
UNEP PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE REPORT

FOR THE

2010-2011 BIENNIUM

Report of the Executive Director

Report No. 2: January – December 2010

ABBREVIATIONS

ACAD	Africa Carbon Asset Development Facility
AF	Adaptation Fund
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AMISOM	African Union Mission for Somalia
B4E	Business for Environment
BES	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
BSP	Bali Strategic Plan
CASCADE	Carbon Finance for Agriculture, Silviculture, Conservation and Action against Deforestation
CAR	Central African Republic
CBD	Convention of Biological Diversity
CBD COP 10	10th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity
CBD SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice of the Convention of Biological Diversity
CC DARE	Climate Change Adaptation and Development Initiative
CCSC	Climate Change Science Compendium
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEB	Chief Executives Board
CIEN	Chemical Information and Exchange Network
CFIF	Climate Finance Innovation Facility
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CN Net	Climate Neutral Network
COMIFORM	Community-Based Integrated Forest Resource Conservation and Management Project
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
COTED	Caribbean Council for Trade and Economic Development
COP	Conference of Parties
EA	Expected Accomplishment
ECCO	Environment and Climate Change Outlook
EGTT	Expert Group on Technology Transfer
EMG	Environmental Management Group
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EST	Environmentally Sound Technology
FACET	Financing Access to Clean Energy Technology
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIIRO	Federal Institute of Industrial Research Oshodi
FIMA	Flood Impact on the Millennium Development Goals Assessment
GAELP	Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paints
GBEP	Global Bioenergy Partnership
GBO	Global Biodiversity Outlook
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GEAS	Global Environment Alert Service
GEO	Global Environment Outlook
GC/GMEF	Governing Council, Global Ministerial Environment Forum
GMAG	Global Management and Assessment Group
GMGSF	Global Major Groups and Stakeholder Forum
GoK	Government of Kenya
GPA	Global Programme of Action
IEA	Integrated Environmental Assessment

UNEP PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE REPORT JAN-DEC 2010

IEG	International Environmental Governance
IPBES	Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
INC	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee
INTOSAI	International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IOMC	Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
ISWM	Integrated Solid Waste Management
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JEU	Joint Environment Unit
LBSA	Land – Based Sources and Activities
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MIE	Multilateral Implementing Entities
MGFC	Major Groups Facilitating Committee
MTS	Medium-Term Strategy
MRV	Measuring, Reporting and Verification
NCPCs	National Cleaner Production Centers
NCPP	National Cleaner Production Programme
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NIE	National Implementing Entities
NJPs	National Joint Programmes
OARE	Online Access to Research in the Environment
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OIOS	Office of Internal Oversight Services
PBSO	Peacebuilding Support Office
PDNA	Post-disaster Needs Assessment
PIMS	Programme Information Management System
PEI	Poverty and Environment Initiative
PCFV	Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles
PoW	Programme of Work
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PRO-VIA	Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation
PRSPs	Poverty Reduction Strategies
QSP	Quick Start Programme
RECP-NET	Network on Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production
REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REGATTA	Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer and Climate Change Action
RIVAMP	Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Methodology project
ROPME	Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SAP	Strategic Action Programme
SANA	Situation Analyses and Needs Assessments
SCAF	Seed Capital Assistance Facility
SCBD	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SECE	Scientific Expert Group on Chemicals and the Environment
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute

UNEP PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE REPORT JAN-DEC 2010

SEPD	Sub-regional Environmental Policy Dialogue
SMEs	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
SPP	Sustainable Public Procurement
StR	Share the Road
PSI	Principles for Sustainable Insurance
TAP	Technology Action Plans
TDA	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
TEEB	The Economics of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
10 YFP	Ten Year Framework of Programmes
TNA	Technology Needs Assessments
UNCCA	UN Common Country Assessment
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCT	UN Country Team
UNDAFs	UN Development Assistance Frameworks
UNDG	UN Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP- FI	UNEP Finance Initiative
UNEP-SBCI	UNEP Sustainable Buildings and Climate Initiative
UNDPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN-DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in the Sudan
UNODC	UN Office on Drug and Crimes
VIA	vulnerability and impact assessments
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WHO	World Health Organization
WFP	World Food Programme

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
INTRODUCTION	1
SECTION A	2
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	2
CONTRIBUTION ANALYSIS.....	2
BUDGET PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS	2
SUBPROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARIES	5
1. CLIMATE CHANGE.....	5
2. DISASTERS AND CONFLICTS	5
3. ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT	6
4. ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE	7
5. HARMFUL SUBSTANCES	7
6. RESOURCE EFFICIENCY, SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION.....	8
SECTION B.....	12
DETAILED SUBPROGRAMME PERFORMANCE REVIEW	12
<i>SUBPROGRAMME 1: CLIMATE CHANGE.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>SUBPROGRAMME 2: DISASTERS & CONFLICTS</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>SUBPROGRAMME 3: ECOSYSTEMS MANAGEMENT.....</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>SUBPROGRAMME 4: ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE</i>	<i>46</i>
<i>SUBPROGRAMME 5: HARMFUL SUBSTANCES & HAZARDOUS WASTE</i>	<i>59</i>
<i>SUBPROGRAMME 6: RESOURCE EFFICIENCY & SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION.....</i>	<i>70</i>
ANNEXES	80
1. DIVISIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES ASSIGNED TO PROGRAMME OF WORK 2010-2011 IMPLEMENTATION	80
2. GEF-FUNDED PROJECT CONCEPTS COMPLEMENTARY TO THE UNEP PROGRAMME OF WORK APPROVED IN GEF PROJECT PIPELINE WITH UNEP AS GEF IMPLEMENTING AGENCY IN 2010	81

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The performance of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) over the first twelve months of the biennium 2010-2011 is captured in this report. The report summarizes UNEP's progress towards the results planned in the UNEP Medium-Term Strategy (2010-2013) and the Programme of Work for the biennium 2010-2011.

