

January 2022 – December 2023

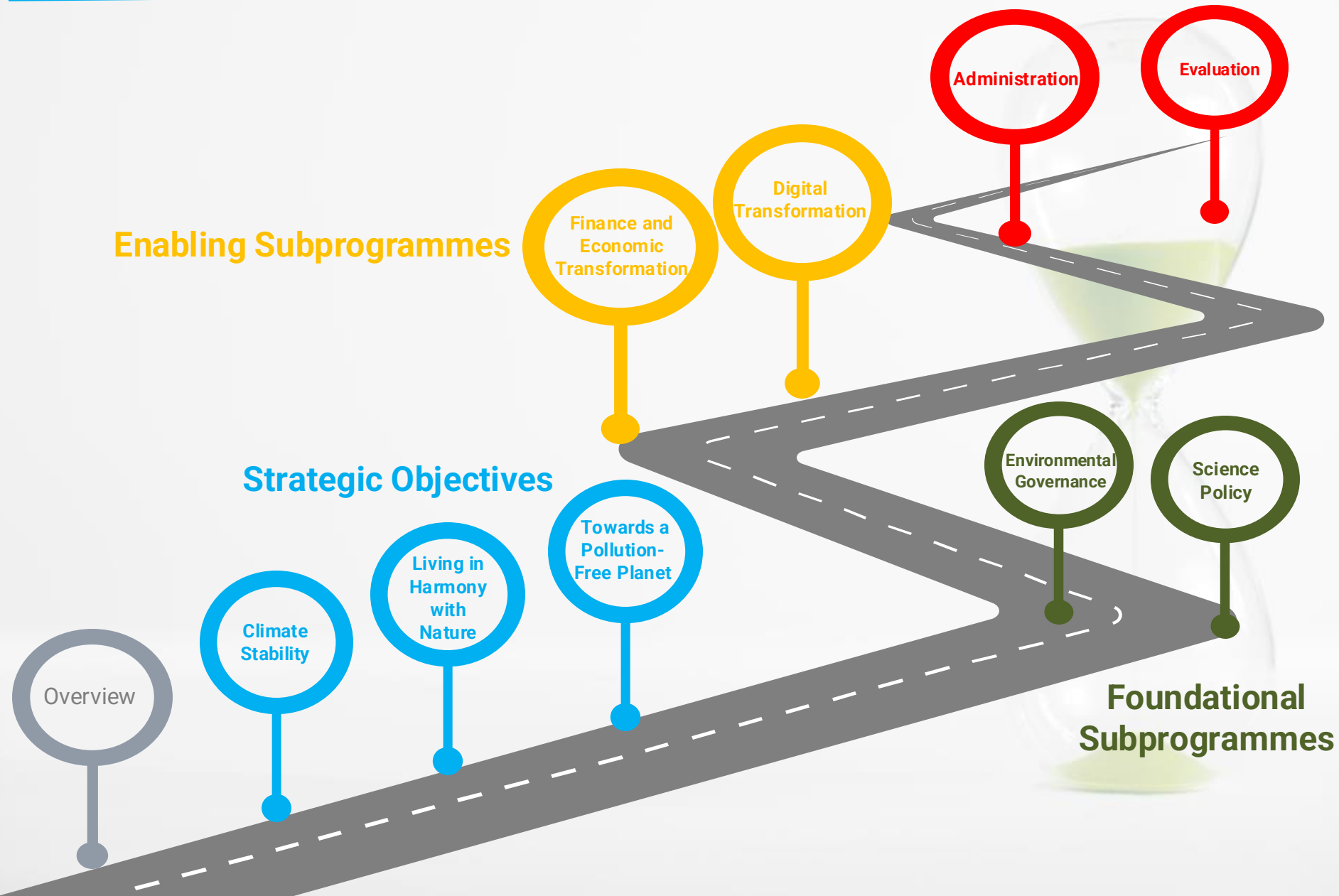
# Programme Performance Report

11<sup>th</sup> Annual Subcommittee Meeting of the  
Committee of Permanent Representatives

8-12 July 2024

# Overview

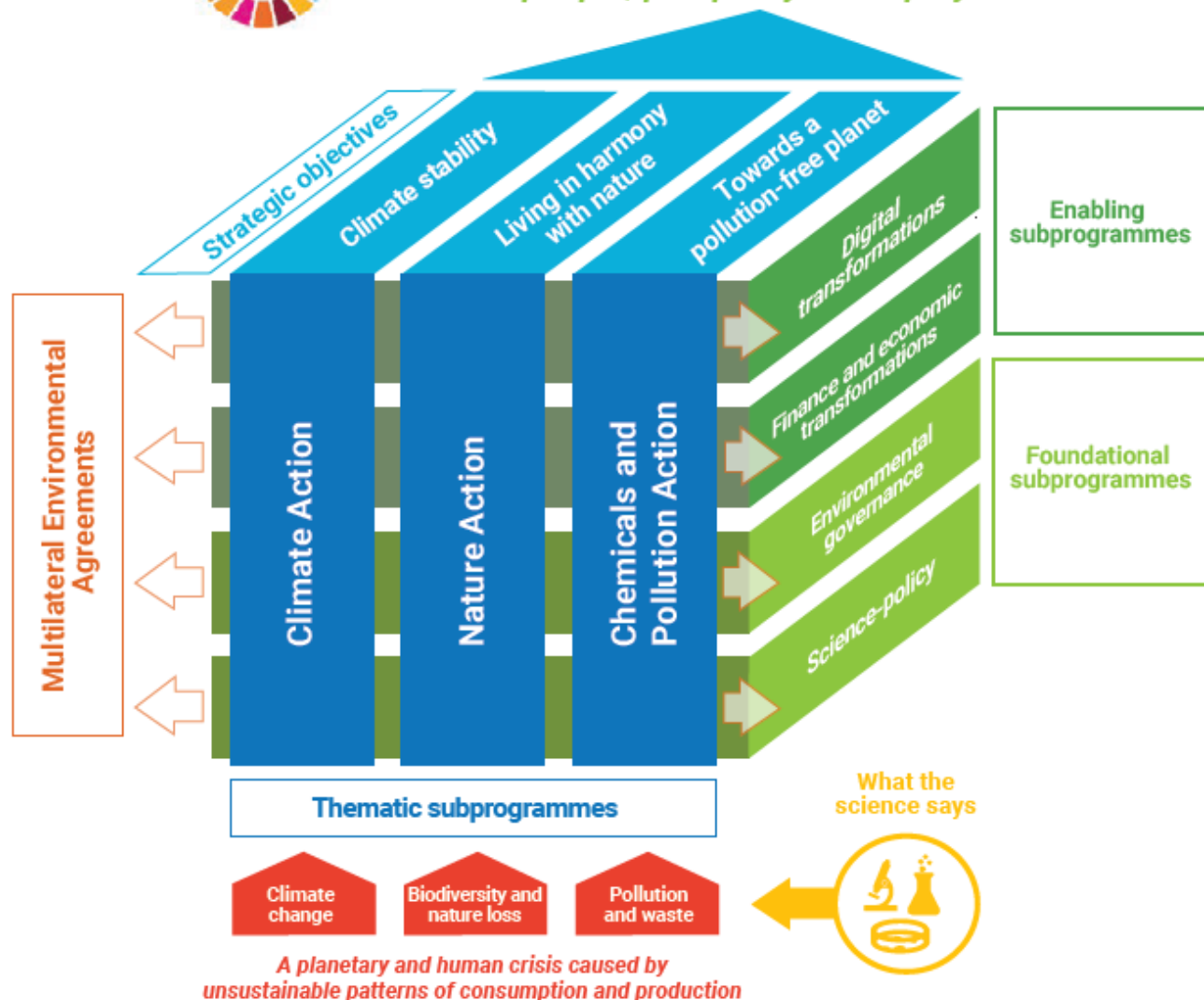
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# UNEP Medium- Term Strategy 2022–2025



Towards the Sustainable Development Goals  
*For people, prosperity and equity*

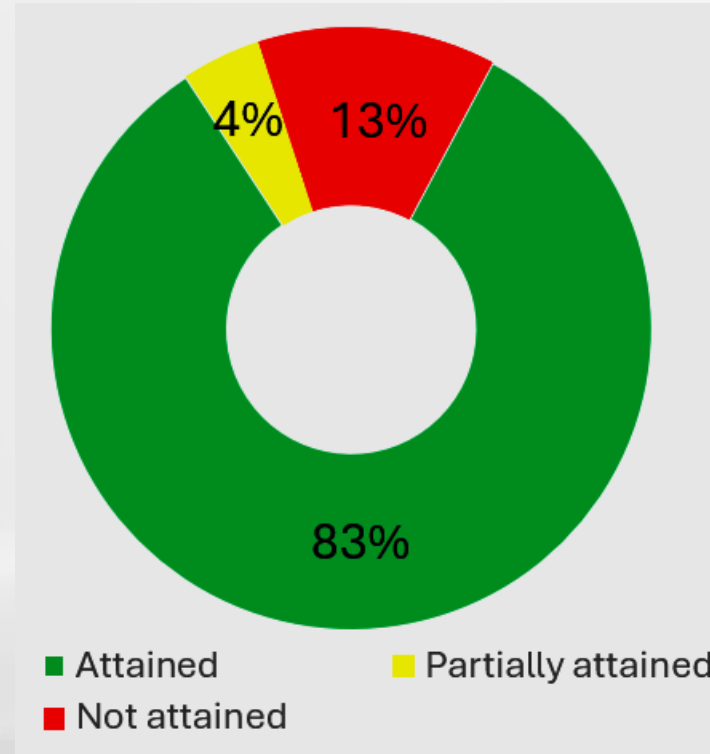


# Overall Results Summary

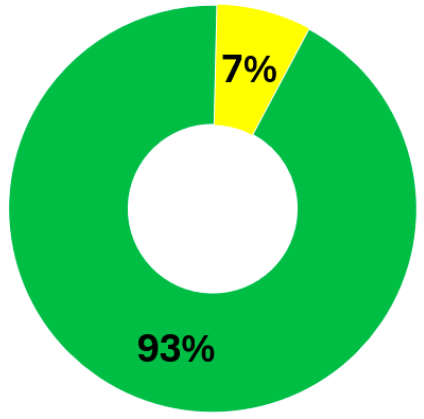
## 2022-23 performance scores calculated based on:

- 27 Sub-programme indicators.
- 19 programmatic, leadership, management, and programme support indicators.

