

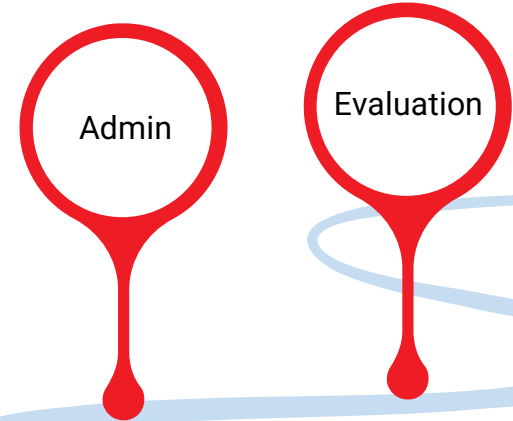
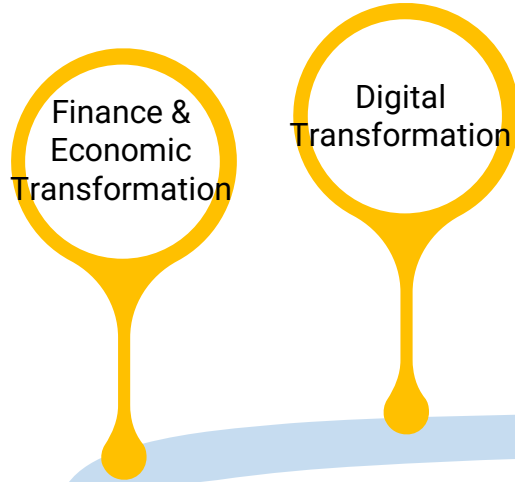
January – December 2022

Programme Performance Report

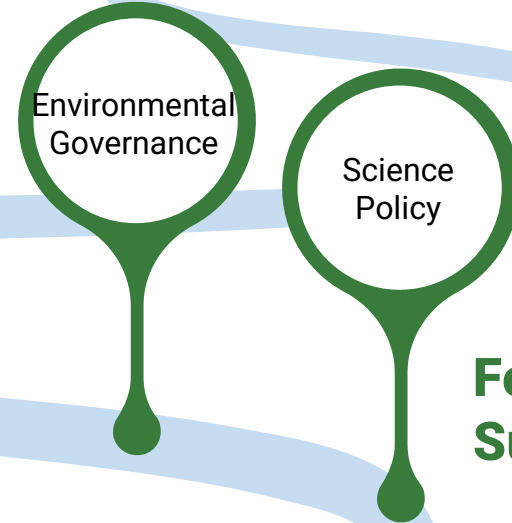
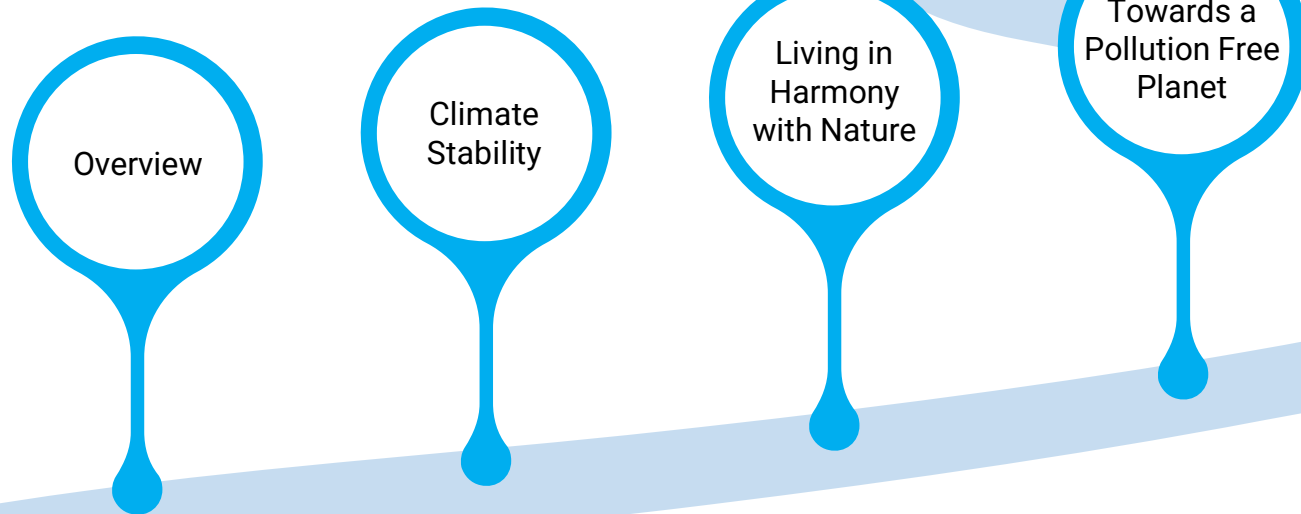
Subcommittee Meeting of the Committee of Permanent
Representatives 18 July 2023

Overview

Enabling Subprogrammes



Strategic Objectives

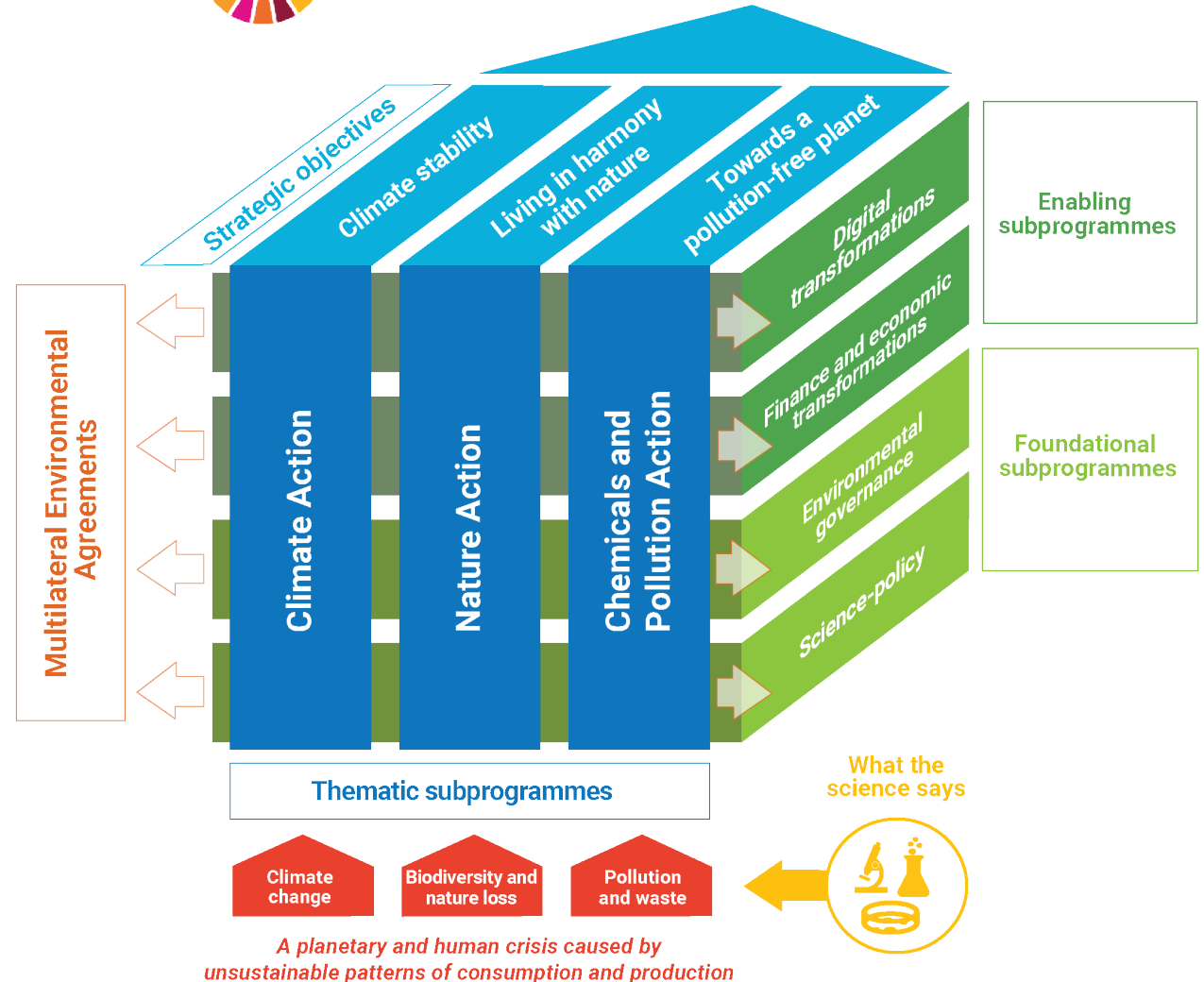


Foundational Subprogrammes

UNEP Medium-Term Strategy 2022–2025



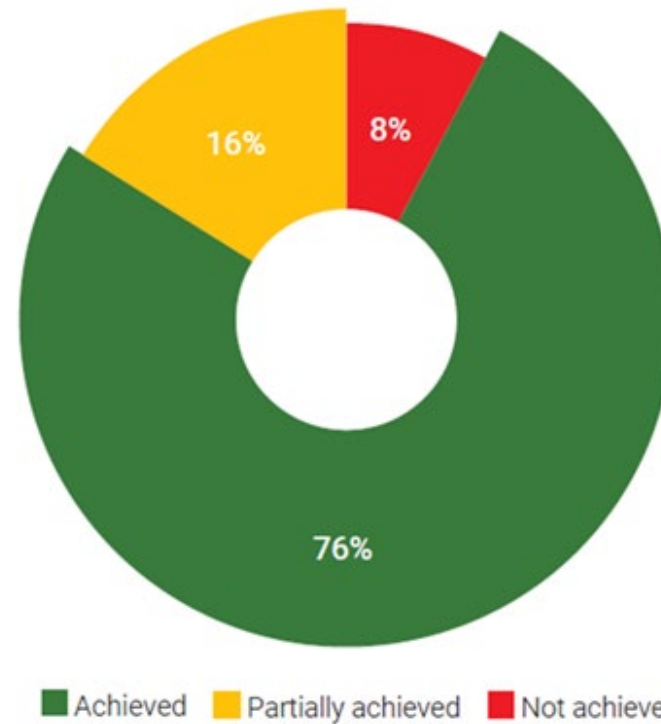
Towards the Sustainable Development Goals
For people, prosperity and equity



Results Summary

Of the 25 thematic sub-programme indicators that had targets for December 2022, 19 indicators (76%) fully achieved their targets, four indicators (16%) partially achieved their targets, and two indicators (8%) did not achieve their targets.

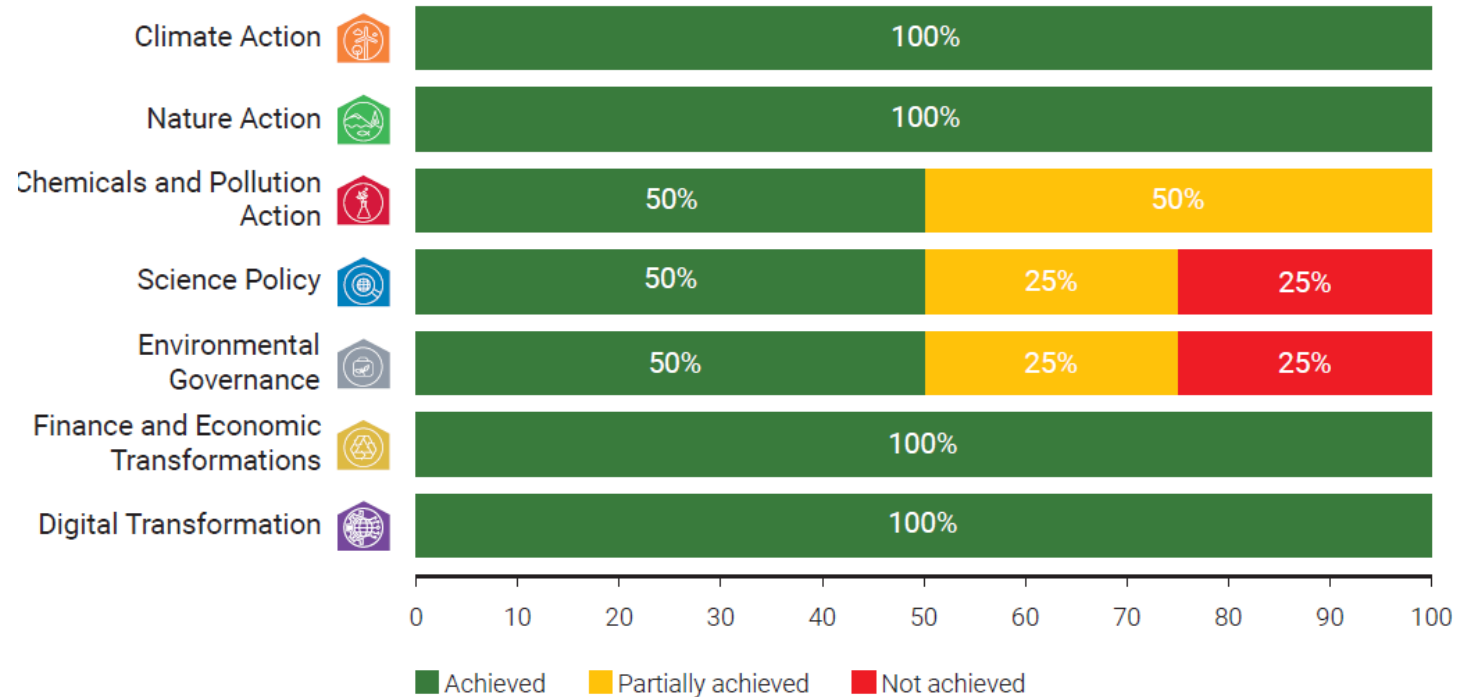
2022 Performance Overview
Achievement of Indicator Targets



Results Summary

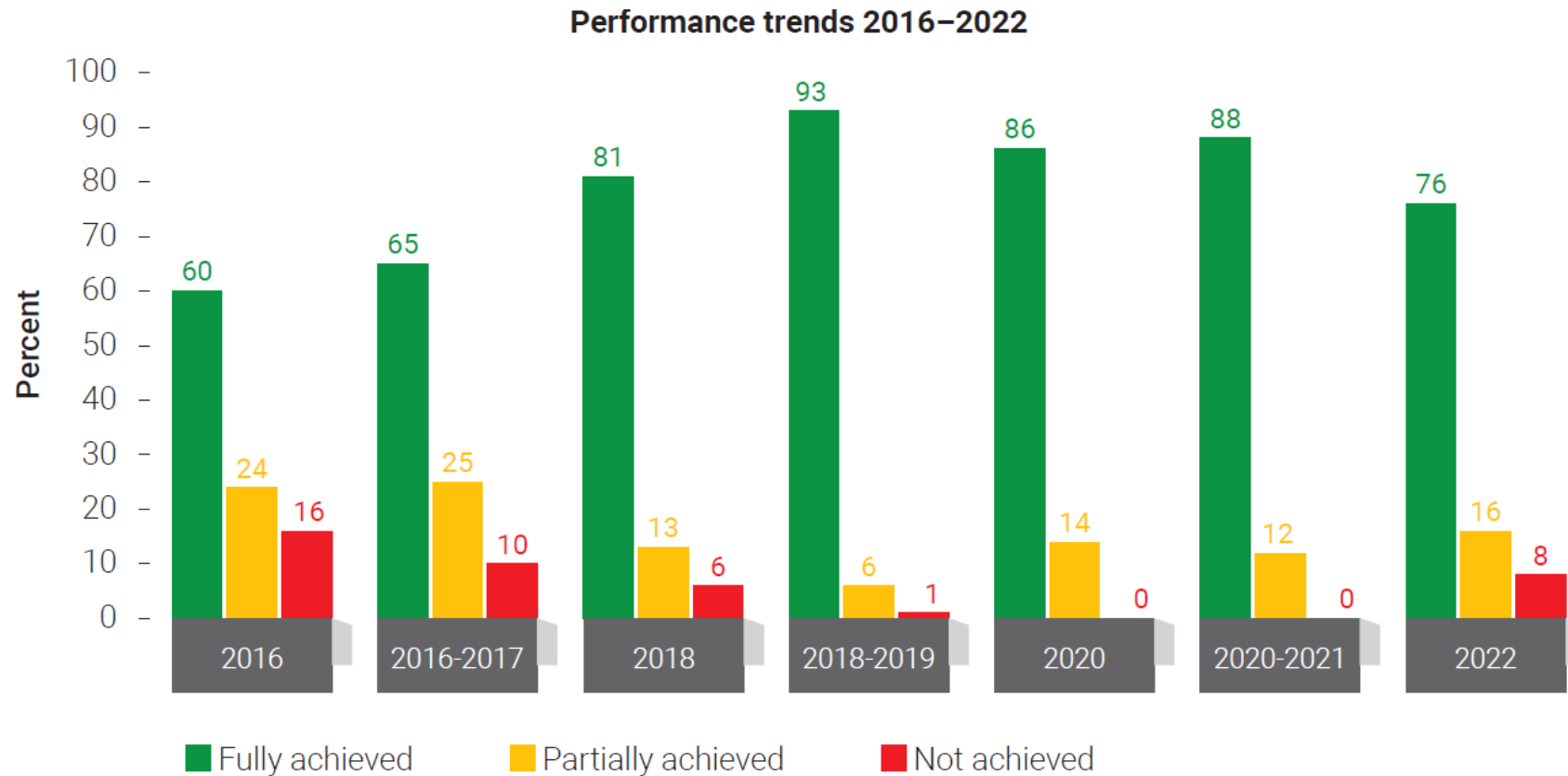
Four of the sub-programmatic areas, (Climate Action, Nature Action, Finance and Economic Transformation and Digital Transformation) fully met all their 2022 indicator targets.

