



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

# UNEP DTIE Activity and Performance Report

# 2006

Division of Technology, Industry and Economics

## UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE)

Throughout its history, DTIE has worked with business, industry and others to protect the natural resource base of our planet, underlining the business case for sustainable development. Our mission is to encourage decision makers to integrate environment into their decisions and to promote policies, business models and practices that demonstrate concern for humans and the environment.

DTIE's activities focus on awareness raising, improving the transfer of knowledge and information, fostering technological cooperation and partnerships, and implementing international conventions and agreements. These activities are carried out by branches working in the areas of corporate responsibility; production and consumption; environmentally sound technologies; chemicals; energy; ozone; economics, trade and finance.

Companies and businesses face several sustainable development challenges that affect their operations at international and regional levels. For those seeking guidance and support on such issues, UNEP DTIE provides access to practice-oriented initiatives and pilot projects that meet current public and market demands.

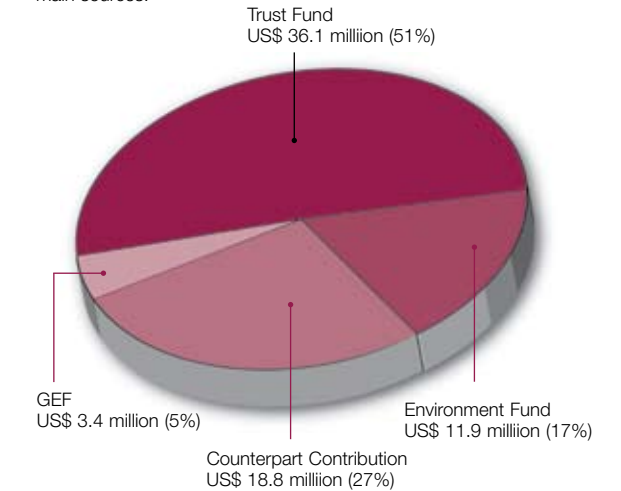
DTIE helps to advance informed leadership by establishing and facilitating dialogue between high-level political leaders and those from business and civil society. The Division has wide experience in pooling resources with leading centres of excellence, business organisations and fellow UN agencies to produce training materials and develop the capacities of both employees and management. It is thus able to make a major contribution to UNEP's ongoing efforts on learning and capacity building. UNEP DTIE is deeply involved in

the advancement and introduction of new strategies and technologies to deliver processes and innovation that result in sustainable business operations as well as products and services that enable sustainable lifestyles.

The Division's activities include the creation of multi-stakeholder platforms where representatives of companies, associations and labour unions join representatives of non-governmental organisations, consumer groups and others in open and frank dialogue. DTIE also works with financial institutions and private sector partners in supporting entrepreneurs to set up new partnerships to advance sustainable development goals at the local level. Other activities include working alongside public authorities, business, research and other organisations to advance awareness, prevention and preparedness for industrial and natural disasters, both on sites that represent a risk and with local communities.

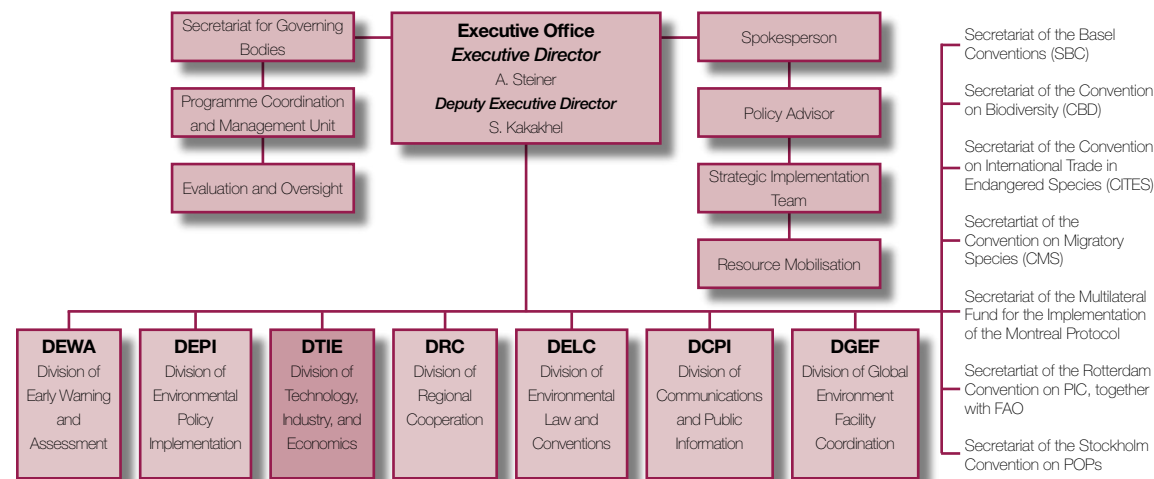
### Funding

DTIE's funding, which exceeds US\$ 70.3 million, comes from four main sources.



**Division Office**

### UNEP functional structure

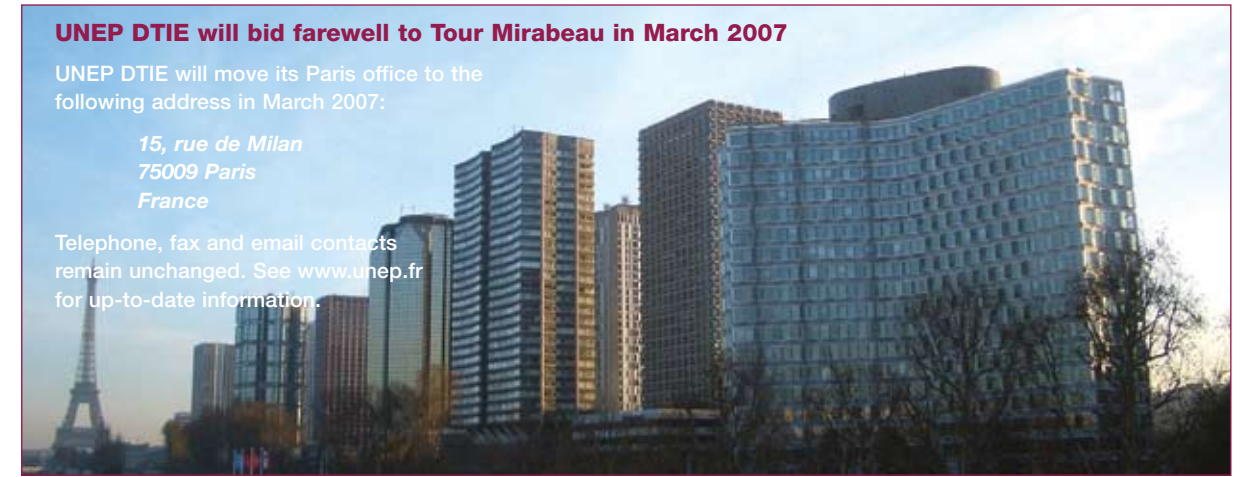


### UNEP DTIE will bid farewell to Tour Mirabeau in March 2007

UNEP DTIE will move its Paris office to the following address in March 2007:

15, rue de Milan  
75009 Paris  
France

Telephone, fax and email contacts remain unchanged. See [www.unep.fr](http://www.unep.fr) for up-to-date information.



### DTIE Structure

The Director of DTIE, based in Paris, designs the Division's policy and work programmes; coordinates activities and ensures liaison with other UNEP divisions; and promotes activities to enhance stakeholder involvement. In addition to the central Paris office and five branches (listed below), Industry and Ozone officers in four of the six UNEP Regional Offices (Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, and West Asia) ensure the delivery of DTIE's activities in the regions.

#### International Environmental Technology Centre

Implements integrated waste, water and disaster management programmes, focusing in particular on Asia.

#### Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch

Promotes sustainable consumption and production patterns to contribute to human development through the market.

#### Chemicals Branch

Promotes sustainable development by catalysing global actions for the sound management of chemicals worldwide.

#### Energy Branch

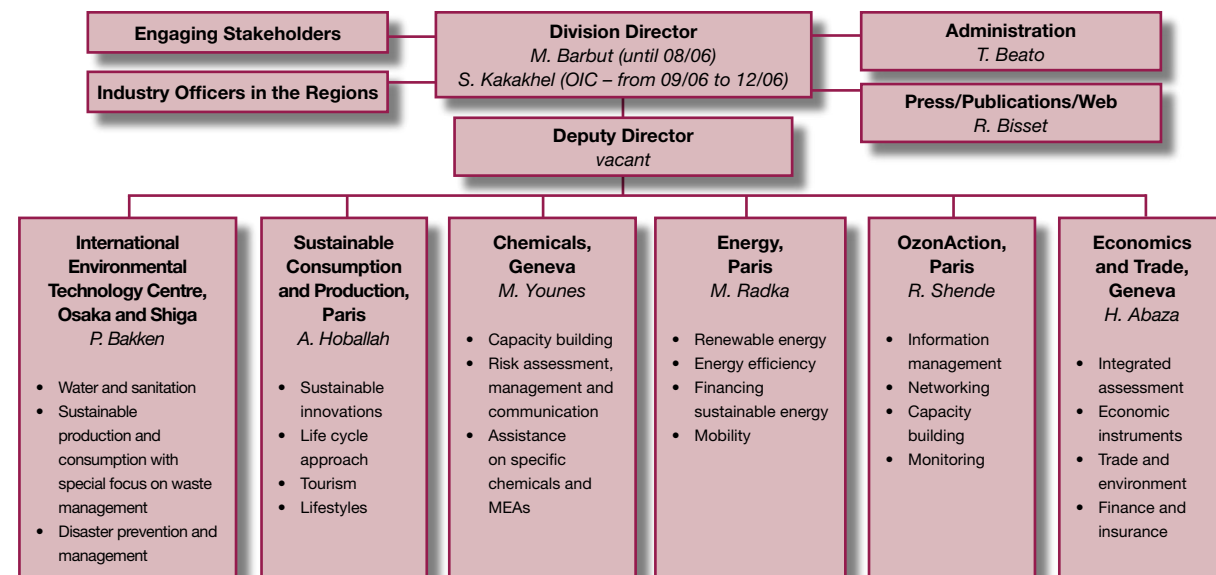
Promotes energy and transport policies for sustainable development.

#### OzonAction Branch

Supports the phase out of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to ensure implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

#### Economics and Trade Branch

Enhances the capacities of countries to integrate environmental considerations into economic and trade policies.



