating the planning and implementation of urban EbA actions in their respective countries.

Environment and Emergencies Forum

UNEP, OCHA and European Commission’s Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) working through the UNEP/OCHA Joint Environment Unit, organised an [Environment and Emergencies Forum](#) (22-23 March, Brussels) on the margins of the European Humanitarian Forum. The Environment and Emergencies Forum aimed at showcasing progress in environmental emergency preparedness and response and providing a platform for taking action to strengthen environmental resilience through an

increased focus on the readiness of Member States; regional and national organizations; civil society; and academia, to respond to the environmental dimensions of emergencies.

Environment and Emergencies Training course

Organized jointly by the UNEP/OCHA Joint Environment Unit and DG ECHO, the training course (5-10 March in Bled, Slovenia) prepared 20 participants in providing environmental expertise for disaster response. The training provided experts with the general awareness of disaster settings, in particular their roles and expectations as technical experts including the awareness of their relevant counterparts and the need to actively pursue cooperation with them.

B. LIVING IN HARMONY WITH NATURE

Blue Economy Rapid Readiness Assessment

An evolving UNEP-led Rapid Readiness Assessment approach to guide transition to sustainable, resilient and equitable blue economies has been piloted in [Antigua & Barbuda](#) and [Trinidad & Tobago](#), in collaboration with the [Commonwealth Blue Charter](#). The results were presented in two country studies. The Assessments provide a clear picture of a country's existing policies, legal frameworks, systems and political landscape and how these would facilitate a sustainable blue economy transition. They also identify key gaps and outline recommendations for getting started, including the types of resources required. Further roll-out of this initiative in other countries will further a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to mainstreaming biodiversity into comprehensive ocean and coastal policy as a prerequisite for sustainable, resilient and equitable blue economies.

ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on One Health (Advance Draft)

UNEP, in collaboration with partners of the Asia-Pacific Quadripartite [Alliance](#) on One Health, contributed to the Multisectoral Consultative Meeting of the ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on One Health (15-17 March, Bali)

which resulted in an advanced draft Declaration that reflects key environmental dimension of One Health approaches and a Joint Plan of Action. Once finalized, the Declaration will be submitted for its adoption at the 42nd ASEAN Summit (May 2023, Indonesia).

Fourth Scientific Conference of the Association of Environmental Law Lecturers in Middle East and North African Universities (ASSELLMU)

With UNEP support, [ASSELLMU](#) co-hosted the Environmental Law and Policy Scholars' Conference (27-28 February, Amman) which brought together 50+ participants to share knowledge on how to strengthen biodiversity law education and implementation. UNEP provided expertise on international biodiversity law, particularly on implementation of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and on the teaching and practice of biodiversity and environmental Law in the MENA region. UNEP also promoted women's participation in the conference by providing travel support to female scholars. The conference resulted in the creation of thematic committees to address emerging environmental education issues.

Global Fund for Coral Reefs (GFCR)

The [GFCR](#), the only blended finance vehicle dedicated to coral reefs globally, [launched](#) (20-26 March, Monaco) a new monitoring and evaluation framework to track progress on coral reef biodiversity and



Coral Reef, Solomon Islands

(Photo credit: ocean Image Bank/Tracey Jennings)

community resilience to climate change with the aim of enabling replication and scaling of successful interventions in the long run. Developed by UNEP with support from the Wildlife Conservation Society, it will be integrated across all GFCR programmes.

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD)

[UN-REDD](#), a partnership between UNEP, FAO and UNDP, provided support on assessments and requirements of national safeguards systems to Nepal and Viet Nam to help them to advance on the Architecture for REDD+ Transactions - The REDD+ Environmental Excellence Standard ([ART-TREES](#)) and the Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest finance ([LEAF](#)) Coalition host jurisdictions.

World Restoration Flagships

The first five episodes of the mini-documentary series on the World Restoration Flagships entitled [RESTORE: Films from the Frontiers of Hope](#) were released during the reporting period. They featured China, Comoros, El Salvador, India and the United Arab Emirates and attracted millions of views online.

Flood Response

Following floods in the Democratic Republic of Congo, UNEP worked on the assessment report with the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination, identifying priority needs for the environment in the areas of water, sanitation and hygiene, including waste management and erosion control.

C. TOWARDS A POLLUTION-FREE PLANET

Special Programme on Institutional Strengthening for the Chemicals Cluster

Nine projects (Ecuador, The Gambia, Georgia, Kenya, Lesotho, Maldives, Mali, Rwanda, Togo) targeting chemicals and waste management, poison control and lead exposure were approved during the Special Programme's 8th [Executive Board meeting](#) (15-17 February, Geneva). This brought the portfolio to 75 projects totalling US\$ 20 million. Revised eligibility and appraisal criteria for funding was adopted for the 7th round of funding to be launched on 6 April, in furtherance of the implementation of UNEA resolution [5/7](#) on *Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste*.

Latin America and the Caribbean ploughing ahead with chemicals and waste management

The UNEP hosted Secretariat of the [Intergovernmental Network on Chemicals and Waste for Latin America and the Caribbean](#) released a new [Technical Note](#) (7 February) on regulatory updates on chemicals and waste management in the region, to further the implementation of UNEA resolution 5/7. The Secretariat also organized a regional workshop on chemicals in plastics (9 March) to discuss information needs and best practices – key messages and recommendations of which will be published as a new Technical Note.

Resumed Fourth Intersessional Process (IP4.2) of SAICM

The [resumed IP4.2](#) of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) (27 February - 3 March, Nairobi) made progress on the implementation mechanisms for the new instrument, including capacity building, stocktaking, measurability and modalities for considering new issues of concern. Results of the discussions, including targets, have been made available as a [single consolidated document](#). Negotiations will continue immediately prior to the [Fifth International Conference on Chemicals Management \(ICCM5\)](#) in September 2023 (Bonn).

Science Policy Panel for Pollution-free planet

In implementation of UNEA resolution [5/8 on a Science-Policy Panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution](#), the resumed first [session](#) of the ad hoc open-ended working group (OEWG) on the panel met

in Bangkok from 30 January to 3 February. This first session [focused](#) mainly on addressing procedural matters including the election of its Chair and Bureau, and its rules of procedures. The second session of the OEWG is tentatively planned for 11 to 15 December 2023.

Strengthening Community Resilience in the Mekong River Basin

Under the Japan-funded project to Promote Community Resilience Against Climate Change and Plastic Pollution in the Mekong River Basin, UNEP organized a stakeholder [workshop](#) (7-9 March) with 90 participants. It highlighted how the project built capacity to assess and monitor riverine plastic pollution and how it approached the strengthening of community resilience to plastic pollution and climate change.

International Conference on Air Pollution and Climate Change

Organized with UNEP support, the interdisciplinary [Conference](#) (16-18 January, Muscat) brought together 400 experts from 25 countries and provided an opportunity for researchers, practitioners and educators to present and discuss the latest developments, trends, and issues in the domains of air pollution and climate change. UNEP facilitated the discussions and presented its [2022 Emissions Gap Report](#) to increase shared knowledge on pathways for reducing short-lived climate pollutants. The outcome of the conference was increased knowledge on air pollution and climate change, and multiple working papers on the issue.

Reducing marine litter in South-East Asia (SEA)

UNEP and Sweden signed a US\$ 1.2 million agreement (on 28 February) to extend their [SEA circular project](#) partnership to reduce marine litter in South-East Asia by addressing plastic value chain management. The extension until December 2024 will focus on leveraging learnings and implementation in Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam on plastics circularity, to bring a rights-based approach and gender equality to managing plastic pollution. Additionally, in implementation of UNEA [Resolution 5/14: End plastic pollution: Towards an international legally binding instrument](#), UNEP is working to strengthen regional capacity to participate effectively in the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee.



Plastic pollution, Indonesia

(Photo credit: Ocean Image Bank/Vincent Kneefel)

Saltsjöbaden VII

During [Saltsjöbaden VII](#) (12-15 March, Gothenburg) - an international scientific workshop on improving air quality in a high-pressure world - UNEP co-hosted an [event](#) on "Attaining good air quality on airsheds at risk." It focused on city-level exposure to air pollution; opportunities and challenges of air quality through low-cost sensor networks; air pollution from the domestic heating sector; and sustainable cities and mobility. UNEP also participated in panel discussions on "[Air Pollution Policies](#)" where air quality practitioners shared their experience, challenges and solutions to address air pollution.

Oil Spill Response

During the reporting period, the UNEP/OCHA Joint Environment Unit sent environmental experts to Mauritius to provide technical advice to national and local authorities for oil spill response including pollution monitoring, environment protection and evaluation of damages after a fishing vessel was grounded on a reef.

D. FOUNDATIONAL SUBPROGRAMMES

i. Science-Policy

Early Warning for All Initiative (EW4All)

UNEP participated in the inaugural [meeting](#) (21 March) of the high-level Advisory Panel of the Initiative, which aims to cover everyone on Earth by Early Warning Systems (EWS) within five years. UNEP is co-leading the implementation of Pillar 2: "Observations and Forecasting" and is supporting seven countries (Bhutan, Cabo Verde, Kiribati, Maldives, Nepal, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu) under the first batch of the Systematic Observations Financing Facility ([SOFF](#)), which is a building block and delivery mechanism of EW4All.

Seventh Global Environment Outlook (GEO-7)

Towards the implementation of UNEA resolution [5/3 on Future Global Environment Outlook](#), UNEP, in collaboration with the [GEO Secretariat](#), organized the [First Authors Meeting for GEO-7](#) (13-17 March, Bangkok) bringing together 100 global experts. The meeting expanded the annotated outlines for various chapters and agreed on drafting processes, identifying and filling gaps in author teams.