## 2022-2023 Performance Overview: Achievement of Indicator Targets



# Sub-Programme Indicators Performance



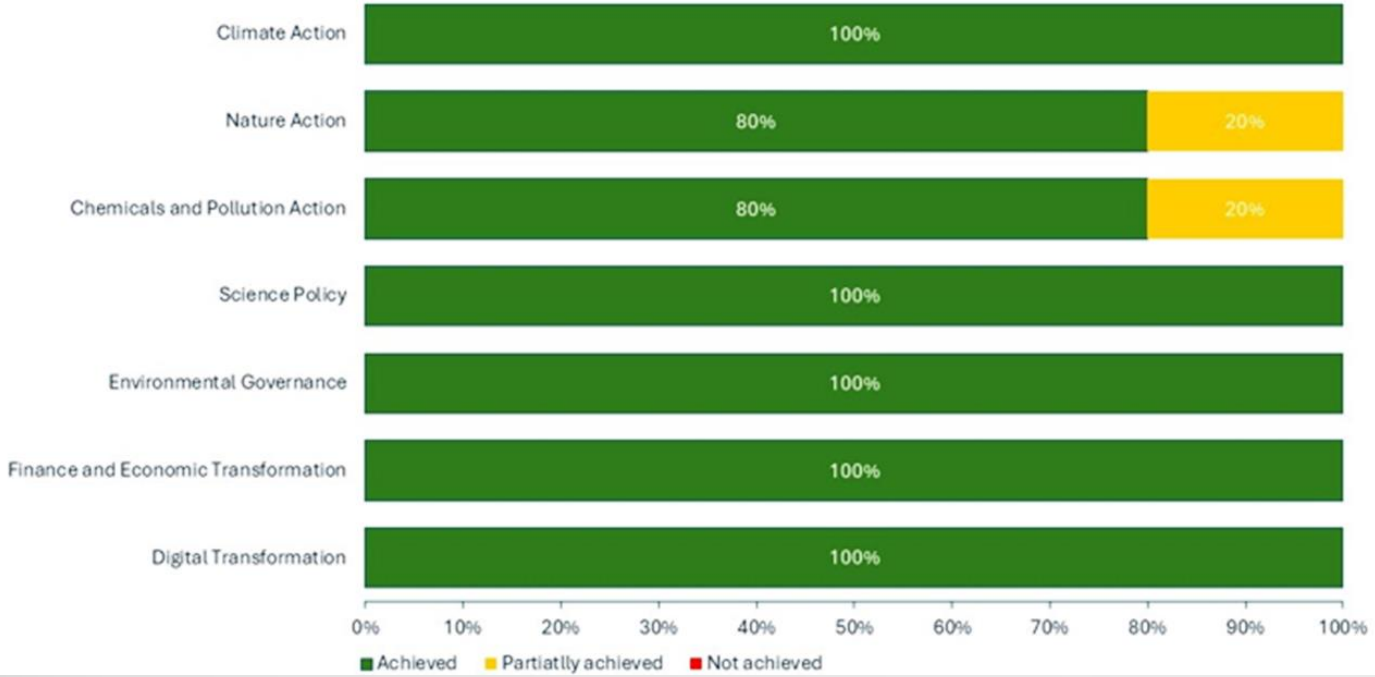
Of the 27 thematic SP indicators:

- 25 (93%) fully attained their targets
- 2 (7%) partially attained their targets.

5 SP areas fully met all their indicator targets.



2022-2023 Subprogramme Indicator Targets Achievement



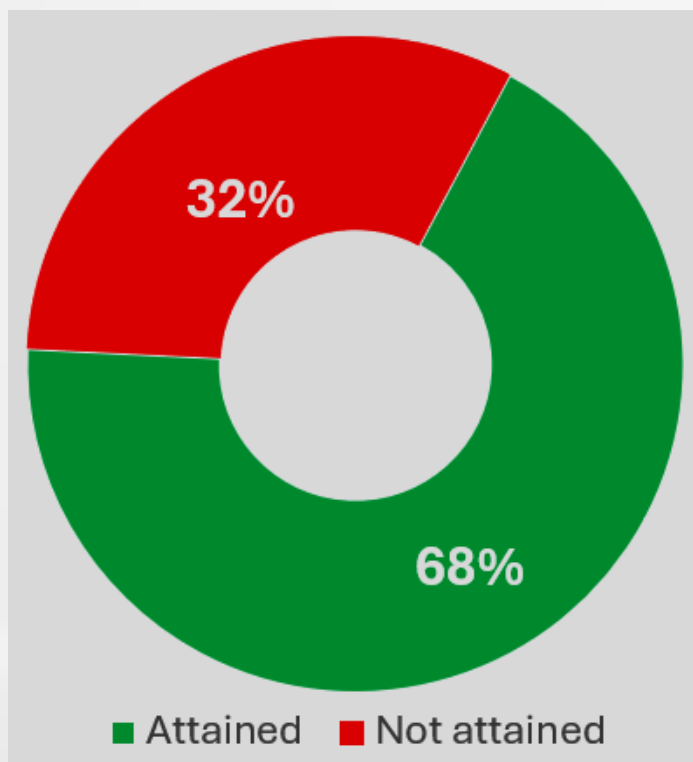
# Effective leadership, oversight and programme management indicators

21 indicators covering 8 outcomes on organizational effectiveness and efficiency including:

- 4 on Executive Direction and Management.
- 2 on Policy Making Organs.
- 2 on Programme Management and Support.

68% (13 out of 19) of indicators fully met their targets.

Six indicators (32%) did not attain their targets.



# Effective leadership, oversight and programme management indicators

## Strength Areas

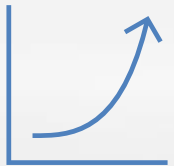


## Improvement Areas



## Need for increase in:

Impact-oriented inter-agency partnerships or joint initiatives



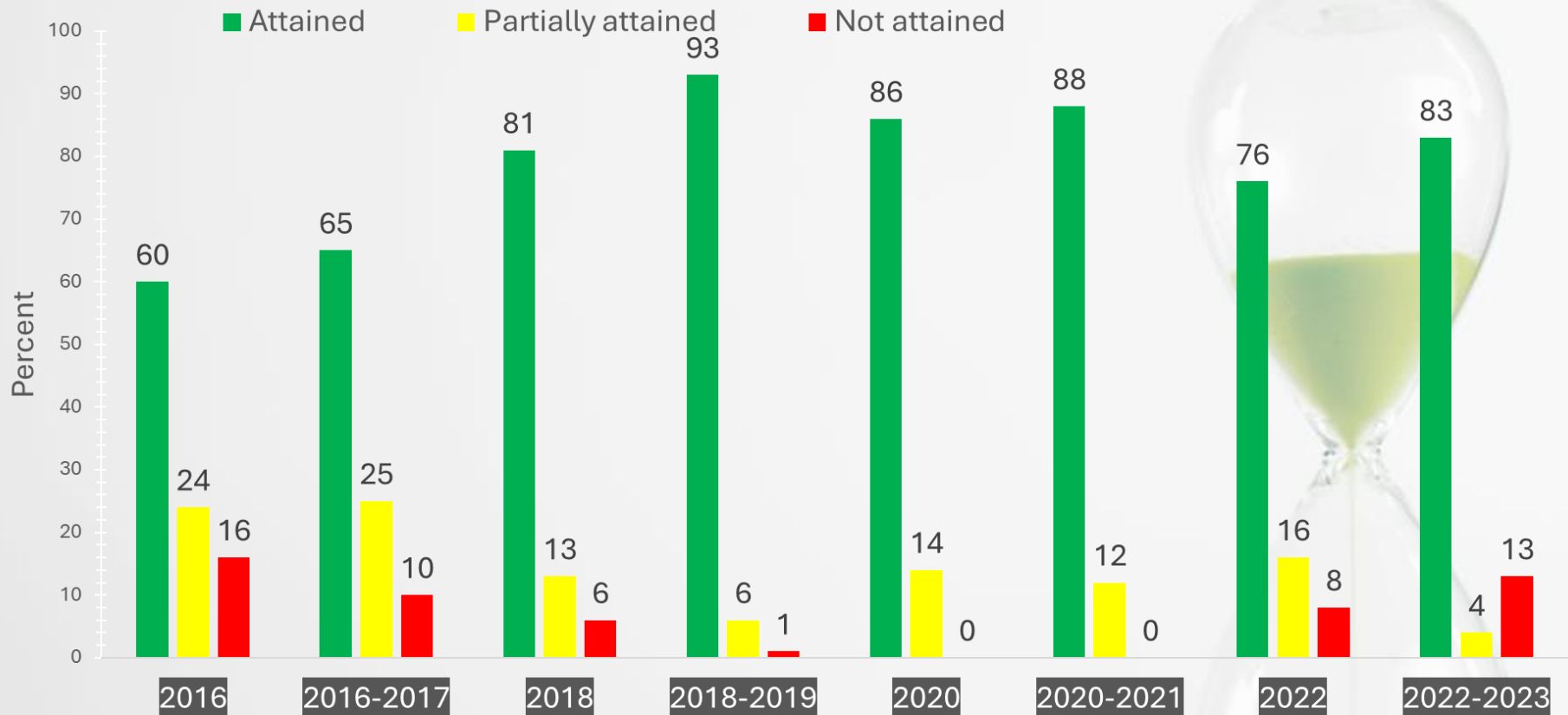
Entities mainstreaming & implementing environmental dimensions of 2030 agenda

Units implementing UNEP risk management framework

UNCTs incorporating environmental goals into UNSDCDFs

# Performance Trends

Performance Trends: Achievement of Indicator Targets – 2016-2023



Performance trends positive overall for the past three completed biennia: over 80% of indicators attained their targets.