2022 Subprogramme Indicator Targets Achievement



Performance Trends

Compared to the mid-point (12/20) of the 2020-2021 PoW biennium, there is a mild decline in performance at the mid-point stage of the current PoW biennium (2022-2023).



Key Result Highlights



Uptake of
**science
and digital
tools**



UN Reform:
Environment
mainstreamed



**A Gender
champion:**
UN-SWAP



Influenced,
enabled, and
directly
supported
action



Effective
partnerships

Effective Leadership & Programme Management

Strength Areas

- **Global Leadership**
Setting the environmental agenda
- **Gender & Safeguards**
Improved gender action in projects
- **Project Evaluations**
Improved project evaluation ratings
- **UN System Coordination**
Leadership of Environment Management Group (EMG)

Improvement Areas

- Timely closure of **audit**
- **Evaluation** recommendations

Internal Reforms

- **Delivery Model**
- Quarterly **Business Review**

Lessons Learned



UN Reform

Strengthening uptake of environment in CCAs and UNSDCFs



Private Sector

Strengthening business and private sector partnerships



Gender

Re-vitalizing gender



Implementing Partners

Enhancing IP management



Strategic Objective 1: Climate Stability

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Introduction

2025 Outcome 1A

Decision makers at all levels adopt decarbonization, dematerialization and resilience pathways.

We support state and non-state actors to achieve their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) ambitions through the adoption of climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies.

2025 Outcome 1B

Countries and stakeholders have increased capacity, finance, and access to technologies to deliver on the adaptation and mitigation goals of the Paris Agreement.

We are supporting the accelerated alignment of private and public finance with the long-term finance goals of the Paris Agreement.

2025 Outcome 1C

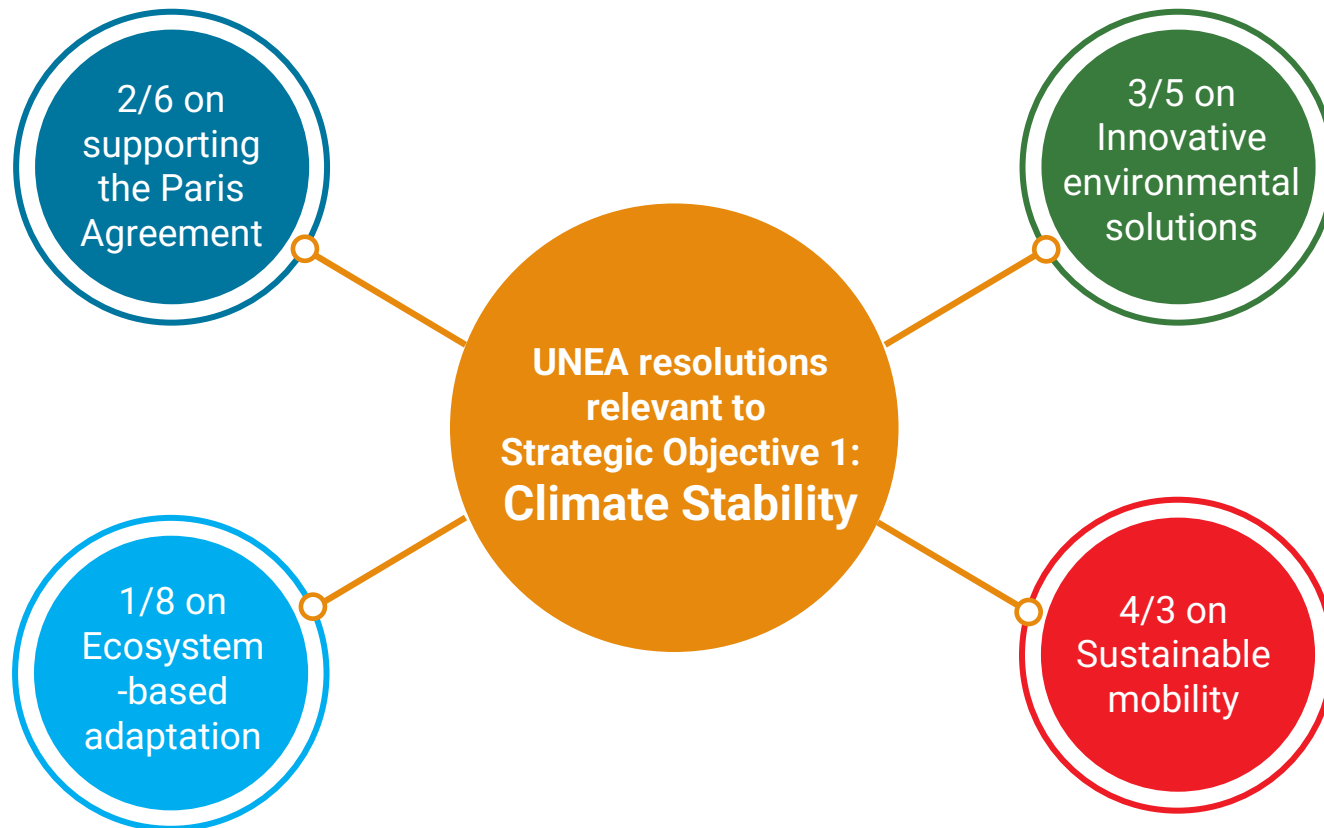
State and non-State actors adopt the enhanced transparency framework arrangements under the Paris Agreement.

We are supporting state and non-state actors in adopting the Enhanced Transparency Framework arrangements under the Paris Agreement.

Science-Policy Interface:

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Emissions & Adaptation Gap Reports
NDC Partnership, Initiative for Climate Action Transparency, Technology Needs Assessment

Linkages to UNEA Resolutions

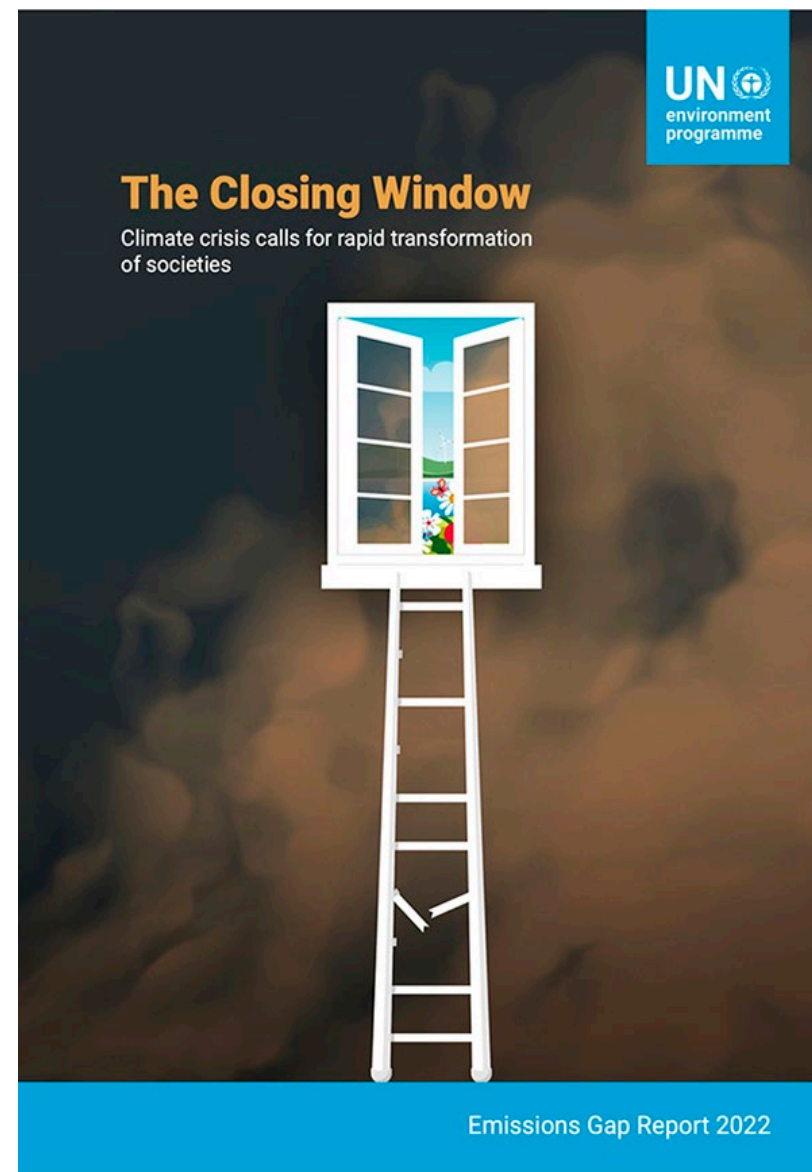


Key results: Climate Strategies & Policies

There is a widening gap between what is needed and what is being done to address climate change (EGR, 2022). Therefore, a system-wide transformation is urgently needed across sectors by both state and non-state actors.

In 2022, UNEP worked with 16 national, one regional, one sub-national and two private sector actors to plan climate action:

- **National:** Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kenya, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Thailand, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Zimbabwe.
- **Regional:** Latin America and the Caribbean (Cuba, Dominica Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Paraguay).
- **Sub-national:** Pasig City, Philippines.
- **Private sector:** Net-Zero Asset Owners Alliance, Net-Zero Banking Alliance.



Key results: Climate Finance

Growth in adaptation finance is not keeping in pace with increasing climate risks, and this gap will only widen if mitigation action is not ramped up (AGR, 2022).

In this regard, strong political will as well as private sector engagement is needed to increase all climate investments and outcomes.

- In 2022, UNEP worked with countries and institutions to mobilize US\$ 59.64 million in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of US\$ 100 billion commitment through to 2025.
- Moreover, five institutions placed an additional US\$ 167.8 billion under the low-emissions mandate.



Key results: Science & Transparency

Article 13 of the Paris Agreement established an Enhanced Transparency Framework for action and support to guide countries on reporting their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, their progress towards their NDCs, their climate change impacts and adaptation, the support provided and mobilized, and the support needed and received.

UNEP capitalizes on its role of a data-driven authority to support national institutions in tracking and reporting on climate actions, including through the development of GHG inventories; mapping progress towards their NDCs and adaptation actions; and tracking financial support provided and mobilized.

- In 2022, with UNEP support, 22 countries and 3 institutional actors submitted 26 reports under the enhanced transparency arrangements of the Paris Agreement.



Countries: Bahamas, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cote D'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Mozambique (two reports), Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Suriname, Uganda, Uruguay, Zimbabwe.

Institutional Actors: Ghana, Pakistan, Zimbabwe

Challenges & Opportunities

Challenges

- Limited resources continue to hamper the delivery of climate work
- Absence of country staff and offices hampers the work of REDD+
- Private sector participation in climate action remains weak

Opportunities

- UNEP's regional offices working closely with governments, are building a clear business case and an enabling environment for private sector participation in adaptation.
- Fund raising is critical for UNEP to achieve maximum impact for its climate work. UNEP continues to leverage support and collaboration through partnerships with UN Country Teams to enhance its reach and impact.

Lessons Learned & Action Taken

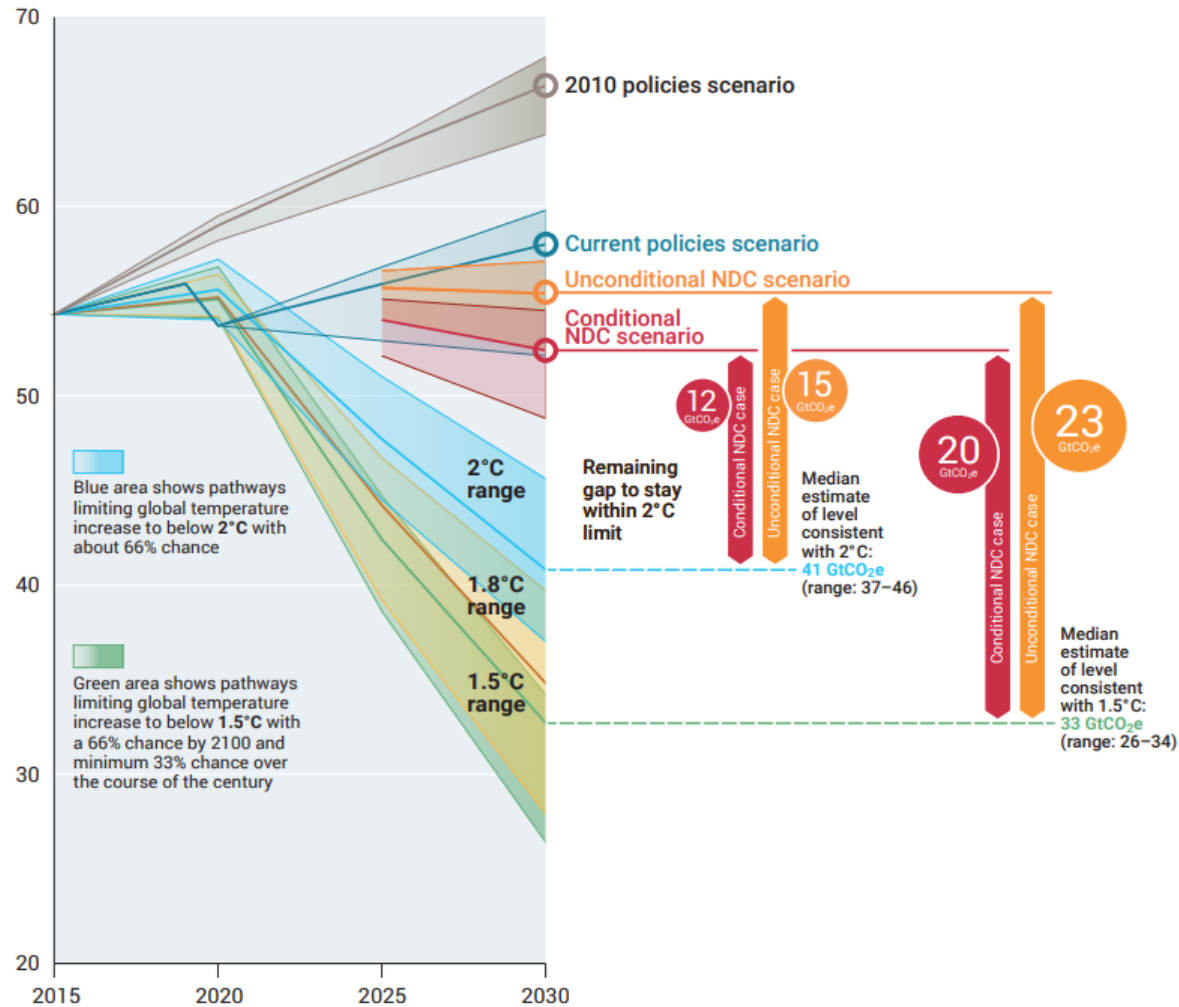
On Early warning Systems, UNEP needs to increase advocacy and create more partnerships with a range of stakeholders within the public and private sectors to promote leadership and ownership of actions on early warning systems and deliver cross-cutting benefits to nearly all SDGs.

In applying the lessons, UNEP will:

- Strengthen its support to countries to enable them to lead the discourse on establishing and operationalizing early warning systems.
- Further the collaborative efforts undertaken through the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF)



Looking Ahead



COP28

Presents us with the opportunity to make progress on:

- Mitigation Work Programme
- Global Stocktake
- Global Goal on Adaptation
- Loss & Damage
- Finance
- Art 6
- Technology
- Transparency



Strategic Objective 2: Living in Harmony with Nature

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Introduction

2025 Outcome 2A

Economically and socially sustainable pathway to halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem integrity established.