## Learning by Doing

The "Learning by Doing" – UNEP DTIE 2004–2005 Sustainability Report was developed over the last two years by an internal Sustainability Team ([http://www.unep.fr/en/about/activity\\_report.htm](http://www.unep.fr/en/about/activity_report.htm)). It is the first sustainability report based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Guidelines produced by a UN office. The report provides innovations

in formulating the GRI indicator expectations from a public sector or UN perspective, and can be considered a model for other UNEP Divisions and UN offices. The following examples are noteworthy in the report's overview of UNEP DTIE's sustainability performance over the last two years:

**Division Office**

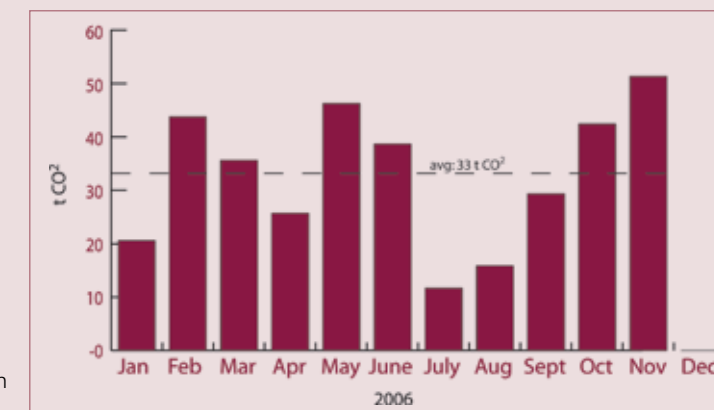
### Reducing the environmental impact of official travel

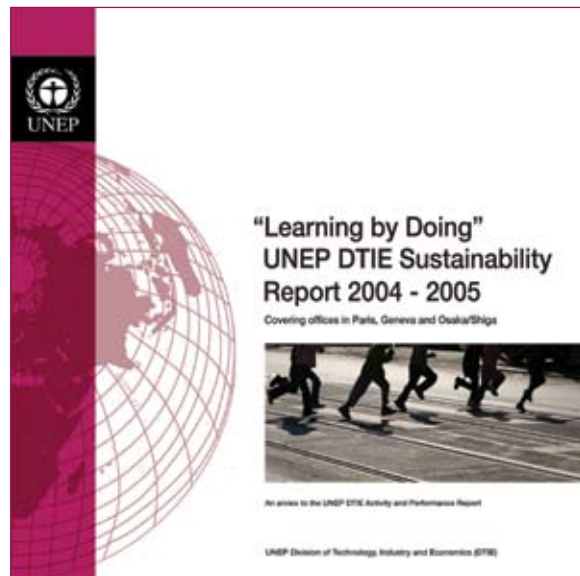
In 2006, UNEP DTIE continued to monitor greenhouse gas emissions associated with the official travel of our Paris-based staff. The total carbon dioxide emissions from air and rail travel amounted to 400 tonnes for the first eleven months of 2006 (see graph). The overall trend confirmed a pattern of high levels of emissions in February, May, October and November. These tend to be months with many international meetings, compared to low emission levels during holiday periods in December, January, July and August.

- Using rail rather than air transport where possible.
- Reducing distances travelled by speakers and delegates when organising conferences, particularly for (sub)regional meetings. Choosing a host city that is close to as many delegates as possible also allows participants to travel by rail instead of air.
- Offsetting the harmful effects of carbon dioxide emissions that cannot be avoided, by buying back emissions to compensate, or by financing carbon storage projects.

To reduce our travel-related environmental impact, the DTIE Sustainability Team made the following recommendations, which are being built upon by UNEP headquarters, following a decision by the UNEP Executive Director to address the carbon impact of UNEP's operations:

- More frequent use of audio or video conferences when direct presence is not essential.
- Optimising air and train travel by anticipating trips and linking missions and meetings when they are in the same region of the globe.





- Evidence of our indirect economic impact through high benefit to cost ratios of investments, for instance in selected Rural Energy Enterprise Development projects where the indirect impacts of field projects exceed the amount of money actually spent on setting them up;
- Mission/travel-related carbon dioxide emissions of 348 tonnes in 2004 and 406 tonnes in 2005 for the Paris office (see box, p.5);
- An estimated 9.52 tonnes of office waste (such as paper, plastic containers and bottles) produced by the Paris office in 2005;
- Early steps taken towards green meetings, for instance, by arranging public transport tickets for participants to our major annual meetings;
- Social performance findings from our 2004 Express Yourself employee survey with a 55% response rate, with the largest portion (30%) of respondents giving highest priority to further training in computer skills.

"Learning by Doing" is a comprehensive, foundational report on which we can build and focus on our high impact areas. It is posted on our website as an annex to the UNEP DTIE Activity and Performance Report.

### Engaging stakeholders

#### 23<sup>rd</sup> Annual Consultative Meeting on Business and Industry

On 26–27 October 2006 UNEP hosted its 23<sup>rd</sup> Annual Consultative Meeting on Business and Industry in Paris with the International Chamber of Commerce. Opened by UNEP Deputy Executive Director Mr Shafqat Kakakhel, the meeting was attended by 100 participants, including representatives from 43 business organisations and industry associations, 12 company representatives, 13 NGOs



including Greenpeace, WWF and IUCN, as well as the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Energy Agency. Discussions focused on ways to advance capacity building in global supply chains, resource efficiency to address energy and climate challenges, as well as ways of promoting corporate

responsibility in industrial development. The latter two themes are being addressed by current sessions of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD). Consideration of possible action plans for different industry sectors built on the 30 Report Cards that were launched in the publication *Class of 2006* at CSD14 in New York, May 2006. Hosted with the Governments of Norway and South Africa, the launch event at CSD14 debated progress with advancing life cycle approaches and the effectiveness of voluntary initiatives in promoting corporate responsibility.

### Sustainability Reporting

UNEP DTIE was closely involved in the launch of the third revised or G3 version of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Guidelines for sustainability reporting. UNEP Executive Director, Mr Klaus Toepfer, spoke at the opening plenary of the launch meeting, where high-level speakers included the His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange and former US Vice President Al Gore. At the event, UNEP and KPMG also launched *Carrots and Sticks for Starters*, a report that provides an overview of trends and approaches in mandatory and voluntary requirements for sustainability reporting ([www.unep.fr/outreach/reporting/public\\_sector.htm](http://www.unep.fr/outreach/reporting/public_sector.htm)). It is a valuable guide for government officials and company managers on reporting legislative trends in OECD and selected emerging market economies.

On 9 November, in collaboration with SustainAbility and Standard & Poor's, UNEP launched Tomorrow's Value, the latest biennial benchmark survey of leading practice in corporate sustainability reporting ([www.unep.fr/en/shared/hilites/SustainAbility.2006.Tomorrow%27sValue.pdf](http://www.unep.fr/en/shared/hilites/SustainAbility.2006.Tomorrow%27sValue.pdf)). The report was launched in London, New York and Sao Paulo.

### Greening the new DTIE office

UNEP DTIE is preparing to move its Paris office to 15 Rue de Milan in early 2007. Recommendations from our Sustainability Team were incorporated into the renovations of the new building, to include the use of ecolabelled wall painting and varnish; carpets manufactured with a life cycle approach; dual option flush toilets; water taps with timers; and energy efficient lightning. During 2007 we will further explore ways of promoting environmentally friendly office operations and a working environment that is employee friendly and productive.

During 2006, the Global Public Policy Institute, an independent think tank, carried out an overall review of the GRI process for UNEP, providing analysis to support the GRI Board in its strategic planning and finding new ways of promoting the GRI framework with both private and public sector involvement.

**UN Global Compact**

UNEP continued to represent the Global Compact in the International Standardisation Organisation (ISO) process to develop a new standard on Social Responsibility. The expert meeting, held in Lisbon from 15–19 May, was used to remind participants of relevant management tools promoted by UNEP and its partners to advance the environmental dimension – sustainable consumption and production – of social responsibility. UNEP DTIE also presented a workshop on business and climate change at the annual meeting of the Global Compact National Networks, hosted in Barcelona on 26–27 September. Earlier in the year in February, UNEP addressed the annual meeting of the UN Interagency Network of Facilities Managers in Addis Ababa to provide an update on the internalisation of the Global Compact principles in the UN system and discuss new ways of promoting environmental management systems within UN agencies.

**Partnership development**

UNEP continued its role along with UNDP and the IUCN as core partners in the Seed Initiative, which supports local level partnership development to implement the goals of the Millennium Declaration and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. During the year the Seed Board was chaired by Germany. A Seed Partnerships Forum was held

in New York at CSD14 to launch the first Seed Partnership Report, which gives an overview of the first two-year cycle of the initiative and analyses the progress made by the five award winning partnerships that received Seed Support Services. During 2006, the second cycle of the Seed Initiative was launched, and submissions for the 2007 Seed Awards received. From over two hundred entries, finalists have been selected and will be presented with awards at CSD15 in May 2007.

**Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs)**

UNEP DTIE started the year by hosting an Environmentally Sound Technologies exhibition (*EST Showcase*) at the Global Ministerial Environment Forum in Dubai from 5–8 February. Organised by UNEP with the support of the Zayed International Prize, UNDP and UN Global Compact, the showcase included 42 clean technology booths. It was opened by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan and Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid. Annan was presented ozone-friendly roses from Kenya at the opening.

**Shift of activities in 2007**

In 2007, the activities under Engaging Stakeholders will be shifted to the Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch.

## International Environmental Technology Centre

In 2006, the International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC) continued implementing its activities and programmes in three areas: water and sanitation; sustainable consumption and production with a special focus on waste management; and disaster prevention and management. The application of Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs) was the underlying thrust in all three areas. In its capacity as a Technology Centre, IETC ascribes to the Bali Strategic Plan (BSP) and supports the implementation of BSP by the ground-level application of ESTs and capacity building in developing countries.

In June 2006, 15 newly designated IETC International Advisory Board (IAB) members held the 7<sup>th</sup> IAB meeting and agreed to meet every two years, prior to the development of IETC’s biennial programme of work.

**Water and Sanitation**

IETC continued its activities to support the implementation of EST options to improve sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation, including capacity building, policy support, provision of assessment tools and information, and awareness raising.

**Iraqi Marshlands Project**

The second phase of the project to support environmental management of the Iraqi Marshlands started in 2006, with financial support from the Governments of Italy and Japan, in coordination with the Iraqi Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Water Resources; Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works; southern governorates; local community groups; and other stakeholders. The positive impacts of the project, listed below, were prominently featured in a BBC Earth Report broadcast in November 2006.

- **Provision of drinking water in six communities:** Up to 22,000 residents in six communities in Thi-Qar, Missan and Basra governorates can now access safe drinking

**Impacts of the UNEP marshlands project**

- The project has had “a tremendous impact in confidence building within the communities.”
- “The contribution and support given to the returning families of the Iraqi Marshlands through this project is deeply appreciated by the beneficiaries and has to a great extent alleviated suffering and covered the basic humanitarian need for sustaining life.”
- There is “an increased confidence and desire on reviving life within the marshlands’ ecosystem, encouraging many households to return to their village... resulting in an increased number of livestock, active production and supply of dairy products, reed related crafts, and other commodities for the main urban market centres, thus, adding to the income generation, employment, and generally, the prosperity of the community.”

*Excerpts from the project monitoring and evaluation report*



water through the implementation of ESTs and the training of operators at water treatment and distribution facilities. An agreement was concluded with the local and national governments to transfer the management and ownership of the facilities. In late 2006, work started to expand the water provision in another community, with additional funding from the Government of Japan.