In parallel, GEO-7's two advisory bodies - the Multidisciplinary Expert Scientific Advisory Group ([MESAG](#)) and the Intergovernmental and Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group ([IMAG](#)) - met to offer

guidance on expertise gaps, support services and collaboration centres. Two technical workshops were also held to discuss the methodologies for the solutions pathways that will be explored in GEO-7 and the scenarios and modelling that will accompany them.

Enhancing national data capacity

A UNEP organized Knowledge Exchange Session (17-19 January) for five GEF-funded country projects (Benin, Botswana, Iraq, Mauritania, South Sudan) allowed government representatives to share insights and best practices in developing and using National Environmental Information Systems for evidence-based decision-making, planning, and reporting. This effort is crucial to strengthening countries' key capacities and mainstreaming the global environment into decision-making processes.

ii. Environmental Governance

Implementation of Montevideo Programme V

The 5th [meeting](#) of the [Steering Committee](#) for the implementation of the [Fifth Montevideo Programme](#) for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law, met on 10 March 2023. It focused on the approval of [Implementation Roadmaps](#) for priority areas identified by national focal points, as well as updates on the development of a [partnerships and stakeholder engagement strategy](#) and the [resource mobilization strategy](#).



First Global Authors' Meeting for GEO 7, 13-17 March 2023, Bangkok, Thailand.
(Photo credit: UNEP)



Green Customs Capacity Building Workshop for Customs Officers of the Southeast Asia Region, 13-15 March 2023, Vietnam.
(Photo credit: UNEP)

Green Customs Initiative (GCI) Annual Partners Meeting

The meeting (24-25 January, Paris) discussed fostering synergies among Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), enhancing voluntary and mandatory reporting for MEAs, promoting the role of customs in a circular economy, enhancing gender integration in partners' and customs work, and deepening linkages between trade and the environment. The meeting culminated with a partners' [commitment](#) to magnify the initiative's impacts through robust resource mobilization, increased collaborative efforts and implementation of an agreed upon 2023 joint work plan.

Green Customs Capacity Building for Customs Officers

A UNEP co-organized [training workshop](#) (13-15 March, Ha Long, Vietnam) for 12 customs officers from Southeast Asia developed their capacity to combat illegal trade in environmentally sensitive commodities under the Green Customs Initiative ([GCI](#)), furthered their understanding of customs' functions in facilitating compliance to MEAs, and established collaborative efforts to integrate green customs within regular customs training programmes, to address trans-boundary environmental crime. A joint workshop for customs and national ozone officers followed, to iron out common implementation issues related to data management, risk profiling and customs declarations.



Training on human rights and the environment for Lao PDR UN staff.
(Photo credit: UNEP)

**Global Environmental Governance Developments:
Opportunities for Southeast Asia**



Romchat Wachirattanakornkul
Human Rights, Climate Change & Environment
Regional Focal Point
UN Human Rights - Asia



Nicole Torres
Programs Director,
Parabukas



Andres Del Castillo
Senior Attorney on Plastic Pollution
Center for International Environmental Law

February 2, Thursday

3:00-4:30 PM (ICT/THA), 4:00-5:30 PM (PHT)
7:00-8:30 PM (AEST/NSW), 9:00-10:30 AM (CET)

UN Environment Programme **LAWASIA**

Training on human rights and the environment

UNEP and OHCHR provided training on human rights and the environment for UN staff in Lao PDR (13 March) to increase collaboration and coordination and identify opportunities for joint action by the UN system at country level on this topic. This was followed by a [workshop](#) (14 March) for Government and UN Staff in Lao PDR to raise awareness and deepen knowledge of the inter-linkages between environment, climate

change and human rights and their consideration in development cooperation.

Environmental Human Rights Defenders

UNEP launched a [Working Paper](#) (9 March) presenting trends in the application of the environmental rule of law and human rights in the Asia Pacific, with special emphasis on the protection of environmental human rights defenders (EHRDs). The Paper summarizes

SS3 EP#3 - Breaking the glass ceiling for women in environmental law

Webcast Series



Co-organized by





Guest



Gloria Estenzo Ramos
Vice President,
Oceania Philippines



Asia Wy
Legal Fellow
Environmental Legal Assistance Center (ELAC)



Sophia Caralde
Knowledge Management Specialist & Youth Coordinator
Parabukas

Host



Georgina Lloyd
Regional Coordinator
Environmental Law and Governance,
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, UNEP

Stay tuned on Tuesday, March 7

4:00 - 4:35PM (ICT Time)
3:00 - 3:35PM (PHST Time)
6:00 - 6:35PM (AEST Time)

 @arielaw.asia

 Asian Research Institute for Environmental Law

common legal and policy issues that must be addressed concerning threats to EHRDs and suggests positive paths and good practice models derived from experiences from the region. It also sets out a series of recommendations for legal and policy reform in the region related to human rights and environmental law. UNEP also co-organized a regional [capacity building workshop](#) (28-30 March, Fiji) for 32 EHRDs from 13 Pacific Island Countries in holding governments and businesses accountable for human rights violations.

Global Environmental Governance Developments

UNEP, the Asian Research Institute for Environmental Law (ARIEL), and the Law Association for Asia and the Pacific (LAWASIA) co-organized a [webinar](#) (2 February) that brought together experts and stakeholders from different countries within Southeast Asia to discuss global environmental developments, including the UN Biodiversity Conference, COP-27, INC-1 on Plastic and their importance at the national and regional levels.

Women in environmental law

For International Women's Day, UNEP co-hosted a webcast (7 March) on *Breaking the glass ceiling, women of environmental law*. The [episode](#) celebrated three women who made it their mission to fight for the planet through environmental law, using cutting-edge technology.

E. ENABLING SUBPROGRAMMES

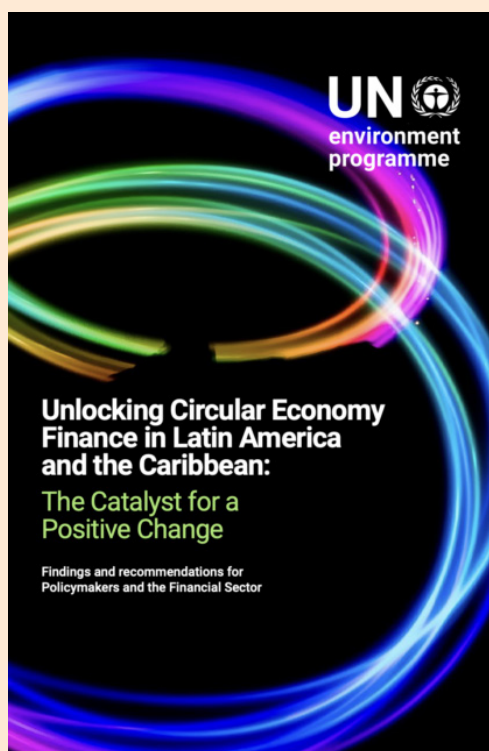
i. Finance and Economic Transformations

Aligning financial flows with climate change objectives

UNEP [launched](#) a new project (31 March) entitled *Aligning the financial flows of the Panamanian financial sector with the climate change objectives of the Paris Agreement*, to develop and implement a sustainable finance taxonomy to classify investments and economic activities that contribute to the country's climate change objectives. The taxonomy will direct private capital into the investments required to transition to a low-emission and climate-resilient economy and help Panama achieve its carbon-negative goal by 2050.

Environmental Education Resources Guide

UNEP and the [Environmental Education Network](#) of Latin American and the Caribbean, an intergovernmental platform on environmental education, launched (25 January) the [Environmental Education Resources Guide](#) to support primary school teachers and environmental educators with reference materials on the integration of environmental themes and concepts in formal and non-formal educational systems. Various countries in the LAC region have started disseminating and road-testing the guide.



Unlocking Circular Economy Finance in Latin America and the Caribbean

In implementing UNEA resolution [5/11](#) on *Enhancing Circular Economy as a contribution to achieving sustainable consumption and production*, UNEP co-launched (29 March) a [report](#) providing an initial assessment of the potential to unlock circular economy finance in Latin American and the Caribbean. The report offers suggestions for promoting circular economy implementation and boosting available financing and emphasizes the importance of collaborative efforts between the public and private sectors to close the sustainable investment gap and accelerate the decoupling of economic growth from environmental degradation.

Sustainable production and circularity in the textile value chain

UNEP co-organized (6-9 February, Muscat) West Asia regional [workshop](#) on textile colourants brought together 40 plus fashion design students from West Asian Universities to learn about extracting and using colorants from natural sources, to promote human well-being, preserve nature and cut pollution. Experts and stakeholders from various fields came together to share knowledge, build capacities, and mainstream sustainable production and circularity in the textile value chain. The workshop also aimed at influencing behavioural change through a shift to more sustainable consumption patterns with a focus on the youth.

Supportive trade policies for GBF implementation

UNEP co-organized a [roundtable](#) (14 March) to discuss how trade-related policies and measures can support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) for sustainable development. The roundtable, held during the WTO [Committee on Trade and Environment](#), provided a platform for delegations to explore opportunities and trade policies to support the framework's implementation while fostering a vision for mutually supportive trade, biodiversity, and sustainable development.

ii. Digital Transformation

Digital4Sustainability E-learning course

By end March 2023, over 5,000 individuals had registered for Module 1 of the [Digital4Sustainability](#) e-learning programme developed by UNEP and the UN System Staff College (UNSSC) to explore the

transformational role that digital technologies and innovations can play in advancing environmental and social sustainability while also considering potential risks. Funds were mobilized from Germany and Sweden to develop Modules 2, 3 and 4 on digital4climate, digital4nature and digital4pollution respectively. These modules will be launched during 2023 and Q1 of 2024.