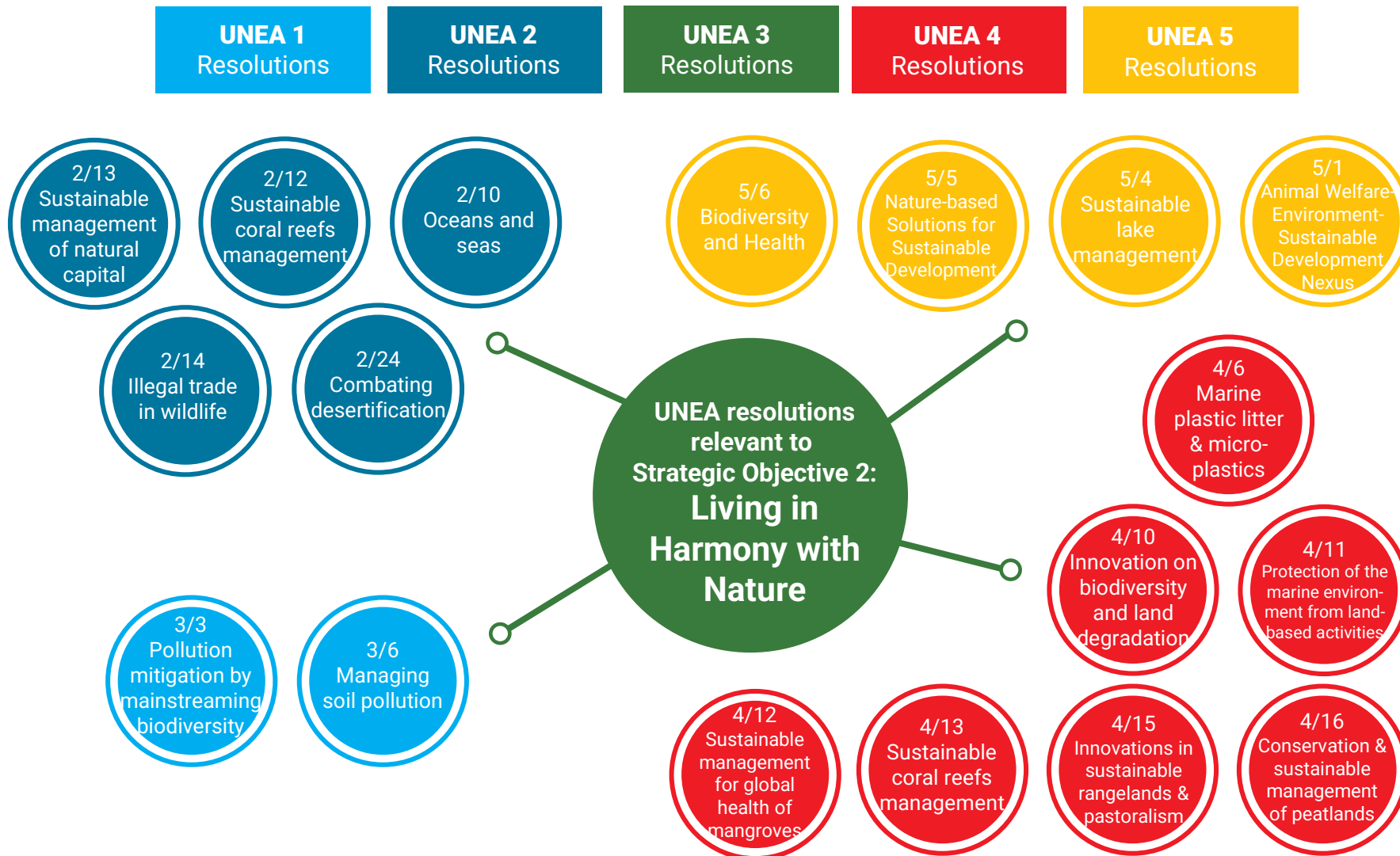
2025 Outcome 2B

Sustainable management of nature adopted and implemented in development frameworks.

2025 Outcome 2C

Nature conservation and restoration are enhanced.

Linkages to UNEA Resolutions



Key Results

Support for adoption of the Global Biodiversity Framework

UNEP, working closely with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), supported countries participation in the negotiation process for the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework. UNEP engaged with over 79 countries worldwide through dialogues to support formal engagement in CBD processes.

UNEP's State of Finance for Nature

Launched in December 2022. Found very limited financial flows in support of healthy ecosystems. The report found that if the world wants to halt biodiversity loss, limit climate change to below 1.5C, and achieve land degradation neutrality by 2030, current finance flows to nature-based solutions from public and private sector must double by 2025 and triple by 2030.

Ecosystem Restoration

Within the framework of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, UNEP - jointly with FAO as co-lead agencies - nominated 10 ground-breaking initiatives as world restoration flagships, aiming to restore more than 68 million hectares and create nearly 15 million jobs in 38 countries worldwide. These flagships are now eligible to receive UN-backed promotion, advice or funding.

Key Results: Valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity

In 2022, UNEP supported 16 countries and 20 national or subnational entities that adopted or adapted economic, regulatory or decision-support tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity. UNEP also supported five national entities that adopted integrated approaches to addressing environmental and social issues, including health.



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.

Developing natural capital accounting using artificial intelligence - the [ARIES for SEEA](#) application, which allows users globally to produce standardized, scalable, and customizable ecosystem accounts consistent with the SEEA Ecosystem Accounting framework.

Key Results: Mainstreaming Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services



Finance sector commits to biodiversity target setting.

181 financial institutions supported by the UNEP Finance Initiative and representing over US\$ 42.8 trillion in assets under management, and 63 public and private-sector entities, made commitments to protect and restore biodiversity through their finance activities and investments.

Increase in financial flows towards ecosystem management

US\$ 162.6 million was unlocked for investment in support of sustainable ecosystem management and/or restoration.

Key Results: Enhance Nature Conservation & Restoration

In 2022 UNEP supported countries efforts to conserve and restore degraded ecosystems for better production, better nutrition, better environment and a better life for all. As a result of this support 711,971 ha are reported as being under improved management.



Partnering with Caribbean Tourism Leaders to Accelerate Coral Restoration

A Guide to coral reef restoration for tourism sector was produced supporting 8 countries in the region to enhance restoration and conservation of critical coastal ecosystems.

The Global Peatlands Assessment

UNEP-led Global Peatlands Initiative supported by a group of 226 peatland experts worldwide established the state of the world's peatlands.

Challenges, Opportunities & Lesson Learned

Challenges

- Financial sector role in biodiversity is driven by the need to transition to a **nature-positive economy**, however voluntary action is not enough.

Opportunities

- **Governments in addition to protecting and conserving nature should take action to align all economic actors**, including finance, to halt and reverse nature loss. Ongoing process in countries in revising, updating and aligning their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and related decisions provides an opportunity for working through a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach.

Lessons Learned

- **Engage public and private stakeholders, individuals, and strategic partners** in supporting countries to take urgent action in implementation of GBF
- **Mobilize UN system's collective action on biodiversity** by strengthening collaboration with the UN Development Coordination Office, UN Country Teams and the UN Environmental Management Group
- **Promote cooperation and synergies** between biodiversity and other MEAs.

Looking Ahead

- Promotion and implementation of collective action on the nature agenda at global, regional and national levels
- Enhanced support for improved governance, responsibility & accountability to deliver on national and international commitments for biodiversity
- Enhanced multidimensional approach to sustainable management of nature





Strategic Objective 3: Towards a pollution-free planet

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Introduction

2025 Outcome 3A

Human health and environmental outcomes are optimized through enhanced capacity and leadership in the sound management of chemicals and waste

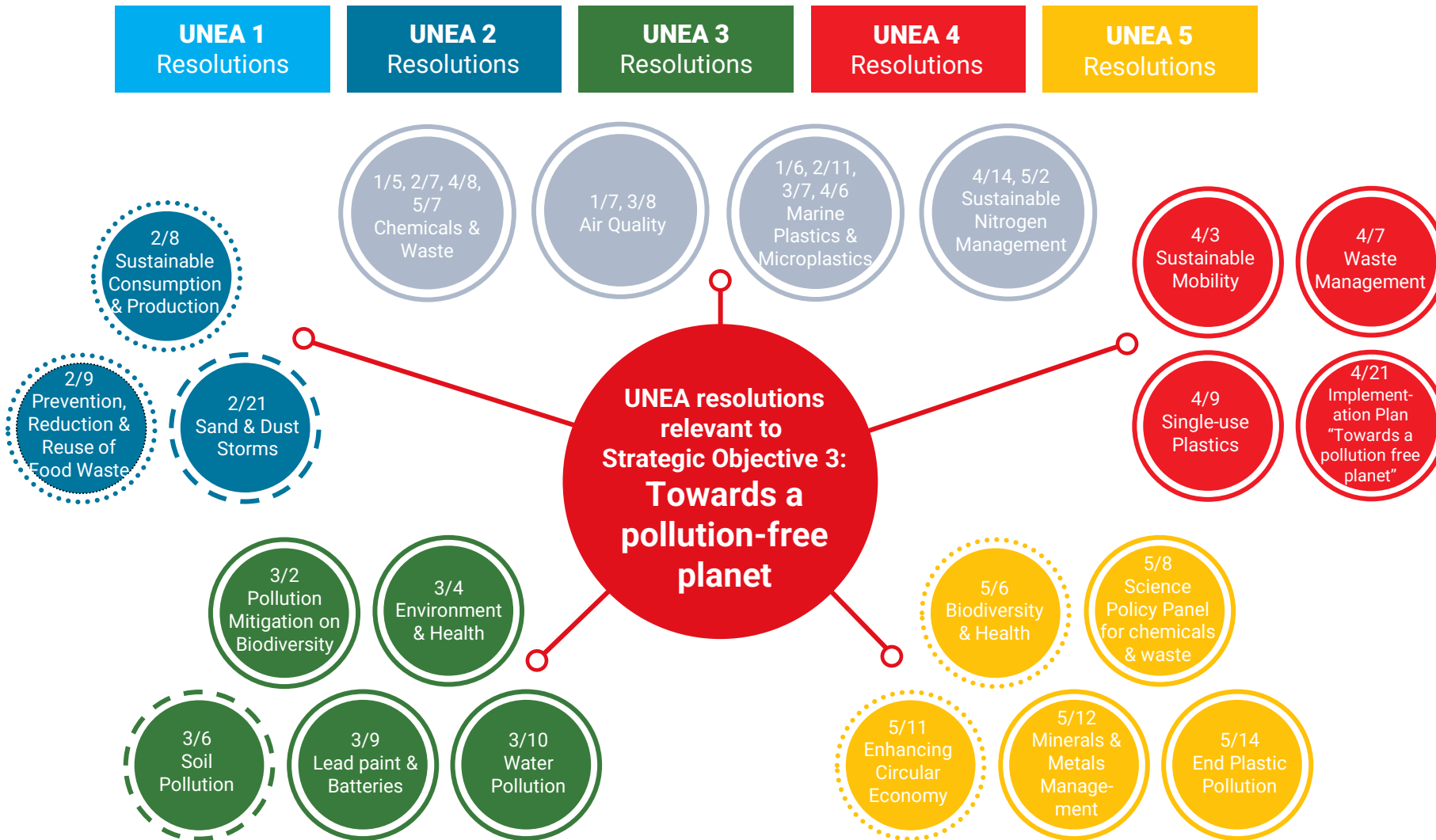
2025 Outcome 3B

Waste management is improved including through circular processes, safe recovery of secondary raw materials, and progressive reduction of open burning and dumpsites

2025 Outcome 3C

Releases of pollutants into air, water, soil, and ocean are reduced Chemicals and Pollution Action prevents pollution, improving health and human well-being while safeguarding ecosystems and increasing their resilience to shocks.

Linkages to UNEA Resolutions



- Solid Line**
Primary responsibility with Chemicals & Pollution Action (CPA) Subprogramme – In progress
- Dashed Line**
Primary responsibility with CPA Subprogramme – Completed
- Dotted Line**
Aligned to other Subprogramme.

Key Results

Ending plastic pollution

- A historic resolution (**UNEP/EA.5/Res.14**) was adopted to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, with the ambition to complete the negotiations by the end of 2024.

Open dumping & waste burning

- Some **54 African countries** pledged to eliminate the open dumping and burning of waste during the Resumed 18th Session of the UNEP-administered African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN)
- UNEP and UN-Habitat to lead the implementation of Implementation of the **UN General Assembly resolution 77/161**, “Promoting zero waste initiatives to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”

Pollutants & e-waste

- With financial support from GEF, **UNEP removed 1,245 metric tonnes of pollutants from the environment in the form of mercury and POPs**, including 400 tons of DDT in Ethiopia and 556 tons of DDT in India.

Key Results

Air We Share

- The **Ministers of Latin America and the Caribbean developed the Regional Action Plan on Air Quality 2022-2025**. The **Regional Action Programme on Air Pollution (RAPAP)** was adopted at the 7th session of the Committee on Environment and Development in the Asia Pacific.
- UNEP supported countries of the East Africa Community (EAC) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to meet their regulations on vehicle imports to comply with EURO 4/IV standards, to reduce vehicle emissions of carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, and nitrous oxides.

Debris recycling

- UNEP co-established a debris recycling centre in Mosul (Iraq) that **sorted 26,000 tonnes of conflict debris and processed 11,000 tonnes into recycled aggregates and created jobs for 240 vulnerable persons** through cash-for-work schemes.

Challenges & Opportunities

Challenges

- Greater commitment is needed to pollution action by businesses and industries.
- No contribution to Pollution Thematic Fund in 2022 to accelerate the MTS implementation.

Opportunities

- 11 Inter-governmental engagement on pollution and waste management in 2023, e.g.
- Beyond 2020 Framework for sound management of chemicals and waste at the Fifth session of the International Conference for Chemicals Management (ICCM5).
 - Negotiations for an international legally binding agreement to eliminate plastic pollution from the environment.
 - Negotiations on a science-policy panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution.

Lessons Learned & Actions Taken

Lessons Learned

- UNEP needs to galvanize the prioritization of sound management of chemicals and waste and pollution prevention and reduction across the UN system, especially in light of the **General Assembly's resolution on the Right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment.**

Actions Taken

- Preparation of the UN system Common Approach towards a Pollution-free Planet in 2023.
- Implementation of the UN General Assembly resolution 77/161, "Promoting zero waste initiatives to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".
- Advancing with Programmatic Approach to the MTS implementation with three Programme Coordination Projects (PCPs): Pollution and Health, Toward Zero Waste, and Circularity in Sectors.



Looking Ahead

- **Plastics, Textiles, Mining, and Electronics**
Kick-starting large, consolidated projects, e.g. One Plastics Initiative to mobilize financial and technical resources for countries' requesting support across the full life cycle of plastics. The same bring pursued for textiles, mining and electronics. Integrated solutions across the full life cycle will bring more benefit to national and local stakeholders.
- **AMR and Air Pollution**
Strengthening a consolidated offer to countries to help them deal with their economic priorities given the pollution and health challenges.





Foundational Subprogramme: Environmental Governance

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Introduction

UNEP's Environmental Governance work supports countries in developing and implementing environmental rule of law, promoting participatory decision-making, and achieving environmental goals.

This includes strengthening institutions, developing legal frameworks and policies, and implementing Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

UNEP also aims to address cross-border environmental issues through effective governance solutions. In the 2022-2023 cycle, UNEP targeted progress on four indicators of achievement.