- **Pilot projects in sanitation and marshland rehabilitation:** The project demonstrated an environmentally sustainable sanitation system called constructed wetlands in a community in Thi-Qar governorate, where approximately 170 residents faced health hazards from untreated wastewater discharged into a nearby canal.
- **A pilot project to rehabilitate and reconstruct degraded wetlands:** Conducted at two sites, in cooperation with the Centre for Restoration of Iraqi Marshlands (CRIM) of the Ministry of Water Resources. The design, construction and management of the wetland rehabilitation pilot was carried out primarily with Iraqi expertise based on training provided by the project.
- **Data collection and analysis:** Demographic, socioeconomic, waste generation and management data was collected and analysed to inform sound marshlands management decision-making, with contributions from the Government of Italy. New and previously unpublished



data on water quality and water resource management are now available. The data is being shared through the Marshland Information Network (MIN). Additional technical training on the MIN was also organised inside and outside Iraq for IT and technical experts.

- **Training and awareness raising:** An International Workshop on Sustainable Management of the Iraqi Marshlands was held in December 2006 in Kyoto, Japan, to analyse progress, and identify additional priorities and means to support such priorities for sound marshlands management. Senior level representatives from the Iraqi government, community leaders from southern governorates, as well as various multilateral and bilateral organisations participated. A two-week training programme on drinking water provisions with ESTs and water quality management was organised (<http://marshlands.unep.or.jp>).

### Application of Phytotechnology

#### Pilot project to improve water quality in Bocaina, Brazil:

The Municipality of Bocaina in Brazil approached IETC for a solution to stop effluents originating from a domestic water treatment plant from affecting the local river. A pilot project involving the design and implementation of an artificial wetland to treat a part of the effluent was developed to demonstrate the efficiency and reliability of the phytotechnological

approach. The project included a training workshop and activities related to information sharing. The International Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Sao Paulo, and the International Lake Environment Committee Foundation, an IETC supporting organisation, will participate in the project over its two-year duration.

### Sustainable Consumption and Production with special focus on waste management

IETC activities in the field of waste management are built on promoting greater application of ESTs, particularly for converting waste into a valuable resource.

**3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) Initiative:** In continuation of the 3R Ministerial Conference that took place in April 2005, IETC participated in the 3R Senior Officials Meetings (3R SOMs) in Tokyo in March and October-November 2006, respectively. Organised by the JMinistry of Environment, Japan, the 3R SOMs discussed the implementation of the recommendations made at the Ministerial Conference. IETC also helped draft the Issue Paper presented by the Government of Japan at the meetings.

**Eco-Town Initiative:** In August 2006, IETC and the Global Environment Centre (GEC) approached cities in the Asia-Pacific region with a view to disseminate lessons learned from the development of eco-towns in Kawasaki and other eco-towns in Japan. Discussions were held with the governments of Penang Island, Malaysia; Bandung, Indonesia; and Pune, India. In October 2006, in collaboration with Kawasaki City, a 10-day training programme on eco-town development was conducted for 10 trainees from the target cities.

**Resource Augmentation Project in Vietnam:** A project on resource augmentation was conceived with Vietnam

National Cleaner Production Centre (VNCPC) and implemented through the Binh Dinh Sugar Company. ESTs were identified and implemented in three areas: rainwater harvesting; wastewater reuse; and organic waste composting. Awareness-raising workshops on policy and training for VNCPC and the industry officials on EST design were carried out. Plant designs for rainwater harvesting, wastewater reuse and improved composting were also developed. The project is to be completed by early 2007.

#### Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) in China:

Under a Framework Agreement, UNEP is assisting Wuxi New District (WND) in China to analyse solid waste from municipal, industrial and health care sectors and develop an ISWM Plan covering aspects including waste minimisation, recycling and reuse, collection and transportation, sorting and material recovery, treatment, and disposal and gas recovery. The first activity, characterisation and quantification of waste



and assessment of management system, was completed by December 2006. The project team from WND was trained to collect and analyse data. Based on this data, and a review of national and international experiences, the ISWM Plan is to be developed in the first half of 2007.

**ISWM Plan for Maseru, Lesotho:** During Phase I, implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, Lesotho, baseline data was collected to characterise and quantify the waste from various municipal, industrial and healthcare sectors. Phase II is planned under proposed Norwegian funding. In close cooperation with the Ministry of Local Government, an ISWM Plan will be developed and a pilot activity carried out to build local capacity and to support ESTs over a 12-month period. In Phase III, the Maseru City Government will implement the ISWM Plan.

**ISWM Plan for Pune, India:** Under proposed Norwegian funding, this project will aim to develop local capacity

and support ESTs for solid waste from all waste streams. Emphasis will be given to new forms of waste, such as electronics waste, and more difficult wastes from industry and the healthcare sector.

### Disaster Prevention and Management

#### **Demonstrating ESTs for Building Waste Reduction in Indonesia (DEBRI)**

IETC implemented the DEBRI project in the tsunami-affected areas of Banda Aceh, Indonesia with funding from the European Commission (EC) and in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Indonesia. The project aims to support reconstruction and rehabilitation through partnerships to apply ESTs to the treatment/reuse/recycling of debris waste generated by the Indian Ocean Tsunami, and the subsequent construction/demolition waste still generated daily.

### Environmentally Sound Technologies Information System (ESTIS)

Development of ESTIS continued during 2006 to provide a tool for establishing and maintaining an Internet based network for sharing and disseminating information among participants (<http://www.estis.net>). In 2006, five new networks were established. As of October 2006, more than 550 sites are hosted by ESTIS, which is now available in Spanish, Arabic and French. The first ESTIS server in Iraq was set up in Basra in August 2006.



## Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch

During 2006, the Production and Consumption Branch evolved into the Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) Branch, building on strong partnerships and gradually integrating Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in its activities. Work in the regions was further developed through National Roundtables, the development of Marrakech Task Forces (MTFs – informal groups working on specific issues of SCP), and development of training tools. New activities, such as eco-labelling, poverty reduction, sustainable procurement, and e-waste emerged, and cooperation with other UN agencies such as UN DESA, UNESCO, UNDP and UNIDO was enforced. Support from the EC resulted in the creation of the Resource Panel on sustainable use of natural resources. Partnership with industry and the private sector showed results in the progress of initiatives such as the Sustainable Buildings and Construction Initiative (SBCI).

### 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production

The Branch continued its active role in the development of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (Marrakech Process). Among the outcomes is the development of the *African 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP*, launched in May 2006 in Ethiopia, and endorsed by AMCEN, NEPAD and the African Union. In the Asia Pacific region, the regional Help desk on SCP was set up in Beijing, China. Two national roundtables on SCP were organised in China and India with EC support. Two more roundtables are planned for 2007 in Brazil and South Africa.

UNEP continued its work supporting MTFs in cooperation with UN DESA. Three more task forces were launched,

bringing their total number to seven. UNEP together with its UNEP/Wuppertal Institute Collaborating Centre on SCP (CSCP) provided support to the MTF work.

To strengthen cooperation with regional banks and development agencies, UNEP conducted a cooperation dialogue survey together with development agencies to identify their SCP-related projects, and find mechanisms for cooperation and better integration of SCP in their programmes ([www.unep.fr/sustain](http://www.unep.fr/sustain)).

UNEP is developing a manual on national strategies on SCP along with a two-year demonstration project in Argentina with support from DEFRA, UK.

For the next four years, with support from the EC, SCP will promote eco-labelling in China, India, Brazil, Mexico, Kenya and South Africa, providing capacity building and technical assistance to relevant stakeholders.

In collaboration with the CSCP, UNEP developed a pilot manual on the *Integration of SCP in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers*, providing conceptual and practical guidance. The manual will be tested in projects in Senegal and Ghana.

UNEP has also started implementation of a project on SCP for Poverty Reduction with Norwegian funding, including sectoral approaches and implementation of demonstration projects in various regions.

### Cleaner Production (CP)

UNEP's thrust in this area has focused on tools and approaches to support the development and adoption of CP worldwide. Activities in 2006 included:

- a global assessment of the status, challenges and opportunities for National Cleaner Production Centres;
- a training resource kit CD-ROM on CP-MEA (multilateral environmental agreement) integration and outreach events through a Sida supported project;
- a training programme on CP and energy efficiency for nine NCPCs with support from InWent, Germany;
- CP for water conservation in the African brewery sector with a pan-African status review and strategy expected as major outputs in 2007, as part of the ABREW project with support from Danida;
- A strategic re-orientation of CP towards SCP is being undertaken in close cooperation with UNIDO.

### Life Cycle Initiative (LCI)

Launched by UNEP and the Society for Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC), LCI promotes life cycle thinking worldwide (<http://lcinitiative.unep.fr>). Highlights in 2006 include:

- The Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) Award with free LCA software licenses and access to a Life Cycle Inventory database for 12 months.
- The results of a survey on increasing the integration of life cycle thinking into routine product development and business practices.

The UNEP/SETAC Life Cycle Task Force progressed on social aspects through a series of indicators, mainly child labour, wages, corruption and freedom of association. Other indicators were fair business practice (cf. ISO 26 000), social benefits/social security, equal opportunities/discrimination (including sexual abuse), health and safety, working hours and forced labour. Future work includes the development of a Code of Practice for Social LCA.

### Industry sectors

UNEP co-organised a three-week training on environmental management systems and accident prevention in the mining sector in the Philippines, setting the stage for wider capacity building efforts in the region. A training event on environment, health and safety in the oil and gas industry was conducted in Malaysia.

UNEP carried out a pilot project on Sustainable Management of Industrial Areas (SMIA) in Tunisia in cooperation with GTZ, Germany and the Tunis International Centre for Environmental Technologies (CITET), and financed by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

### Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at the Local Level (APELL)

The EC approved a UNEP multi-partner project for the implementation of disaster risk reduction to be achieved through the adaptation of the UNEP-APELL process to the specific needs of tourist destinations.

Several APELL training sessions and demonstrations were held in Morocco and Sri Lanka under a French funded project on capacity building for national and local level authorities. A new APELL training kit is being developed and should be published by early 2007.

<http://www.unep.fr/pc/apell/publications/mining.html>

In a parallel effort, a hands-on guidance manual on sustainable reconstruction in disaster-affected areas was developed in cooperation with UNEP's Disaster Management Branch.

### Sustainable Buildings and Construction Initiative (SBCI)

Launched in April 2006 as a partnership between private building sector stakeholders and UNEP, SBCI promotes sustainable building practices. In particular, it promotes a reduction in the contribution of the building sector to climate change, and policies and economic instruments for a life cycle approach in design, construction and use of buildings. In 2006, SBCI had 27 members from 14 countries, established two think tanks, three pilot projects, organised three different workshops/meetings and published its first strategic report on *Climate Change and Energy Efficiency in Buildings*.

### Tourism activities

A UNEP Sustainable Tourism Strategy was presented to the GMEF/GCSS in Dubai in February 2006.

France and UNEP launched the Sustainable Tourism Task Force of the Marrakech Process with a workshop in September 2006. A publication on tourism in deserts was developed in the context of World Environment Day to provide guidance to tour operators and tourism coordinators on making their activities more sustainable. During the World Tourism Forum for Peace and Sustainable Development 2006, UNEP organised three workshops to provide guidance on innovation for sustainable tourism, raising consumer awareness for responsible travel and integrating sustainability into the global agenda for tourism development.