This period of performance monitoring (January-December 2010) continued to be a phase of transformational change for UNEP as the organization began implementing a results-based Medium-Term Strategy and Programme of Work. UNEP's programme performance monitoring is a key step in this transformational change within the organization. It enables progress to be monitored against the results planned for the biennium. It also enables management to know where corrective action is necessary and who is accountable for taking action.

This process of performance monitoring is critical for the organization to take on a firmer footing to meet the persistent and emerging challenges of the coming years. It is critical in enabling UNEP to achieve its distinct role in the United Nations to serving as the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda and catalyzes action and promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system. Without this performance monitoring, the organization would also be hard pressed to review its progress towards achieving measurable results at country and regional level where UNEP's response to the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building needs to be assessed.

The total biennial budget planned to achieve the results targeted for 2010-2011 was US \$446.502 million with allotments for 2010 of US \$218.155 million. Expenditure as at 31 December 2010 amounted to US \$206.790 million.

Of the total biennial budget planned, the Governing Council had approved an Environment Fund budget of US \$180million. As at 31 December 2010, the contributions directly supporting the Environment Fund amounted to US \$79.2 million, which amounted to US\$ 10.8 million below the estimated income of US \$90 million. In view of the lower projected income for the Environment Fund (attributable to reduced contribution by some Member States and the devaluation of the Euro against the US dollar), precautionary measures were taken to maintain the expenditure level for the Environment Fund for 2010 below US \$79.3 million. Total expenditure under the Environment Fund, as at 31 December 2010, was therefore US \$76.46 million, or 96% of the total allotment of US\$79.3 million.

Despite the shortfall in the Environment Fund, Trust Fund income for 2010 totalled US \$90 million which is 11% higher than estimated income of US \$81million while earmarked contributions are US \$36.0 million, which was 9% higher than the 2010 estimate of US \$33 million.

As in the first Programme Performance Report (Jan-Jun 2010), this report assesses the progress made towards meeting the results in the Programme of Work against UNEP's six subprogrammes: (1) Climate change; (2) Disasters and conflicts; (3) Ecosystem management; (4) Environmental governance; (5) Harmful substances and hazardous waste; and (6) Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production. Each expected accomplishment and output in the Programme of Work has been colour coded to indicate whether performance is on track (green), partly on track/medium-risk (yellow), or off-track/high risk (red). These ratings do not imply bad performance on the part of UNEP Divisions but rather it points to areas UNEP identifies where future management emphasis will be placed to ensure project managers have the tools and funding to achieve planned results. An overview of these assessments for each of the six sub programmes is shown below. Section B of this report presents detailed information on progress towards targets.

UNEP PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE REPORT JAN-DEC 2010

Subprogramme	Programme of Work Expected Accomplishment and Output Performance Ratings				
Climate Change Summary performance against PoW Outputs 75% on track 25% somewhat on track	EA 1: Adaptation 	EA 2: Clean energy 	EA 3: Energy finance 	EA 4: Reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation 	EA 5: Science and outreach
	Output 1:	Output 1:	Output 1:	Output 1:	Output 1:
	Output 2:	Output 2:	Output 2:	Output 2:	Output 2:
	Output 3:	Output 3:	Output 3:	Output 3:	Output 3:
	Output 4:	Output 4:	Output 4:	Output 4:	Output 4:
	Output 5:	Output 5:	Output 5:		Output 5:
	Output 6:	Output 6:			Output 6:
	Output 7:				
Disasters and Conflicts Summary performance against PoW Outputs 72% on track 14% somewhat on track 14% not yet on track	EA 1: Risk reduction 	EA 2: Post-crisis assessment 	EA 3: Post crisis recovery 		
	Output 1:	Output 1:	Output 1:		
	Output 2:	Output 2:	Output 2:		
	Output 3:	Output 3:	Output 3:		
	Output 4:	Output 4:	Output 4:		
	Output 5:		Output 5:		
Ecosystem Management Summary performance against PoW Outputs 37% on track 37% somewhat on track 26% not yet on track	EA 1: Integrating ecosystem into development 	EA 2: Application of ecosystem management tools 	EA 3: Aligning ecosystems and financing 		
	Output 1:	Output 1:	Output 1:		
	Output 2:	Output 2:	Output 2:		
	Output 3:	Output 3:	Output 3:		
	Output 4:	Output 4:	Output 4:		
	Output 5:	Output 5:	Output 5:		
	Output 6:				

“On track” (Empty/green); “medium risk” (Half full/yellow); “high risk” (Full/red).