With regular monitoring, efforts will be made to reduce the percentage of non-sub-programme indicators not meeting their targets.



# Key Result Highlights



**Uptake of science and digital tools**



**Environmental mainstreaming in the repositioning of the UN development system**



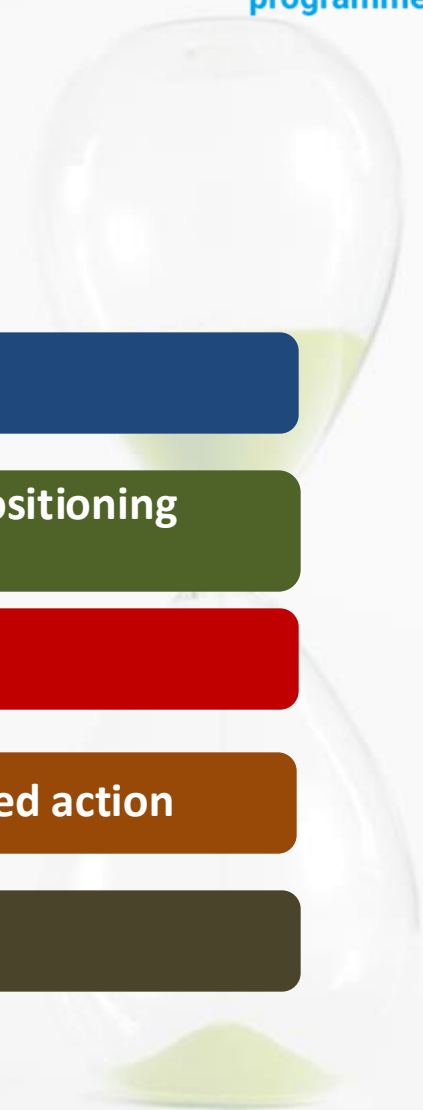
**A Gender champion: UN-SWAP**



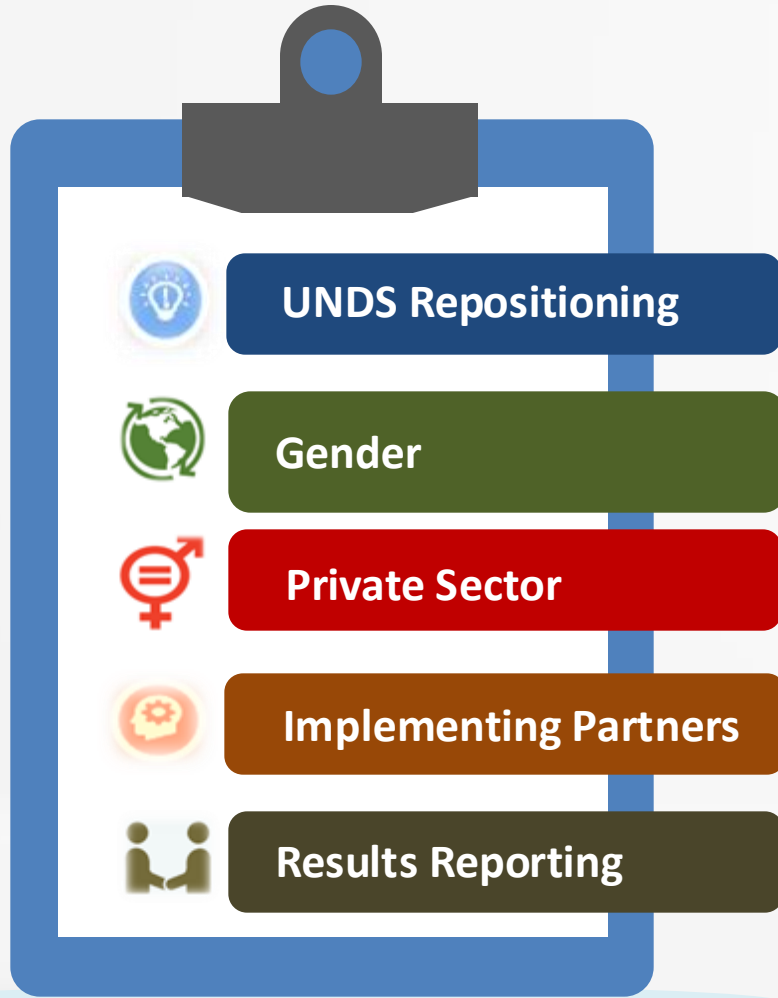
**Influenced, enabled and directly supported action**



**Effective partnerships**



# Lessons Learned



# Strategic Objective 1:

# Climate Stability



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# Introduction

## 2025 Outcome 1A

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

## 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.

## 2025 Outcome 1C

State and non-State actors adopt 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

**UNEA 1**  
Resolutions

**UNEA 2**  
Resolutions

**UNEA 3**  
Resolutions

**UNEA 4**  
Resolutions

**UNEA 6**  
Resolutions

1/8 on  
Ecosystem  
-based  
adaptation

6/4 on  
Promoting  
synergies &  
cooperation

6/5 on  
Environmental  
aspects of  
minerals and  
metals

UNEA  
resolutions  
relevant to  
Strategic  
Objective 1:  
Climate  
Stability

4/3 on  
Sustainable  
mobility

2/6 on  
supporting  
the Paris  
Agreement

3/5 on  
Innovative  
environ-  
mental  
solutions

# Key Results: Climate Strategic & Policies (Art. 2 & 4)

- In 2023, global temperatures hit a record high, 1.45°C above pre-industrial levels with the Emissions Gap Report 2023 stating that even with full implementation of current NDCs, temperature rises of 2.5-2.9°C is expected.
- In efforts to address this, UNEP is supporting state and non-state actors in achieving NDC goals through climate mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction strategies.
- In 2023, UNEP supported 48 national, 24 subnational and seven private sector actors to approve climate plans.



# Key Results: Climate Finance (Art. 2)

- The Adaptation Gap Report 2023 highlights a shortfall in adaptation finance, estimated between US\$194 to US\$366 billion per year.
- Calls for innovative financial solutions, especially in countries facing severe impacts with limited resources.
- In 2023, UNEP worked with countries and institutions to mobilize US\$208.01 million in project funding.
- Private sector institutions placed an additional US\$127.67 billion under the low-emissions mandate with UNEP support.



# Key Results: Science & Transparency (Art. 13)

- UNEA Res 2/6 tasks UNEP with supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement.
- Funded by the GEF, UNEP supports countries in developing GHG inventories, mapping NDC and climate action progress, and tracking financial support.
- During the reporting period, 18 countries and 22 institutional actors submitted 46 reports to fulfill their reporting obligations.

Effective participation in the ETF is expected to result in:



INCREASED STAKEHOLDER AWARENESS



ENHANCED POLITICAL / DOMESTIC BUY-IN



INFORMED CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES, PLANS, STRATEGIES OR PROGRAMS



IMPROVED CAPACITY TO REPORT OVER TIME



IMPROVED ACCESS TO SUPPORT



# Challenges, Opportunities, Lessons Learned & Actions Taken

## Challenges

Ambition setting and reporting fatigue.

Capacity for long-term data collection, processing and usage.

## Opportunities

Integration of the next cycle of NDCs with national transparency processes and global stocktake.

The next cycle of NDCs to double as investment blueprints to attract funding and support for climate action.

## Lessons Learned

NDCs do not easily add up to close the adaptation & emissions gap.

Strong political leadership and commitment is needed to enhance the quality and timeliness of NDC updates.

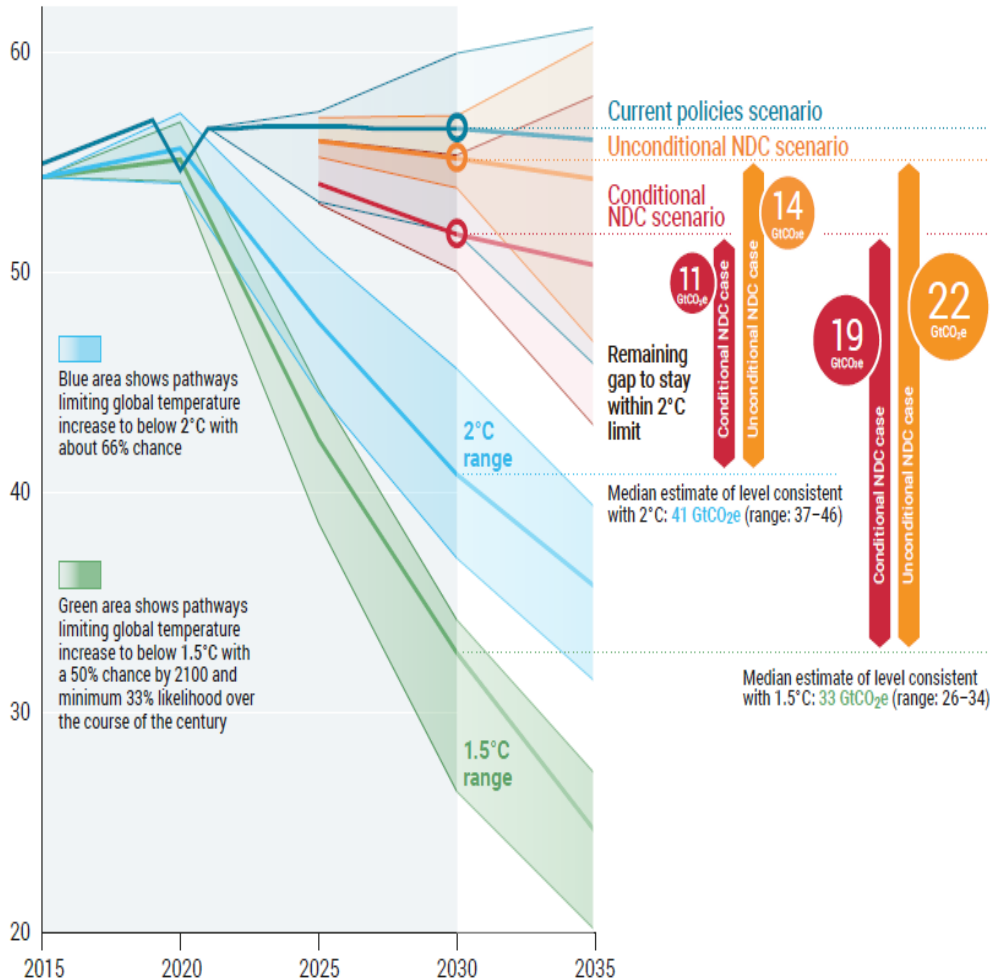
## Actions Taken

Active portfolio supporting ~90 countries climate data and reporting systems.