UNEP has started collaboration with the UNDP in Cyprus, focusing on the implementation of the environmental principles of the Global Compact with an emphasis on the tourism

sector. The ICRAN Mesoamerican Reef Alliance Project was implemented during 2006. A partnership between UNEP, the Nepal Tourism board and SNV from the Netherlands resulted in approval of an EC funded project to develop and market more sustainable tourism products from Nepal.

### Communication, education and awareness raising

The youthxchange.net English website, aimed at assisting youth groups, NGOs and teachers to help raise awareness on sustainable consumption and empower youth to put the theory on sustainable lifestyle choices into practice, was launched in January 2006 has now over 7000 visitors per month. A UNEP/UNESCO youthxchange networking meeting, held in April 2006, saw partners exchanging their experiences at the local level with the project for the first time. Participants asked UNEP to intensify trainings on the youthxchange tool kit and to activate regional hubs to further expand the project and the network. The latter suggestion resulted in consultations on a West Asia and a Nordic youthxchange network.

UNEP produced a television spot on electronic waste and supported the development of two television spots on forestry and sustainable building.

UNEP has developed an awareness programme on SCP for retailers in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines with the support of the German Ministry for the Environment.

### Gallery on Sustainability Communications

The UNEP Creative Gallery on Sustainability Communications (<http://www.unep.fr/sustain/advertising/ads.htm>) is an online database of hundreds of campaigns from companies, public authorities and NGOs all around the world. The campaigns highlighted in this Gallery address sustainability issues through various themes, types of media



and strategies. Since its launch in June 2006, the Gallery has received over 150,000 visits.

### Sustainable Procurement (SP)

UNEP's work on SP focused on capacity building with the development and delivery of a training session on SP for 30 public officials of the Moroccan government in June 2006. A major outcome of the project was the development of a methodology for SP capacity building, to guide UNEP's future work. A report on procurement practices in UNEP was prepared for consideration by the Governing Council in February 2007.

### Panel on the Sustainable Use of Resources

With the support of the EC, UNEP started a project aimed at establishing an international panel on the sustainable use of natural resources. Resource management experts and prominent scientists will be invited to join the panel. At the

same time, government representatives will be invited to support the panel by joining a Board.

### Circular Economy

Outputs from a EU-supported Circular Economy project in Guiyang City, China, included a policy framework study, capacity building workshop for policy makers in China, and a policy gap analysis that, in 2007, will result in specific action plans to achieve a circular economy in practice in Guiyang.

### Waste Management

Multi-stakeholder meetings were organised to accelerate national policy process in e-waste management. A public awareness campaign was organised in Mumbai, India, in collaboration with local NGOs and the local government.

### Food and Agriculture

UNEP is reinvigorating its work on food and agriculture to foster sustainable practices and resource management in these very environmentally sensitive sectors. As a first step, UNEP and FAO have agreed to pool their efforts to expand production and supply of sustainable cotton from West Africa.

### Seminar on SCP

The 9<sup>th</sup> High-level Seminar on Sustainable Consumption and Production *Creating Solutions for Industry, Environment and Development* was organised in Arusha, Tanzania, 10–12 December 2006. The meeting focused on four main sectors – agriculture and food, energy, tourism and waste – and led to the identification of priority areas and specific recommendations in these fields.



## Chemicals

UNEP Chemicals, the main driving force in the UN system for activities related to the sound management of chemicals, aims to promote chemical safety and provide countries with access to information on toxic chemicals. These goals are achieved through activities related to:

- capacity building in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
- risk assessment, risk management and communication;
- specific chemicals such as mercury, lead and cadmium; and
- specific multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) such as the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent for Certain Hazardous Chemicals in International Trade.

### Major developments in 2006

2006 saw the start of a number of activities that support the implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), and some changes with the establishment of the Secretariats for the Stockholm Convention and the Rotterdam Convention.

The new activities supporting the implementation of SAICM fall into two categories: the Secretariat functions that UNEP has been requested to perform in support of implementation of the Strategic Approach as a whole; and activities that UNEP undertakes to assist its environment sector constituency, especially in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

UNEP Chemicals is entrusted with establishing the Secretariats for the Stockholm and the Rotterdam

Conventions but will no longer be responsible for organising tasks connected to work programme for the Secretariats, as decided by the Conference of the Parties to both conventions. UNEP Chemicals will, however, continue to provide technical assistance to the two conventions.

### The Bali Strategic Plan and Sound Management of Chemicals

There is a growing gap between the increasing dependence on chemicals and the capacity to ensure chemical safety, in particular in the least developed countries. The Bali Strategic Plan, developed in response to the UNEP Governing Council (GC) Decision SS.VII/1 (2002) concerning the strengthening of international environmental governance, is an intergovernmental approach to strengthen technology support and capacity building in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. The Plan reinforces the role of UNEP for this purpose and builds on areas where it has demonstrated capacity and expertise.

One of the core thematic activity areas identified is the sound management of chemicals (SMC) to address the urgent need to enhance capacities to meet the 2020 goal of the Johannesburg Plan 'to produce and use chemicals in ways that lead to the minimisation of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment'. UNEP Chemicals is developing a number of initiatives in cooperation with other UN agencies, including UNDP, to strengthen its support to countries for building capacity in SMC, and in particular for mainstreaming SMC in the development process.

### 2006 Publications

- *Greening Shops and Saving Costs – A Practical Guide for Retailers*
- *Design for Sustainability – A Practical Approach for Developing Economies*
- *Tourism and Deserts, A practical guide to managing the social and environmental impacts in the desert recreation sector*
- *Sustainable Consumption and Production in Africa – Second Regional Status Report (2004–2006)*
- *Energy Efficiency Guide for Industry in Asia*



### Chemical Information Exchange Network (CIEN)

The CIEN project, a platform to help countries meet obligations under various chemical-related MEAs, was built on a partnership between UNEP, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, and the Canada POPs Fund. Since its inception, 43 countries in Africa and Central America have benefited from it. CIEN has strengthened the capacity of these countries to manage chemicals in an environmentally sound manner by providing and enhancing:

- skills on access and exchange of information using the Internet;
- training on the use of ESTIS (a web-development tool created by IETC) as a cost-effective way to create a national Internet portal for chemical information exchange;
- computer and telecommunication equipment to facilitate access to the Internet;
- an opportunity to meet and strengthen collaboration among stakeholders, including the focal points of different chemical-related MEAs at the country level; and
- forums for national focal points to strengthen their ties and foster regional and international collaboration.

CIEN has been integrated into UNEP's pilot project to build capacity for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in Benin, Chad, Nigeria and Togo and has received endorsement from focal points attending regional workshops in Africa and Asia and the Pacific (<http://jp1.estis.net/communities/cien>).

### Illegal international traffic in hazardous chemicals

UNEP Chemicals and the Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic organised a Symposium on Illegal International Traffic in Hazardous Chemicals. The symposium was one of the initial activities for SAICM implementation in UNEP and was made possible by a contribution from Germany. The purpose of the workshop was to share information from different regions on the magnitude and nature of the problem and to take stock of the existing measures to address it. The exercise will inform and guide future UNEP activities related to illegal international traffic in hazardous chemicals (<http://www.chem.unep.ch/unepsaicm/default.htm>).

### Assistance to emergencies involving chemicals

The 6<sup>th</sup> Advisory Group on Environmental Emergencies (AGEE), held in June 2005 in Geneva, discussed the basis for activities developed by the Joint UNEP/OCHA Environment Unit. As part of the Joint team, UNEP Chemicals is pursuing a more active role in disaster management activities and enhanced cooperation with the Joint UNEP/OCHA Unit.

During the Lebanon oil spills and the Cote d'Ivoire incident UNEP Chemicals and the Joint Unit worked closely together and were proactive in identifying risks and emerging issues; providing technical and scientific information; and relaying expert advice related to emergency response and assurance. UNEP Chemicals played an important role during the assessment and the management phase of these environmental accidents.

### Mercury and other metals

In 2005, the UNEP GC agreed to the implementation of partnerships as one approach to reducing risks to human health and the environment from mercury. UNEP Chemicals has collaborated with countries and NGOs in developing mercury partnerships (<http://www.chem.unep.ch/mercury/default.htm>). Activities have been focused on five sectors: artisanal and small scale gold mining, coal combustion, mercury cell chlor alkali production, mercury in products, as well as air transport and fate research.

One of the immediate priorities of the mercury and other metals programme was to work with partners to mobilise technical and financial resources to deal with mercury. UNEP initiated a mercury Small Grants Programme that allows for developing countries and countries with economies in transition to achieve mercury reductions with grants of up to US\$ 50,000. Over 20 proposals were received, mainly expressing the need for technical assistance and capacity building on inventories, training and awareness raising/information exchange, measures to reduce or eliminate releases from wastes, best available techniques and best environmental practices, as well as development of policy and regulatory controls.

A pilot draft of the *Toolkit for identification and quantification of mercury releases*, available in all UN languages, is ready for use by interested countries. A pilot project for developing mercury inventories using the toolkit methodology is being launched in five Asian countries.

Also in response to GC 23/9 IV, UNEP Chemicals prepared a draft report summarising supply, trade and demand

information for mercury that was circulated amongst Governments and interested stakeholders. Comments were incorporated into the final report to be submitted for consideration of possible further actions on mercury at the 24<sup>th</sup> session of the GC.

UNEP Chemicals' work plan in 2005/2006 also included work on lead and cadmium ([http://www.chem.unep.ch/Pb\\_and\\_Cd/default.htm](http://www.chem.unep.ch/Pb_and_Cd/default.htm)). Scientific reviews of lead and cadmium, focusing especially on long-range environmental transport, were developed as requested by the GC at its 23<sup>rd</sup> session. The Lead and Cadmium Working Group finalised the interim scientific reviews at its first meeting held in Geneva in September 2006. The interim reviews have been made widely available and will be submitted to the GC to inform discussions on the possible need for global action in relation to these two metals.

### Technical assistance to the Stockholm Convention

UNEP Chemicals provides technical support to assist the Secretariat and parties of the Stockholm Convention in implementation, particularly related to the management of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), identification of sources and releases of dioxins and furans, as well as alternatives to and sound management of POP pesticides.

UNEP Chemicals is implementing a GEF project to assess existing capacity and capacity building needs to analyse POPs in developing countries in a sustainable manner, particularly in support of the effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention and technical guidelines for both the Basel and

Stockholm Conventions. UNEP Chemicals also supported the development of GEF projects on POP pesticides.

UNEP Chemicals, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Basel Convention and other national/regional partners and donor countries, has supported the development of national inventories of PCB and PCB-containing equipment on a regional basis. Examples include projects in 14 countries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and in seven countries in Central America and as well as national PCB inventories in a number of other countries.

UNEP Chemicals is assisting countries in the development of dioxin/furan release inventories and is further developing and improving the inventory development methodology outlined in the *Standardized Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Dioxin and Furan Release*, the methodology used by almost all developing countries. UNEP Chemicals is also participating in the development of technical guidelines for POPs as waste and Best Available Techniques/Best Environmental Practice guidelines for the reduction of dioxin/furan formation and release.