Subprogramme	Expected Accomplishment and Output Performance Ratings			
Environmental Governance <i>Summary performance against PoW Outputs</i> 89% on track 11% somewhat on track	EA 1: International policy setting 	EA 2: Strengthening national law 	EA 3: Integrating environment into development 	EA 4: Access to sound science
	Output 1:	Output 1:	Output 1:	Output 1:
	Output 2:	Output 2:	Output 2:	Output 2:
	Output 3:	Output 3:	Output 3:	Output 3:
	Output 4:	Output 4:	Output 4:	
	Output 5:	Output 5:		
	Output 6:			
Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste <i>Summary performance against PoW Outputs</i> 47% on track 47% somewhat on track 6% not yet on track	EA 1: Sound management at national level 	EA 2: Sound science that guides the agenda 	EA 3: Supporting multilateral policy and control systems 	
	Output 1:	Output 1:	Output 1:	
	Output 2:	Output 2:	Output 2:	
	Output 3:	Output 3:	Output 3:	
	Output 4:	Output 4:	Output 4:	
	Output 5:	Output 5:	Output 5:	
			Output 6:	
		Output 7:		
Resource Efficiency and SCP <i>Summary performance against PoW Outputs</i> 50% on track 38% somewhat on track 12% not yet on track	EA 1: Assessing and building capacity 	EA 2: Seizing investment opportunities 	EA 3: Stimulating demand for resource efficiency 	
	Output 1:	Output 1:	Output 1:	
	Output 2:	Output 2:	Output 2:	
	Output 3:	Output 3:	Output 3:	
	Output 4:	Output 4:	Output 4:	
	Output 5:			
	Output 6:			
	Output 7:			
Output 8:				

Since the first six-month report, UNEP has strengthened its performance analysis process, which begins with project managers preparing progress ratings, followed by consultations between the Quality Assurance Section (QAS) and Coordinators for each of UNEP's six subprogrammes to review performance ratings, identify achievements, and clarify challenges. Even with this improved process, however, UNEP recognizes that performance ratings in this report are still somewhat subjective. Moving forward, UNEP is working to utilize its newly developed Programme Information Management System (PIMS) to standardize reporting and facilitate more rigorous and objective project and programme monitoring.

Management actions are being taken for all areas where a red colour coding is noted, which are highlighted in Section A and B that follow. A number of more corporate management actions have also been identified, which generally fall into three broad categories:

1. Strengthening results based management within UNEP;
2. Identifying ways of working efficiently with limited funding; and
3. Identifying ways of improving the utility of reporting.

For each of these areas, specific actions were raised at a UNEP Senior Management Team for action.

INTRODUCTION

Through 2008-2009, UNEP set out to become a more efficient and effective organization working towards measurable results. To support this effort, a Medium Term Strategy for 2010-2013 was developed that defines the overall results framework for the UNEP Programme of Work, structured along six subprogrammes: Climate change; Disasters and conflicts; Ecosystem management; Environmental governance; Harmful substances and hazardous waste and; Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production.

UNEP hereby presents its programme performance report examining progress over the period Jan-Dec 2010 in implementing the Medium Term Strategy 2010-2013, as requested by the Governing Council at its 10th Special Session. The report builds on the six monthly progress report for the period January-June 2010 as it accumulates progress towards delivering the results in the Programme of Work 2010-2011.

The report also responds to Governing Council Decision 25/16 on support to Africa in environmental management and protection, requesting the Executive Director to report on the implementation of this Decision as part of the reporting on the implementation of UNEP's programme of work and budget to the Governing Council.

UNEP's implementation of this decision is highlighted in Section B of this report; for instance, under Climate Change, Expected Accomplishment (EA) (a), Programme of Work Outputs 1, 2 and 7; EA (b), Output 2; EA (c), Outputs 1, 2; EA (d), Outputs 1, 3 and 4. Under Disasters and conflicts, EA (a), Outputs 1 and 2; EA (b) Output 2; EA (c) Output 1. Under Ecosystem management, EA (a), Outputs 1, 2, 5; EA (b), Outputs 1, 3, 5, ; EA (c), Output 5; Under Environmental Governance, EA (a) Output 6; EA (b) Output 5; Under Harmful substances and hazardous waste, EA (a), Output 2; EA (b), Output 1; EA (c), Output 1, 2, 3; Under Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production, EA (a), Output 3, 8; EA (b), Output 3; EA (c), Outputs 1 and 2.

Scope of the report

The focus of the report is on *performance* measurement towards achieving results and not *results* measurement per se. Thus, even though this report

does show some actual *results* achieved, evaluation is necessary for an objective verification of these results and the degree to which they can be attributed to UNEP. To this end, an evaluation plan for the duration of the Medium Term Strategy has been defined to be implemented by the UNEP Evaluation Office. This measure ensures that performance measurement is supplemented by independent evaluations of the achievement of objectives and planned results.

Structure of the report

The performance report is structured to show UNEP's overall assessment of its performance and the management actions taken to ensure UNEP is on track to deliver the results planned. The report shows a colour coded assessment of performance against the Expected Accomplishments (EAs) and Outputs in the Programme of Work 2010-2011.