UN-wide support towards NDC3.0.

# Looking Ahead

GtCO<sub>2</sub>e



**COP29**  
Baku  
Azerbaijan  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

- ❖ **NDC 3.0**
  - ❑ Raising ambition
  - ❑ Implementation
- ❖ **COP29**
  - ❑ Climate finance

# Strategic Objective 2: Living in Harmony with Nature



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# Introduction

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## 2025 Outcome 2A

Economically and socially sustainable pathway for halting and reversing the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem integrity is established.

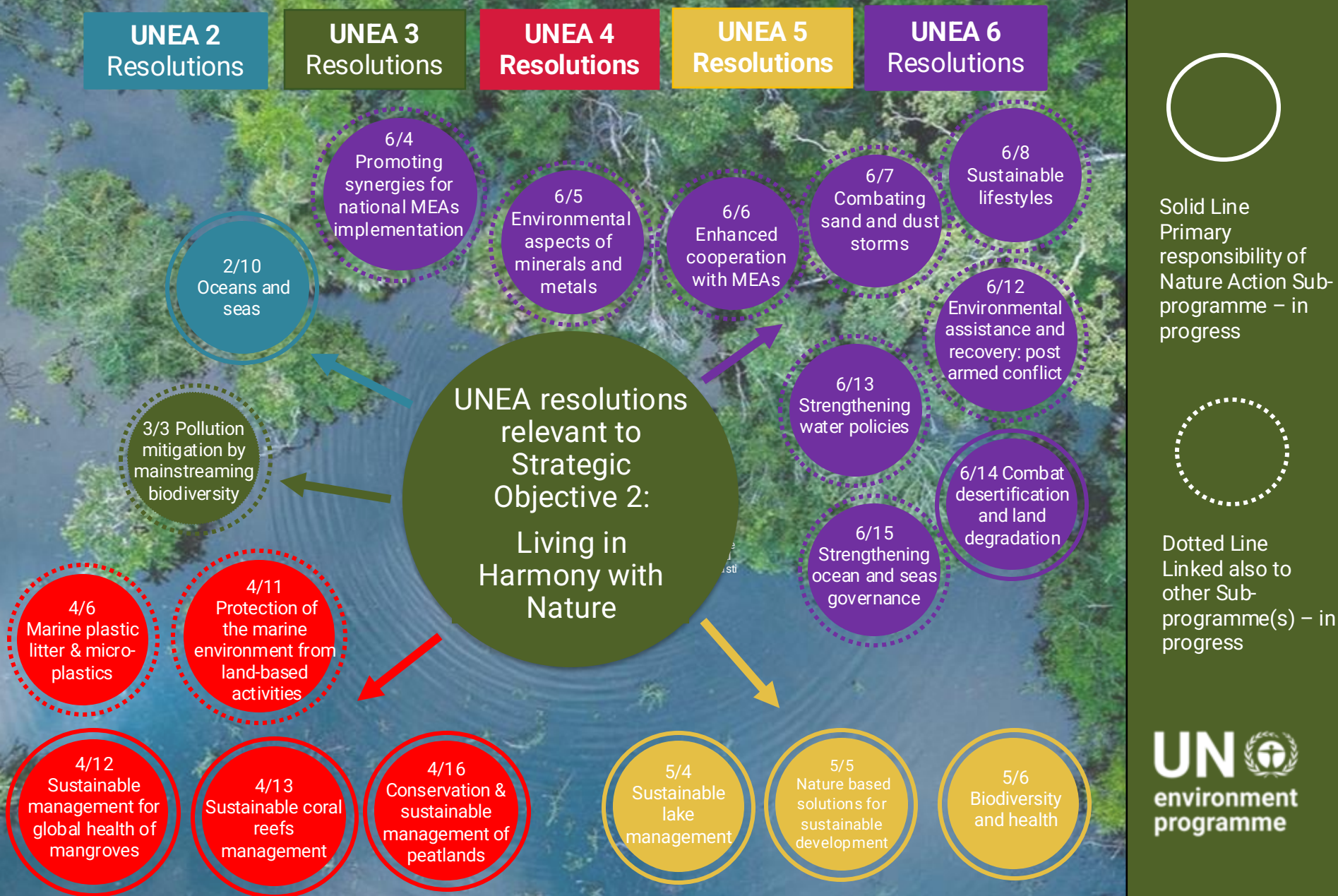
## 2025 Outcome 2B

Sustainable management of nature is adopted and implemented in development frameworks.

## 2025 Outcome 2C

Nature conservation and restoration are enhanced.

# Linkages to UNEA Resolutions



# Key Results: Integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues

## GBF Early action support

With financial support from GEF, UNEP provided technical support and policy guidance to 69 countries to align their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, biodiversity targets, monitoring systems, policy and institutional frameworks and biodiversity finance with the Global Biodiversity Framework.

## Monitoring and valuation tools

UNEP supported 56 national and subnational entities to adopt or adapt economic, regulatory or decision-support tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity.

## One Health

As a member of the Quadripartite Collaboration on One Health, UNEP contributed to the development of a Guide to implementing the One Health Joint Plan of Action at national level to support countries to strengthen their One Health Actions.

# Key Results: Mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services



## Increased financial flows

UNEP worked with countries and institutions to mobilize US\$141.6 million in support of sustainable ecosystem management and/or restoration.

## Financial sector decisions making and risk management

Supported by UNEP-FI, 170 financial institutions have signed the Finance for Biodiversity Pledge and have committed to collaborating, engaging and assessing their own biodiversity impact, setting targets, and reporting on biodiversity matters.

## Development and sectoral plans, policies and processes

120 countries and 84 national, regional and subnational authorities and entities were supported by UNEP to incorporate biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes.

# Key results: Enhance nature conservation and restoration

## Reversing ecosystem degradation

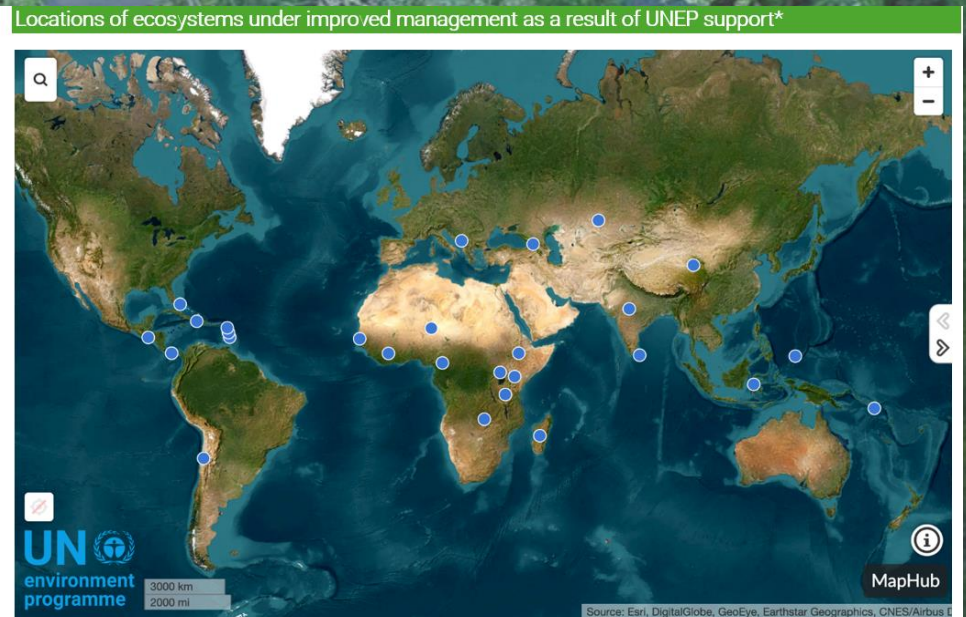
As co-leads of the “UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration” UNEP and FAO nominated ten initiatives as “UN World Restoration Flagships”. These flagships are expected to restore nearly 60 million hectares and create more than 13 million jobs.

## Ecosystems under improved management

In 2022-2023 UNEP supported countries to sustainably manage 2,727,847 hectares of ecosystems.



UNITED NATIONS DECADE ON  
**ECOSYSTEM  
RESTORATION**  
2021-2030



Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



# Challenges, Opportunities, Lessons Learned & Actions Taken

## Challenges

Inadequate cross-sectoral policy frameworks and insufficiently developed institutional arrangements to enable for whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches to national biodiversity planning.

## Opportunities

Promote whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach through ongoing process of revising, updating and aligning NBSAPs with the Global Biodiversity Framework.

Increase financing for biodiversity.

## Lessons Learned

Making available technical, financial and political support to enable delivery.

Need for urgent and large-scale action.

Importance of comprehensive multi-sectoral approaches.

Value of strategic alliances.

## Actions Taken

Aligning nature strategic objective with KM-GBF goals.