UNEP Chemicals developed an information system on DDT in collaboration with WHO and the Stockholm Convention Secretariat to facilitate the exchange of information and experience on issues related to the use of DDT for disease vector control. Similarly, UNEP Chemicals worked with the Secretariat and the UNEP/FAO Global Expert Group to develop an information system on POP termiticides and termite management. Both systems will be available on the UNEP Chemicals website.

[www.chem.unep.ch/pops/default.html](http://www.chem.unep.ch/pops/default.html)

### Minimising adverse effects of chemicals

The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) was adopted by the International Conference on Chemicals Management in Dubai on 6 February 2006. SAICM will provide a global policy framework to achieve the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation goal that, by 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimise significant adverse effects on human health and the environment. Multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder participation and the comprehensiveness of its scope are key features of SAICM. The development of SAICM was initiated by UNEP Governing Council and endorsed by Heads of State and Government in Johannesburg in 2002 and New York in 2005. The three-year consultative process that led to SAICM's adoption was facilitated by the Chemicals Branch of UNEP/DTIE, which now hosts the Secretariat charged with coordinating SAICM implementation (<http://www.chem.unep.ch/saicm/>). Initial implementation of SAICM in developing countries and countries with economies in transition will be supported by a Quick Start Programme, a UNEP-administered trust fund. UNEP Chemicals is also developing a programme of activities to assist SAICM implementation in the environment sector, including initial activities and the development of a comprehensive plan for implementation of SAICM.

[www.chem.unep.ch/unepsaicm/default.html](http://www.chem.unep.ch/unepsaicm/default.html)



## Energy

The activities of UNEP's Energy Branch are designed to remove market distortions, provide access to energy markets, and accelerate the development and dissemination of technologies and processes to increase energy efficiency. The UNEP Energy Branch works closely with its two Collaborating Centres, the UNEP Risø Centre on Energy, Climate and Sustainable Development ([www.uneprisoe.org](http://www.uneprisoe.org)) and the Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy ([www.energy-base.org](http://www.energy-base.org)), as well as a wide range of partners. The activities of UNEP Energy are strongly supported by the United Nations Foundation, the GEF and donor governments.

### International Networks

#### Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD)

GNESD is a collaboration of more than 20 centres of excellence in both developing and industrialised countries ([www.gnesd.org](http://www.gnesd.org)). GNESD has produced a series of reports on energy access and organised regional workshops with UNEP, UNDP and the International Energy Agency (IEA). In 2006, under GNESD's Renewable Energy Technologies theme, all Centres have finished technical reports on local barriers to renewable energy. A new GNESD theme is investigating the links between energy and the Millennium Development Goals.

#### Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21)

REN21 is a global policy network for international leadership on renewable energy, aimed at promoting the rapid expansion of renewable energy by bolstering policy development and decision-making ([www.ren21.net](http://www.ren21.net)). UNEP co-hosts the REN21 Secretariat along with GTZ,

Germany. During 2006, REN21 released a series of reports on the renewable energy industry, including an updated Global Status Report.

### Energy Finance

#### Sustainable Energy Finance Initiative (SEFI)

SEFI, the starting point for UNEP's energy finance work, provides financiers with the tools, support and networks needed to drive financial innovation in the clean energy sector. SEFI is managed jointly by the UNEP Energy Branch, the UNEP Finance Initiative and BASE.

During 2006, SEFI released several publications including *Public Finance Mechanisms to Catalyze Sustainable Energy Sector Growth* (<http://sefi.unep.org>). SEFI is working to establish a new forum to promote public capital innovation and investment in the clean energy sector, and on a package of tools to help local credit institutions engage with the sustainable energy sectors and monitor global renewable energy investment trends.

#### Rural Energy Enterprise Development Initiative (REED)

The REED initiative nurtures new, clean energy enterprises in developing countries by providing enterprise development services and early stage seed finance. REED programmes are operating in five countries of West and Southern Africa (AREED), Northeast Brazil (B-REED) and China's Yunnan Province (CREED). [http://www.unep.fr/energy/projects/REED/REED\\_index.htm](http://www.unep.fr/energy/projects/REED/REED_index.htm)

AREED has approved almost US\$2 million in 33 enterprises serving more than 224,000 people in 40,000 households. B-REED has invested in eight enterprises that include PV irrigation, solar drying and solar hot water.

The first CREED investment is underway in the Dali Hydro Company, a Chinese manufacturer of small-scale hydro systems. CREED's GreenVillage Credit project with The Nature Conservancy is a separate initiative that provides local villagers with household credit for purchase of cleaner energy systems (such as solar water heaters, fuel-efficient stoves, and biogas digesters). The GreenVillage Credit project is currently available in three villages of Northwest Yunnan and will eventually cover six villages and a total of 500–600 households.

#### **Seed Capital Access Facility (SCAF)**

SCAF is a new initiative to help early stage sustainable energy enterprises access start-up seed capital from mainstream energy investors. Through SCAF, the finance community will be able to play a more direct role to accelerate growth in the renewable energy sector. SCAF will be operational by early 2007 and is jointly implemented through the Asian Development Bank and the African Development Bank.

#### **e-Commerce and Renewable Energy (eCARE)**

eCARE is a three-year initiative to bridge both, the energy and the digital divide, by expanding access for clean energy and modern telecommunications services to rural and peri-urban regions of Ghana ([www.ecareghana.org.gh](http://www.ecareghana.org.gh)). eCARE works with small entrepreneurs to establish rural business centres powered by renewable energy to sell voice telephony, Internet, and clean energy products and services. Currently, 25 eCARE centres are successfully operating, with a total of 50 centres planned by the end of 2006, to benefit more than 300,000 people. eCARE is expanding into all regions of Ghana with plans for 200 centres by the end of 2008, offering telecom services to more than one million Ghanaians.

#### **Financial Risk Management for Renewable Energy**

Financial Risk Management for Renewable Energy is a two-year, GEF-funded study to assess financial risk management instruments for renewable energy projects. Involving the World Bank, UNDP, GEF and representatives from the finance, insurance and renewable energy sectors, the study aims to generate new thinking about financial risk management for renewable energy in developing countries.

#### **Indian Solar Loan Programme**

The Indian Solar Loan Programme provides an interest rate subsidy for solar home loans through Canara Bank and Syndicate Bank, two of India's largest banks, along with their eight associate Regional Rural (Grameen) Banks. Due to finish at the end of 2006, the three-year programme has helped finance 17,300 systems through more than 2000 participating bank branches, giving 100,000 people access to clean renewable energy, and prompting 20 other Indian banks to develop similar credit offers ([www.unep.fr/energy/act/fin/india/](http://www.unep.fr/energy/act/fin/india/)).

#### **Mediterranean Renewable Energy Programme (MEDREP)**

UNEP promotes renewable energy investments in the southern Mediterranean through MEDREP Finance, one of three elements of MEDREP supported by the Italian Ministry of Environment and Territory ([www.unep.fr/energy/act/fin/medrep/medrep.htm](http://www.unep.fr/energy/act/fin/medrep/medrep.htm)). Under this partnership, MEDREP launched PROSOL Tunisia, a solar loan facility to help thousands of Tunisian households acquire solar water heaters. Since the launch in April 2005, three partner banks have loaned out almost US\$6 million for the installation of 22,000 square metres of solar panels in 8,000 systems. PROSOL Tunisia is on track to install 55,000 square metres

of panels by the end of 2006. A similar programme for hotels, PROSOL Morocco has targeted 80 hotels with 17 hotels currently in the pipeline for new solar water heater systems.

#### **Sustainable Mobility**

UNEP's Sustainable Mobility Programme aims to create a systemic shift towards less polluting mobility options, without restricting mobility and gain access to goods and information. This is achieved by promoting the use of information technology to reduce the need to travel, switching to less polluting transport modes and promoting new technologies and alternative fuels.

#### **Urban Planning and Public Transport**

UNEP and the UNEP Risø Centre run the Network for Environmentally Sustainable Transport in Latin America and the Caribbean (NESTLAC) with support from GEF. NESTLAC promotes and facilitates the implementation of Environmentally Sustainable Transport options, particularly the switch to public and non-motorised transport (<http://nestlac.org/>).

UNEP joined forces with the International Association for Public Transport (UITP) to promote environmental and life-style benefits of public transport (<http://www.unep.fr/en/info/videos.htm>), and is working with the International Railway Union (UIC) on joint initiatives to promote sustainability in the rail sector ([www.unep.fr/energy/act/tp/](http://www.unep.fr/energy/act/tp/)).

#### **Sustainable Bioenergy**

As a partner of the Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP), created as a follow up to the Gleneagles G8 Summit, UNEP is taking the lead in developing a programme of work on the sustainability of bioenergy. Building on the broad range of

expertise among GBEP partners and drawing on its ongoing work with Daimler Chrysler, WWF Germany, the Ministry of Agriculture of Baden Württemberg and other partners, UNEP is working on establishing criteria for sustainable cultivation of biomass for biofuels.

UNEP, together with the International Energy Agency and the African Development Bank, conducted a workshop on *Sustainable Bioenergy for Poverty Reduction in Africa*. The workshop provided an opportunity for the exchange of views and experiences on the potential of biomass energy in Africa, covering successful projects in Africa and elsewhere (mainly Brazil), environmental sustainability, financing and economics, technology transfer and trade.

With the aim of promoting possible business models, UNEP, along with Ericsson and Diligent Energy Systems, developed a feasibility study to assess technical, financial, environmental and social aspects of local biodiesel production for use in telecommunications applications in Tanzania.

#### **Climate Change**

In November 2006 UNEP and UNDP formed a new Partnership on Climate Change that will help countries achieve sustainable development in the face of a changing climate. The Partnership has two main objectives: incorporate adaptation into national development plans and UN Cooperation Frameworks; and enable countries to access carbon finance and cleaner technologies that stimulate sustainable development.

Many of the UNEP activities in the area of climate change help developing countries participate in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol.

Activities include regional and sector initiatives as well as new tools, particularly under the Capacity Development for the CDM (CD4CDM) Project, a six-year initiative ([www.cd4cdm.org](http://www.cd4cdm.org)). With a total grant of US\$12.5 million from the Netherlands, UNEP and the UNEP Risø Centre have become one of the major providers of capacity building support for CDM.

#### **Carbon Finance for Sustainable Energy in Africa (CF-SEA)**

The CF-SEA project develops carbon finance and institutional capacity in the five Saharan African countries of Ghana, Zambia, Mali, Cameroon, and Mozambique ([www.uneprisoe.org/CFSEA](http://www.uneprisoe.org/CFSEA)). During 2006, CF-SEA has helped all five countries establish and operate Designated National Authorities that administer CDM activities, as well as the design of sustainable development criteria and the adoption of a simple project appraisal and approval process. CF-SEA is jointly implemented by the World Bank's Community Development Carbon Fund (CDCF), UNEP, and UNEP Risø Centre.

#### **UNEP Adaptation and Climate Vulnerability Project**

The UNEP Adaptation and Climate Vulnerability Project is a one-year effort during 2006 to help develop a methodological framework for integrating climate change into national and sectoral development programmes. Through consultations with relevant partners and researchers, the project focuses on specific case studies investigating climate change impacts for large railway systems in India, health issues related to malaria in Tanzania, and disaster management in Peru.