Enhanced cooperation on greening the digital economy

UNEP enhanced collaboration with the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on the environmental and sustainability dimensions of the digital economy and on e-commerce. As a result of this increased collaboration, UNEP staff will provide expert contributions to the upcoming UNCTAD digital economy report in 2024 on *“Environmentally Sustainable Digitalization, Trade and Development”* as well as support UNCTAD in multistakeholder dialogues on the sustainability of e-commerce platforms and e-trade.

UNEP also increased collaboration with the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) given ITU's new mandate reflected in [resolution 182](#) from the Plenipotentiary Conference (Bucharest, 2022) on the “Role of telecommunications/ information and communication technologies (ICT) in regard to climate change and the protection of the environment”. UNEP and ITU are working to collaborate on greening the ICT sector in the areas of measuring and mitigating GHG emissions and e-waste and well as promoting a circular ICT supply chain.

API standard for environmental data

UNEP conducted an internal inventory of all data platforms and related API (Application Programming Interface) frameworks that are currently being used across all subprogrammes. The goal is to develop a unified API framework that UNEP can adopt for internal and external collaboration to enable seamless data sharing and inter-operability across data platforms. This unified API framework will be one of the tools within the implementation of the Global Environmental Data Strategy requested by [UNEA Resolution 4/23](#).

F. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

i. Gender

Improving gender sensitivity and equality across management and interventions

After an independent evaluation team assessed UNEP implementation of its previous Policy and Strategy on Gender Equality and the Environment in 2022, UNEP is taking actions to improve gender sensitivity and equality across its management and interventions. As part of this effort, UNEP is revisiting its gender architecture along with other initiatives. UNEP has established an internal High-Level Task Force (HLTF) composed of senior managers and chaired by the Deputy Executive Director to guide development of the new Policy and Strategy.

Gender Mainstreaming in UNEP

UN Women provided the UNEP “report card” regarding implementation of the UN System-wide Action Plan on gender equality and women’s empowerment (UN-SWAP). The report card found that UNEP met or exceeded 94% of the UN-SWAP indicators in 2022 – up from 82% in 2021. UNEP exceeded the average performance for the UN Secretariat (71%) and the overall UN system (67%). Compared to the UNEP rating in 2021, significant improvements were made on evaluation, organizational culture and reporting on gender-related SDG results.

ii. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework

UNEP has been working to enhance the organization’s compliance with the Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF). The ESSF is a complex and wide-ranging commitment that is constantly evolving and expanding in scope and perspective. To better understand the challenges that UNEP projects face in complying with the UNEP safeguard policy, UNEP conducted a deep-dive analysis of moderate-risk projects currently under implementation. This review will serve as a foundation for enhancing the efficiency, effectiveness, and relevance of ESSF implementation and the associated support system.

G. OPPORTUNITIES AND LESSONS LEARNED

i. Opportunities

Regional Issue-Based Coalitions (IBCs) on environment and climate change

IBCs act as regional task forces to facilitate improved cooperation between different UN agencies and their partners for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Working with IBCs provides the opportunity for UNEP to guide and catalyze work on the environment at the regional level, helping to scale-up UNEP visibility and impact as well as provide coherent messaging on key environmental issues. UNEP has been actively engaging with IBCs on the environment and climate change in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe, Latin American and the Caribbean and West Asia, from which strategic opportunities have been identified and important lessons learned, to add further value to this nature of engagement. IBCs are region-specific, demand-driven, time-bound and convened around the thematic policy clusters that reflect the specific needs and priorities of the region or demands from respective UN Country Teams (UNCTs).

Private Sector Participation in adaptation

While countries have developed strategies for private sector participation in climate action, private sector participation still remains weak. There is a need to ensure that the private sector is well informed about the importance of adaptation. UNEP regional offices working closely with governments, are building a clear business case and an enabling environment for private sector participation in adaptation.

Strategic engagement with economic and trade cooperation bodies

UNEP sees opportunities in strategic engagement with the economic and trade cooperation bodies to make advances on pollution-free and circularity agendas. For example, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) process provides an opportunity to influence non-environment audiences with advice and tools from UNEP. Implementation of training manuals on Green and Sustainable Chemistry could better link the Green and Sustainable Chemistry agenda with the SAICM/ ICCM5 process in key industrial sectors such as textiles, plastics, and buildings.

Improving air quality

Opportunities exist to galvanize greater efforts to improve air quality through low-cost sensor networks and to reduce air pollution from the domestic heating sector by engaging communities and stakeholders with a focus on sustainable cities and mobility. Interventions to date have identified the need to develop integrated climate and air pollution policies, focus on high-emitting sectors for effective measures and policy interventions and the importance of circular economy and behavioural change for effectively addressing air pollution. UNEP has developed a “UNEP-Wide project on Improving Air Quality” to significantly decrease the health burden of air pollution resulting in avoided deaths, increased labour productivity and increased investment in air pollution reduction in high-impact sectors.

Global Digital Compact

UNEP engaged with the [Office of the Secretary General's Envoy on Technology](#) to contribute technical materials on digital sustainability to the input process to the [Global Digital Compact](#). UNEP submissions highlighted the need for a global digital governance framework to include two key principles.

The first principle – which furthers the implementation of UNEA [Resolution 5/9](#) on Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure – recognizes the need for digital technologies to be “sustainable by design”. Increasingly, digital technologies should adopt circular design approaches that focus on creating products and services for the circular economy. The adoption of digital technologies must not exacerbate the triple planetary crisis by accelerating climate change, nature loss, or pollution.

The second principle recognizes that digital technologies offer an opportunity to enable and drive deep sustainability transformations. This can be achieved by building sustainability values and outcomes directly into digital products and services by default and making the sustainable choice the easiest one for consumers. In particular, using digital tools to accelerate decarbonization, dematerialization, detoxification and a circular economy.

Impact Initiatives of the Coalition for Digital Environmental Sustainability (CODES)

The [CODES Action Plan for a Sustainable Planet in the Digital Age](#) calls for global coordination and collective action to unite digital transformation and sustainability transformation into a twin transition. UNEP acts as one of the founding members and co-champions of CODES as part of the [UN Secretary General's Roadmap for Digital Cooperation](#). To achieve this goal, CODES has proposed public-private partnerships in nine Impact Initiatives. These Impact Initiatives seek to: 1) Enable the alignment of the visions, values and objectives of the digital age with sustainable development; 2) Mitigate negative impacts of digitalization; and 3) Accelerate purpose-driven innovation for sustainability.

ii. Lessons Learned

Mainstreaming the water agenda across UNEP work

The 2023 UN Water Conference clearly demonstrated the importance of the cross sectoral dimension and critical role of water as an enabler to achieving almost all SDGs. Given the convening power of UNEP to address water quality issues on both the technical and social engagement side, including a common approach for making its technical work and assessments available to a wider audience, it is in UNEP's interest to have a well-coordinated approach to water. The UNEP Interdivisional Water Group (IDWG) employed for the preparation of the Conference to bring together UNEP expertise on water to build a strong overarching agenda, could be further strengthened to better support the Water Action Agenda.

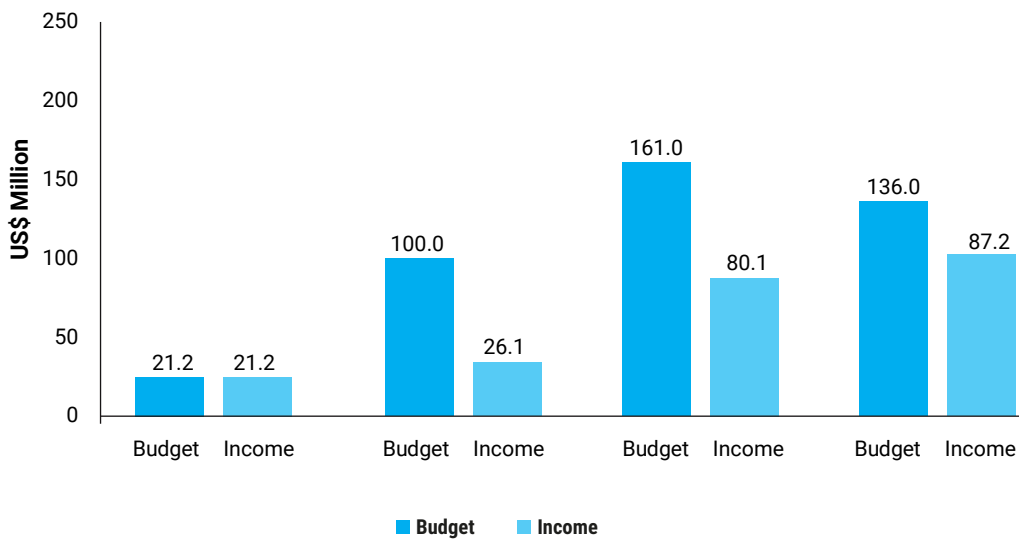
3 RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT ISSUES