Linkages to UNEA Resolutions

UNEA 1
Resolutions

UNEA 2
Resolutions

UNEA 3
Resolutions

UNEA 4
Resolutions

UNEA 5
Resolutions

- 2/2 Regional Forums of Ministers of Environment
- 2/5 Delivering on the 2030 Agenda
- 2/16 Biodiversity for well-being
- 2/17 Biodiversity Synergies
- 2/18 UNEP and the MEAs
- 2/19 Montevideo IV
- 2/25 Adoption of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration in LAC

- 1/7 Promoting Air Quality
- 1/11 Coordination across the UN System
- 1/12 UNEP and the MEAs
- 1/13 Implementation of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment & Development

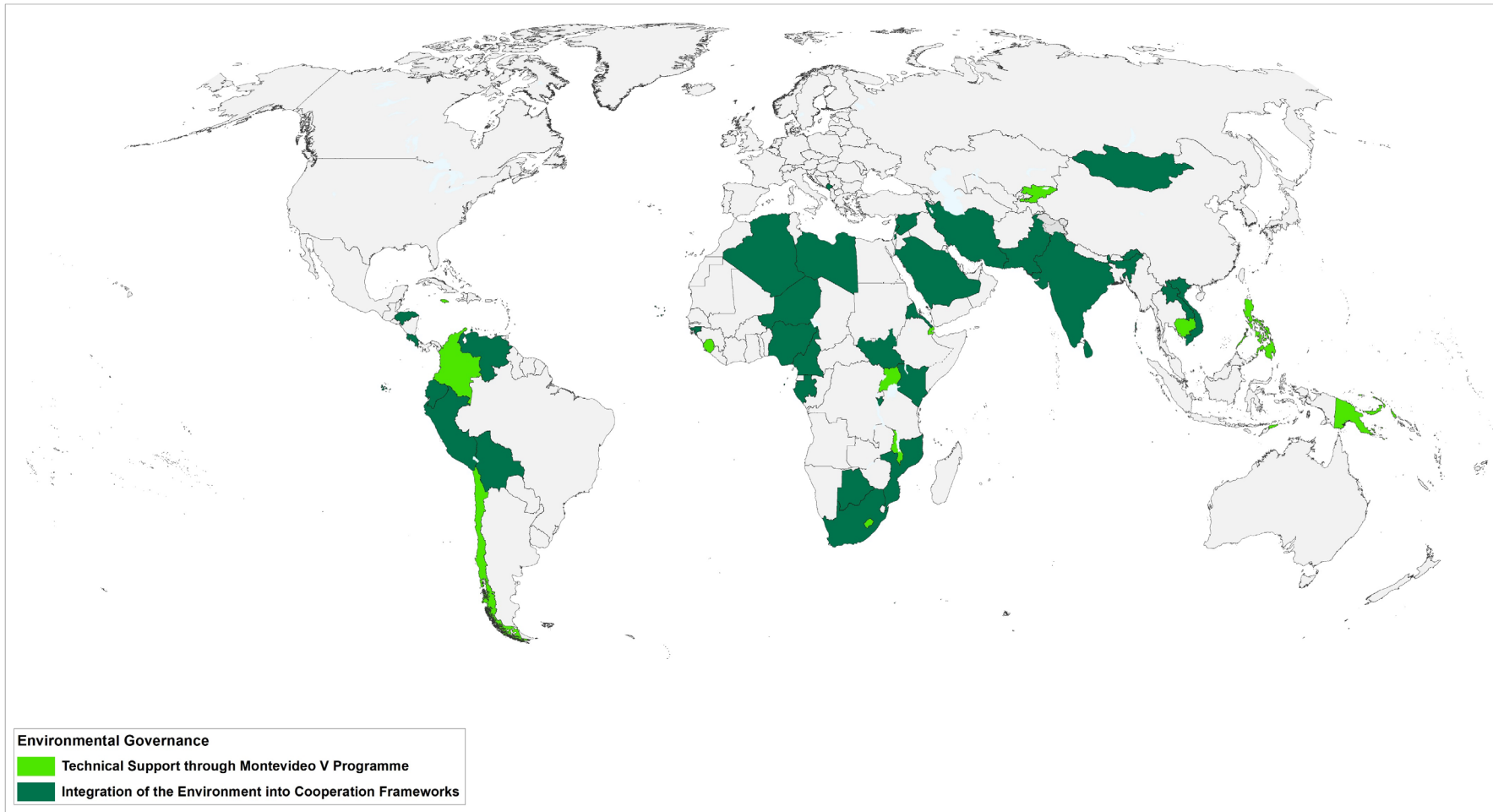


- 3/2 Pollution Mitigation
- 3/3 UNEA to the HLPF
- 3/11 Paragraph 88

- 4/18 Poverty-Environment nexus
- 4/19 Mineral Resource Governance
- 4/20 Montevideo V

Key Results: Institutional Strengthening

Institutional Strengthening



Key Results: Policy Coherence

UNEP continued to support different conventions in mainstreaming synergies among biodiversity-related conventions, and most notably, during CBD COP15, parties recognized the need for synergies among biodiversity related conventions within the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Further, with UNEP's support, different MEA bodies adopted resolutions inviting UNEP to build on the Bern Process and continue to strengthen cooperation and coordination among biodiversity-related Conventions. This includes Ramsar CoP14 which adopted resolution XIV/6 and The International Treaty on Plant Genetic and resources for food and agriculture, which adopted resolution 13/2022.



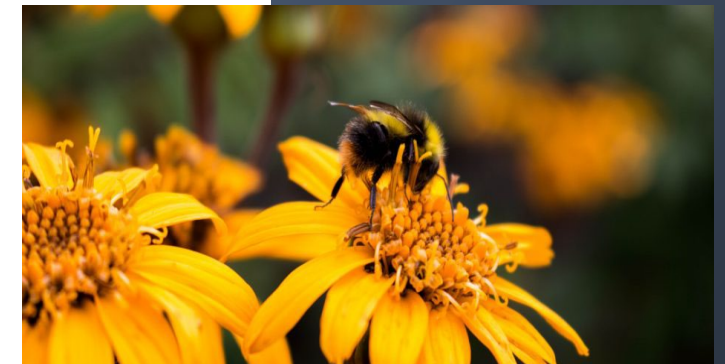
Key Results: Policy Coherence

Through UNEP's support, the resumed AMCEN session adopted the "Dakar Declaration", along with a series of decisions to tackle climate change, loss of nature, pollution and waste, including the elimination of open dumping and burning of waste.

With UNEP's support, during the 28th Meeting of the Environment Management group, the Mandate of the EMG Issue Management Group on Biodiversity was extended to continue facilitating a coordinated approach to the implementation of the post-2020 Global biodiversity framework and the UN Common Approach to Biodiversity, signifying a need to supply coordinated responses to implementing the new biodiversity framework.



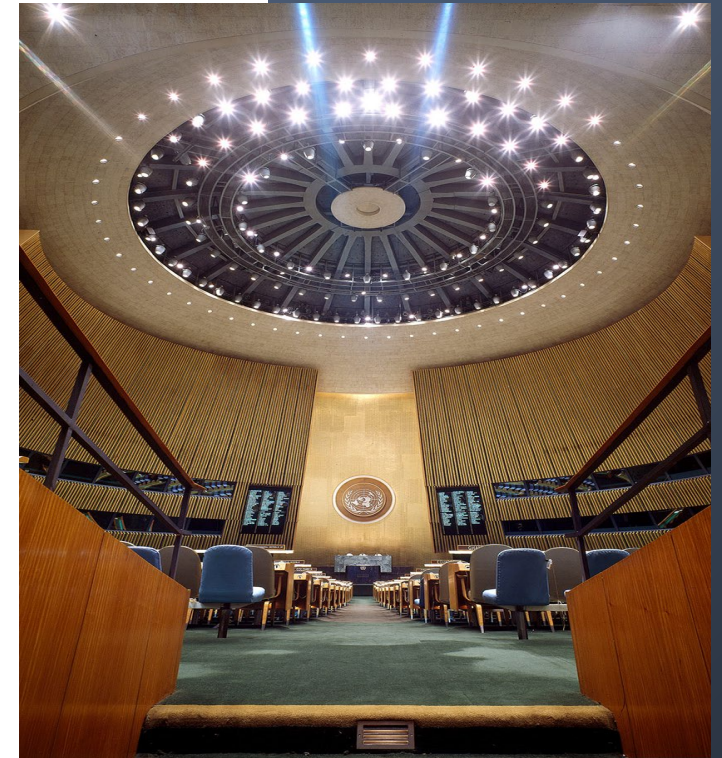
Resumed 18th session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment



Key Results: Adoption of Resolution 76/300

Adoption of Resolution 76/300 on the Human Right to a Clean Healthy and Sustainable Environment by the United Nations General Assembly

UNEP and the UN Human Rights Office supported efforts to promote and protect the environment and human rights culminating in the recognition of the human right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment as a human right and in July 2022, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution declaring that everyone on the planet had a right to a clean healthy and sustainable environment.



Challenges & Opportunities

Challenges

Insufficient Resources

The resource base of the Subprogramme needs to be expanded to increase the Subprogrammes' reach including in relation to its efforts to strengthen national legislation, advocacy, and interagency collaborations.

Opportunities

Engaging in National Development

Engagement at the regional and country levels through the UN System provides UNEP with a unique opportunity to enhance its visibility and amplify the regional and country impact of its Programme of Work.

Lessons Learned & Actions Taken

Scaling up stakeholder engagement

The Subprogramme has captured different lessons and especially in relation to stakeholder engagements. Specifically, the Subprogramme has **institutionalized that results are achieved** more effectively when stakeholders are engaged at all levels of implementation from inception, implementation, and evaluation.



Looking Ahead

Scale up outreach to member states and other like-minded parties to facilitate increased uptake of UNEPs tools such as DaRT, InforMEA, the Climate Change Toolkit and the UNEP Law and Environment Assistance Platform.

Harmonize and standardize information, knowledge, data and reports for all conventions.





Foundational Subprogramme: Science Policy

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Jian Liu

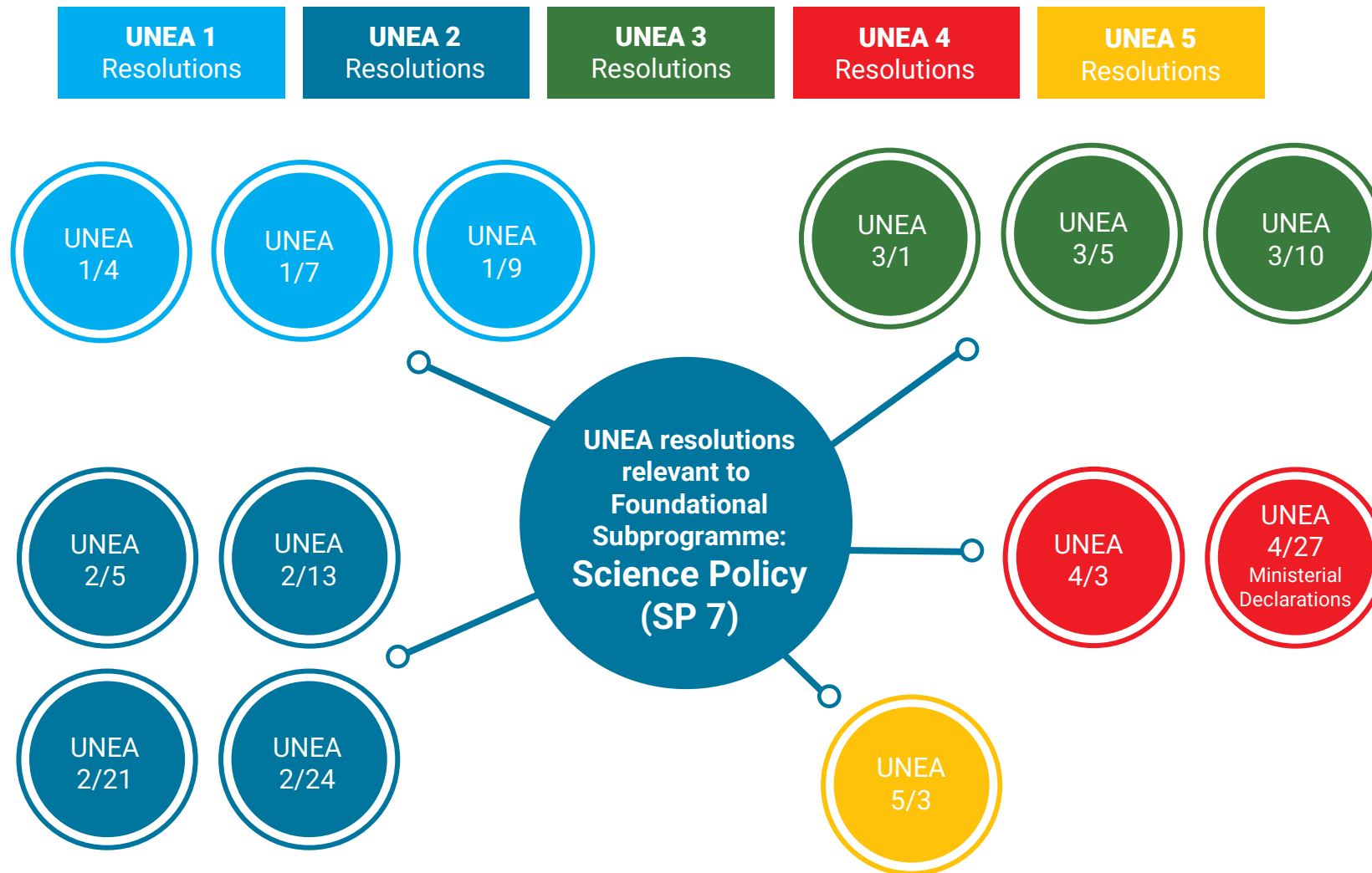
Lead Director, Science Division, Jian.Liu@un.org

Introduction

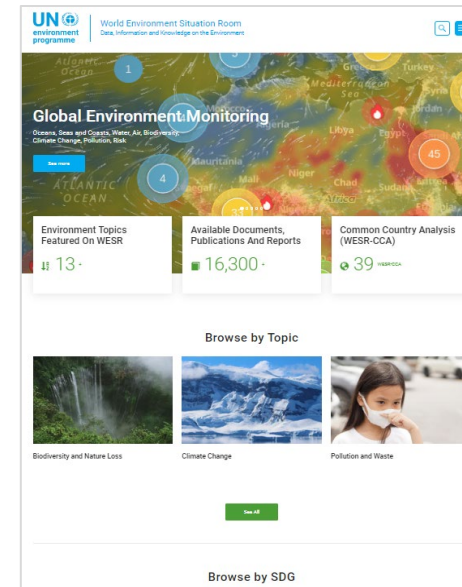
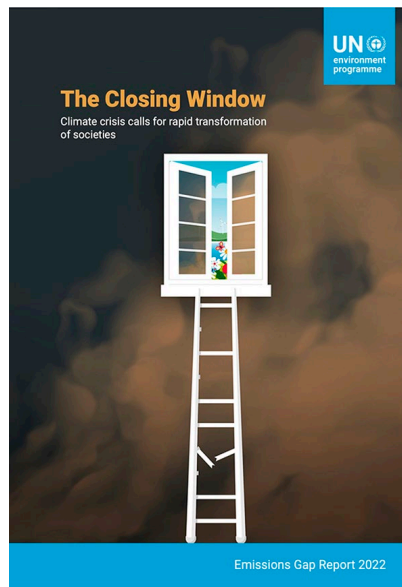
Objective: The science-policy subprogramme will empower governments and other stakeholders to make evidence-based decisions through environmental assessments, identification of emerging issues and fostering of policy action towards the achievement of the outcomes for the climate action, nature action and chemicals and pollution action subprogrammes.

- **Producing and knowledge sharing** on evidence-based environmental assessments for the use of policymaking
- **Identifying emerging environmental issues** to detect risks or challenges by monitoring and analyzing environmental trends
- **Fostering relevant policy action** through capacity development to Member States and Stakeholders at the global, regional, and national levels

Linkages to UNEA Resolutions



Key Results: Accessibility of knowledge products and increased uptake



Uptake of Evidence

Emissions Gap Report and Adaptations Gap Reports recognized and acknowledged in the COP27 outcome document, the **Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan**

World Environment Situation Room

Operational with more than **1490 statistical indicators** in all countries, and provided access to **1660 geospatial datasets** and more than **11,000 UNEP publications**, documents and reports

Key Results: Enhancing data capacities and mobilizing knowledge

1

Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia

National Environment Summaries (NES) and **SDG profiles** were produced and utilized by the focal points of the **National Environment Information Network (NEIN)**. Also in Kenya, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia

2

Kazakhstan

National State of Environment Report produced. Led to strengthened technical capacity of the ministry and its subordinate organizations to produce sustainable online interactive reports

3

Saint Lucia

National Source inventories and National Action Plans on marine litter and plastic pollution produced, providing the basis for strategic action to address the issue

4

South Sudan

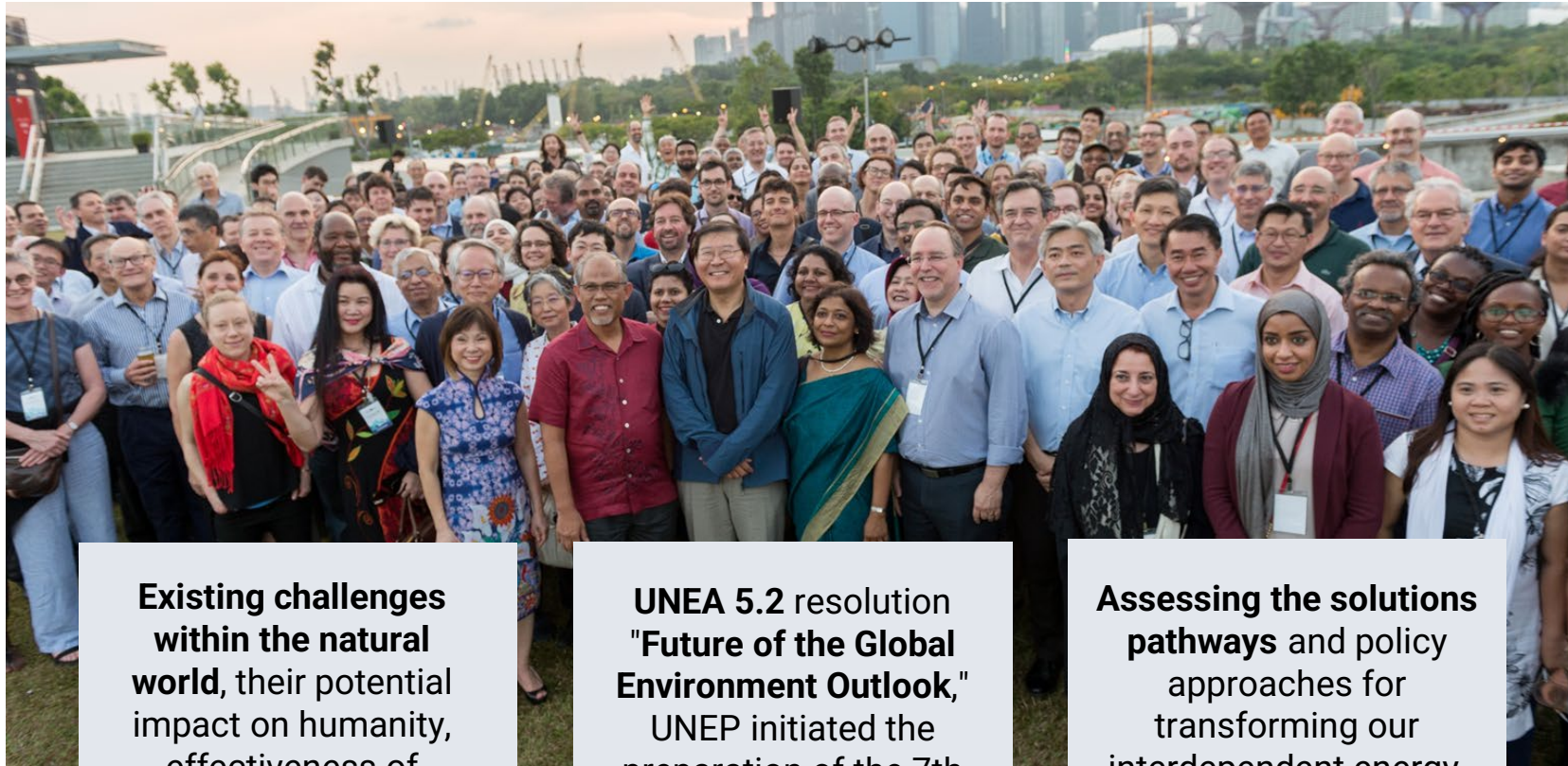
Establishment and launch of an **Environmental and Legal Frameworks Technical Working Group (ELFWG)**, set to spearhead drafting and possible enactment of two crucial environmental bills

Key Results: Enhancing data capacities and mobilizing knowledge

- UNDP, UNEP, and UNFCCC have developed a [guidance toolkit](#) for policymakers to integrate the circular economy and other sustainable production/ consumption measures into their NDCs.
- The [UNDRR-WMO joint report](#) assesses the current global status of multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS) against Target G of the **Sendai Framework, collating data** officially reported by the Member States with data collected through a WMO survey.
- The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs ([OCHA](#)) [report](#) offers concrete steps that **humanitarians and decision-makers can take to mitigate extreme heat's worst effects**.