#### **Balancing Development, Energy and Climate Priorities in Large Developing Economies**

This project is a partnership between the International Energy Agency (IEA) and UNEP to broaden the knowledge base on energy demand policies in the large developing economies of China, India, Brazil and South Africa. The twin goals are to strengthen planning in these countries, and improve the quality and usefulness of the IEA World Energy Outlook 2006 through a better understanding of the environmental, social and economic drivers that influence energy demand.

#### **2006 Publications**

- *The Hydrogen Economy: A Non-Technical Review*  
[http://www.unepdtie.org/energy/publications/files/Hydrogen\\_Publication.htm](http://www.unepdtie.org/energy/publications/files/Hydrogen_Publication.htm)
- *Public Finance Mechanisms to Catalyze Sustainable Energy Sector Growth*  
[http://sefi.unep.org/fileadmin/media/sefi/docs/publications/SEFI\\_Public\\_Finance\\_Report.pdf](http://sefi.unep.org/fileadmin/media/sefi/docs/publications/SEFI_Public_Finance_Report.pdf)



## OzonAction Branch

The OzonAction Branch assists developing countries and countries with economies in transition (CEITs) to achieve and sustain compliance with the Montreal Protocol. With the Branch's assistance, countries are able to make informed decisions about alternative technologies and ozone-friendly policies. The Branch has a portfolio of more than a thousand projects that benefit over 100 developing countries and 17 CEITs, plus other services that assist another 40 developing countries. OzonAction has three work areas:

- Assisting developing countries as an Implementing Agency of the Montreal Protocol's Multilateral Fund, through a Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) located in UNEP's Regional Offices in Bahrain, Bangkok, Mexico City, Nairobi and Paris.
- Assisting CEITs as an Implementing Agency of the GEF.
- Partnering with bilateral agencies and the private sector.

#### **OzonAction Education Pack**

UNEP, UNESCO and WHO have forged a unique partnership to provide primary school teachers with practical and entertaining curricula material to educate their students about the protective role of the ozone layer and the causes and consequences of its depletion. Developed as part of the UNEP's work programme under the Multilateral Fund, the *OzonAction Education Pack* contains an entire teaching and learning programme based on basic knowledge, practical skills and participation for students to learn how to protect the ozone layer and safely enjoy the sun ([www.unep.fr/ozonaction/information/educationpack.htm](http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/information/educationpack.htm)). The pack was launched on 15 September simultaneously in Nairobi, New Delhi and Santiago on the occasion of the 2006 International Day for

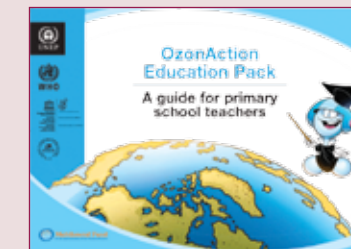
The Governments of the Czech Republic, Finland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the US have provided bilateral support for specific projects over and above their contribution to the Multilateral Fund.

UNEP's Montreal Protocol partnerships contribute to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals and the Bali Strategic Plan. OzonAction received the 2005 USEPA Stratospheric Ozone Protection Award and other recognition for its work.

#### **Information, education and communication**

- Launched a major new service with UNESCO and WHO, the OzonAction Education Pack, designed to help sustain the ozone protection issue at the national level by providing a comprehensive teaching curriculum for primary schools (see Box).

the Preservation of the Ozone Layer. The three partners are distributing the pack to 15,000 focal points worldwide in English, French and Spanish. The pack is part of UNEP's global communication strategy for promoting compliance with the Montreal Protocol, and is linked to the Tunza Programme and the UN Decade for Education for Sustainable Development.



- Raised the awareness of children from more than 50 countries about ozone depletion causes and consequences at the Fifth UNEP International Children's Conference in Putrajaya, Malaysia, from 26–30 August.
- Spread information about worldwide implementation of the Montreal Protocol by producing three issues of the *OzonAction Newsletter* in five languages.
- Engaged the media to generate news stories on ozone topics by supporting the Regional CAP teams to organise regional media workshops in Asia and the Pacific and West Asia.
- Kept key members of the Montreal Protocol community informed about the latest ozone protection developments through the bi-weekly *OzoNews* and the bi-monthly *RUMBA* and *CLIO3* e-news services.
- Contributed to the visibility of the Montreal Protocol by developing a special international magazine on *Ozone protection, Climate change and Energy efficiency* with Centro Studi Galileo.
- With UNEP's Division of Communication and Public Information, helped introduce the ozone protection issue into the agenda of the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games through cooperation with the Beijing Organising Committee for the Games of the XXIX Olympiad.
- Improved access to ozone protection information by redesigning the functionality and content of the OzonAction website ([www.unep.fr/ozonaction](http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction)).

### Data reporting

CAP helps countries to understand Montreal Protocol data reporting requirements, including reporting methodologies, data collection, verification and submission procedures. As of September, the status in 145 developing countries is as follows:

- All but one of the Article 5 Parties which were declared to be in non-compliance with data reporting requirements for 2001–2004 submitted their missing data to the Ozone Secretariat.
- 97% of the countries reported baseline data for all ozone depleting substances (ODS).
- 70% of the countries reported 2005 consumption data as per the deadline required by the Protocol.

### Countries in actual or potential non-compliance

- Convened bilateral meetings with countries involving Implementing Agencies, the Ozone Secretariat and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat during each regional network meeting to analyse underlying reasons for non-compliance and help bring the countries back to compliance.
- Assisted over 43 developing countries to respond to requests from the Protocol's Implementation Committee or to prepare their Plans of Action for returning to compliance, thereby helping ensure timely and accurate responses to the Ozone Secretariat.
- Undertook high-level joint missions with other agencies to facilitate the implementation of Institutional Strengthening projects, National CFC Phase-out Plans and establishment of ODS import/export licensing systems.
- Worked in cooperation with other Implementing Agencies to assist developing countries deal with specific issues related to actual or potential non-compliance.
- Facilitated high-level intervention through the offices of UNEP's Regional Directors, particularly in countries that have not yet established ODS regulations.
- Provided targeted assistance to countries in non-compliance. For instance, trained Mozambique's newly

appointed Ozone Officer on data collection and reporting, resulting in capacity building as well as the submission of data to the Ozone Secretariat.

### South-South cooperation

- Convened sub-regional dialogues on ODS trade between Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam in April.
- Leveraged resources from neighbouring countries for Country Programme/Total Phase-out Management Plan preparation. For instance, Ghana assisted Eritrea.
- Provided policy and technical assistance to Saudi Arabia for initiating the preparation of a National CFC Phase out Plan through a joint mission involving the Executive Committee Chairman, UNEP and UNIDO.
- Supported the participation of experts from Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen in the Regional Workshop on Methyl Bromide Alternatives in Soil Sterilization organised by the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (Tripoli, Libya).

### Policy development and implementation

CAP provides assistance to countries in implementing their commitments to establish policy instruments for ODS management. For example, in 2006 CAP assisted:

- Afghanistan, Bhutan and Indonesia with the implementation of their commitments for the establishment of ODS management policy instruments.
- Cook Islands, Kiribati, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu to establish licensing systems.
- Chile, Haiti, Dominica, Barbados and Guyana by reviewing ODS legislation and providing advice.

- Botswana, Lesotho, Kenya, Mozambique and Tanzania by providing technical guidance on establishing ODS regulations.
- Kyrgyzstan in revising its national ODS legislation.

CAP cooperated with:

- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa to produce draft harmonised ODS regulations and control measures for the region.
- General Secretariat of Gulf Cooperation Council to enforce the recently adopted unified regulation for ODS control and monitoring.

### Support to new Parties

CAP gives special attention to countries that recently ratified the ozone treaties. In 2006, this included providing Afghanistan, Bhutan and Eritrea with capacity building services, knowledge transfer, public awareness and South-South cooperation. CAP worked closely with the Ozone Secretariat to assist specific countries to ratify the ozone treaties.

### Capacity building of new Ozone Officers

CAP builds the capacity of new Ozone Officers through country missions, training of Ozone Officers by their counterparts from well-established National Ozone Units and experience sharing during regional network meetings. In 2006, this included:

- Ensuring that the *Guide for National Ozone Officers* was used by countries to sensitise newly-appointed Ozone Officers during network meetings as well as undertaking missions to the countries to provide on-the-ground training to national stakeholders.

- Organising training of 14 new officers from seven countries with substantive support from the Ozone Secretariat, World Bank, UNDP, UNIDO, Japan, Germany, Sweden and Australia.
- Organising capacity building of Ozone Officers from Paraguay, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, using experts from UNEP, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and Mexico.

### Combating illegal ODS trade

CAP encourages the creation of institutionalised cooperation between key stakeholders involved in the fight against illegal ODS trade. It facilitates networking and twinning aimed at sharing intelligence on both licit and illicit ODS trade between Parties.

- Organised joint Ozone Officers-Customs Officers meetings, including for Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, 17–20 May) and Latin America and the Spanish-speaking Caribbean (La Ceiba, Honduras, 15–17 August).
- Assisted the Regional Network for South Asia and the Pacific to develop information exchange mechanisms between major ODS-producing countries of the region and importing countries.
- Assisted with the launch of a voluntary Prior Informed Consent procedure to enhance the monitoring of ODS movements in the Asia-Pacific region.
- Convened a meeting on control of cross-border trade between Cambodia, Lao PDR and Thailand (19–21 April).
- Organised a Green Customs Workshop for the Central Asia region (Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 14–17 February).
- Facilitated FYR Macedonia's assistance to Albania to help enforce the licensing system and prevent illegal trade (Tirana, 26–27 July).

- Launched an operation called “Sky Hole Patching” with Asia-Pacific customs administrations against illegal ODS and dangerous waste traffic in the region. CAP is cooperating with the World Customs Organisation's Regional Intelligence Liaison Office (RILO) for Asia-Pacific on this initiative.
- Established a letter of agreement with RILO-Moscow to facilitate exchange of intelligence on illegal ODS trade.

### SolarChill

A six-year international partnership between UNEP, Greenpeace International, UNICEF, WHO, GTZ Proklima, Programmes for Appropriate Technologies in Health and the Danish Technological Institute has produced an award-winning and revolutionary solar refrigeration technology for vaccine storage ([www.solarchill.org](http://www.solarchill.org)). This versatile technology, known as SolarChill, uses environmentally safe refrigerants with low ozone depleting and global warming potential, and does not depend on the use of lead batteries.

SolarChill won the Environmental Pioneer category of the prestigious 2006 Cooling Industry Awards, reserved for technological developments that protect the environment and make commercial sense ([www.coolingindustryawards.com/env\\_pioneer\\_refr.asp](http://www.coolingindustryawards.com/env_pioneer_refr.asp)). The partners proudly witnessed the first purchase and installation by the President of India Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam at a ceremony in November 2006 (<http://presidentofindia.nic.in/scripts/delatest1.jsp?id=137>). The SolarChill technology is set to revolutionise refrigeration and improve health care in remote areas of developing countries.