Bali strategy and complementarities with GEF

The report has fully mainstreamed UNEP's response to the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building, showing clearly where UNEP is delivering measurable results at country and regional level where it has provided technology support and capacity building services. The report also provides a list of projects approved in 2010 with GEF funding that are complementary to UNEP's Programme of Work.

Strengthening performance measurement

UNEP has strengthened its analysis of performance from its first six-monthly performance report for the biennium by using its Quality Assurance Section (QAS) in consultation with its six Subprogramme Coordinators to review progress ratings prepared by Project Managers. UNEP's Senior Management Team also, as part of its review of UNEP's performance, examined the overarching issues underlying UNEP's performance and agreed on the management actions to be taken to ensure the organization stays on track to meeting its results. As the biennium progresses, UNEP will continue to strengthen its assessment of progress and the use of these findings to support management at all levels in the organization.

SECTION A

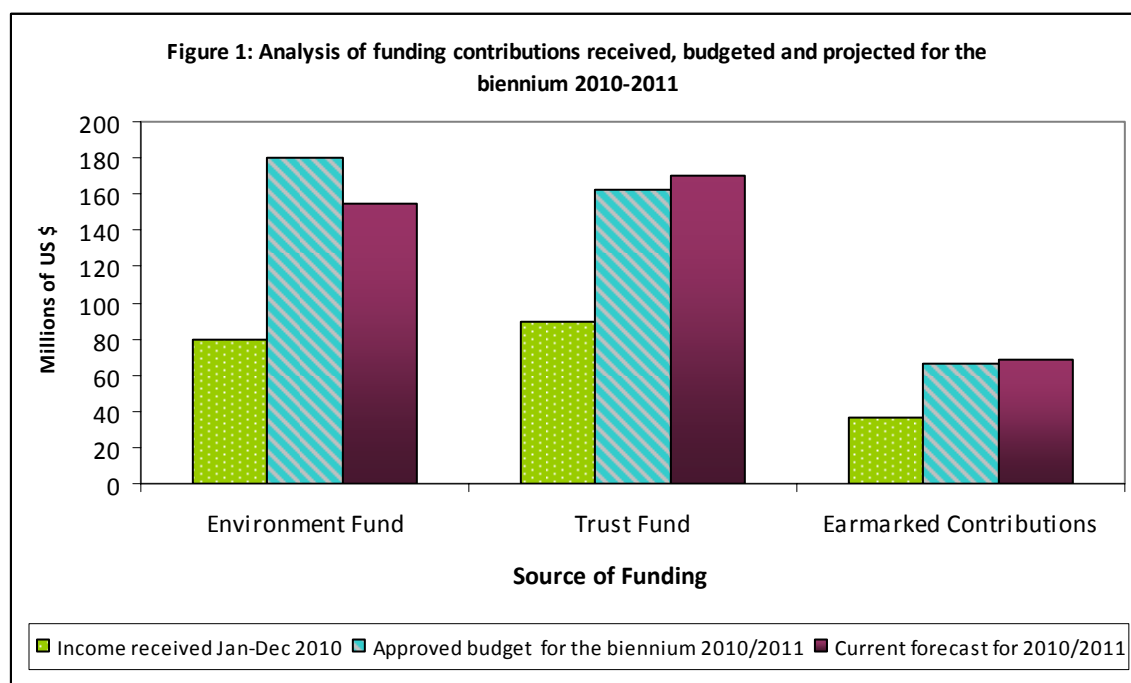
OVERALL ASSESSMENT

Over this reporting period, UNEP’s assessment of its performance continues to show that the organization is on track to delivering the results in the Programme of Work and ultimately the Medium-Term Strategy. This Programme of Work was planned to be delivered by a projected budget of US \$180 million from the Environment Fund plus an estimated US \$270 million from extra-budgetary sources.

Contribution analysis

Of the total Governing Council approved Environment Fund budget of US \$180million, at 31 December 2010, the contributions directly supporting the Environment Fund amounted to US \$79.2 million, which was US \$10.8 million below the estimated income of US \$90 million or 88% of expected income.

Despite the shortfall in the Environment Fund, Trust Fund income for 2010 totalled US \$90 million which is 11% higher than estimated income of US \$81million while earmarked contributions amounted to US \$36.0 million, which was 9% higher than the 2010 estimate of US \$33 million (see Figure 1).