A. Financial Resources

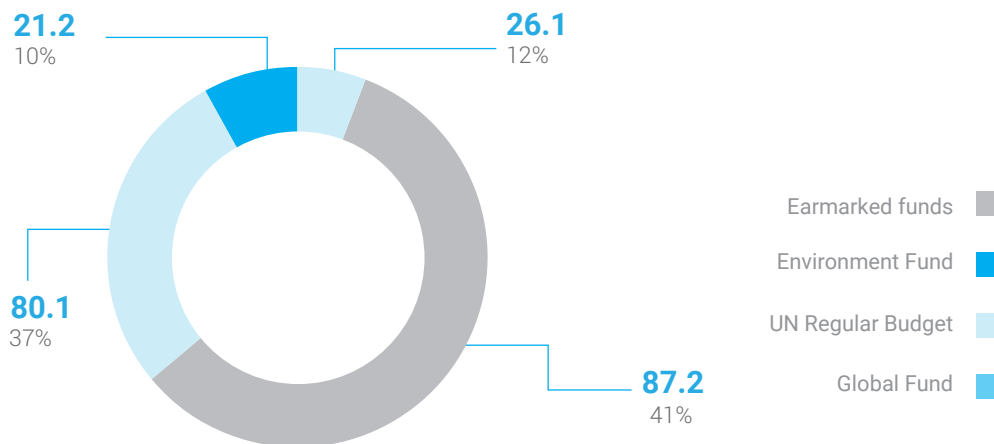
i. Financial Update as at 31 March 2023

i.a. Overview of income²

Annual Budget 2023 vs Income (in million \$) / January 2023 - March 2023



Income per source of funding (in million \$) / January 2023 - March 2023



² The figures do not include conventions and protocols administered by UNEP. Per the UN Secretariat interpretation and application of the International Public Service Accounting Standards (IPSAS), the financial and administrative management platform, Umoja, does not allow a breakdown of multi-year contributions into annual figures for income.

i.b. Core funding

United Nations Regular Budget

The United Nations Regular Budget supports a small part of the UNEP Secretariat to cover fundamental programme activities. It mainly funds core staff tasked with delivering on substantive issues approved by the General Assembly.

The Environment Fund

Together with the UN Regular Budget, the Environment Fund provides the core funding for the organization which gives UNEP the flexibility to implement the programme of work as agreed by the Member States. The core funding supports essential capacity to:

- Respond to the triple planetary crisis;
- Improve global environmental governance;
- Provide science-policy interface;
- Convene stakeholders for global decision-making;
- Innovate and advocate for solutions to environmental challenges;
- Embed gender equality and human rights in environmental policies, strategies and programmes;

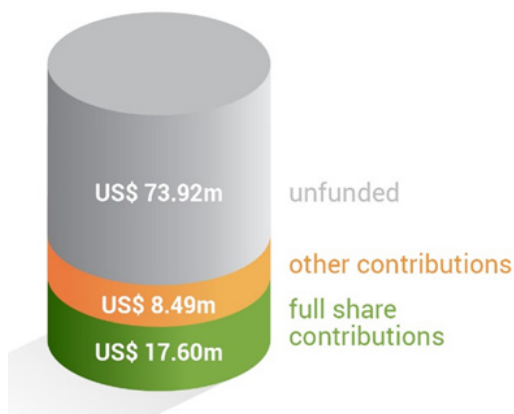
- Build capacity of Member States and other partners; and
- Respond to emerging challenges.

The core funds also provide for the leadership, stewardship and direction as well as robust oversight for the organization.

The approved budget for the year 2023 is US\$ 100 million. By 31 March 2023, the Environment Fund income amounted to US\$ 26.08 million which is 26% of the approved 2023 budget. The contributions were received from 22 Member States, which represent 11% of the total 193 Member States. Out of the 22 Member States, 10 (45%) contributed their full share as per the voluntary indicative scale of contributions (VISC). Contributions from Belgium, Canada, Denmark and South Africa were based on multi-year funding agreements/pledges. Compared to the same time last year, the pledges are higher by US\$ 13.79 million or by 112%.

Status of Environment Fund in 2023 (as at 31 March 2023)

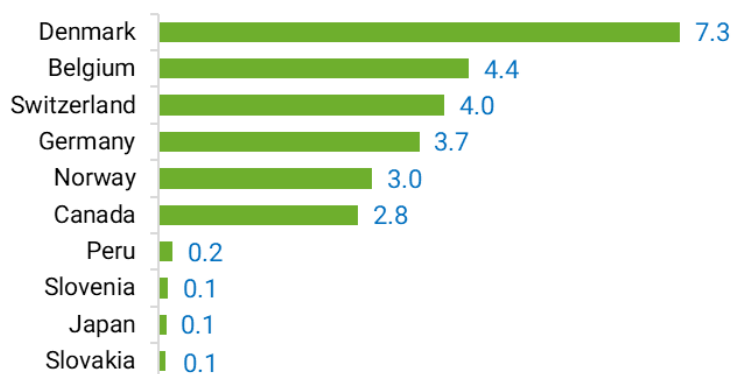
INCOME vs UNFUNDED BALANCE of US\$ 100m budget



NUMBER AND CATEGORY OF MEMBER STATE CONTRIBUTORS out of 193



Top 10 contributors to Environment Fund (in million \$) as at 31 March 2023



Member States that contributed their full share as represented by the VISIC (January – March 2023)

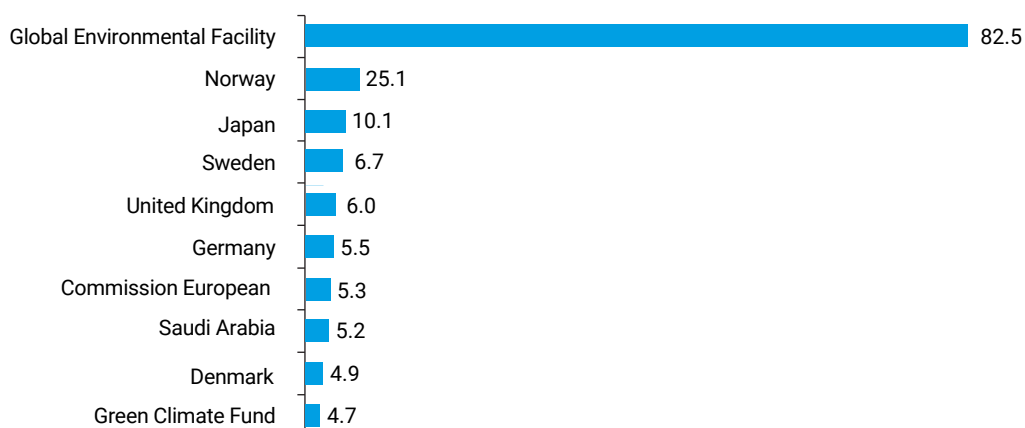
Paid			Pledged		
Germany	Norway	Slovenia	Belgium	Fiji	South Africa
Guyana	Peru	Thailand	Canada	Hungary	Switzerland
Japan	Singapore	Trinidad and Tobago	Chile	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	United Republic of Tanzania
Malaysia	Slovakia		Denmark	Latvia	

i.c. Earmarked contributions

Earmarked funds

The organization has established three Thematic Funds on Climate Stability, Living in Harmony with Nature and Towards a Pollution Free Planet to support the increase in softly earmarked funding and improved income distribution and resource allocation for bigger impact. A total of US\$ 13.5 million has been received to date, of which US\$ 6.7 million has been allocated as end March 2023.

As of 31 March 2023, UNEP had received 50% of its



total budgeted amount for the year, of which 92% was tightly earmarked, and 8% was softly earmarked funds.

Global funds

The funds provided by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) are earmarked to specific programmes and projects. By the end of March 2023, the income received was 64% of the budgeted income for the year 2023.

ii. Status of Allocations and Expenditures as at 31 March 2023

2022-2023 Biennium Core Budgets - Programme of work budget					
	Functional Area Name	Environment Fund	Overhead Trust Account	Regular Budget	Grand Total
A	Policy Making Organs	4,000,000	20,000	16,900	4,036,900
B.1	Executive Direction & Management	8,000,000	-	6,274,100	14,274,100
B.2	United Nations Scientific Committee on the effects on Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR)	-	-	1,588,600	1,588,600
	Subtotal A + B	12,000,000	20,000	7,879,600	19,899,600
C	Programme of Work				-
1.	Climate action	24,000,000	4,500,000	4,157,700	32,657,700
2.	Digital transformations	14,000,000	1,300,000	2,693,500	17,993,500
3.	Nature action	24,000,000	2,400,000	5,034,500	31,434,500
4.	Environmental governance	26,000,000	1,300,000	8,735,300	36,035,300
5.	Chemicals and pollution action	24,000,000	3,100,000	3,395,900	30,495,900
6.	Finance and economic transformations	26,000,000	2,500,000	3,810,200	32,310,200
7.	Science-policy	26,000,000	700,000	6,075,700	32,775,700
	Subtotal C	164,000,000	15,800,000	33,902,800	213,702,800
D	Fund Programme Reserve	10,000,000			10,000,000
	Subtotal C + D	174,000,000	15,800,000	33,902,800	223,702,800
E	Programme Management and Other				-
	Programme Support	14,000,000	16,200,000	2,163,600	32,363,600
	Subtotal E	14,000,000	16,200,000	2,163,600	32,363,600
Total (A+B+C+D+E)		200,000,000	32,020,000	43,946,000	275,966,000