## Economics and Trade Branch

The Economics and Trade Branch seeks to conserve the environment, reduce poverty, and promote sustainable development by enhancing the capacity of governments, businesses and civil society to integrate environmental considerations into economic, trade, and financial policies and practices by:

- promoting integrated policy design and implementation;
- emphasising sound environmental management, sustainable trade promotion and poverty reduction;
- strengthening environmental management and implementation of multilateral environmental agreements through economic instruments and subsidy reform;
- promoting mutually supportive trade and environment policies; and
- enhancing the role of the financial sector in sustainable development.

### Environmental and Integrated Assessment

#### Integrated assessment and planning (IAP) for sustainable development

The IAP project, funded by the Government of Norway, enabled the governments and national research institutes in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Russia and Uganda to integrate sustainability considerations in policy assessment and planning (<http://www.unep.ch/etb/areas/IAPcountryProject.php>). The project focused on promoting sustainable trade and poverty reduction. Local partners drove



this capacity building process and multi-stakeholder participation was a prominent feature. The project's experience and results were synthesised in the publication *Sustainable Trade and Poverty Reduction: New Approaches to Integrated Policy Making at the National Level*.

#### Integrated assessment of trade-related policies and biological diversity in the agricultural sector

The governments and national research institutes in Cameroon, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea and Uganda participated in a two-year capacity building process to assess the economic, social and environmental impacts of trade liberalisation in the agricultural sector with a particular focus on biodiversity (<http://www.unep.ch/etb/areas/biodivAgriSector.php>). ETB is supporting this initiative, funded by the EU, in collaboration with the World Conservation Monitoring Centre and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

#### Enhancing Capacities to Review National Wildlife Trade Policies

The UNEP-UNCTAD Capacity Building Task Force on Trade, Environment and Development (CBTF) together with the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) initiated a two-year process to enable governments to review national wildlife trade policies against socioeconomic and conservation criteria. Four countries will participate in this effort. ETB and the CITES Secretariat are supporting this initiative in collaboration with the Graduate Institute of Development Studies in Geneva.

#### An operational manual on integrated policy-making for sustainable development (IPSD)

ETB and the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy in

Singapore are working on an operational manual on IPSD based on ETB's experience in integrated assessment since 1997, as well as related work initiated by the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development and the EC. ETB undertook this initiative in 2005 and has been consulting with governments, inter-governmental bodies, research institutes and civil society groups. A draft manual will be available for review in 2007.

### Environmental Economics

#### **Fishing for Sustainability: An analysis of Fisheries Access Agreements**

The UNEP roundtable on fisheries subsidies in June 2006 expressed the need to examine fisheries access agreements (<http://www.unep.ch/etb/areas/fisherySub.php>). A report will be published to explore the political economy and sustainability concerns related to these agreements. A draft will be discussed at a workshop on 7–8 December 2006 and published in 2007.

#### **A virtual resource centre for Green Accounting**

This virtual resource centre builds on the abundant materials ETB has collected on Green Accounting, or incorporating environmental changes in national accounting frameworks, over the years and provides a searchable database and web links ([http://www.unep.ch/etb/areas/VRC\\_index.php](http://www.unep.ch/etb/areas/VRC_index.php)). It complements the objectives and programme of work of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting.

#### **Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)**

In September 2006, ETB and the World Conservation Union, in consultation with the CBD Secretariat, organised a technical discussion among experts on international PES (<http://www.unep.ch/etb/events/2006-PESTD12-13Sep.php>). The discussion took stock of the

experience in this field, identified gaps and constraints, and proposed a collective action plan to scale PES to transboundary and international levels with a particular focus on biodiversity.

### Sustainable Trade and Environment

#### **UNEP-UNCTAD Capacity Building Task Force on Trade, Environment and Development (CBTF)**

In 2006, CBTF and the International Federation of Organic Agricultural Movement facilitated the assessment of the organic sector and the harmonisation of organic agriculture standards in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda under the East Africa Organic Agriculture initiative. In addition, CBTF commissioned a paper to review the experience of MEA Secretariats and their Parties in identifying and facilitating the transfer of technology and examine whether these experiences can provide useful insights for the current WTO Environmental Goods and Services negotiations.

#### **Environment and Trade Handbook**

ETB updated the Environment and Trade Handbook in collaboration with the International Institute for Sustainable Development (<http://www.unep.ch/etb/publications/enviTrade.php>)

The Handbook aims to foster understanding of the interlinkages between environment and trade and enable governments to develop practical approaches to integrate policies in these two sectors.

#### **Participation in WTO negotiations**

As an observer to the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment negotiations, UNEP provided a number of

statements and briefings to trade negotiators on its activities related to the ongoing negotiations. Activities included the development and dissemination of papers exploring the use of trade-related measures in MEAs and opportunities for linking technology transfer provisions in these agreements with the WTO environmental goods and services negotiations.

### Network of Institutions for Sustainable Development (NISD)

In 2006, NISD received new members from Jamaica, Mongolia, Trinidad and Tobago and the UK. With ETB support, NISD members initiated a range of activities to enhance capacity in environmental and integrated assessment. Key activities included a Workshop on Integrated Assessment of Regional Trade in South Asia; a workshop on environmental assessment targeting the

### Capacity Building Task Force

The UNEP-UNCTAD Capacity Building Task Force on Trade, Environment and Development (CBTF) was launched in 2000 with funding support from the EU and the Governments of Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, UK and the US (<http://www.unep-unctad.org/cbtf/openiag1.htm>). The task force aims to enhance the capacity of governments to address issues at the interface of trade, environment and development. The first phase (2000–2003), focused on thematic research, policy dialogues and capacity building workshops at the national and regional levels. During the current second phase (2004–2007), CBTF has identified organic agriculture, environmental goods and services and the relationships between trade and MEAs as priorities for capacity building activities.

private sector in the Mashreq countries; and a non-thesis Master of Science programme in Environmental Assessment offered by the McGill-UNEP Collaborating Centre in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

### UNEP Finance Initiative

#### **Sector Specific Activities**

The Asset Management Working Group (AMWG) completed its second and final round of research on the materiality of environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues to equity pricing. The report *Show Me The Money* provides a synthesis of the research conducted by mainstream financial analysts on the several industries.

A new work stream on Responsible Property Investment (RPI) was established. A survey conducted among the new group's members will be developed into a study of RPI strategies and case studies.

A new Insurance Working Group (IWG) was formally constituted and UNEP FI insurance signatories were surveyed to assess the current level of sustainability awareness.

#### **Issue Work Streams**

The Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) issued a report on the potential role of financial services in adapting and alleviating vulnerability to climate change, particularly for developing countries with case studies and recommendations for the finance sector and policy makers.

The Water and Finance Project held two expert workshops in collaboration with project partners. Financial institutions shared experiences and expertise in identifying and mitigating water-related risks, which will be summarised in a set of risk management guidelines.



Preparatory work was done in establishing two new Work Streams on Biodiversity and Human Rights.

### Regional Task Forces and Activities

The Africa Task Force surveyed sustainability credit risk policies in South Africa and Nigeria. The report includes sustainability credit risk best-practice guidance for African financial institutions.

Growth in the Asia Pacific Task Force (APTF) has resulted in the formation of a general outreach group and country specific groups for Japan, Korea and Australia. The APTF launched outreach activities in China and India.

The Central and Eastern European Task Force held outreach and awareness raising workshops in Moscow, Athens and Vilnius. Members were surveyed in order to establish a credit risk platform in 2007.

The Latin American Task Force held training workshops on environmental and social credit risk in Lima, San Salvador and Guayaquil, as well as a special seminar for the public banking sector in Rio de Janeiro. An online training programme on credit risk assessment and management was launched.

The North American Task Force published a study on climate change risk to bank loans. Two workshops on environmental risk management were held and a study on green financial products was initiated.

The Western European Forum held and supported events in Denmark, France and Germany and pursued precursory outreach activities in the Middle East.

### Principles for Responsible Investment

In early 2005, the UN Secretary-General invited institutional investors to develop a set of Principles for Responsible Investment. Coordinated by UNEP FI and the UN Global Compact, the drafting process was conducted between April 2005 and January 2006, and resulted in the emergence of 6 Principles for Responsible Investment, which were launched on 27 April 2006 at the New York Stock Exchange by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan.

The Principles, open for support from all institutional investors, investment managers and professional service partners, are now supported by over 90 institutions, representing over US\$5 trillion in assets.

### UNEP FI/GRI Financial Services Sector Supplement

UNEP FI and the Global Reporting Initiative have set up a working group of 11 financial institutions and nine stakeholders to test the pilot environmental and social performance supplements, develop technical protocols, and review and merge the environmental and social parts of the supplement.

### 2006 Publications

- *CEO Briefing – Adaptation to Climate Change*
- *CEO Briefing – Sustainability Management and Reporting*
- *Credit Risk Guidelines for the African Financial Sector*

## Regional activities

### Asia Pacific

#### Energy

- Publication of the *Energy Efficiency Guide for Industry in Asia* under the Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction from Industry in Asia and the Pacific (GERIAP) project available online ([www.energysufficiencyasia.org](http://www.energysufficiencyasia.org)). It is also available in several Asian languages, including Bahasa Indonesia, Bangla, Chinese, Mongolian, Sinhala, Tamil, Vietnamese and Thai.
- Presented GERIAP project and demonstration of energy efficiency guide at the 6th Better Air Quality Conference.

#### Sustainable Consumption and Production

- Launched a Regional Help Desk for SCP jointly with UNESCAP.
- Facilitated the organisation of Roundtables on SCP in China and India.
- Held a policy training workshop for the project on Policy Reinforcement for SCP in Guiyang, China.
- Assisted the implementation of the project on Marketing Assistance to Nepal for Sustainable Tourism Products.
- Provided input to training of government officials on industry environmental management tools.
- Produced a working paper reviewing product-focused policies in Asia.

#### Ozone Layer Protection

- Assisted non-compliant and potentially non-compliant countries to return to compliance through an informal regional advisory group meeting between the Ozone Secretariat, the



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Multilateral Fund Secretariat, implementing and bilateral agencies and the concerned countries.

- Implementing more than 80 projects in 29 countries on policy development, capacity building, training, and awareness activities to enable compliance.
- Initiated efforts to combat illegal trade in ozone depleting substances in the region and implementation of informal prior informed consent procedure on the export of chlorofluorocarbons.
- Developed the video – *Return of the Ozone Layer: Are We There Yet?* as part of CAP's ongoing work on awareness raising and communication for ozone protection.

#### **Economics and Trade**

- Delivered a presentation on integrated assessment at the Sub-regional Workshop on the Trade and Environment Dimensions in the Food and Food Processing Industries in South-East and North-East Asia organised by UNESCAP.
- Co-sponsored regional conference on ecological compensation mechanisms to share experience and provide advice to a Chinese task force on the issue, China, August 2006.
- Launched activities in six ACP countries as part of the Initiative on 'Integrated Assessment of Trade-related Policies in the Agricultural Sector – Supporting the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity'.