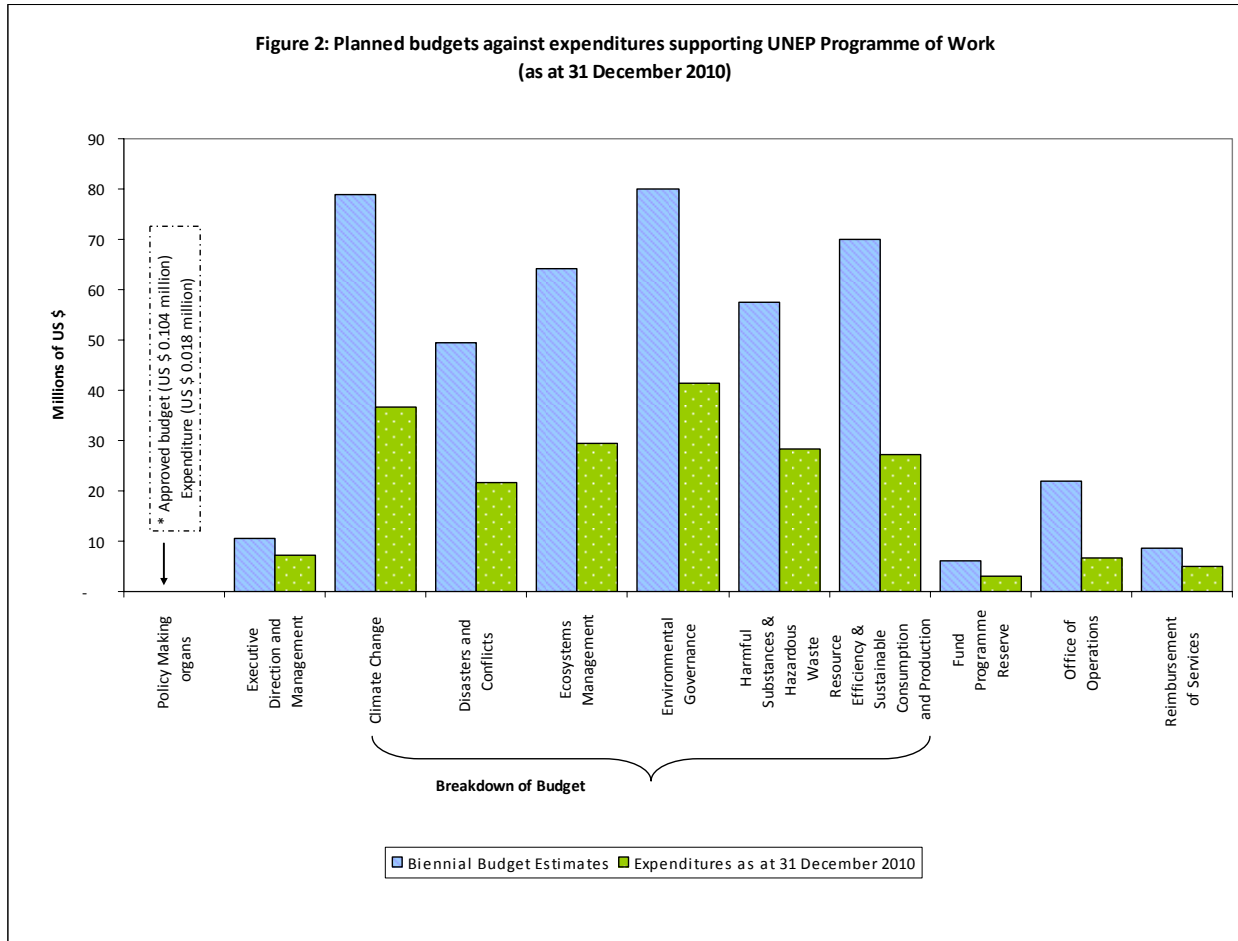
Budget performance analysis

The total biennial budget planned for 2010-2011 comprising the Environment Fund, trust and earmarked funds, the UN Regular Budget and programme support costs was approved at a level of US \$446.502 million. Resources for Trust Funds and earmarked contributions for Conventions, Protocols and Regional Seas Action Plans, GEF and the Multilateral Fund are not included in this figure.

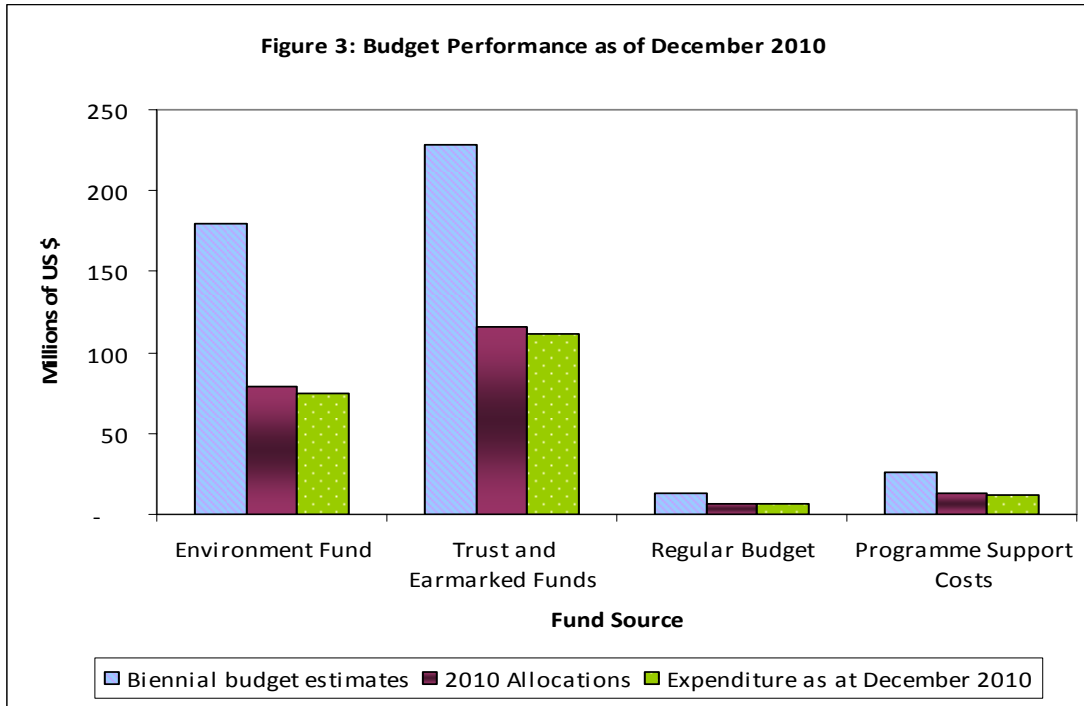
Figure 2 shows a comparison of the biennial budget against expenditure as at 31 December 2010 by budget component (encompassing the Environment Fund, trust and earmarked contributions, the UN Regular Budget and Programme Support Costs) as at 31 December 2010. The total allotments for 2010 were US \$218.155 million. Expenditure as at 31 December 2010, against these sources of funds totalled US \$206.790 million or 95% of the