Challenges & Opportunities



Existing challenges within the natural world, their potential impact on humanity, effectiveness of policy responses

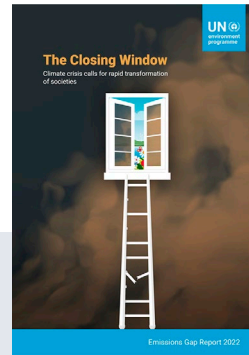
UNEA 5.2 resolution "Future of the Global Environment Outlook,"
UNEP initiated the preparation of the 7th Global Environment Outlook (GEO-7) assessment

Assessing the solutions pathways and policy approaches for transforming our interdependent energy, food and materials/ waste systems

Lessons Learned & Actions Taken



Challenges that threaten our natural world and humanity as a whole **continue at large**



UNEP flagship reports, such as the Emissions Gap Report, aim to foster collective support for key decisions and address these pressing challenges.



Leverage on SDG National reporting requirements to measure global progress are unparalleled in scope, volume, and involved entities

Looking Ahead

- The Early Warnings for All Initiative launched by the United Nations Secretary-General in 2022 aims to cover everyone on Earth by Early Warning Systems (EWS) within 5 years. At the technical level, UNEP is co-leading the implementation of Pillar 2: “Observations and Forecasting” alongside WMO, UNDP, and UNESCO.
- There are several opportunities for the UNEP's WESR. For instance, the national data platforms are to be expanded to include all 193 UN Member States, thereby enhancing the reach and impact of the platform.





Foundational Subprogramme: Finance & Economic Transformations

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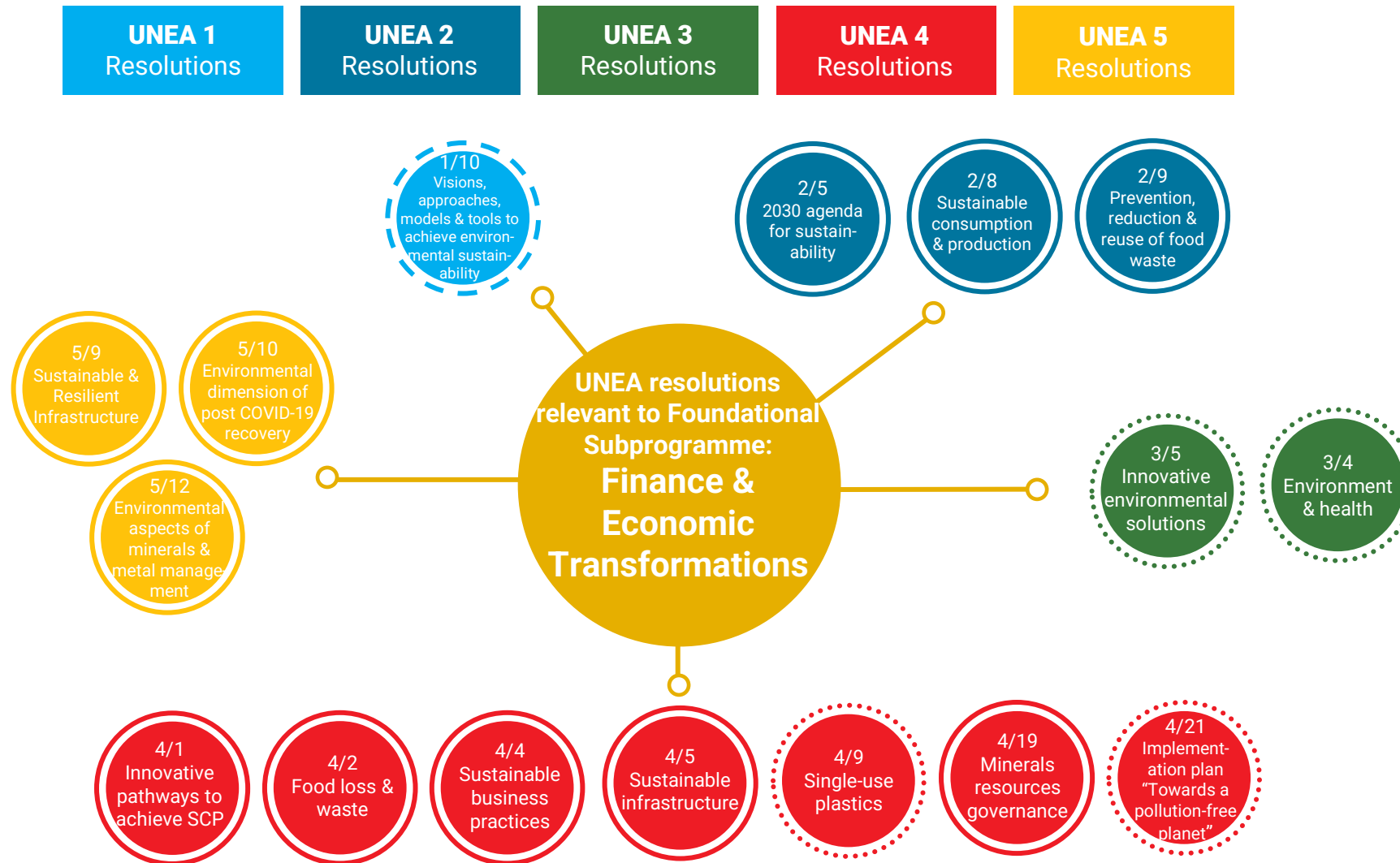
Introduction

As an enabling subprogramme, Finance and Economic Transformations aim to inform, enable and influence actions to decouple economies and societies from climate, nature, and pollution impacts.

It is doing so by working with governments to adopt enabling policies to:

- transform their national economies, including, trade practices.
- align public and private finance and investment with sustainability objectives.
- leverage business value chains and consumer behaviour.

Linkages to UNEA Resolutions



- Solid Line**
Primary responsibility with Finance & Economic Transformations (FET) Subprogramme – In progress
- Dashed Line**
Primary responsibility with FET Subprogramme – Completed
- Dotted Line**
Aligned to other Subprogramme.

Key Results

Enabling Policy Environment

In 2022, **21 economic, finance, or industry policies or practices were put in place or implemented to enable just transitions**, with UNEP support. These included SCP roadmaps in Cambodia and Lao PDR; National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism and Sustainable Public Procurement frameworks in India; and Indonesia launching its green economy index during its G20 presidency.

Responsible Banking

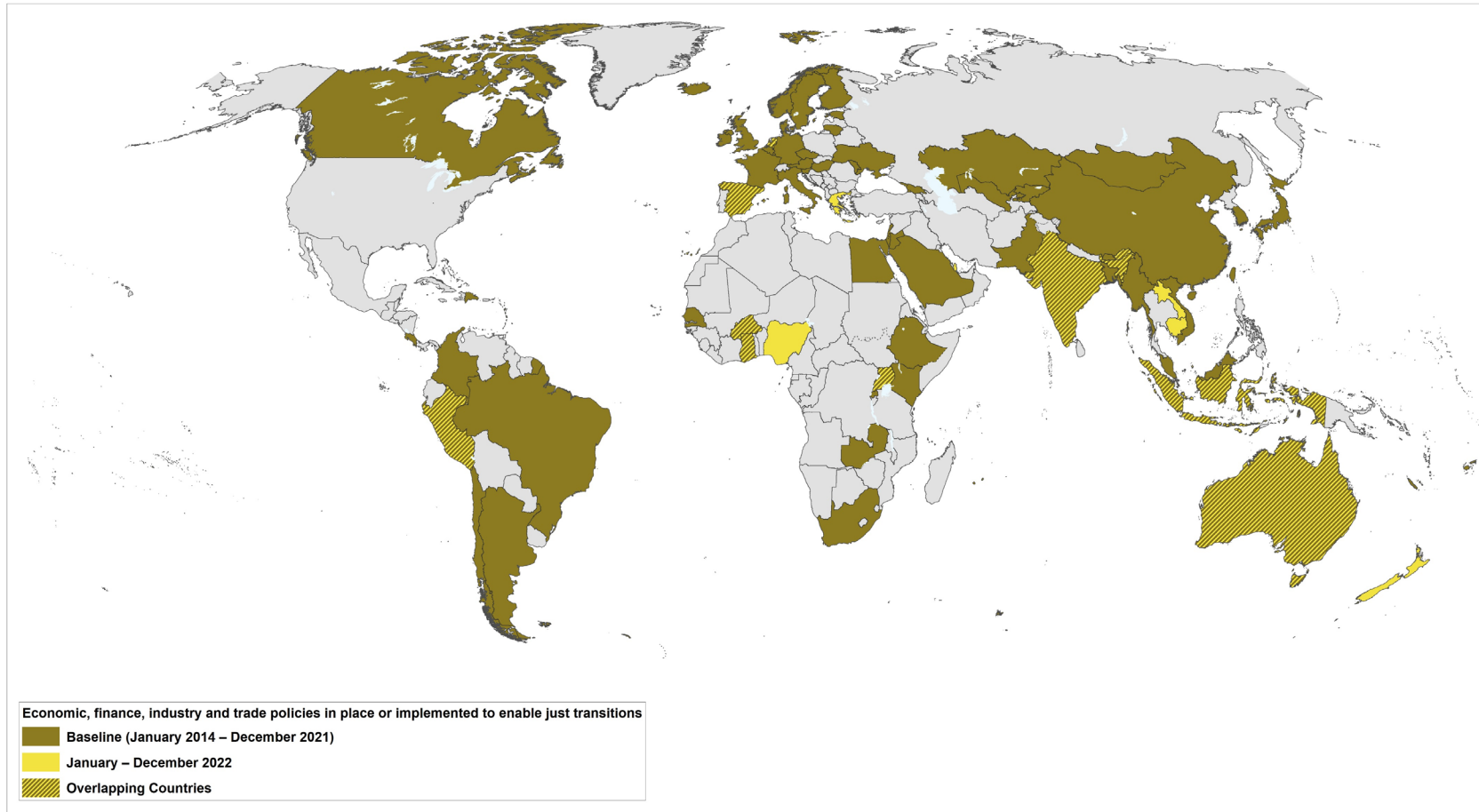
The **UNEP Finance Initiative has been coordinating the UN Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB)** and providing practical guidance and tools to its signatories. Since its launch in 2019, the PRB now has 300 signatories representing US\$ 89 trillion or 49% of global banking assets.

Use of Assessment

In 2022, **163 governments, businesses, Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and academia**, utilized the independent scientific assessments of the UNEP hosted International Resource Panel on the sustainable use of natural resources to inform policies, strategies and actions.

Key Results: Enabling Policy Environment

Economic, finance, industry and trade policies in place or implemented to enable just transitions



Challenges & Opportunities

Challenge

Insufficient finance and investment, including development finance, to accelerate the shift to sustainable consumption and production, including a circular value chain.

Opportunity

An analysis of **over 20 UN Country Cooperation Frameworks** highlights that **all of them prioritize economic transformation**. Countries and multilateral systems can leverage green economic transformation approaches to concretely build resilience to the mutually reinforcing crises on climate, biodiversity, and pollution.



Photo Credit: Partnership for Action on Green Economy, Port Louis, Mauritius Island

Lessons Learned & Actions Taken

Lessons Learned

It is necessary to:

- Engage public and private stakeholders, individuals, and strategic partners to take urgent action through sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- Deepen collaboration with the UN Development Coordination Office, UN Country Teams, and the UN Environmental Management Group, as part of the UN Development System Reform, to accelerate green economic transformation.

Actions Taken

As part of the UN system at country level, UNEP support to enable countries to use macro-economic analyses across different sectors to inform decision-making process.

Looking Ahead

The enabling environment is key to enabling countries to make sector-wide shifts to more sustainable models and practices. UNEP plan to scale-up its support to countries in ways such as:

- a. To leverage more multilateral funds as well as the private sector's engagement and investment for sustainable consumption and production. e.g., The GEF-8 Net-Zero Nature-Positive (NZNP) Accelerator Integrated Program aims to accelerate the implementation of nature-positive and net-zero pathways by investing in nature and new technologies.
- b. To promote cross sector, integrated policy development and application, riding on the momentum building. e.g. The 2023 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) (10-19 July 2023, New York) with the dialogue on SCP, critical to sectors such as food/agriculture, buildings and construction; India's G20 Presidency with LiFE, 'Lifestyle For Environment'



Photo: Unsplash/Matthew TenBruggencate



Foundational Subprogramme: Digital Transformations

David Jensen

Subprogramme Coordinator, Digital Transformations Policy & Programme Division, David.Jensen@un.org

Golestan (Sally) Radwan

Chief Digital Officer, Golestan.Radwan@un.org

Introduction

We are living at a pivotal moment in time when two of the greatest transformations in human history are underway:

Digital Transformation

1. Global reach
2. Disrupting all sectors
3. New geopolitics

Solving the Triple Planetary Crisis

1. Climate stability
2. Nature protection
3. Pollution prevention

The digital transformations subprogramme will support digital guidelines, architecture and governance, as well as enhanced digital literacy, to encourage transformative use of environmental digital public goods and accelerate progress towards environmental sustainability.