2022-2023 Core Budgets - Allotments as of 31 March 2023					
	Functional Area Name	Environment Fund	Overhead Trust Account	Regular Budget	Grand Total
A	Policy Making Organs	2,584,393	-	16,900	2,601,293
B.1	Executive Direction & Management	5,686,990	-	6,274,100	11,961,090
B.2	United Nations Scientific Committee on the effects on Atomic radiation (UNSCEAR)	-	-	1,588,600	1,588,600
	Subtotal A + B	8,271,383		7,879,600	16,150,983
C	Programme of Work				
1	Climate action	22,336,654	1,366,643	4,157,700	27,860,997
2	Digital transformations	7,640,857	-	2,693,500	10,334,357
3	Nature action	15,009,669	2,067,726	4,956,625	22,034,020
4	Environmental governance	20,710,559	1,339,879	8,933,175	30,983,613
5	Chemicals and pollution action	11,410,002	2,037,859	3,395,900	16,843,760
6	Finance and economic transformations	11,504,582	1,225,022	3,610,200	16,339,804
7	Science-policy	15,409,420	390,313	6,155,700	21,955,433
	Subtotal C	104,021,742	8,427,442	33,902,800	146,351,984
D	Fund Programme Reserve	4,931,033	-	-	4,931,033
	Subtotal C + D	108,952,775	8,427,442	33,902,800	151,283,017
E	Programme Management and Other				
	Programme Support	10,493,842	18,618,122	2,163,600	31,275,564
	Subtotal E	10,493,842	18,618,122	2,163,600	31,275,564
Total (A+B+C+D+E)		127,718,000	27,045,564	43,946,000	198,709,564

2022-2023 Core Budgets - Expenditures as of 31 March 2023					
	Functional Area Name	Environment Fund	Overhead Trust Account	Regular Budget	Grand Total
A	Policy Making Organs	2,426,469	-	8,100	2,434,569
B.1	Executive Direction & Management	4,760,124	-	3,856,649	8,616,773
B.2	United Nations Scientific Committee on the effects on Atomic radiation (UNSCEAR)	-	-	889,234	889,234
	Subtotal A + B	7,186,594	-	4,753,983	11,940,576
C	Programme of Work				
1.	Climate action	12,482,554	1,127,255	2,646,446	16,256,254
2.	Digital transformations	6,937,052	-	1,476,296	8,413,348
3.	Nature action	13,061,018	2,149,640	3,432,816	18,643,474
4.	Environmental governance	14,039,153	1,175,000	5,577,953	20,792,106
5.	Chemicals and pollution action	11,279,384	1,236,423	2,149,752	14,665,559
6.	Finance and economic transformations	10,017,297	895,586	1,678,560	12,591,444
7.	Science-policy	12,328,771	193,859	3,710,080	16,232,710
	Subtotal C	80,145,228	6,777,764	20,671,903	107,594,895
D	Fund Programme Reserve	2,051,411	-	-	2,051,411
	Subtotal C + D	82,196,639	6,777,764	20,671,903	109,646,306
E	Programme Management and Other				
	Programme Support	6,736,840	13,193,507	1,002,795	20,933,142
	Subtotal E	6,736,840	13,193,507	1,002,795	20,933,142
	Total (A+B+C+D+E)	96,120,073	19,971,271	26,428,681	142,520,025

B. Human Resources

As of 31 March 2023, UNEP employed 1329 staff members consisting of 814 (61%) in the professional and above categories, 12 (1%) in the National Professional Officer (NPO) category and 503 (38%) in the general service category. Of these 834 (63%) are female and 495 (37%) are male.

i. Senior Level Staff (UNEP Secretariat and MEAs)

Total staff at grade P-5 and above as of 31 March 2023

Level	USG	ASG	D2	D1	P5
No. of Staff	1	2	12	54	131

Note: USG = Under Secretary -General; ASG = Assistant Secretary-General; D = Director; P= Professional

ii. Appointments - Professional level and above

Appointments in the first quarter (January to March) of 2023:

Position Title	Grade	Gender	Nationality	Internal/External	Division/Office/MEA
* COS-PM	D-1	Female	Ugandan	Internal	Africa Office
COS-PM	D-1	Male	Austrian	Internal	Europe Office
SPMO	P-5	Male	Cameroonian	Internal	Ecosystems Division
* SPMO	P-5	Female	Somalian	External	Ecosystems Division
SPMO	P-5	Male	Indian	Internal	Economy Division
SPMO	P-5	Female	Canadian	Internal	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee
SPMO	P-5	Male	French	Internal	Economy Division
* PMO	P-4	Female	Cuban	External	Ecosystems Division
* PMO	P-4	Female	Czech	External	Secretariat to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species
* PMO	P-4	Female	Malagasy	External	Ecosystems Division
PMO	P-4	Female	of Trinidad & Tobago	Internal	Economy Division
AO	P-4	Female	Syrian	Internal	Economy Division
PMO	P-4	Female	Costa Rican	Internal	Secretariat for the Convention on Biological Diversity
HRO	P-4	Female	Finnish	Internal	Corporate Services Division
PMO	P-4	Male	French	External	Ecosystems Division
TO	P-3	Male	Ethiopian	External	Corporate Services Division
* PIO	P-3	Female	British	External	Secretariat of the Basel Convention
* PMO	P-3	Female	British	External	Ecosystems Division
PMO	P-3	Female	Thai	Internal	Economy Division
* PMO	P-3	Male	Kenyan	External	Ecosystems Division
PMO	P-3	Female	Italian	Internal	Ecosystems Division
* PMO	P-3	Female	Moroccan	External	Economy Division
FBO	P-3	Male	Kenyan	Internal	Law Division
AO	P-3	Female	Dutch	Internal	Corporate Services Division
APO-P	P-2	Female	German	Internal	Secretariat of the Basel Convention

The above information excludes Temporary Job Openings

*Staff members to assume office after 31 March 2023

Note: COS-PM = Chief of Service, Programme Management; SPMO = Senior Programme Management Officer; PMO = Programme Management Officer; AO = Administrative Officer; HRO = Human Resources Officer; PIO = Public Information Officer; TO = Training Officer; Finance and Budget Officer; APO = Associate Programme Officer; APO-P = Associate Programme Officer – Partnerships.

iii. Overall Gender Parity

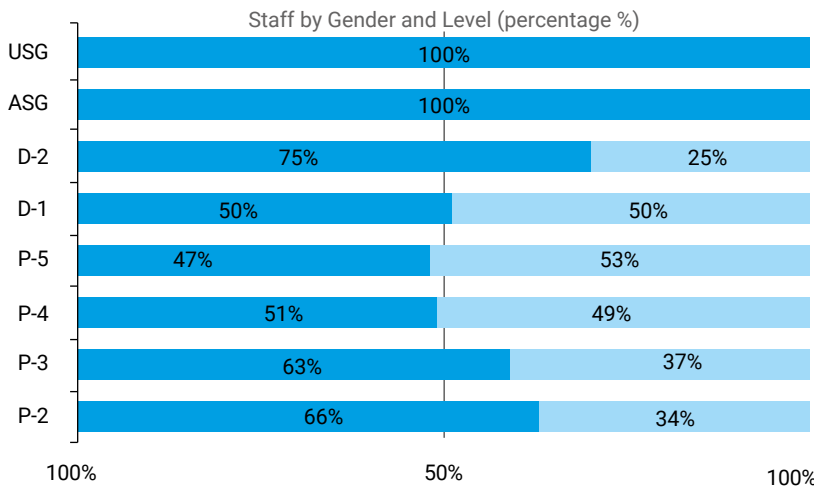
The table below shows the overall gender parity status for the first quarter of 2023.

Gender	USG	ASG	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	Total P+	Total NO	Total GS	Total Staff
Female	1	2	9	27	61	136	150	72	458	6	370	834
Male	0	0	3	27	70	130	89	37	356	6	133	495
Totals	1	2	12	54	131	266	239	109	814	12	503	1329

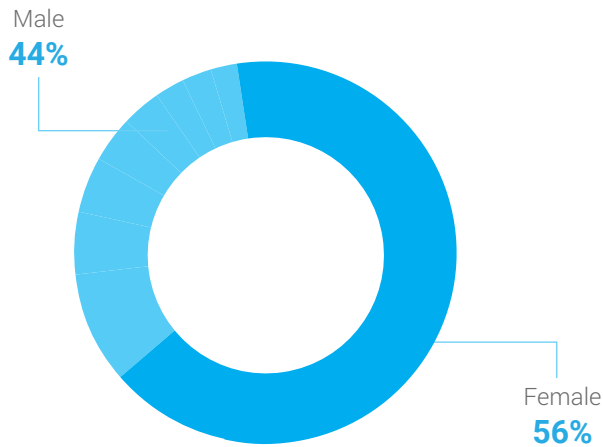
Note: USG=Under-Secretary-General; ASG=Assistant Secretary-General; D=Director; P=Professional

The gender data below includes personnel on temporary contracts, temporary assignments, and Junior Professional Officers.

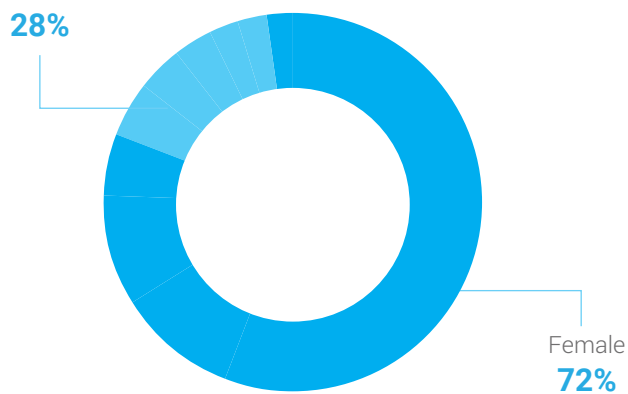
UNEP Overall P+ Gender Parity Status



Gender Status Parity- Professional Level and Above - UNEP Secretariat



Gender Parity Status - General Staff UNEP Secretariat



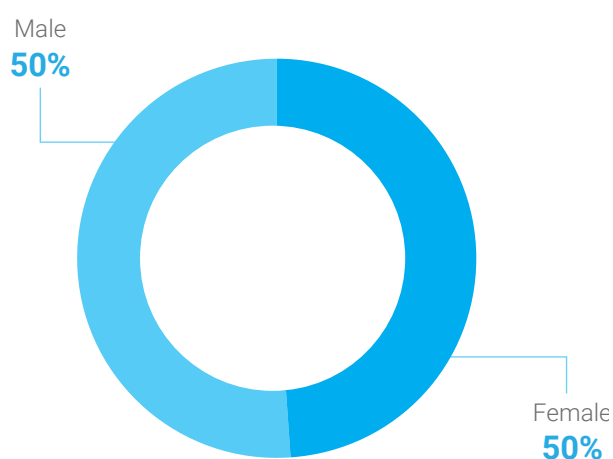
The table below disaggregates the gender distribution between UNEP Secretariat and MEAs.