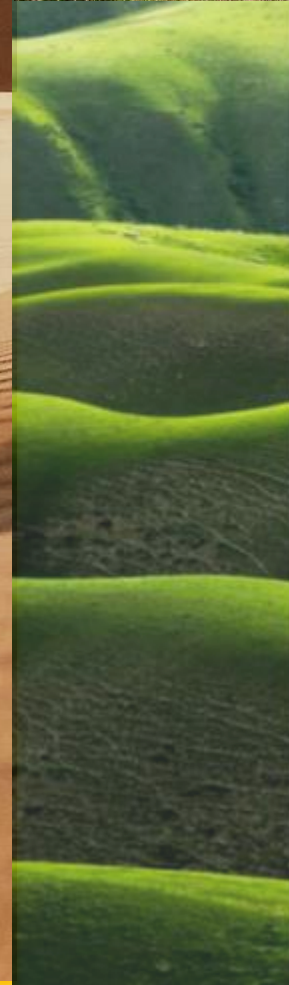
Operationalizing NBSAP Accelerator Partnership.

Strengthening strategic guidance and programmatic direction provided by UNEP regional offices.

Engagement with the UNRC system and UNCTs.

# Looking Ahead

- Deepen collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinators System, UN Country Teams and the UN Environmental Management Group to accelerate collective action on the nature agenda and its vital contribution to people at global, regional and national levels.
- Enhanced capacity of countries to scale the implementation of their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).
- Engage public and private stakeholders, and strategic partners to increase fund mobilization efforts in support to KM-GBF and to support countries to access resources for KM-GBF delivery.
- Promote cooperation and synergies between biodiversity related and other MEAs.



# 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.

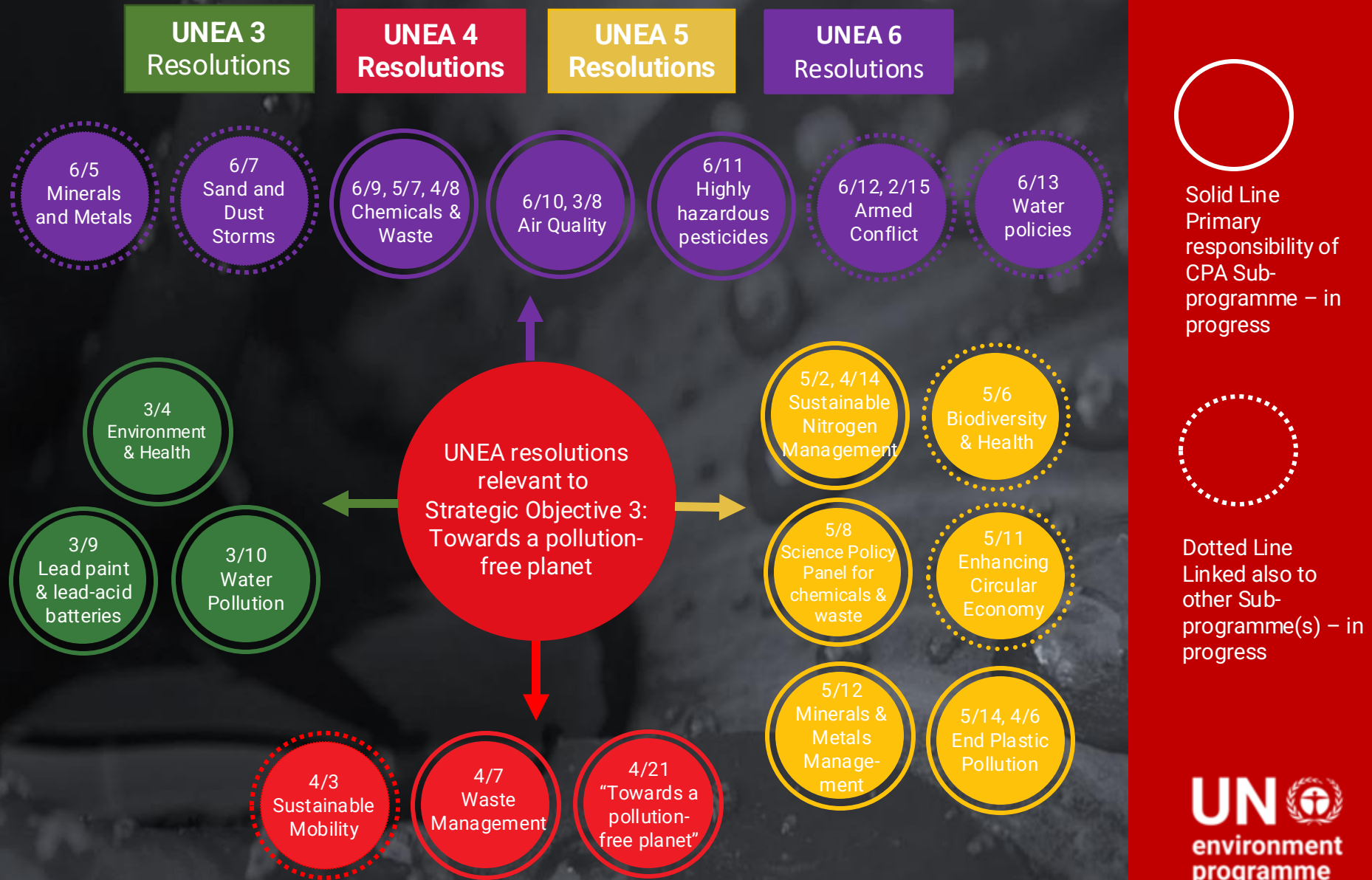
## 2025 Outcome 3B

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



\*Resolutions with similar theme are grouped in the latest UNEA.

# Key Results

## Beating chemicals pollution

- ICCM5 adopted the Global Framework on Chemicals with a vision for a planet free of harm from chemicals and waste.
- UNEP organized the second session of the ad hoc open-ended working group on a Science-Policy Panel to contribute to the sound management of chemicals and waste.

## Zero pollution with circularity

- Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution advanced, and countries begun tabling actions across the full life cycle of plastics to end plastics pollution.
- Global Inter-governmental Meeting on Minerals and Metals garnered attention from battery manufacturers vis-a-vis responsible minerals sourcing and recycling from e-waste.
- UNEP co-facilitated the first International Day of Zero Waste (30 March 2023).

## Putting health first

- UNEP eliminated 2,800 metric tonnes (MT) of pollutants from the environment, including 34 MT of PBDE and mercury in Nigeria, 50 MT of mercury in Mexico, 219 MT of PCBs in Cameroon and 1,250 MT of the DDT in India.
- The 67<sup>th</sup> World Health Assembly adopted a resolution to address the impact of chemicals, waste and pollution on human health.

# Key Results

## UN Common Approach to Pollution

- The UN Environment Management Group (EMG) endorsed the UN Common Approach to Transitioning Towards a Pollution-Free Planet.
- With 11 Objectives and 30 Outcomes, it will guide UN entities in their respective programmes and inform the design and delivery of assistance strategies to Member States.

## Together for clean air

- UNEP-CCAC released the report on Integrated Air Quality and Climate Assessment for Sustainable Development in Africa.
- UNEP supported the Clean Air Plans of Cambodia, Pakistan and Thailand.
- The Partnership for Clean Air Fuels and Vehicles to lower sulphur levels in fuel achieved substantial progress in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, and Latin America.

## Debris recycling

- UNEP's debris assessment report in Azerbaijan catalyzed the processing of 100,000 metric tonnes (MT) of debris into recycled aggregates.
- UNEP co-implemented debris processing in destroyed settlements in Iraq, with nearly 60,000 MT of debris recovered and disposed, over 13,500 MT of debris recycled, and 390 vulnerable individuals employed in cash-for-work schemes.

# Challenges and Opportunities

## Challenges

- Pollution receives significantly less coverage in UNSDCF's compared to climate and nature.
- Existing efforts in sustainable consumption and production remain largely downstream.
- Co-benefits and trade-offs are overlooked or ignored in decision-making.

## Opportunities

- Mainstream a pollution-free planet into the development agenda.
- Cultivate an enabling environment (policy influence, public and private financing).



# Lessons Learned and Actions Taken

## Lessons Learned

- Greater awareness of the nexus of pollution, health, social well-being, and the economy is key to shifting practices and behaviours.
- Changing the trajectory of consumption and production requires firmer commitments from leaders in the public and the private sector.
- Solution-oriented knowledge management needs strengthening.

## Actions Taken

- MTS implementation with 3 programmes: Pollution and Health, Towards Zero Waste, and Circularity in Sectors.
- Implementation plan of the UN System Common Approach towards a Pollution-free Planet.
- Implementation of the UN General Assembly resolution 77/161: “Promoting zero waste initiatives to advance the 2030 SDG Agenda”.

# Looking Ahead

- Scale-up efforts to solidify circular economy approaches in high impact sectors such as plastics, textiles, electronics, mining, buildings and construction, to achieve recognition that waste management and recycling alone will barely reduce the pollution footprint.
- Cultivate an enabling environment (policy influence, public and private financing) for the circular economy.
- Partnership-building with other UN agencies, MEA Secretariats and other intergovernmental organizations and industry bodies to mainstream pollution action in their strategies and plans.
- Targeted investment for solution-oriented knowledge management.
- Increase fund mobilization effort for a pollution-free planet.