Linkages to UNEA Resolutions

UNEA 1
Resolutions

UNEA 2
Resolutions

UNEA 3
Resolutions

UNEA 4
Resolutions

UNEA GC
Resolutions

1/4
Science-policy
interface

**UNEA
resolutions relevant
to Foundational
Subprogramme:
Digital
Transformations
(SP 2)**

4/1
Innovative
pathways to
achieve sustainable
consumption &
production

4/23
Keeping the
World
Environment
Under Review

2/5
Delivering on the
2030 Agenda for
Sustainable
Development

2/13
Sustainable
management of natural
capital for sustainable
development & poverty
eradication

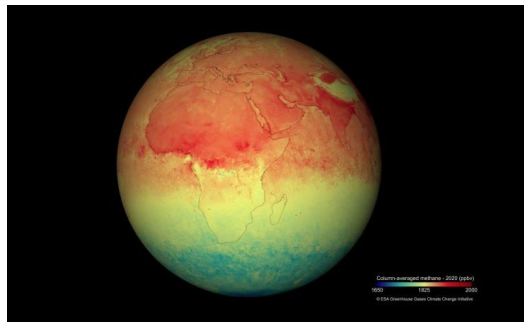
23/6/Add.1:
Bali Strategic
Plan for
Technology
Support and
Capacity

27/2
Enhancement
of the Bali
Strategic Plan

3/5
Investing in
innovative
environmental
solutions for
accelerating the
implementation of
the SDGs

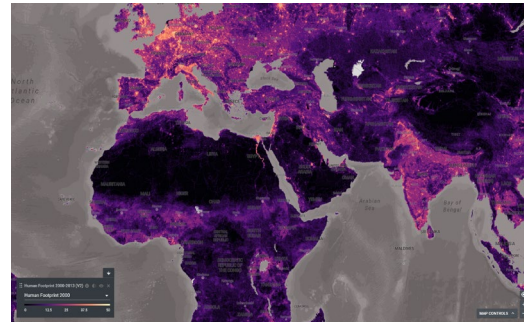
Key Results

Strategic Action 1. Catalyzing Data, Analytics & Insights



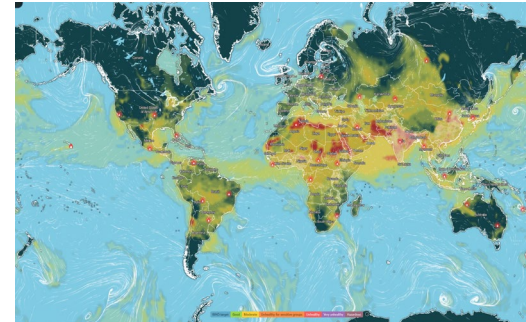
Climate Action

International Methane Emissions Observatory: daily measurement of methane emissions coupled with alerting system



Nature Protection

UN Biodiversity Lab:
400 best available data layers
61 countries accessing data, analytics on essential life support areas



Pollution Prevention

GEMS Air Pollution Platform:
Co-design of low-cost air sensors
25,000 network
50 million users

Key Results

Strategic Action 2. Convening multi-stakeholder digital sustainability partnerships



CODES

1,000 stakeholders from 100+ countries engaged in the co-design of Action Plan on Digital Sustainability



Playing for the Planet

40+ video game companies, 1.5 billion reach, green activations & decarbonization



E-Commerce

Co-developed Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information in E-commerce

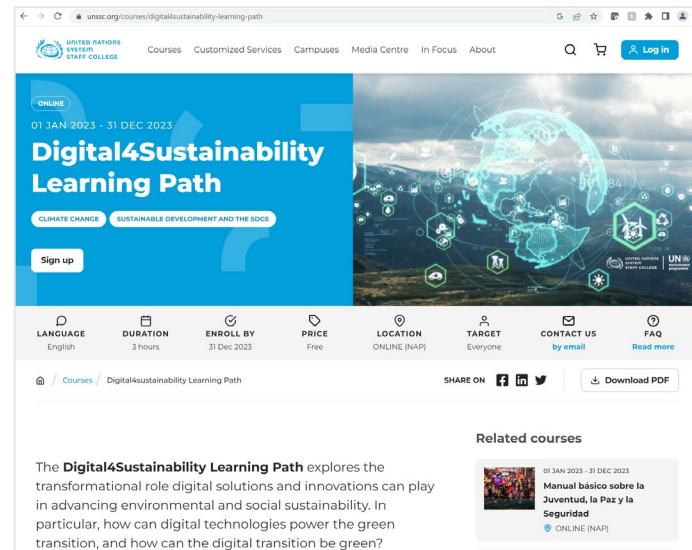
Key Results

Strategic Action 3. Strengthening capacity building and digital innovation



ITU-UNEP Partnership on E-Waste / Circular Economy:

Advisory support to 8 countries on e-waste and extended producer responsibility. Collaboration on environmental dimensions of digital product passports.



Digital4Sustainability E-learning Course

UNEP / UN System Staff College partnership to offer e-learning programme on Digital Sustainability focusing on climate action, nature protection and pollution prevention. 5,000+ enrolled.

Challenges & Opportunities

International digital governance dialogues lack a sustainability orientation

International dialogues on digital governance such as the Global Digital Compact process are not sufficiently reflecting digital sustainability aspects – either sustainable digitalization or digital enablers for sustainability. More awareness building is needed to ensure sustainability is a core outcome.

Global standards for environmental data are needed

A series of global standards for environmental data should be adopted. These would enable shareability, discoverability, interoperability, quality control, provenance and IP protection. Environmental data standards should be considered in the elaboration of the Global Environmental Data Strategy under UNEA 4/23.

Data gaps on the environmental impact of the digital sector need to be addressed

More investments are needed to collect global-scale data on the environmental impact of the digital sector, including their greenhouse gas emissions and broader environmental footprints, critical mineral dependencies, e-waste generation and circularity potential. Efforts such as the Global E-waste monitor should be scaled up and applied to other aspects of the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) value chain.

Lessons Learned & Actions Taken

Challenge of digital governance

- Digital technologies and applications evolve at exponential rate that is far faster than traditional governance processes can respond to.
- New international and national approaches to digital technology governance are needed that can work in a more rapid and agile manner. This includes internal digital governance frameworks within UNEP.
- A new UNEP Data and Digital Governance Group is being established to govern the progressive adoption of digital technological across UNEP in a responsible, ethical and sustainable manner.

Subprogramme Delivery

- The digital transformation subprogramme significantly underestimated its potential number of achievements and thus greatly exceeded its targets. Being a new subprogramme, conservative targets were selected in the PoW.
- However, substantial engagement across UNEP and partnerships with other organizations led to unexpected success across the subprogramme.
- Targets will need to be reassessed for the continuation of the PoW.

Looking Ahead

World Environment Situation Room to focus on use cases

- UNEP's World Environment Situation Room (WESR) responds to UNEA Resolution 4/23. The current WESR proof of concept aggregates the best available environmental data to support analysis, prioritization and decision-making linked to the triple planetary crisis.
- Going forward, WESR will be further developed to respond to national use cases, to offer AI-ready data, and to support environmental dashboards that can be used by UN Country Teams.

Environmental dimensions of digital product passports

- Digital product passports (DPPs) store key data to improve traceability of products and encourage eco-design and sustainability through standardizing information on a product's reusability, reparability, upgradability etc.
- UNEP will engage in various international processes to ensure that environmental and circular economy needs are integrated into the emerging regional and international standards.
- In particular, ITU's standardization expert group for 'environment and circular economy', ITU-T Study Group 5 is working on new standards for digital product passports in the ICT sector.



Overview: Resources & Management

Kathleen Creavalle

Deputy Director, Corporate Services Division, kathleen.creavalle@un.org

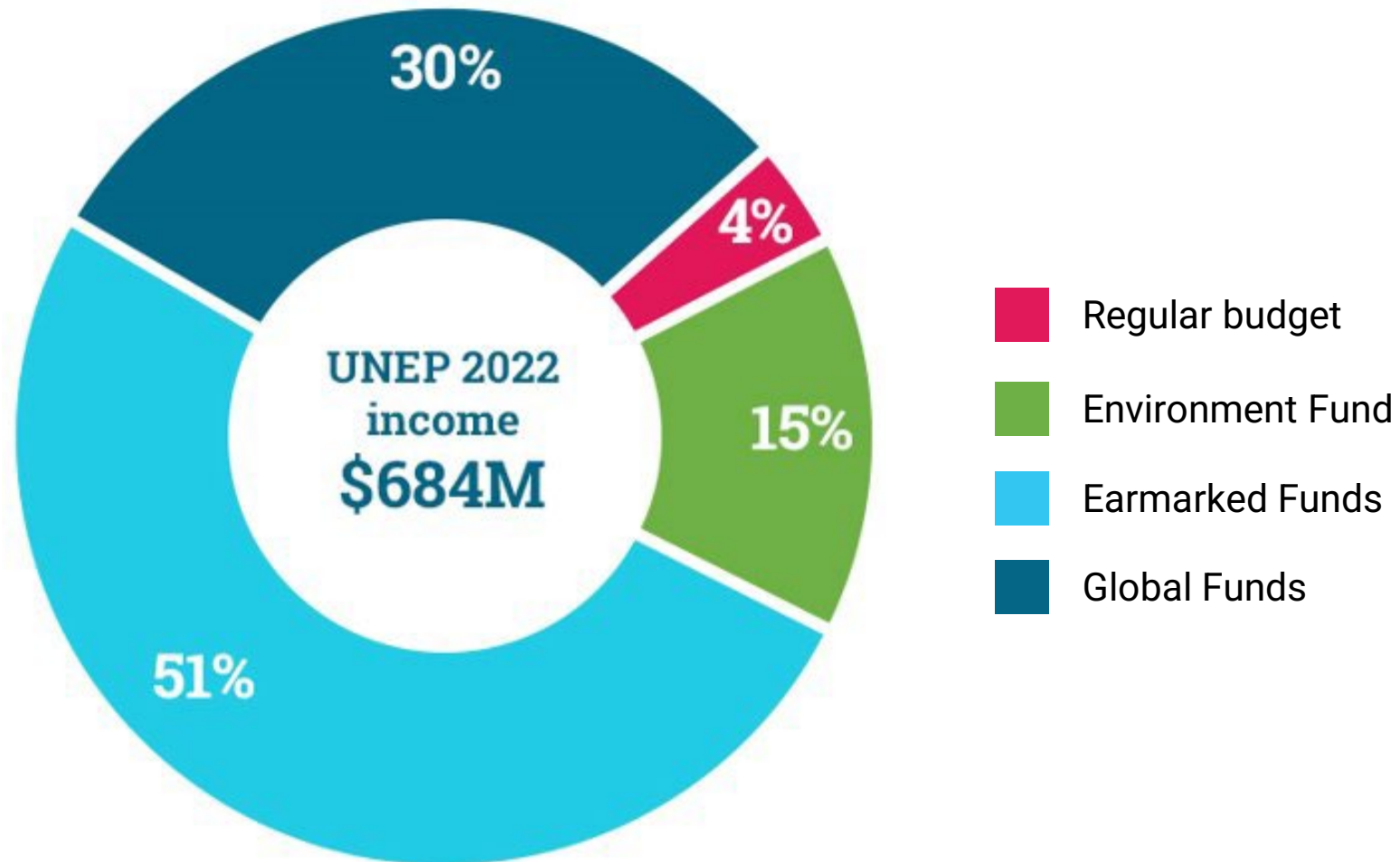


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Resources & Management

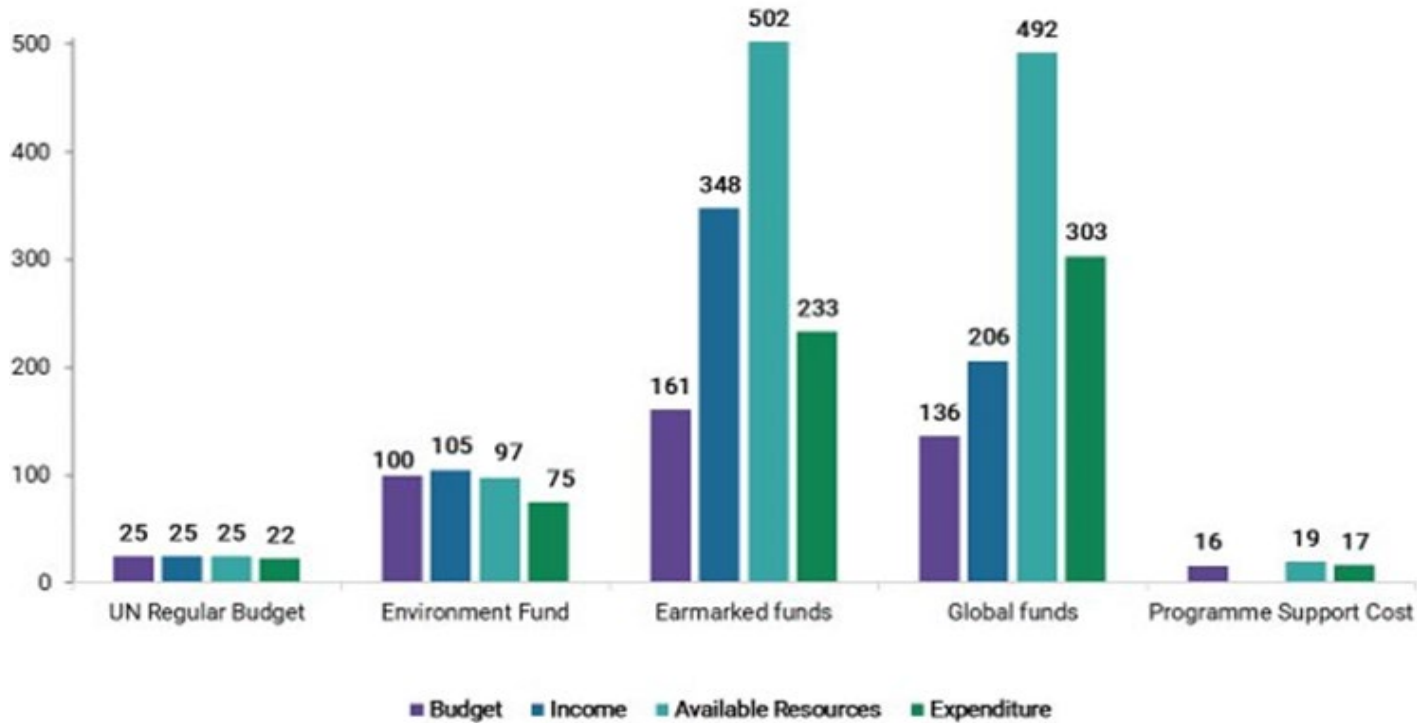
Financial Overview

UNEP 2022: Income by source of fund



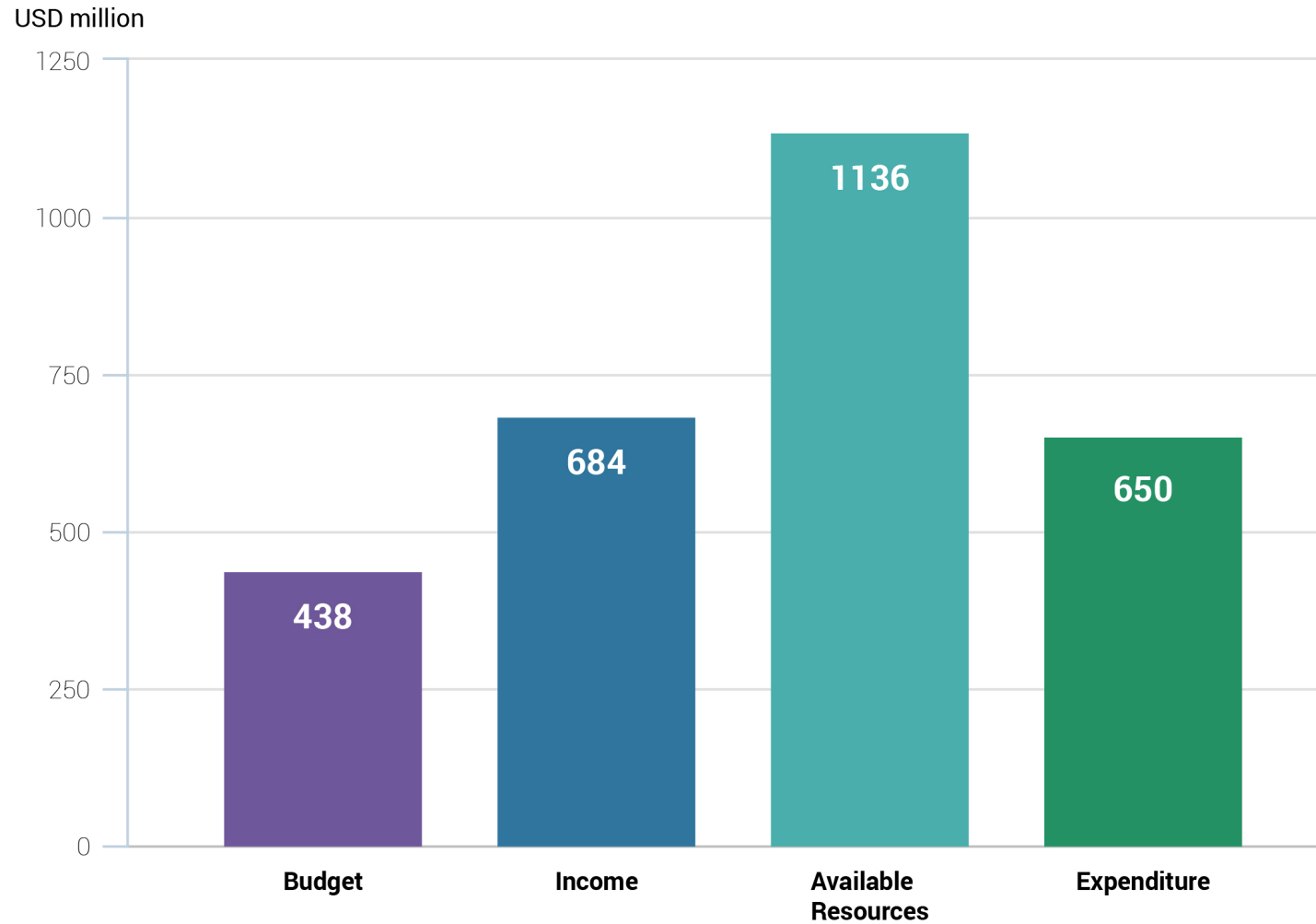
UNEP Financial Performance

UNEP Financial Performance by source of funding as at 31 Dec 2022 (US\$ million)