#### **Europe**

##### **Energy**

- Further development of the Environmentally Sustainable Transport Clearing House (<http://esteast.unep.ch>) with wider stakeholder involvement. Presented the clearing

house in the meetings of local authorities networks, NGOs networks and transport associations.

- Input to initiatives including the development of the Transport Outlook for Central European countries, under the Central European Initiative Working Group on Environment, Taskforce for Environment and Transport.
- Input to implementation of the WHO Charter on Transport, Environment and Health, and participation in Steering Group Meetings and the Advisory Board of the Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme (THE PEP) Clearing House.
- Development of a GEF project promoting sustainable transport in Southern European and Caucasus countries.

#### **Sustainable Consumption and Production**

- Development of a pan-European dialogue process on SCP through the Sustainable Consumption Opportunities for Europe project.
- Preparation of a fact-finding Report on Sustainable Production and Consumption in South East Europe and Eastern Europe, Caucasus, and Central Asia. Thematic focuses of the report are food, mobility, waste, building, cleaner production, sustainable procurement and SCP policy development. The report will serve as a basis for the Ministers' discussion at the Environment for Europe 2007 Belgrade Conference on necessary policy measures and application of best practices.
- Support of the follow-up activities of the sub-regional and national workshops on SCP, through the development of a project package for education/campaigning for SCP in Croatia and launch of South East Europe SCP website (<http://www.unep.ch/scoe>).

- Support for NGO networks on SCP through information provision and project development jointly with national and local authorities in Latvia, Serbia and Ukraine. Co-organisation of a NGO capacity building SCP workshop for South East Europe in Bulgaria.

#### **Other activities**

- Further development of a draft protocol to the Framework Convention on Protection of Marine Environment of the Caspian Sea on transboundary Environmental Impact Assessment.

#### **ROLAC**

##### **Energy**

- Participation in the Mexico-Canada Seminar on Enterprise Competitiveness: power efficiency and clean energies in Mexico.

#### **Sustainable Consumption and production**

- Training of sub-regional experts on SCP on eco-design, life cycle analysis and green procurement.
- CD and website update and development of promotion materials for the YouthXChange Project in Mexico.
- Assistance with design of a National Programme on Sustainable Procurement for SEMARNAT of Mexico and policy development on sustainable consumption in Argentina.
- Agreement for the establishment of an Information Center on Cleaner Production and Sustainable Consumption for the Caribbean.
- Support to the Mexican Chapter of the Global Compact.

#### **Ozone layer protection**

- 20 projects for institutional strengthening, including support to governments in project implementation, policy setting, public awareness and participation in meetings.
- Over 60 activities related to refrigerant management, including capacity building and training in environmentally sound technologies for the refrigeration sector.
- Translation and distribution of training modules in Spanish.
- Thematic meetings and workshops.
- Public awareness activities.

#### **Chemicals**

- Participation in the launching of the SAICM process in Mexico with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other key government institutions.
- Support to the MERCOSUR Environment Sub Group (SGT6) in the development of a regional SAICM.
- Support to the Chemicals Branch in two regional workshops related to mercury in Mexico.
- Represented the SAICM Secretariat to the Forum of the Civil Society of Latin America and the Caribbean in Colombia.

#### **Technology**

- Participation in the Enviro-Pro 2006, XIV International Environmental Congress, Mexico.

#### **ROWA**

##### **Energy**

- Ongoing provision of technical guidance to Arab Permanent Committees on Meteorology and Climate Change.

- Co-organisation of Regional Clean Fuels and Vehicles Meeting; Third Middle East and North Africa Renewable Energy Conference (MENAREC III); and Arab Regional Solar Energy Conference.

#### **Sustainable Consumption and Production**

- Facilitation of the establishment of National Cleaner Production Centres, for instance in Syria.
- Co-organisation of the International Conference on Eco-Tourism; Regional Workshop on Eco-Tourism; White Paper on Social, Economic and Environmental Impacts of the Tourism Sector in the Arab Region.

#### **Ozone Layer Protection**

- Support to the development of national strategies and programmes (Terminal CFC Phase-out Management Plans; Refrigeration Management Plans and Training Programmes; Halon Management; and Customs Training) and legislation throughout the region. Delivery of a Workshop on Building Capacities of Technical Sectors in Iraq and Palestine in phasing out ODS.
- Organisation of the Round Table Meeting on Halon Management in the Maritime Sector.
- Development of an undergraduate course for American University of Beirut, Kuwait University and UNEP on the management of ozone depleting substances.

#### **Chemicals**

- Ongoing provision of technical guidance to the Arab Technical Team on MEAs relevant to Chemicals and Waste Management.
- Co-organisation of the Regional Workshop on Oil and Gas Wastes Management, with the Basel Convention Regional Centre.

#### **Technology**

- Co-organisation of the Workshop on Environmentally Sound Technologies for Iraqi Experts and Workshop on Sound Wastewater Management and Technologies.

#### **Economics and Trade**

- Participated and organised sessions on integrated assessment at UN ESCWA Regional Workshop on Trade and Environment, and at WTO Regional Workshop on Trade and Environment for Arab and Middle Eastern countries, Oman, March 2006.
- Organized sessions in the WTO Sub-regional Workshop on Trade and Environment for Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus, Austria, December 2006.

#### **Other**

- Support to work of the Post-Disengagement Assessment in Gaza, including a Asbestos Training Workshop, and to the Post-Conflict Assessment Mission in Lebanon.

#### **RONA**

##### **Energy**

- Presentation on UNEP's sustainable energy efforts at the United Nations Association of the USA (UNA-USA) session on Sustainable Energy Worldwide: Moving Forward from Montreal.
- Presentation to the World Forum on Energy Regulation III, on the findings of the Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD) on bringing energy services to poor in developing countries.
- Organisation of two meetings for US Senate and Congressional staff members, together with representatives from the UNEP's Solar and Wind Energy Resource Assessment team.

#### **Sustainable Consumption and Production**

##### **Sustainable Building and Construction Initiative (SBCI)**

- Planning and organising a UNEP side event on Sustainable Building and Construction together with Winrock International at the UN-HABITAT World Urban Forum 3 in Vancouver, Canada.
- Presenting UNEP's SBCI to NGOs, business, and local government representatives at Green Washington DC Week.
- Assisting in recruitment of members to the SBCI, and securing the US Green Building Council (USGBC) as the first North American member.
- Organising a UNEP SBCI side event with the US Green Building Council at Greenbuild 2006 International Conference and Expo in Denver, USA.

##### **Life Cycle Initiative**

- Plenary speaker at the InLCA/LCM 2006 International Life Cycle Assessment and Life Cycle Management Conference: Business and Government Moving Ahead.

##### **DTIE's Sustainable Development Initiatives with Government, Business and NGOs**

- Presentation at the Business and Sustainable Development Conference on DTIE's initiatives to promote sustainable development with government, businesses and NGOs.

#### **ROA**

##### **Sustainable Consumption and Production**

- Assisted organisation of First Roundtable for the French-speaking African countries and the Fourth African Roundtable on SCP (ARSCP-4) as well as a high-level

session for the launch of the African 10-year framework programme on SCP.

- Organised the first meeting of the Regional Steering Committee for the implementation of the African 10YFP and the Marrakech Taskforce on Cooperation with Africa.
- A 'Pilot project on plastic waste management in Nairobi' has been implemented in partnership with the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) and other partners. A Plastic Recycling Cooperative was organized through the pilot project.
- Trained 25 industrial experts drawn from 10 industries and five industry supporting institutions on the methodologies and application of cleaner production.
- Developed a technical support programme on ISWM in Lesotho and focusing on undertaking a baseline assessment for the design and development of an ISWM system.

##### **Economics and Trade**

- Launched activities in six ACP countries as part of the Initiative on 'Integrated Assessment of Trade-related Policies in the Agricultural Sector – Supporting the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity'.
- Implemented the East African Initiative on Promoting Production and Trade of Organic Agriculture in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda as part of CBTF activities.
- Convened a regional workshop of the project 'Promoting Production and Trading Opportunities for Organic Agriculture in East Africa', Tanzania, March 2006.
- Conducted two training sessions at the WTO Regional Workshop on Trade and Environment for English-Speaking African Countries, Botswana, December 2006.

### DTIE welcomes Sylvie Lemmet

In November 2006, the UNEP Executive Director announced the appointment of Mrs. Sylvie Lemmet of France as the new Director of DTIE.



### Communication and Information Highlights

The DTIE-wide Information Group (comprising staff from all DTIE branches) has served as an effective means to exchange information and provide guidance across the Division on Media, Publications, Web, Information Management, Campaign, and Children and Youth issues.

DTIE contributed actively to the UNEP-wide development and further implementation of policies and guidelines with respect to publications, press, websites and campaigns.

The division contributed to UNEP information products (new reports, films, press activities, websites) for a number of key inter-governmental meetings during 2006 such as GC/GMEF (Dubai), CSD, Montreal Protocol MOP, Climate COP and Basel COP.

In 2006, DTIE produced 28 new publications. All branches are now following the UNEP publishing policy and are actively implementing the DTIE Graphic



Charter. Progress has also been made with respect to streamlining storage, recycling and distribution.

A number of DTIE branches have updated their respective websites to conform with UNEP and DTIE standards. A new internal team has been established to look at creative ways to further improve the web site by integrating new technologies and products.

Some of the successful DTIE-led media events included:

- the launch of the Sustainable Construction and Building Initiative (SBCI) in Paris;
- the launch of the UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Investment in New York;
- the release of the Tourism and Deserts guide during World Environment Day in Algeria;
- the promotion of the SolarChill project with the President of India in New Delhi;
- the release of new findings from the IETC Iraqi marshlands project in Tokyo.

DTIE has delivered a number of effective campaign activities. These include the global launch of the Ozzy Ozone Education Pack and launch of the UNEP Creative Gallery on Sustainability Communications.



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### Website highlights

#### UNEP DTIE

[www.unep.fr](http://www.unep.fr)

#### Industry Outreach

[www.unep.fr/outreach](http://www.unep.fr/outreach)

#### IETC

##### Urban issues

[www.unep.or.jp/ietc/Activities/Urban/Index.asp](http://www.unep.or.jp/ietc/Activities/Urban/Index.asp)

##### Freshwater issues

[www.unep.or.jp/ietc/Activities/Freshwater/Index.asp](http://www.unep.or.jp/ietc/Activities/Freshwater/Index.asp)

##### Cross-cutting issues

[www.unep.or.jp/ietc/Activities/Cross-Cutting/Index.asp](http://www.unep.or.jp/ietc/Activities/Cross-Cutting/Index.asp)

#### Production and Consumption

##### APELL

[www.unep.fr/pc/apell](http://www.unep.fr/pc/apell)

##### Cleaner Production

[www.unep.fr/pc/cp](http://www.unep.fr/pc/cp)

##### Sustainable Consumption

[www.unep.fr/pc/sustain](http://www.unep.fr/pc/sustain)

##### Tourism

[www.unep.fr/pc/tourism](http://www.unep.fr/pc/tourism)

#### Chemicals

[www.chemicals.unep.ch](http://www.chemicals.unep.ch)

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*UNEP's mission is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.*