# Foundational Subprogramme: Science-Policy



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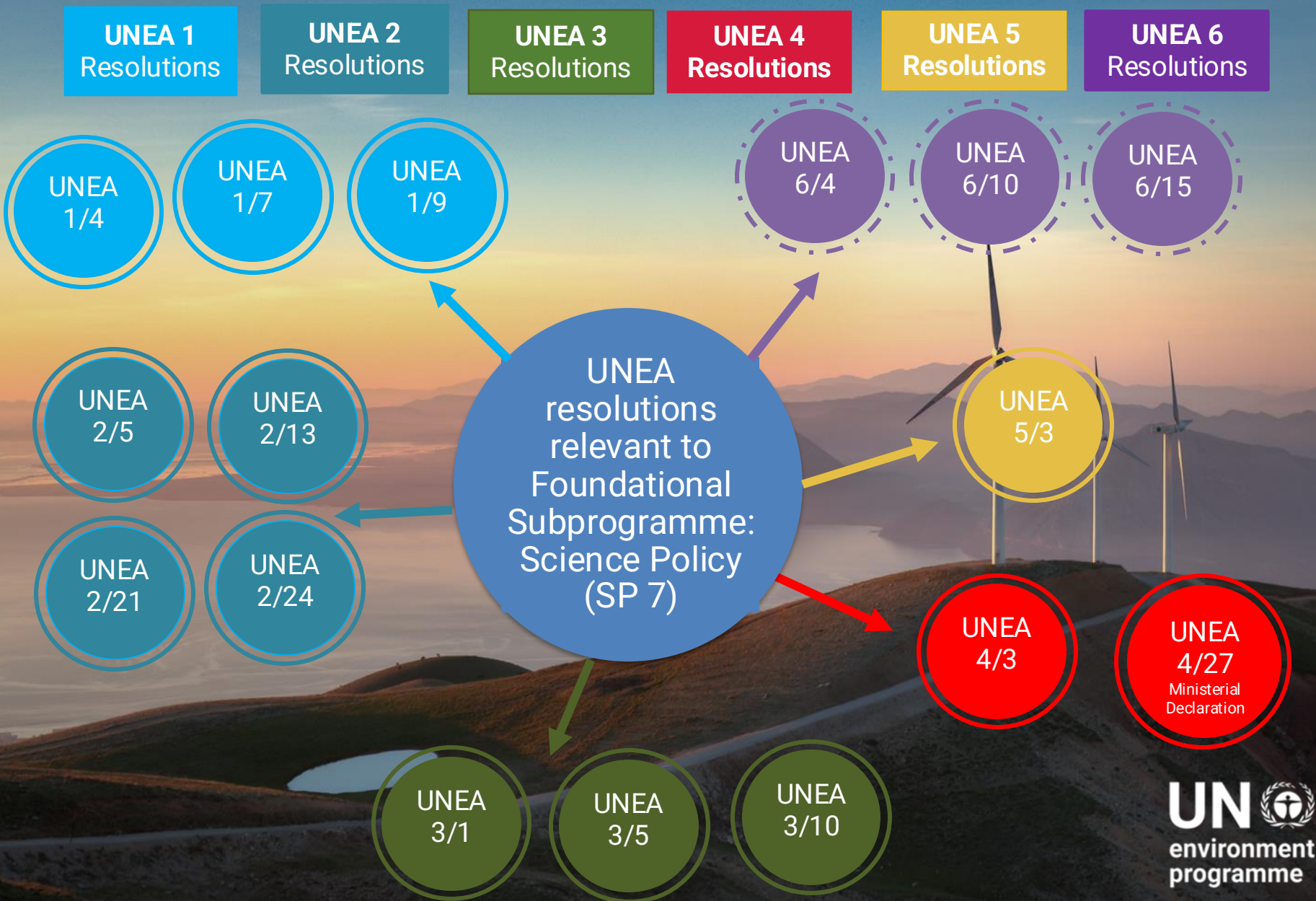
# Introduction

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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.

- Production and knowledge sharing of evidence-based environmental assessments for use in policymaking including capacity development.
- 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 – Country impacts

## Timor-Leste

Establishment and launch of an early warning system which included a national forecasting center and improved climatic observation equipment. This system has been successful in warning residents of impending climatic disasters.



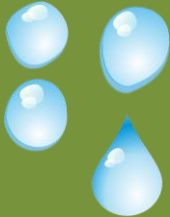
## Lao-PDR & Vietnam

National Environmental Information system has been established. It has successfully gathered data on solid waste and provided solutions to the proper treatment of special wastes.



## Nigeria

The launch of a hydrocarbon pollution remediation project has led to the provision of potable water in the Delta region of Southern Nigeria.



# Key Results – Global Impacts

## UNSDCF

UNEP provided technical and other support on the environmental dimension of UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) reports for 106 countries in the last 24 months.



## SDG Agenda

Strengthen national capacities for environmental information and knowledge management for reporting of (MEAs) and relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



## Toolkits and Guidelines

UNDP, UNEP and UNFCCC have developed a guidance toolkit for policy makers to integrate circular economy and other sustainable production/ consumption measures into their NDCs.



## Challenges

- Continue to have critical environmental crisis, with rampant biodiversity loss, climate change, and pollution threatening the stability of ecosystems and the well-being of all species, including humans.
- Refocusing EWAD towards delivering on Early Warning (EWS) and Assessments following the completion of restructuring in 2023.
- Budgetary constraints and resource limitations have hampered the subprogramme's ability to fully implement its planned activities.

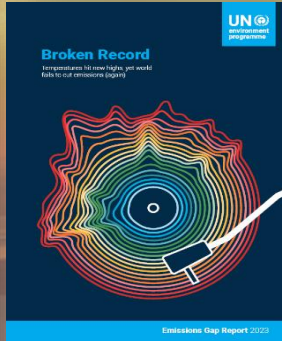
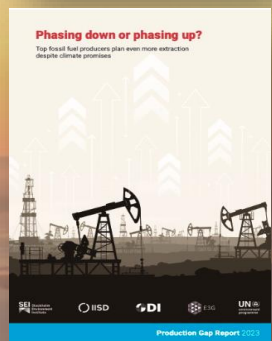
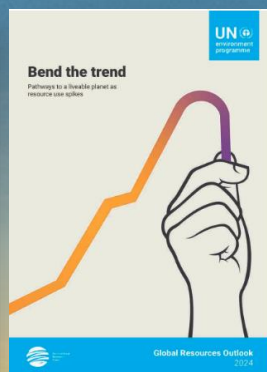


## Lessons Learned

One of the key lessons learned is that assessments, strategic foresight, and scenario analyses are necessary when scrutinizing the hurdles in nature, their potential repercussions on humanity, and the efficiency of policy measures in tackling environmental issues.



## Opportunities



- Emissions Gap Report
- Adaptation Gap Report
- Production Gap Report
- Global Resource Outlook Report
- Global Waste Management Outlook Report
- Food Waste Index Report

## Actions Taken

- One of the actions that the subprogramme has undertaken is working alongside the 60 UNCTs to contribute to the advancement of the SDGs.
- Supported policymakers with decision-relevant knowledge, scientific findings, and co-production processes thus promoting sustainable development.
- The integration of EWS to inform governments for timely and smart decisions to avoid losses of lives and properties.

# Looking Ahead

- The GEO 7 flagship report will identify transformation pathways for food and energy systems, circularity, and current economic models. It will provide an outlook on the socio-economic implications of these transformations.
- The science-policy subprogramme is making a substantial contribution to the upcoming COP 29 which will focus on advancing the goals of the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement, and on efforts to mitigate global warming.
- The Science Policy Panel continues to hold several open-ended working groups which have contributed further to the sound management of chemicals and waste to address the issue of pollution and environmental degradation.



# Foundational Subprogramme: Environmental Governance



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# Introduction

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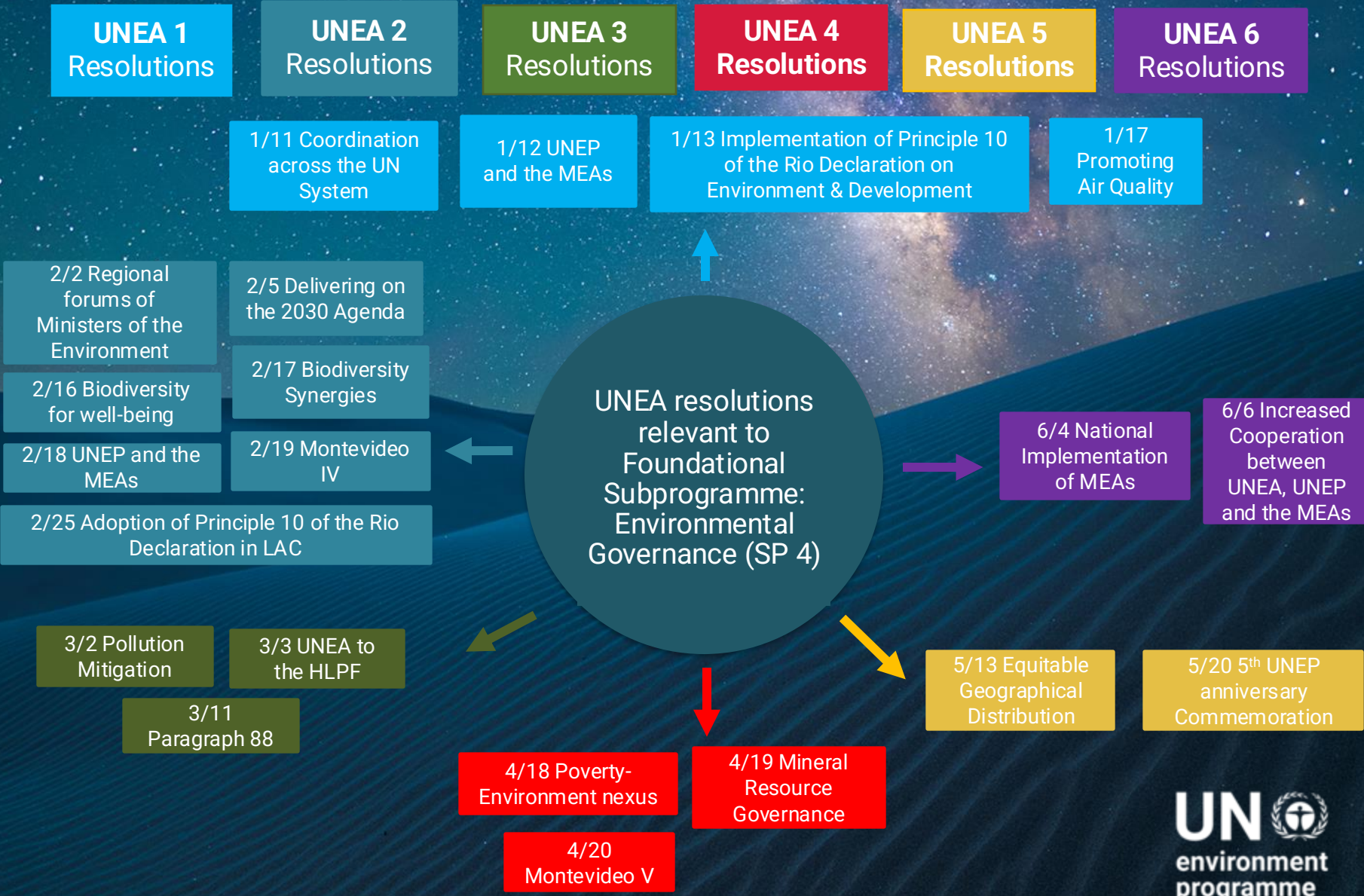
## Background

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 PoW cycle, UNEP targeted progress on four indicators of achievement.