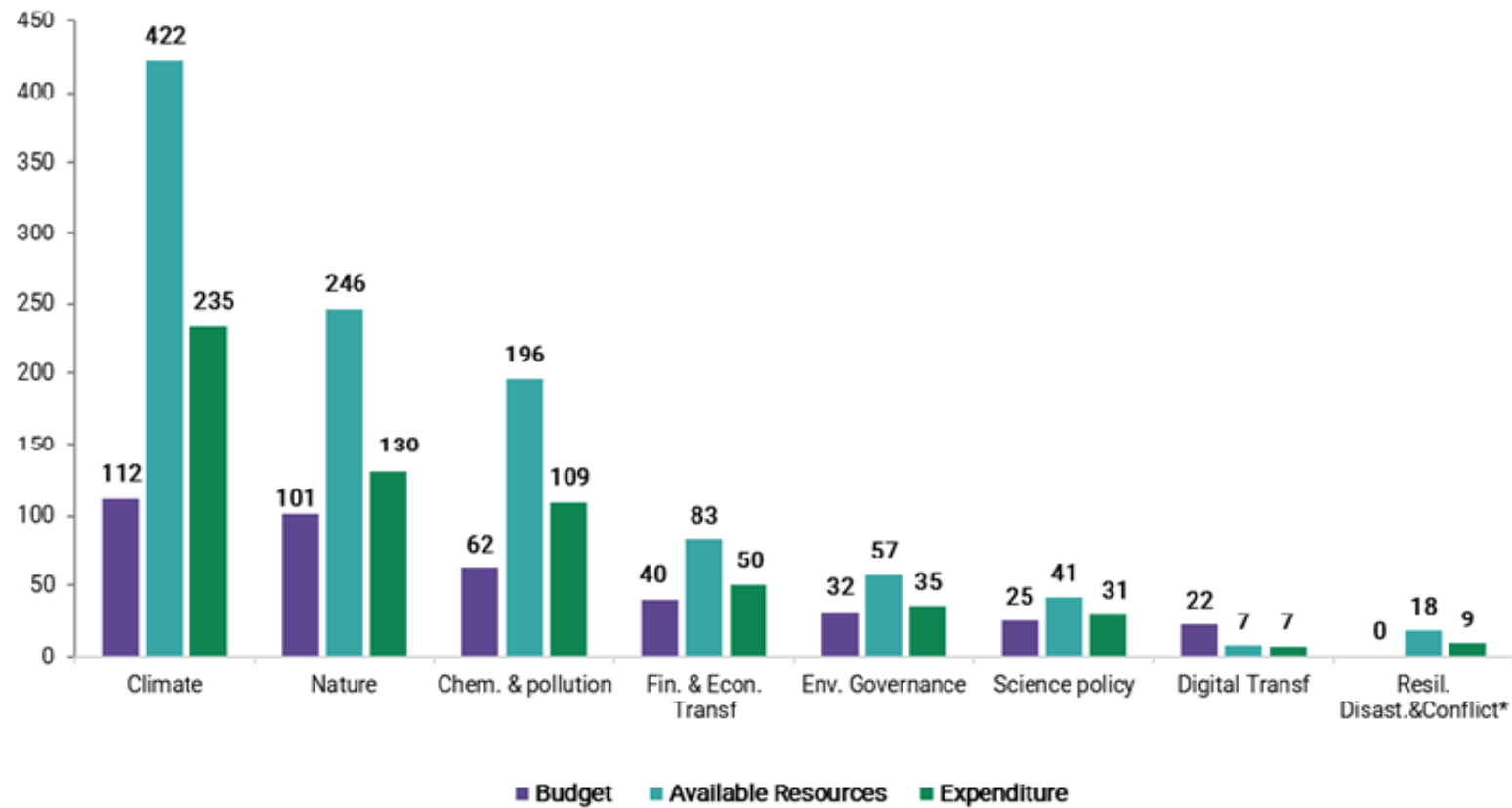
2022 Financial Overview

UNEP Financial Performance Overview (2022)



UNEP Financial Performance

UNEP financial performance by subprogramme as at 31 Dec 2022 (US\$ million)



Top 15 Contributors to the Environment Fund and of Earmarked Contributions (2022)



Top-15 Contributors Environment Fund 2022

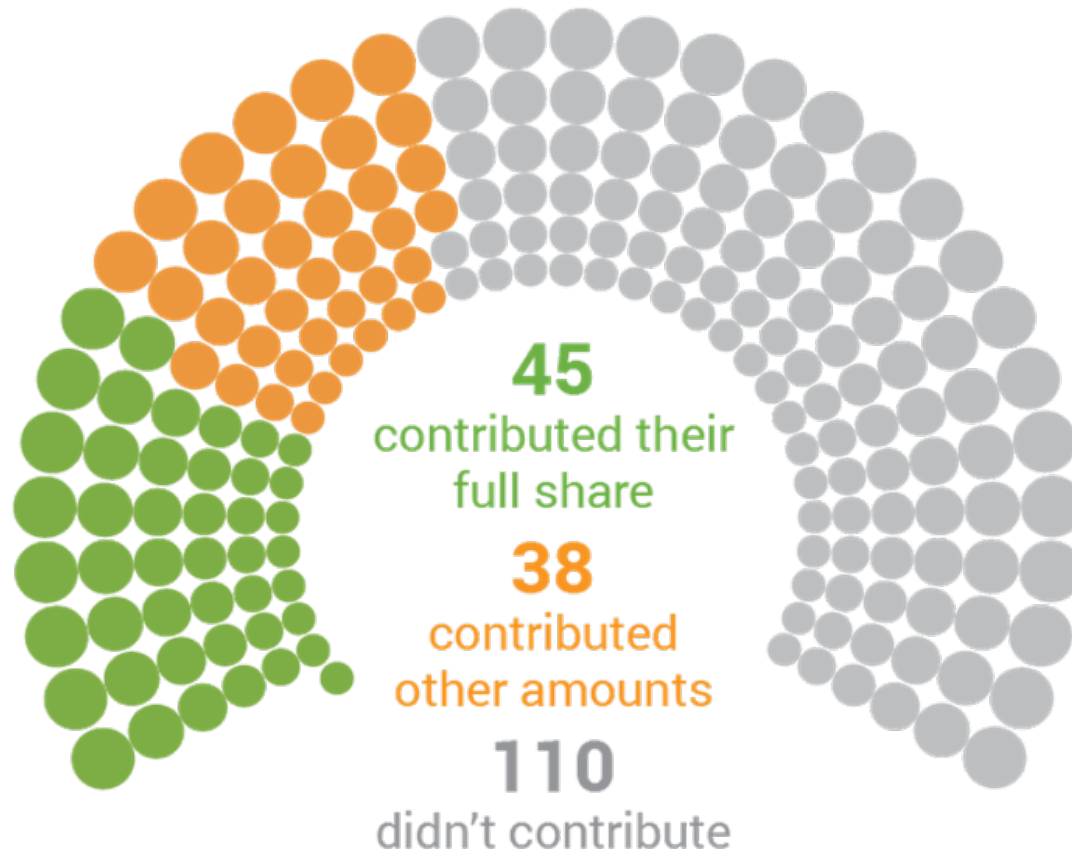
1		Netherlands	\$8.3M
2		Germany	\$7.9M
3		USA	\$7.6M
4		France	\$7.5M
5		Norway	\$7.0M
6		Denmark	\$6.5M
7		Sweden	\$5.0M
8		United Kingdom	\$4.4M
9		Belgium	\$4.2M
10		Switzerland	\$4.0M
11		Italy	\$3.3M
12		Finland	\$2.6M
13		Canada	\$2.5M
14		Japan	\$1.5M
15		China	\$1.3M



Top-15 Contributors Earmarked Funds 2022

1	Germany	\$64.9M
2	Norway	\$48.0M
3	UN Bodies	\$32.7M
4	United States of America	\$26.9M
5	European Commission / EU	\$25.9M
6	Sweden	\$25.4M
7	Multilateral Fund (Montreal Protocol)	\$22.9M
8	Denmark	\$21.3M
9	UNEP Finance Initiative	\$16.6M
10	Foundation/NGOs	\$13.5M
11	Switzerland	\$11.3M
12	United Kingdom	\$9.7M
13	Canada	\$7.9M
14	Japan	\$4.4M
15	Belgium	\$3.5M

Contributors to the Environment Fund in relation to VISC (2022)



Contributors of their full share of VISC are not only 'traditional donors'



Contributions above full share of VISC (2022)

Contributions equal to full share of VISC (2022)

Albania	Fiji	Netherlands (EUR 8M)
Angola	Finland (EUR 2.5M)	New Zealand
Antigua & Barbuda	France	San Marino
Armenia	Georgia	Serbia
Barbados*	Guyana	Seychelles
Belarus	Iceland	Slovenia
Belgium (EUR 4M)	Ireland	Sri Lanka
Belize	Italy	Sweden
Bhutan	Jordan	Switzerland
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Latvia	Timor-Leste
Botswana	Mauritius	United Kingdom
Cyprus	Micronesia (FSO)*	Tanzania (URO)
Dominican Republic*	Mozambique	Uruguay
Eritrea	Myanmar	

Status of Thematic Funds as of 31 December 2022

Total: USD 12.2M

Climate Fund: Belgium & Norway = USD 6.2M

Nature Fund: Norway = USD 3M

Pollution & Chemicals Fund: Norway = USD 3M

Allocated: USD 6.7M = 55%

Utilized: USD 1.7M = 25%





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Resources & Management

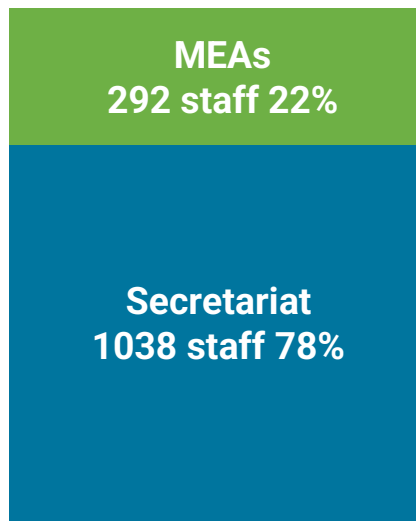
Human Resources Overview

General Staffing

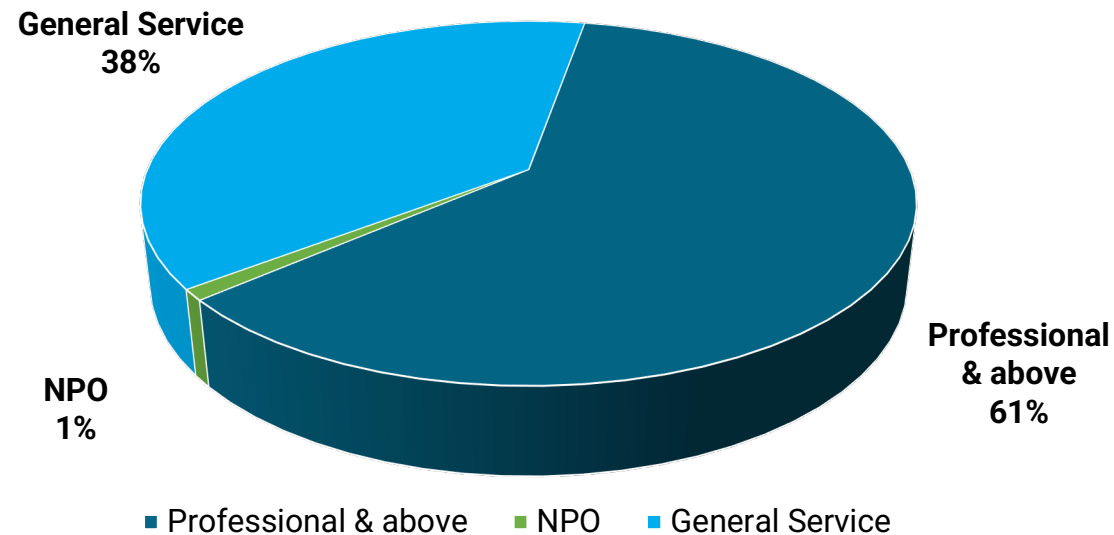
Staff Distribution and Categories

As of 31 December 2022, UNEP employed 1330 staff members comprising 1038 (78%) in the Secretariat and 292 (22%) in the MEAs and Conventions. Of the 1330 staff members, 810 (61%) were in the Professional and higher categories, 13 (1%) in the National Professional Officer category, and 507 (38%) in the General Service category. At the P5 and above levels there were 198 (14%) staff.

Distribution



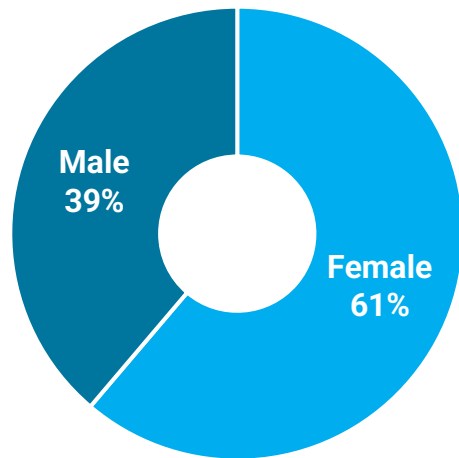
Categories



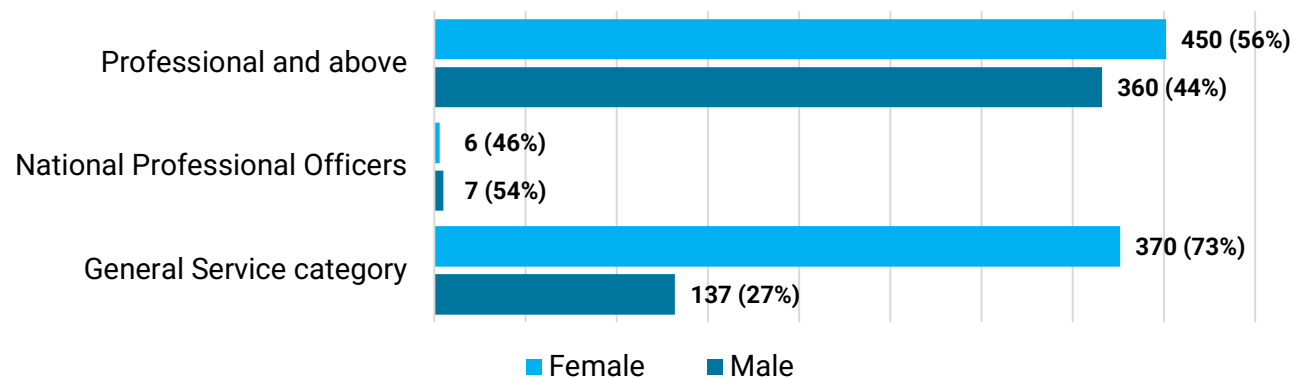
Gender Distribution

Out of the total staff portfolio of 1330 in December, 2022 61% (826) are female and 39% (504) are male. The UNEP Secretariat employed 1038 staff. 61% were female and 39% male.

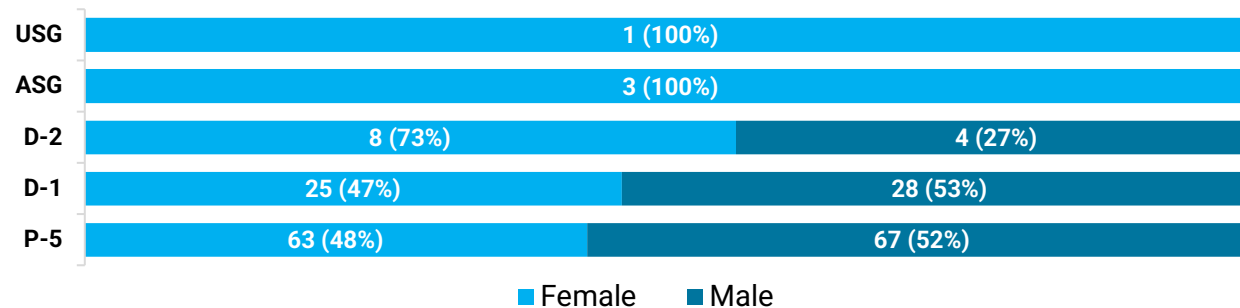
UNEP Gender Distribution



Gender Distribution by Category



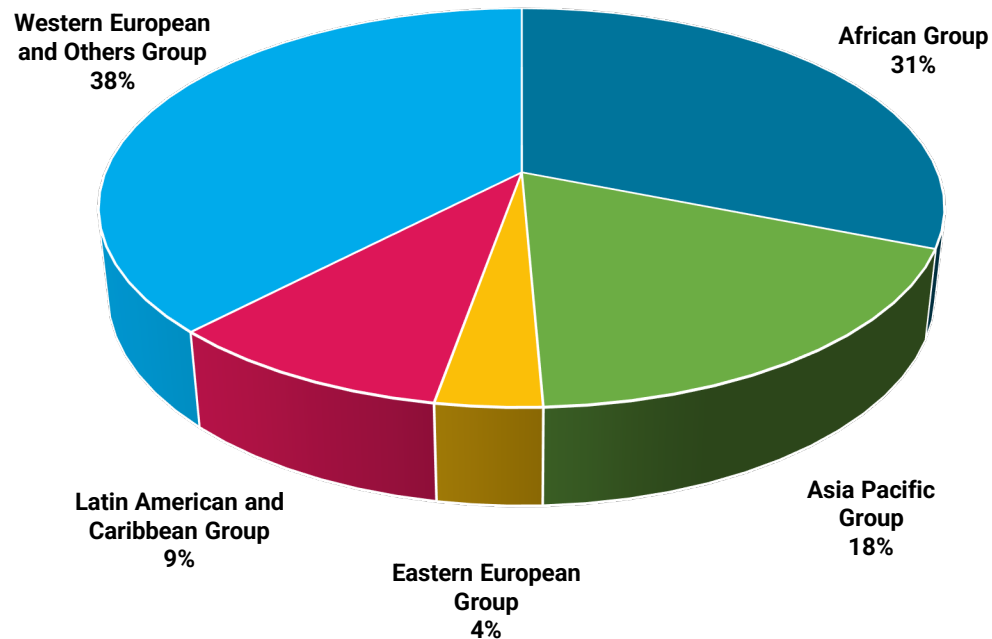
Gender Status for P5 & Above



Overall Regional Representation

Western European and Other Groups (WEOG) has a staff representation of 38% followed by African group with 31%. The Eastern European group has the smallest representation of 4%. Efforts will continue to be made to recruit more staff from regions with lower representation.