UNEP SECRETARIAT												
Gender	USG	ASG	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	Total P+	Total NPO	Total GS	Total
Female	1	2	6	22	44	108	124	55	362	6	277	645
Male	0	0	2	24	55	110	67	24	282	6	108	396
UNEP MEAs												
Gender	USG	ASG	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	Total P+	Total NPO	Total GS	Total
Female	0	0	3	5	17	28	26	17	96	0	93	189
Male	0	0	1	3	15	20	22	13	74	0	25	99
Total	1	2	12	54	131	266	239	109	814	12	503	1329

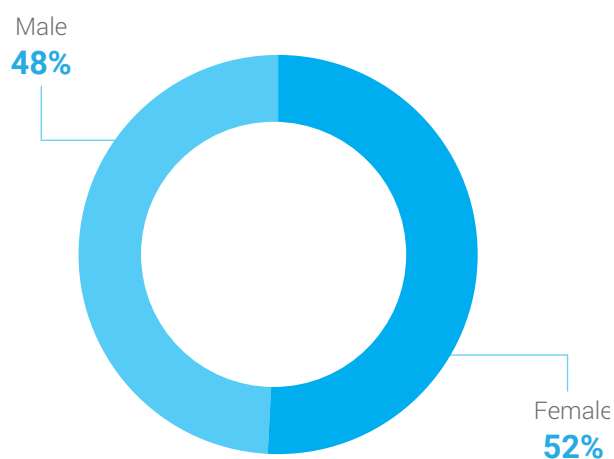
iv. Gender Parity Status for P5 and above – UNEP Secretariat and MEAs – 31 March 2023

Gender	USG	ASG	D2	D1	P5
Female	1	2	9	27	61
Male	0	0	3	27	70
Total	1	2	12	54	131
Female %	100%	100%	75%	50%	47%
Male %	0%	0%	25%	50%	53%

Overall Gender Parity Status - P5 and Above



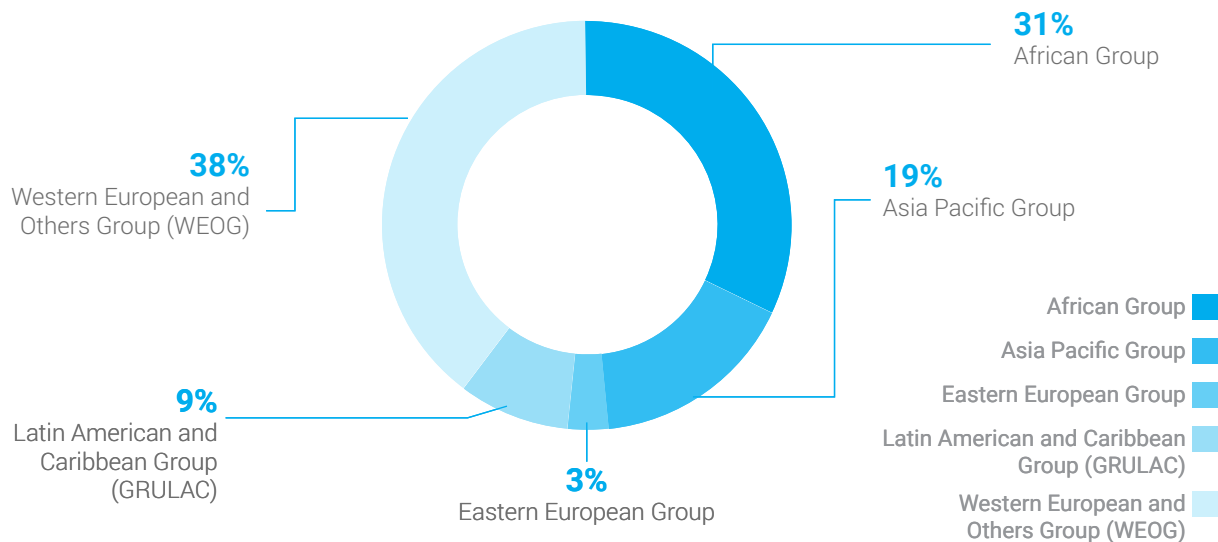
Gender Parity Status P5 and Above UNEP Secretariat



v. Overall Regional Representation of staff (UNEP and MEA Secretariats) as of 31 March 2023

Region	Total
African Group	418
Asia Pacific Group	243
Eastern European Group	46
Latin American and Caribbean Group	120
Western European and Others Group	502
Total	1329

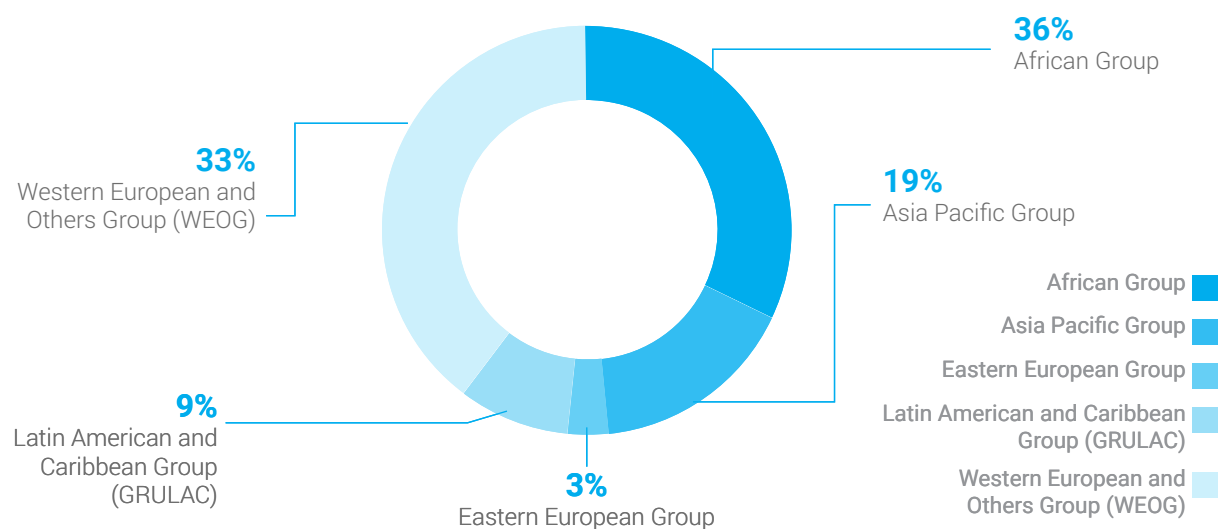
UNEP Overall Regional Representation



Regional Representation – UNEP Secretariat

Region	Total
African Group	379
Asia Pacific Group	193
Eastern European Group	35
Latin American and Caribbean Group	94
Western European and Others Group	340
Total	1041

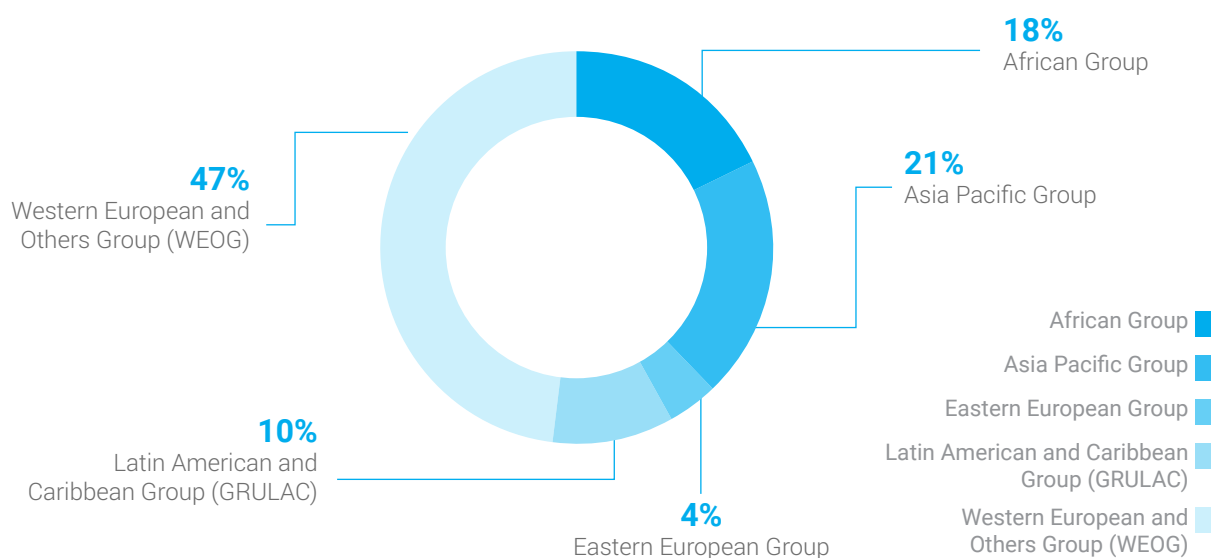
Regional Representation - UNEP Secretariat



vi. Overall Regional Representation of UNEP Professional level and above – 31 March 2023