# Linkages to UNEA Resolutions



# Key Results

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## Support Advanced Through The Montevideo Programme

- Publication of 2023 Guide on Ambient Air Quality Legislation.
- Publication of 2023 Global Climate Litigation Report.
- Further enhancement of UNEP Law and Climate Change Toolkit.
- Support to the development of Environmental Rule of Law at the national level.
- Institutional capacity-building on trade in environmentally sensitive commodities through the Green Customs Initiative.
- Legal and institutional support on tackling waste trafficking to support a circular economy in ten countries in South Asia.

- Adoption of General Comment No.26 on Children's rights and the Environment with a special focus on climate change by the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

## Support Advanced Through The Ozone Action Programme

- Support to 10 regional Networks of Ozone officers in addressing different issues related to inter alia: data reporting, ratification of the Kigali Amendment, needs and challenges of the Kigali Amendment, gender mainstreaming etc.
- Support to 41 countries in the preparation of new institutional strengthening project phases under the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund which were later approved during ExCom-92 and ExCom 93.

# Key Results

## Support towards enhanced cooperation with the Multilateral Environmental Agreements

- Operationalization of DaRT in 19 countries.
- Creation of 137 national working spaces to support enhanced national reporting on MEAs. Interoperability between DaRT and other relevant digital tools and platforms improved, technical enhancement of online interactive resource “Compendia” of guidance.
- Strengthened cooperation and collaboration between MEAs on implementing K-M GBF through conduct of Bogis-Bossey expert meeting workshop, in preparation for BERN III Conference.
- Supported the effective implementation of MEAs across thematic clusters through development of joint knowledge products and provision of capacity building.
- Development of a knowledge product on MEAs for Resident Coordinators and a related webinar on MEA mainstreaming to UNEP UNCT Engagement Network.

# Key Results

## Support To Regional Ministerial Fora

Supported different Regional Ministerial Forums including:

- 34<sup>th</sup> CAMRE Session.
- Committee of experts of the Council of Europe on the protection of the Environment through Criminal Law.
- LAC – EU Ministerial Meeting on Environment and Climate Change.
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations Judges Conference.
- 19<sup>th</sup> AMCEN ordinary session.

## Faith for Earth

- Supported the COP28 Faith Pavilion.
- Supported the Global Faith Leaders Summit during which the Abu Dhabi Interfaith Statement was signed.
- Supported the Kunming-Montreal COP Faith Pavilion and Interfaith Statement.
- Supported the launch of Al-Mizan: Covenant for the Earth.



# Challenges, Opportunities, Lessons Learned & Actions Taken

## Challenges

- Need for continued capacity building in addressing environmental challenges effectively at the national level.

## Opportunities

- Enhanced engagement in national development dialogues.
- Strengthened resource mobilization opportunities through heightened stakeholder engagement.

## Lessons Learned

- Need for enhanced engagement in national and regional development dialogues.
- Need for increased outreach to Member States and other stakeholders.

## Actions Taken

- Increased engagement in national and regional development dialogues.
- Development of tools such as InforMEA, LEAP and DaRT and approaches to support countries in effective implementation of environmental commitments.

# Looking Ahead

- The Subprogramme has captured different lessons, particularly in relation to stakeholder engagements. It has institutionalized that results are achieved more effectively when stakeholders are engaged at all levels from inception, implementation and evaluation.
- The Subprogramme will continue to scale-up outreach to Member States and other like-minded parties to facilitate increased uptake of UNEP tools such as DaRT, InforMEA, the Climate Change Toolkit and the UNEP Law and Environment Assistance Platform. This can be achieved by improving the interoperability and user friendliness of different tools and platforms that support countries in the implementation of obligations.
- The Subprogramme will work towards strengthening environmental governance through enhancing legal and policy frameworks at the national level for effective implementation of environmental commitments.

# Enabling Subprogramme: Finance and Economic Transformations



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# Introduction

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As an enabling Subprogramme, Finance and Economic Transformations seeks to educate, empower, and impact decisions towards decoupling economies and societies from the impacts of climate, nature and pollution outcomes.

Its efforts involve collaborating with governments to implement supportive policies for the transformation of national economies.

This includes:

- Trade practices.
- Aligning public and private financing and investments with sustainability goals.
- Harnessing the potential of business value chains and consumer behaviour.



# Linkages to Ongoing UNEA Resolutions

**UNEA 1**  
Resolutions

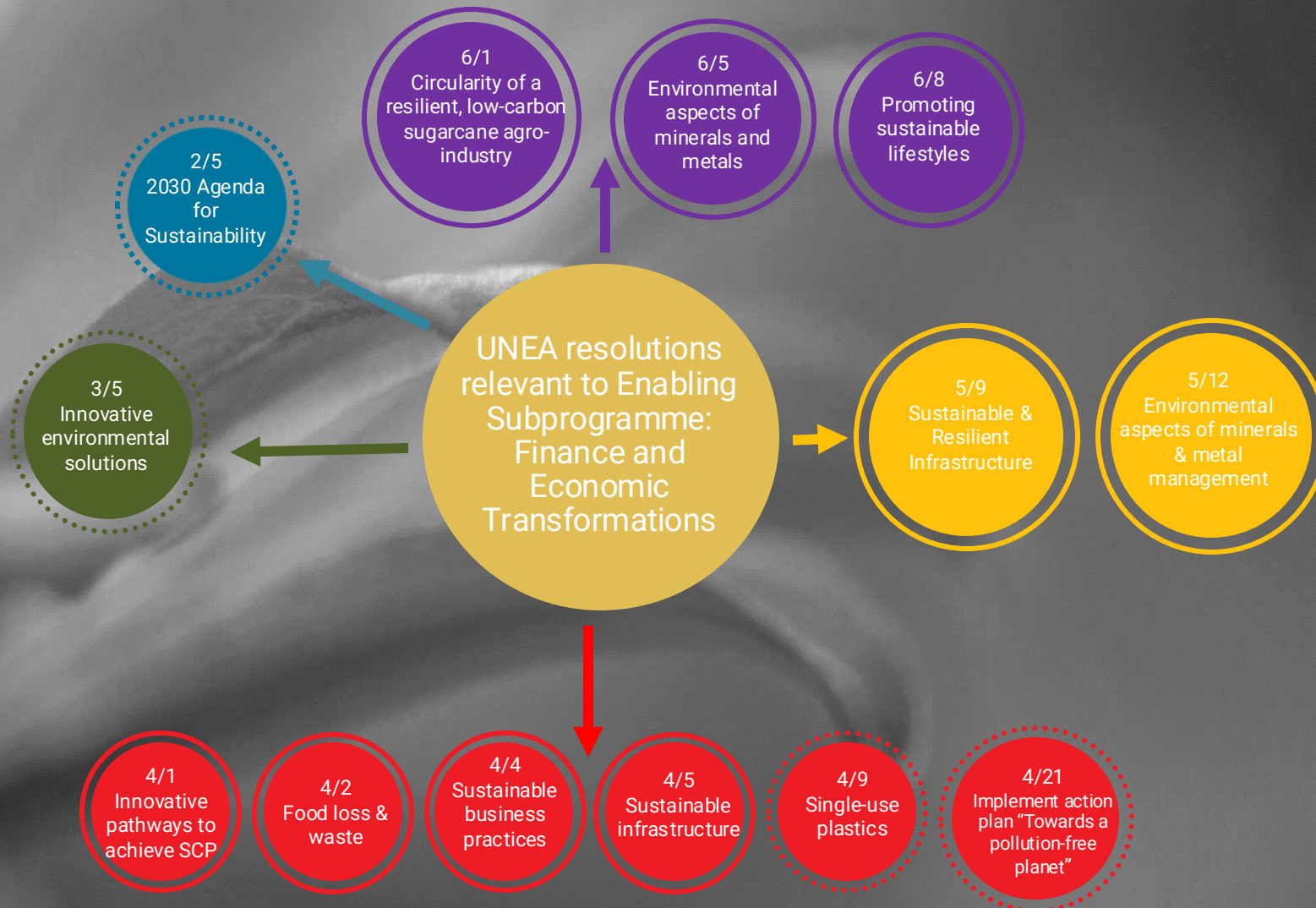
**UNEA 2**  
Resolutions

**UNEA 3**  
Resolutions

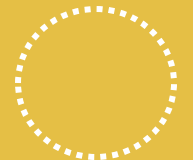
**UNEA 4**  
Resolutions

**UNEA 5**  
Resolutions

**UNEA 6**  
Resolutions



Solid Line  
Primary responsibility of FET SP – in progress



Dotted Line  
Linked also to other SPs – in progress

# Key Results

## Economic policies with sustainability and just transitions

32 countries, the European Union and the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region have developed economic, finance, industry and trade policies with UNEP support.

## Sustainable finance

34 signatories to the Principles for Responsible Banking introduce industry-first guidance on nature target setting.

## Circular economy in Latin America and the Caribbean

The LAC Regional Coalition of Circular Economy expanded its network to 15 members and analysis conducted in 7 LAC countries on advancing circular economy policies.