UNEP Overall Regional Representation

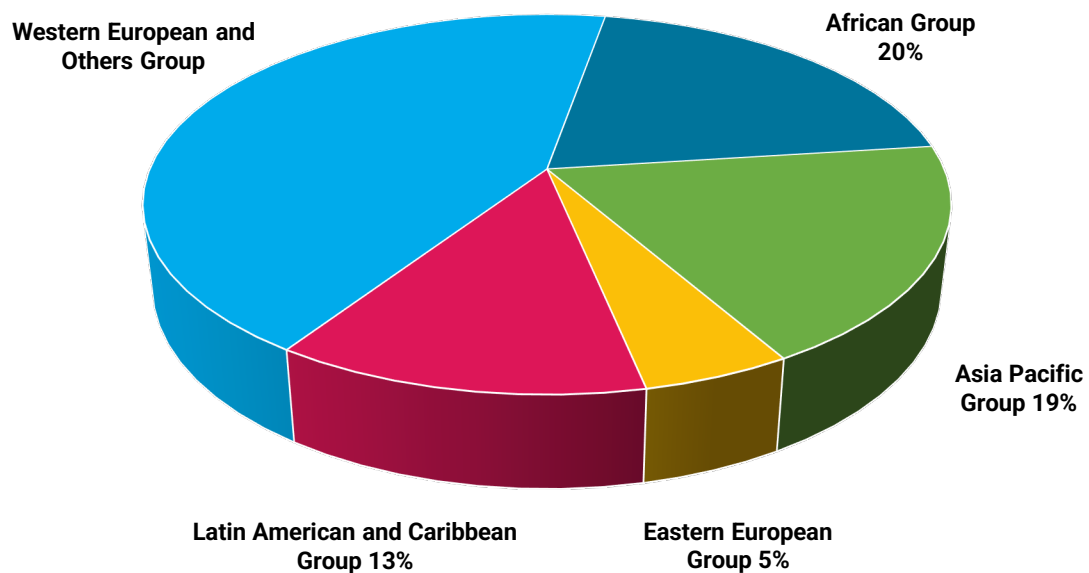


Regional Representation of UNEP staff – 2022

Region	Total
African Group	413
Asia Pacific Group	243
Eastern European Group	46
Latin American and Caribbean Group	125
Western European and Others Group	503
Total	1330

Regional Representation P5 and Above

Regional Representation - P5 and Above



Regional Distribution	P-5 & Above					Total
	USG	ASG	D2	D1	P5	
African Group		1	3	6	30	40
Asia Pacific Group		1	3	8	25	37
Eastern European Group				5	5	10
Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)			2	5	18	25
Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	1	1	3	29	52	86
Total	1	3	11	53	130	198

Progress on Resolution UNEP/EA.5/Res.13

Due regard to the principle of equitable geographic distribution, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 101 of the Charter of the UN

UNEP has made progress to address the gender and geographic diversity of its staffing.

4 Point Plan

1. Internal oversight
2. Talent outreach
3. Working with partners
4. Preparation for Young Talent Pipeline.

2022 Results

Upward trend:

- In 2022, **75%** of all Professional and above selections were from less-represented regional groups compared to **62%** in 2021

External recruitments:

- In 2022, **61%** of selections for professional and above positions were external compared to **50%** in 2021



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Management Overview

Audit & Investigation Recommendations

Under the leadership of newly established Operations and Risk Management (ORM) Unit, UNEP strengthened resources and efforts on the coordination of audits.

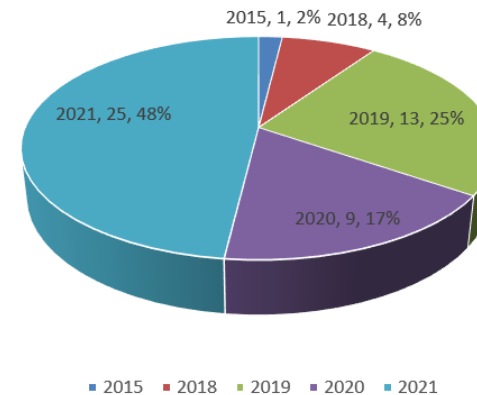
During 2022, the following audits were undertaken:

1. The Board of Auditors team (CNOA) from China conducted the audit of the financial statement for the year ending 31 December 2021 and performed the Internal Control and Management Audit (2022 Interim Audit) of UNEP Headquarters, Regional Office of West Asia, Regional Office of Europe and the Ozone Secretariat.
2. OIOS team conducted the audit of, Ecosystem Division, Mediterranean Action Plan Secretariat for the Barcelona Convention, and cybersecurity preparedness of UNEP.

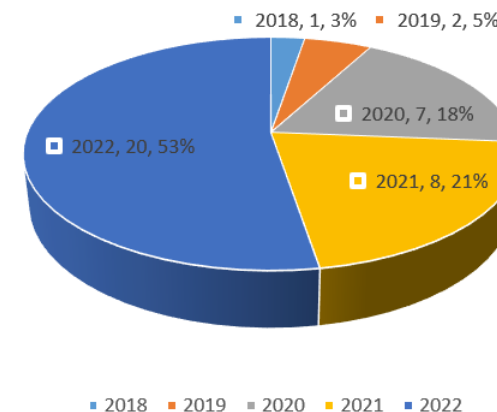
There were no critical recommendations from OIOS or BOA during 2022 audits and all open recommendations have been assessed by OIOS and BOA respectively to be under implementation

UNEP achieved an **improved** OIOS implementation rate of **55%** and BOA implementation rate of **68%** in 2022.

BOA Open recommendations by Issuance year



OIOS Open recommendations by Issuance year



Enterprise Risk Management & Internal Controls

UNEP's Enterprise Risk Management and Internal Control (ERM/IC) Framework was endorsed in July 2021. Since then, UNEP has started the Organization-wide Implementation.

Activities during 2022

- Mitigation Strategies and Plans were drafted to treat and respond to the risks identified in 2021.
- Risk focal points were identified across UNEP Offices and Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs).
- The Risk Focal Point Network was trained through the Corporate Academy to execute a bottom-up risk assessment exercise.
- Via risk assessments conducted by the Risk Focal Point Network, additional common risks were identified.
- UNEP developed a systematic approach to identify significant environmental aspects and impacts from UNEP's activities and facilities.



Enterprise Resource Planning

Key Achievements

- Extension of pilot implementation phase of draft 2020 Partnerships Policy and Procedures and working with UNHQ on aligning that with the UNEP portal and the new UN partnerships portal.
- Conversion and launch of the new IPMR module within Umoja (Integrated Planning, Management and Reporting)
- Commencement of work with UNHQ on the Umoja Supply Chain Planning Tool and its application in UNEP.
- Improvement of the efficiency of the Umoja Role Mapping Process in the Divisions, Regional Offices, and Secretariats of MEAs through a new decentralised process.

Risks

- Updates to the UN corporate software come with their own set of risks as the solution is not tailored for individual entities and their different business models. There is the risk where duplicative efforts with other software are required for a transition period during the conversion. Further risks include available resources for testing and the challenges associated with change management and implementation fatigue within the organization

Lessons Learned

- Implementing new systems takes time to get right and must be adequately resourced. The business model and operational policy must align to the system. UNEP has extended the pilot implementation phase of the partnerships policy to align the policy and new operational systems.



Looking Ahead

- **Programme Performance Report to be finalized and distributed**
- **Brown Bag informal sessions on Administrative matters to continue**
- **Approved increases in Global Funds Portfolio**
- **Innovative financial mechanisms and partnerships**
- **Loosely earmarked funds – three thematic funds**



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Resources & Management

Overview of Evaluation

Michael Spilsbury

Director, Evaluation Office, michael.spilsbury@un.org

Evaluation Delivery

During 2022

- A new [Evaluation Policy](#) for UNEP – greater strategic focus
- An [Evaluation Operational Strategy \(2022-25\)](#) - priorities for evaluation work
- New [Evaluation Manual](#)

The Evaluation Office completed 20 independent evaluations.

Evaluations of strategic importance included:

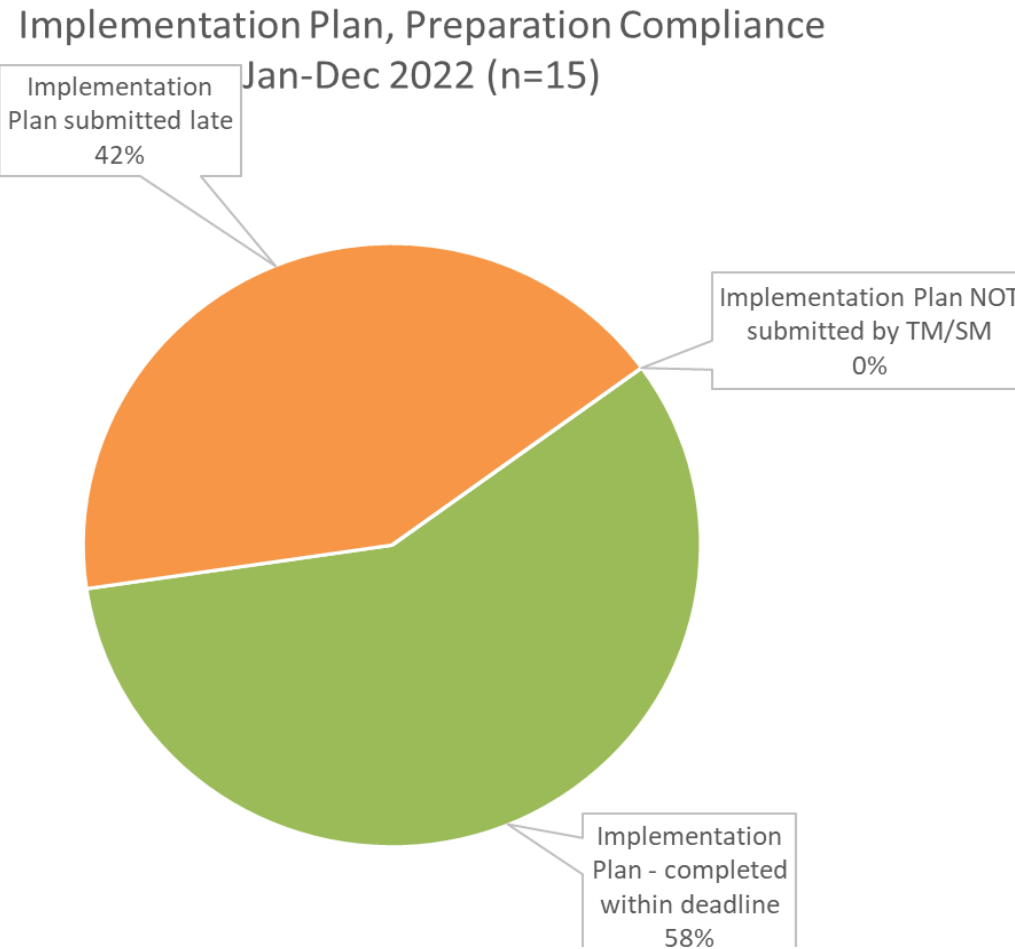
- [The Biennial Evaluation Synthesis Report 2020-2021](#)
- [Sub-Programme Evaluation on Environmental Governance](#)
- [Independent evaluation of UNEP's Policy & Strategy for Gender Equality and the Environment 2015-2020](#)
- [Terminal Evaluation of the UNEP Inquiry into the Design of a Sustainable Financial System](#)
- [Terminal Evaluation of the UNEP project Environment Management Group](#)

Projects Achieving Satisfactory or Better Rating

PoW Performance Measure

- The PoW performance indicators relating to evaluation work include:
- The percentage of evaluations that record a performance rating of 'Satisfactory' or better.
- For **2022**, **73%** (11) of the completed project level evaluations (15) attained an overall performance rating of 'Satisfactory' (8 projects) or 'Highly Satisfactory' (3 projects)
- This is an improvement over the previous year, **2021**, in which **41%** (7) of the completed project level evaluations (17) attained an overall performance rating of 'Satisfactory' (6 projects) or 'Highly Satisfactory' (1 project)

Project-Level Recommendation Plans' Completion

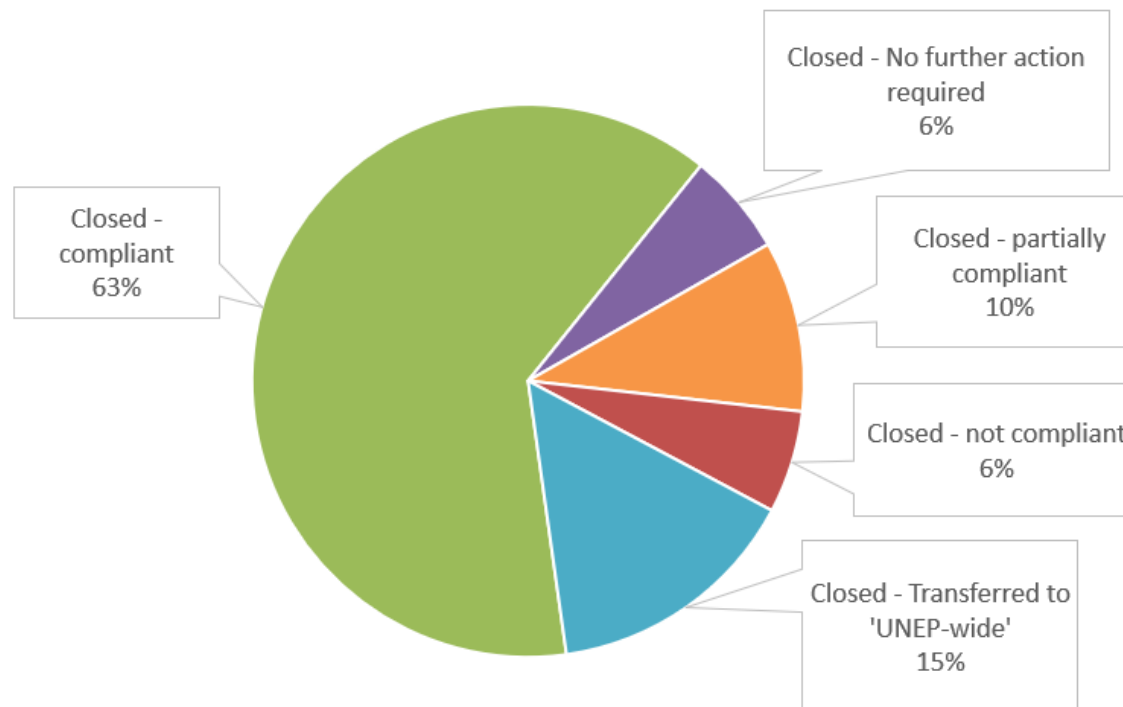


Project-Level Recommendation Compliance

PoW Performance Measure:

Percentage of accepted evaluation recommendations closed as 'Compliant' within the timeframes defined in the evaluation recommendation implementation plan.

Evaluation Recommendation Compliance Status in Implementation Plans 'closed' Jan-Dec 2022 (n=100)



UNEP-wide Evaluation Recommendations

UNEP-wide recommendations are addressed to the house as a whole as they highlight institutional or systemic challenges.

They are, by nature, slow-moving but need a more effective tracking/compliance mechanisms (e.g. DRI)

UNEP-wide recommendations are made:

- where the actions of UNEP staff/ those UNEP staff managing the evaluand cannot address the recommendation or the underlying problem independently; or
- where the action(s) to be taken to resolve the problem, which could have been caused by systemic issues or gaps in UNEP's operational requirements, require approval/leadership from UNEP senior management and/or coordination among several different parts of UNEP.

UNEP-wide Evaluation Recommendations

Knowledge Management

- Weak handover processes for outgoing staff
- Inconsistent storage of project documentation
- Unclear responsibility for action on learning from projects with no follow-on phase

Project Monitoring

- Absence of baseline data for results indicators
- Need better evidence for in-kind contributions made
- Weak monitoring of project implementation
- Role of project/country offices in monitoring under-utilized

Project Design

- Under-utilization of inception period to adapt/adjust
- Low visibility of grants' results in formal project documents
- Exit strategies needed
- Risk mitigation plans lack realistic and robust measures
- Project documents not always available to non-English speaking partners



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Thank you

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