allotment for 2010 reflecting a decision by the Executive Director to apply a precautionary approach to uncertainties related to the financial crisis and significant currency fluctuations. For most of the areas, budget utilization rate is on track.

It should be noted that data used for Figure 1 is still preliminary and subject to further adjustments by UNON accounts and audit. UNEP will provide in the first CPR quarterly report of 2011 the financial statements for 2010.



In view of a projected shortfall in Environment Fund income for 2010, the Executive Director issued revised allocations at a level of US \$79.35 million. Precautionary measures were taken to maintain the expenditure level for 2010 below US \$79.3 million. As at 31 December 2010, total expenditure against the allocations made was US \$76.463 million, or 96% of the total allotment of US \$79.3 million for 2010. Figure 3 shows UNEP's overall budget performance for 2010 for the following sources of funding: Environment Fund, trust and earmarked funds, the UN Regular Budget and programme support costs.



A review of the 2010 UNEP cost structure by post and non-post costs for the Environment Fund, trust and earmarked contributions, the UN Regular Budget and programme support costs shows an aggregate expenditure of 56% for post and 44% on non post expenses for 2010. For the Environment Fund, the post: non-post ratio was 73:27 primarily owing to the contractual commitments that had to be made alongside a shortfall in income to the Environment Fund. During the next 12 months, UNEP will work to achieving a post: non- post ratio for the Environment Fund of 66:34 provided that the Environment Fund income is fully achieved.

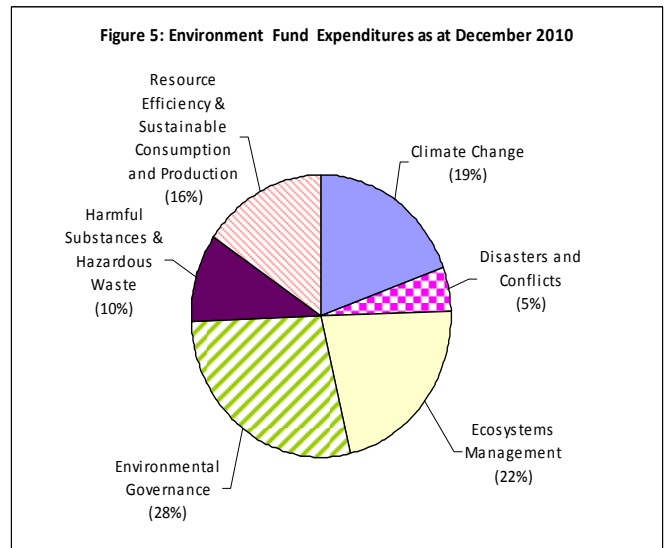
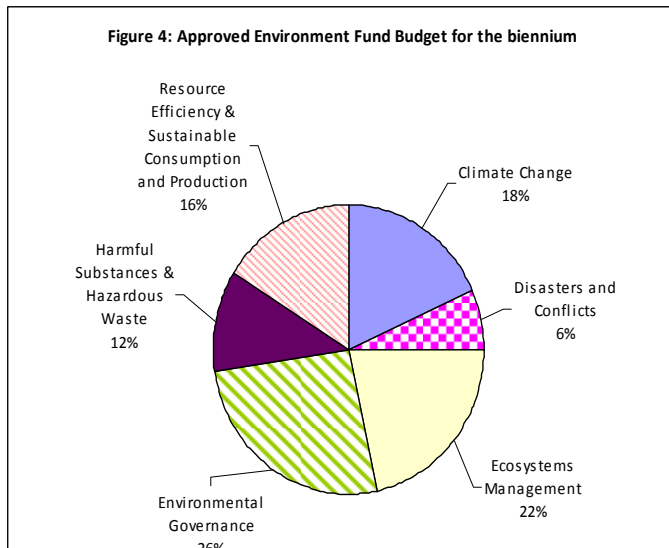


Figure 4 shows the Governing Council approved percentage for the Environment Fund for the 2010-2011 biennium for each of the six subprogrammes. Figure 5 shows the actual percentages for Environment Fund expenditure for 2010. These deviations are preliminary given that the organization is still mid-way through the 2010-2011 biennium.

SUBPROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARIES

1. Climate change

UNEP aims to strengthen the ability of countries to integrate climate change responses into national development processes

EA Performance ratings	
EA 1: Adaptation	
EA 2: Clean energy	
EA 3: Energy finance	
EA 4: Reducing emissions from deforestation	
EA 5: Science and outreach	

Highlights and challenges

- Turkey, Mozambique: vulnerability and impact assessments used for decision-making. Malawi: Climate change adaptation incorporated into national planning. UNEP could achieve even more impact if its projects applied a more uniform approach to mainstreaming and if the portfolio was less thinly spread.
- 15 countries (Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Senegal, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, Georgia, Argentina, Costa Rica, Peru, Guatemala) supported with technology needs assessments identifying climate-related technology priorities with the aim of helping countries' achieve sound technology and investment choices.
- UNEP catalyzed US \$50 million worth of investments in 2010 in cleaner energy technologies. Impact could be more if UNEP work in this area was more widely known and better funded so that countries could replicate proven approaches for clean technology dissemination.
- The UN-REDD Programme has received funding of more than US \$60 million to support 29 pilot countries and undertake global-level work in 2010.
- UNEP, working with 30 leading scientists, launched the Emissions Gap report in Nov 2010 to show the gap that remained between the emissions pledges received in and after Copenhagen and what would be needed to maintain temperature increase below 2 degrees Celsius. The report was referenced by Parties and NGOs throughout the climate talks to back up their calls for greater ambition in mitigation efforts needed to reach the

2 degree C target. UNEP was requested to follow up the Gap Analysis and produce an assessment of how to close the gap.

A key challenge for this subprogramme is to strengthen the coherent delivery of UNEP work at country level—work that has started in 2010 and will continue in 2011 to improve coherence in the delivery of UNEP work in different regions.

Management actions

1. UNEP to review how to focus geographic spread of work (DRC with Divisions) balancing POW obligations, country needs and ability to deliver.
2. UNEP to enhance coherence in its approach to mainstreaming (DEPI and DTIE)
3. UNEP to develop and strengthen both strategic and operational partnerships to achieve EA (A, B AND C) (DTIE and DEPI).

2. Disasters and Conflicts

UNEP aims to minimize environmental threats to human well-being from natural and man-made disasters

EA Performance ratings	
EA 1: Risk reduction	
EA 2: Post-crisis assessment	
EA 3: Post-crisis recovery	

Highlights and challenges

- In Jamaica, UNEP successfully pilot-tested a new risk and vulnerability assessment methodology for integrating ecosystem and climate change related factors into national disaster risk reduction strategies, to be replicated elsewhere.
- UNEP supported peacekeeping missions, namely AMISOM (Somalia) and UNMIS (Sudan) to maximize camp self-sufficiency and resource efficiency. UNEP's recommendations will be replicated by other UN peacekeeping missions in 2011.
- UNEP, in collaboration with the EU and a consortium of five UN agencies and departments, led the development of a training programme to support vulnerable countries to prevent conflict and build peace through improved natural resource management.
- UNEP participated in multilateral post-crisis needs assessments processes in Haiti and Pakistan

thereby enabling the identification of environmental risks. In Haiti, environmental needs were integrated in recovery and reconstruction planning.

- UNEP supported the aid community in Sudan to integrate environmental considerations in nearly half of all aid projects in the country. UNEP was also instrumental in the establishment of 16 state environment ministries in states across Sudan. In South Sudan, a new Environmental Policy and an Environment Act were finalized.

The main challenges are the limited funding for disaster risk reduction and industrial risk reduction activities, the volatile security situation of some of the countries in which the subprogramme operates and the difficulty of collecting data on what UNEP catalyzes in this area in addition to its own direct work.

Management actions

1. Additional resources provided in 2011 to support the subprogramme in collecting data on what UNEP catalyzes.
2. Additional attention to be given to advocacy, awareness-raising and resource mobilization for disaster risk reduction.
3. UNEP has developed strategies to ensure programme delivery in difficult conditions depending on the particular country context.

3. Ecosystem management

UNEP aims to ensure countries utilize the ecosystem approach to enhance human well-being

EA Performance ratings	
EA 1: Integrating ecosystem into development	
EA 2: Application of ecosystem management tools	
EA 3: Aligning ecosystems and financing	

Highlights and challenges

- At the end of 2010, eight countries in Africa (Kenya, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Togo, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry, Sierra Leone and Gambia) incorporated an ecosystem approach into their development and planning processes. There is a need to ensure consistency in what constitutes mainstreaming ecosystem management in development and to ensure that there is compatibility and no duplication with activities for

mainstreaming carried out under the Poverty and Environment Initiative.

- UNEP promoted a range of ecosystem management tools, such as Sub-Global Ecosystem Assessments (SGA) and Integrated Ecosystem Assessments to incorporate ecosystem services values into development plans and policy. 4 countries are developing Sub-Global Ecosystem Assessments (Thailand, Guatemala) and Integrated Ecosystem Assessments (Lao PRD and Sudan) to be used in their national planning and decision-making.
- UNEP is supporting countries to understand the value of ecosystem services for development. UNEP supported Kenya to start restoring Mau forest: The Government allocated US \$26 million for 2010/2011 for conservation within which the Mau water tower is included. A Water Towers Fund is being established by Government. This is part of UNEP's approach to helping countries maintain ecosystem services important for development.