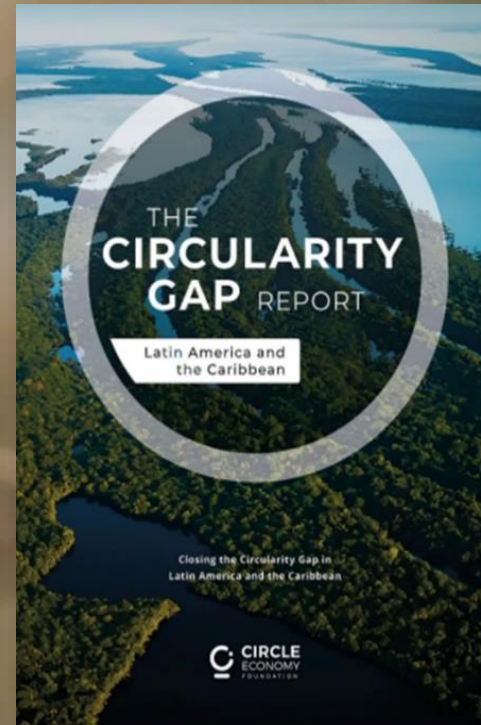
# Key Results

## Green jobs policies

UNEP advanced on the Green Jobs for Youth Pact in 7 countries to build a sustainable economy and create meaningful opportunities for the youth by 2030.

## Investing in sustainable businesses

UNEP partnered with 6 entities to secure commercial financing for value chains in the agri-food sector and uptake of Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production in Kenyan SMEs.



GO 4 SDGs



# Challenges, Opportunities, Lessons Learned & Actions Taken

## Challenges

Rapid political and economic shifts hindered policy finalization.

Knowledge available is difficult to collate and classify for easy access.

Need to focus on high-impact sectors.

## Opportunities

Secure long-term sustainability commitments with governments and UN agencies.

Integrate AI and API solutions for better knowledge management.

Workstreams across key high-impact sectors with strategic regional partners.

## Lessons Learned

Adaptability and agility are crucial for sustainable finance uptake.

Utilizing AI and APIs enhances knowledge management.

Creating synergies in high-impact sectors with strategic regional partners.

## Actions Taken

Focused on policy capacity-building, sectoral partnerships & value chains.

Integrated APIs solutions into the framework of FET Subprogramme.

Cross-cutting Subprogrammes to support industrial and sector transformations.



# Looking Ahead

Shift towards securing longer-term sustainability commitments with governments and other UN agencies through capacity-building for policy formulation and partnerships with financial, investment, trade focused alliances, through partnerships such as UNEP Finance Initiative (FI), The Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE), Green Fiscal Policy Network, etc.

Fostering organizational learning and adoption of good practices, through platforms such as the Green Growth Knowledge Partnership (GGKP).

Focus on high-impact sectors and support towards industrial and sector transformations, building on the 10 Year Framework of Programmes for Sustainable Production and Consumption Patterns (10 YFP) and One Planet Network, etc.



Net Zero Export Credit Agencies Alliance



# Enabling Subprogramme: Digital Transformations



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# Introduction

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Technological era is sweeping the planet - changing our economy, society, institutions and even our humanity. However, this change does not always happen in an inclusive, equitable or sustainable manner.

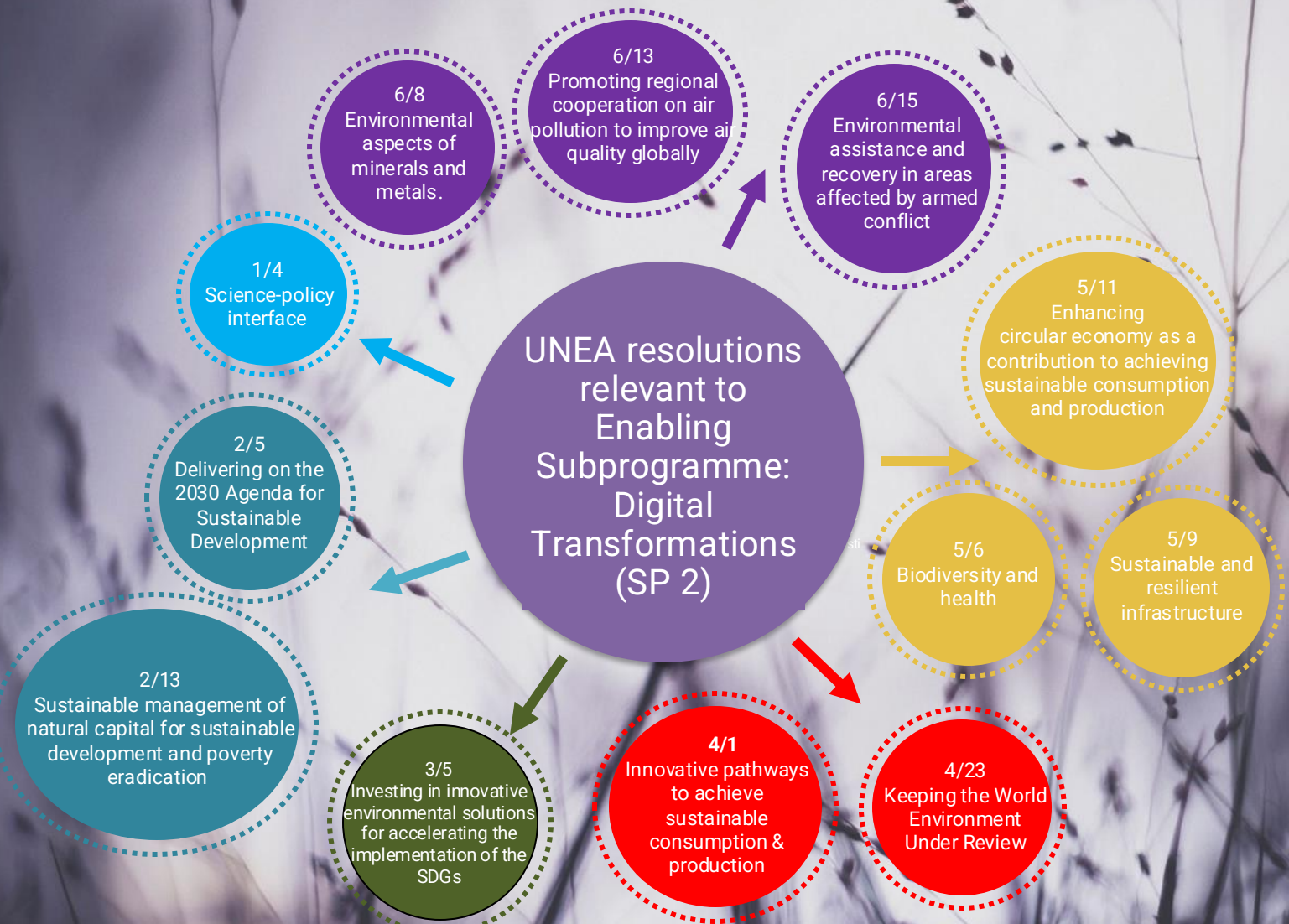
Digital Transformation focuses on the following actions to enable progress of the thematic subprogrammes:

- Catalyzing a digital ecosystem of data and platforms, enabling effective monitoring, as well as the development and uptake of innovative solutions, insightful analysis, and actionable recommendations to address the three planetary environmental crises.
- Convening partnerships and multi-lateral engagements to influence markets, supply chains and consumer behaviors.
- Facilitating country-level engagement to strengthen digital literacy, digital capacity, and governance.

# Linkages to UNEA Resolutions

- UNEA 1 Resolutions
- UNEA 2 Resolutions
- UNEA 3 Resolutions
- UNEA 4 Resolutions
- UNEA 5 Resolutions
- UNEA 6 Resolutions

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



# Key Results: Deployment of innovative digital platforms

## KR 1

**Global Judicial Portal:** The negotiator's toolkit on the InforMEA platform was developed by UNEP in close consultation with MEAs and national MEA negotiators. The toolkit builds the capacity of negotiators to participate effectively in MEA negotiations across the full range of environmental issues which MEAs cover.

## KR 2

**Avatars in Metaverse:** UNEP made a leap in its advancement of environmental education through the introduction of Apollo, a Reset Earth character, using advanced motion capture for a simulator game targeting 13-18-year-olds.



# Key Results: Electronic governance and public participation

## KR 3

Measuring progress – water-related ecosystems and the SDGs: This digital report utilizes multivariate statistical analysis to examine freshwater and marine ecosystems, illustrating how they are influenced by various factors at different scales.

## KR 4

CODES: As part of the Secretary-General's Roadmap for Digital Cooperation, UNEP catalysed the Coalition for Digital Environmental Sustainability (CODES). CODES adopted the Action Plan on Digital Environmental Sustainability with nine key Impact Initiatives. UNEP is taking lead on initiative 8 – Global Environmental Data Strategy (GEDS).

# Challenges, Opportunities, Lessons Learned & Actions Taken

## Challenges

Digital sustainability: balancing the reduction of environmental footprint of digital technologies with rapid development of digital innovations tackling the three planetary environmental crises.

## Opportunities

Global Environmental Data Strategy (GEDS): aims to standardize data governance structures, enhance data accessibility and interoperability, elevate data quality, and facilitate capacity building to enable the effective utilization of environmental data.

## Lessons Learned

Indicators revision: relying solely on the quantity of platforms deployed or digital applications developed falls short in effectively gauging the impact of UNEP's digital transformation initiatives.

## Actions Taken

Contribution to global AI landscape: UNEP's engagement in Global AI Governance and pioneering new products like EnvironmentGPT.

# Looking Ahead

- Extensive stakeholder consultations to develop the Global Environmental Data Strategy (GEDS) by UNEA 7.
- Continue engaging public and private stakeholders, and strategic partners to strengthen global environmental data and digital governance.
- Further development of the World Environment Situation Room (WESR) use-cases to support environmental monitoring and data analysis and provide environmental data to countries.
- Work with other sub-programmes to strengthen the enabling role of digital transformation in addressing the three planetary environmental crises in preparation for the new MTS and PoW.