Regional Distribution	Professional & Above Level								Total
	USG	ASG	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	
African Group		1	3	6	32	50	41	12	145
Asia Pacific Group		1	3	9	23	58	47	30	171
Eastern European Group				5	5	9	9	7	35
Latin American and Caribbean Group			2	5	19	22	20	9	77
Western European and Others Group	1		4	29	52	127	122	51	386

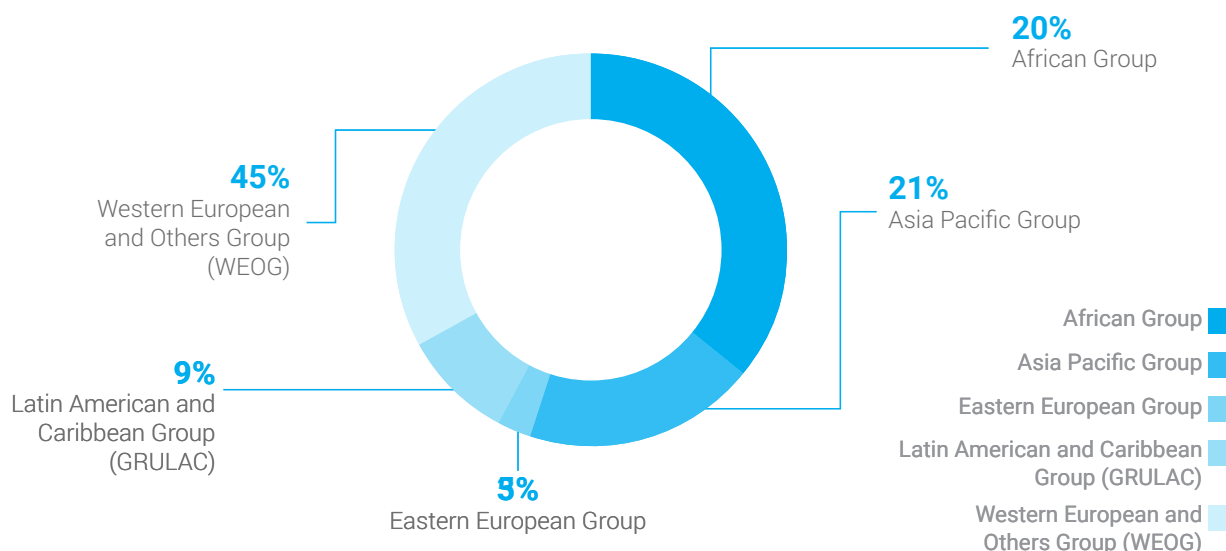
Overall Regional Representation - Professional Level and Above



Regional Representation – Professional Level and Above – UNEP Secretariat

Regional Representation	Professional and Above Level - Secretariat								Total
	USG	ASG	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	
African Group		1	2	6	23	46	37	11	126
Asia Pacific Group		1	2	6	16	51	40	22	138
Eastern European Group				4	4	8	8	6	30
Latin American and Caribbean Group			1	4	14	17	15	7	58
Western European and Others Group	1		3	26	42	96	91	33	292
Total	1	2	8	46	99	218	191	79	644

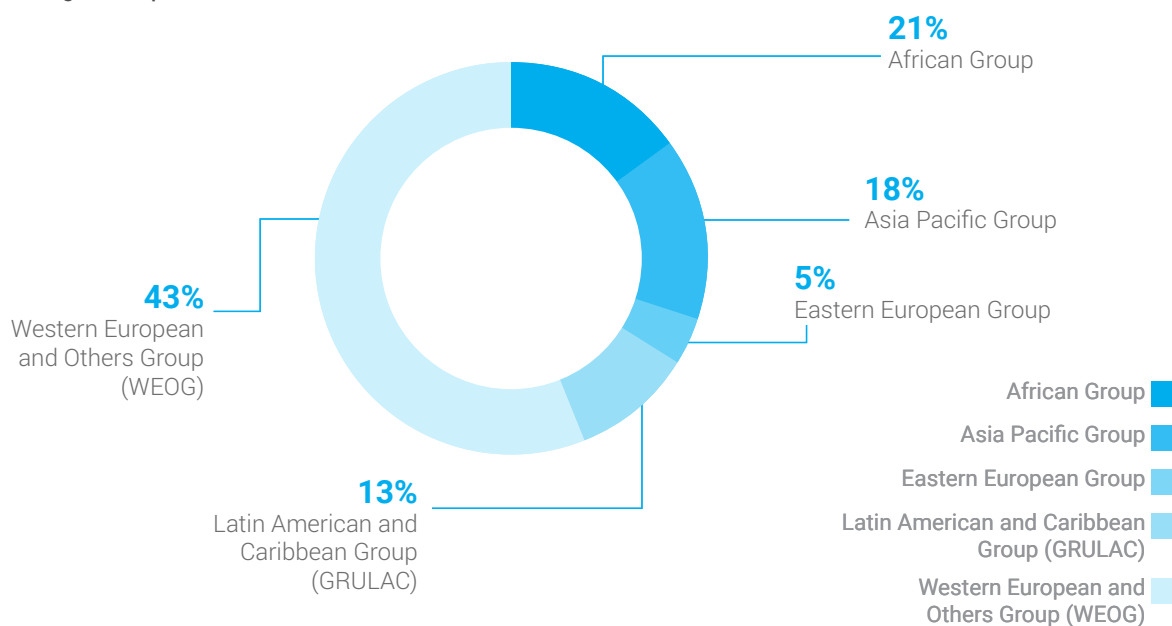
Regional Representation – Professional Level and Above – UNEP Secretariat



vii. Overall Regional representation P5 and above as of 31 March 2023

Regional Distribution	P-5 & Above					Total
	USG	ASG	D2	D1	P5	
African Group		1	3	6	32	42
Asia Pacific Group		1	3	9	23	36
Eastern European Group				5	5	10
Latin American and Caribbean Group			2	5	19	26
Western European and Others Group	1		4	29	52	86
Total	1	2	12	54	131	200

Overall Regional Representation - P5 and Above



Regional Representation – P5 and Above – UNEP Secretariat

Regional Distribution	P5 and Above Level - Secretariat					Total
	USG	ASG	D2	D1	P5	
African Group		1	2	6	23	32
Asia Pacific Group		1	2	6	16	25
Eastern European Group				4	4	8
Latin American and Caribbean Group			1	4	14	19
Western European and Others Group	1		3	26	42	72
Total	1	2	8	46	99	156

UNEP (P and above) Breakdown by Country and Regional Representation (Total: 814)

African Group		Asia Pacific Group		Eastern European Group		Latin America & Caribbean Group		Western European & Others Group	
Country	Total Staff	Country	Total Staff	Country	Total Staff	Country	Total Staff	Country	Total Staff
Algeria	2	Afghanistan	1	Albania	2	Argentina	4	Australia	11
Benin	1	Bangladesh	7	Azerbaijan	1	Bahamas	1	Austria	10
Botswana	1	Bhutan	1	Belarus	1	Barbados	1	Belgium	9
Burkina Faso	1	China	25	Bulgaria	3	Bolivia* ¹	3	Canada	36
Cabo Verde	1	Fiji	3	Czechia* ²	1	Brazil	19	Denmark	5
Cameroon	6	India	25	Georgia	4	Chile	1	Finland	21
Côte d'Ivoire	1	Indonesia	4	Hungary	1	Colombia	9	France	42
Djibouti	1	Iran* ³	1	Latvia	1	Costa Rica	3	Germany	45
Egypt	6	Iraq	2	Montenegro	2	Cuba	2	Greece	9
Eritrea	1	Japan	22	Poland	6	Ecuador	3	Ireland	4
Eswatini	1	Jordan	4	Romania	4	Grenada	1	Italy	30
Ethiopia	6	Kazakhstan	5	Russia* ⁴	6	Guatemala	1	Luxembourg	1
Gambia	1	Kyrgyzstan	2	Serbia	1	Guyana	1	Netherlands	17
Ghana	2	Lebanon	10	Ukraine	2	Honduras	1	New Zealand	6
Kenya	58	Malaysia	2	Total	35	Mexico	8	Norway	1
Libya	2	Mongolia	3			Panama	1	Portugal	5
Malawi	3	Myanmar	1			Peru	4	Spain	31
Mauritania	3	Nepal	4			Saint Lucia	4	Sweden	15
Mauritius	2	Pakistan	6			T&T* ⁵	4	Switzerland	10
Morocco	3	Philippines	9			Uruguay	3	UK* ⁶	34
Namibia	1	ROK* ⁷	13			Venezuela* ⁸	3	USA* ⁹	44
Niger	1	Samoa	1			Total	77	Total	386
Nigeria	4	Saudi Arabia	2						
Rwanda	3	Singapore	2						
Senegal	2	Sri Lanka	2						
Seychelles	1	Syria* ¹⁰	3						
South Africa	15	Thailand	3						
Tunisia	2	Turkey	3						
Uganda	9	Turkmenistan	1						
Tanzania* ¹¹	3	Uzbekistan	1						
Zambia	1	Vietnam	1						
Zimbabwe	1	Yemen	2						
Total	145	Total	171						

Note: *1 Plurinational State of Bolivia; *2 Czech Republic; *3 Islamic Republic of Iran; *4 Russian Federation; *5 Trinidad and Tobago; *6 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; *7 Republic of Korea; *8 Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; *9 United States of America; *10 Syrian Arab Republic; *11 United Republic of Tanzania

viii. Human Resources Risks and Issues

In the first quarter of 2023, UNEP continued to meet its gender parity goals at all levels of the professional and above categories and closely monitored gender-related parameters. UNEP has continued to implement the Executive Director's four-point plan toward the implementation of UNEA resolution 5/13 on Due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations.

During the reporting period, 82% of selections of candidates external to UNEP for positions in the professional and above categories corresponded to candidates from less represented geographical regions. Overall, 65% of the professional and above category (internal and external applicants) selections during the reporting period corresponded to candidates from less represented geographical regions.

Internally, UNEP increased internal direction, messaging, guidance, and monitoring by providing the Senior Management Team with real-time data on key human resources indicators to facilitate data-driven HR decision-making and enhance staff selection accountability.

UNEP launched the Young Talent Pipeline (31 March) - a new initiative in partnership with the UN Volunteers aimed at seeking young, passionate, and skilled talent from less represented geographical regions to join the organization and become the environmental leaders of tomorrow. The first cohort of the initiative comprises 12 young professional positions recruited through the UN Volunteers International Specialist modality on specific programmatic work. They are expected to start working with UNEP in the last quarter of 2023.

UNEP also utilized the knowledge, experience, and resources of networks such as the OneUN Talent Outreach Working Group and the Talent Outreach Multiplier (UN Secretariat Outreach group) to plan joint outreach activities for the remainder of the year and share best practices and experiences for increased distribution of Job Openings to potential candidates from less represented regional groups.

In addition, UNEP invited through a Note Verbale all members of the Committee of Permanent Representatives interested in engaging in direct talent outreach events for their constituencies to convey opportunities for UNEP to participate in career fairs and outreach events at academic and research institutions in their respective countries. In addition, UNEP conducted an online outreach event to position UNEP as an employer of choice, which was attended by over 1000 potential future applicants.

C. Audits

i. United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services

a. Completed Audits:

While the report on cybersecurity preparedness is not published as it is considered strictly confidential, it contains recommendations around the following areas:

- Strengthen cybersecurity preparedness by establishing local ICT oversight;
- Assess any training needs, including ensuring that all staff has completed the information security awareness course;
- Maintain effective log management of any incidents related to ICT assets and applications;
- Assign staff with responsibility and accountability for addressing cybersecurity issues;
- Perform vulnerability assessments and address any issues identified;
- Ensure to have ICT disaster recovery plan tested and in place; and
- Track and manage incidents for outposted offices.

b. Audits Under implementation:

- Accounts Receivable and Payable (1)
- Grants Management (2)
- Partnerships Management (5)
- Response to COVID-19 (2)
- Convention on Biological Diversity (2)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild Fauna and Flora (5)
- Convention for Cooperation in the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Atlantic Coast of West, Central and Southern Africa Region – (Abidjan Convention) (2)
- Audit of the Ecosystems Division at UNEP (10)
- Audit of the UNEP Mediterranean Action Plan for the Barcelona Convention (3)

c. Ongoing Audits:

Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm (BRS) Conventions Secretariat

The Audit of the UNEP-administered BRS Conventions aims to assess whether the BRS Secretariat executes its mandated functions efficiently and effectively.

The audit will include BRS Secretariat activities for the period from January 2021 to December 2022 and

will cover the arrangements for servicing of meetings of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies including on (a) conference services; (b) travel of meeting participants; (c) capacity/ mechanisms for translation; and (d) engagement of consultants.

Procurement

The audit on procurement at UNEP aims to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of governance, risk management and control processes in place for procurement. The audit will cover the period from January 2020 to December 2022. Based on an activity-level risk assessment, the audit will cover high and medium risk areas in procurement, which includes: (a) procurement planning; (b) provision of procurement services to UNEP; (c) timeliness of procurement activities; (d) transparency and competitiveness of procurement activities; (e) payments for procurements; and (f) performance management.

d. Planned Audits:

- Audit of delegation of authority (2023)
- Audit of projects in the Economy Division (2023/2024)
-

ii. United Nations Board of Auditors (BoA)

The Board of Auditors conducted the interim audit for 2022 of UNEP headquarters, the West Asia Office, the Europe Office and the Ozone Secretariat remotely from 17 October to 20 November 2022. As a result, the draft Management Letter was shared by the Board, outlining 29 observations which UNEP had accepted. Implementation plans for all outstanding and new observations have been drafted and monitoring is ongoing. Between 3 April and 7 May 2023, the Board returned to Nairobi to conduct the final audit for the financial statements of 2022. The results of this final audit are expected to be available in August 2023.

D. Evaluations

i. OIOS Evaluations

[Thematic Evaluation](#) of *UN Secretariat support to the SDGs Recommendation (1)*:

Each Secretariat entity should clearly, distinctly and specifically articulate in their internal strategic plans and workplans how they will support host governments in achieving the SDGs. This should align with the overarching UN development system framework and integrate existing system-wide processes on data and reporting. This would include:

- a. Specific linkages between its programmatic budget, workplan, activities and outputs, including consideration of tools and processes identified as missing in this evaluation and how these will support the 2030 development agenda;
- b. Reporting on results achieved with SDG support activities in its annual results; and
- c. Identification of possible synergies and coordination with other Secretariat entities.

ii. UNEP Evaluations

During the reporting period, seven project evaluations were brought to completion and 35 project evaluations are currently ongoing. Completed Evaluations include:

[Terminal Evaluation](#) of *African Rift Geothermal Development Facility* (GEF ID: 2119) (1/2023)

- Overall Project Performance Rating: Satisfactory
- Key Findings: Without the support and coordination of UNEP-ROA, the topic of "geothermal energy" would not have had the success it shows in 2022. Capacity building, technology transfer, exchange of ideas and experience between the stakeholders were mentioned as great strengths of the project. On the other hand, within the project period of 12 years, only investments in Kenya (861 MWe) and in Ethiopia (7.3 MWe) were completed, which is quite low compared to initial expectations.

[Terminal Evaluation](#) of *The SE4ALL Building Efficiency Accelerator: Expanding Local Action and Driving National Change* (GEF ID: 9947) (1/2023)

- Overall Project Performance Rating: Highly Satisfactory
- Key Findings: The project attained all planned outputs under the four components with evidence duly in place. A high commitment and country-ownership of the project was observed across the project stakeholders in Chile, China, India and Serbia. District energy as a concept is still relatively new in Chile and India while district heating as a concept and business model is well established in China and Serbia. The Project successfully contributed to the identification of about 33 pilot DES projects and has successfully contributed towards gathering momentum across 40 cities distributed across 14 countries.

[Terminal Evaluation](#) of *Enhanced Cross-Sectoral Land Management Through Land-Use Pressure Reduction and Planning – Serbia* (GEF ID: 5822) (1/2023)

- Overall Project Performance Rating: Satisfactory
- Key Findings: The project delivered all of its

outputs with excellent quality. The foundational knowledge both in capacity within partners and through the publication of various high-quality products is useful not only for Serbia, but also for neighbouring countries in the region. The achievement of outcomes was more variable. Overall, this well-managed project laid a strong foundation of knowledge that the country can take and further build on effectively. It will be up to the Government of Serbia to strategize how to move forward effectively (through requesting support from multi-lateral and bi-lateral partners) on the remediation of contaminated sites in Serbia.

Terminal Evaluation of *Promoting Sustainable Land Management (SLM) in Albania through Integrated Restoration of Ecosystems* (GEF ID: 9477) (1/2023)

- Overall Project Performance Rating: Moderately Satisfactory
- Key Findings: This project performed well in terms of its delivery on the legal and institutional outputs, as well as some of its capacity development and communications activities. It responded well to stakeholder engagement and displayed good practice around partnerships building, particularly through the involvement of the National Forestry Agency which was established late in the project implementation. Overall, the project was convoluted and ambitious in that it set out to do multiple things focusing on agriculture and forestry. The MTR provided more focus, but ultimately, an overall lack of direction and strategy led the project to underachieve.

Terminal Evaluation of *Integrating Traditional Crop Genetic Diversity into Technology: Using a Biodiversity Portfolio Approach to Buffer Against Unpredictable Environmental Change in the Nepal Himalayas* (GEF ID: 4464) (3/2023)

- Overall Project Performance Rating: Satisfactory
- Key Findings: The project made a discernible contribution to the conservation and promotion of local crops and agrobiodiversity through strengthening local institutions, promotion of participatory local crop management approaches, registration of local crops in the government systems and sensitizing government agencies. These interventions influenced the government to integrate local crops into their programmes and prepare draft policies that support the conservation and use of agrobiodiversity.

Terminal Evaluation of *Promotion of Energy Efficiency in Public Lighting in Cote D'Ivoire* (GEF ID: 3876) (3/2023)

- Overall Project Performance Rating: Satisfactory
- Key Findings: This project, to a large extent, helped to overcome a number of the identified barriers, gaps and challenges to the transformation of the lighting market, in the efforts of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to promote the uptake of energy efficient lighting. The project has produced legal instruments, policies and standards that guide importation of energy efficient lamps in Cote d'Ivoire including a comprehensive energy efficiency sectoral policy document and material for awareness-raising campaigns and capacity building.



QUARTERLY REPORT

to the **162nd** Meeting of the

COMMITTEE OF PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES

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