To achieve more impact, UNEP needs to capitalize on the strengths of its partners, defining each others' roles particularly in terms of UNEP's catalytic mandate, narrowing its spread of work and aligning more closely with the PoW of the ecosystem related MEAs.

Management actions

1. DRC and DEPI to review how to focus UNEP's scope of work while seeking to be responsive to country demands.
2. UNEP to focus more on the concept of mainstreaming (DEPI) and to increase linkages between the Ecosystem Management subprogramme and other initiatives such as the UNEP-UNDP Poverty and Environment Initiative, UNDAFs and the one UN Process. The recent organizational shift of the Poverty Environment Initiative to DEPI will facilitate these increased linkages.
3. UNEP to clarify its role vis-à-vis other partners at a strategic level (DEPI).
4. Biennial targets (in particular for Expected Accomplishment 3) have in some cases been overly ambitious and unachievable. This has since been taken into account in the design of the POW for the subsequent biennium.

4. Environmental governance

UNEP aims to ensure environmental governance at the country, regional and global levels is strengthened to address agreed environmental priorities

EA Performance ratings	
EA 1: International policy setting	
EA 2: Strengthening national law	
EA 3: Integrating environment into development	
EA 4: Access to sound science	

Highlights and challenges

- The International Environmental Governance agenda is being advanced through implementation of incremental reforms within UNEP and further consultations within its Governing Council on broader reforms.
- Two UNEP integrated environmental assessments for Africa and Latin America were produced and being used by government and targeted stakeholders to sensitize communities. UNEP Integrated environmental assessment methodologies have been implemented in 6 countries. The challenge is to have such assessments influence policy and planning and ecosystem management in countries
- An intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services (IPBES) was agreed in June 2010 to improve the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services and approved by the General Assembly in December 2010.
- Support provided to ten countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Maldives, Mongolia, Timor Leste, Uganda and Vietnam) in developing and implementing environmental legal frameworks and laws.
- As of December 2010, an additional 23 countries incorporated environment into the UNDAFs although more impact can be achieved in the longer term if UNEP's engagement in the UNDAF process is more strategic and internally coordinated.
- Support provided to strengthen four transboundary institutional mechanisms: the ROPME Sea area; Caspian Sea; Lake Titicaca, Lake Poopó, Salar de Coipasa in Peru, Bolivia.

Management actions

1. UNEP to enhance its internal coordination and strategy for its participation in the UNDAF process (DRC, OPIA).

5. Harmful substances

UNEP aims to minimize the impact of harmful substances and hazardous waste on the environment and human being

EA Performance ratings	
EA 1: Sound management at national level	
EA 2: Sound science that guides the agenda	
EA 3: Supporting multilateral policy and control systems	

- Among 12 countries that UNEP engaged on mainstreaming the sound management of chemicals (SCM), Uganda has already incorporated SCM in its poverty reduction strategy. Others are still working on the issue.
- With support from UNEP and WHO, 12 countries (Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali and Tanzania) completed Situation Analyses and Needs Assessments (SANA) bringing together health and environment considerations.
- The SAICM programme, supported by UNEP, has now approved a total of 117 projects worth US\$24 million.
- UNEP's support to develop legal and institutional infrastructures and economic instruments to incorporate harmful substances and hazardous waste facilitated Cambodia and Uganda to apply the integrated guidance.
- 9 new persistent organic pollutants (POPs) targeted for action in the Stockholm Convention entered into force in 2010. UNEP continues to support the Convention through the provision of expert guidance, development of technical tools and supervision of global monitoring programmes.
- The negotiations to develop a global legally-binding instrument on mercury are on track while the Global Mercury Partnership has trebled membership since 2009, taking action on key areas of mercury use and release through 7 partnership areas.
- The UNEP supported Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles was successful in assisting 2 more countries to phase out leaded fuel. The Global

Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint was initiated in response to ICCM emerging issue resolution.

Management actions

1. UNEP with other partners in the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) have agreed to move forward on the provision of joint and coherent tools/methodologies.

6. Resource efficiency, Sustainable Consumption and Production

UNEP aims to ensure natural resources are produced, processed and consumed in a more environmentally sustainable way

EA Performance ratings	
EA 1: Assessing and building capacity	
EA 2: Seizing investment opportunities	
EA 3: Stimulating demand for resource efficiency	

Highlights and challenges

- UNEP is working with 15 countries on the Green Economy Initiative and 33 countries with Marrakech Process activities to enable interested countries transition to a lower impact development.
- Interagency collaboration with UNIDO and UN country offices to support small businesses in resource efficiency, cleaner and safer production has proven effective. During 2010, 8 National Cleaner Production Centres incorporated Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production (RECP) in their portfolios. National RECP programmes were also initiated in Albania, Rwanda, Mauritius and Uruguay with the aim of stimulating resource efficiency in the private sector.
- 27 businesses are involved in work by UNEP on e-waste with the ICT sector and on sustainable supplies with agribusiness industries. Management and methodological work is being conducted with the private sector on supply chain and life cycle management, as well as water footprinting.
- During 2010, UNEP worked with public and private organizations on sustainable public procurement (SPP). As a result of UNEP's advisory services provided to national governments and the provision of implementation guidelines for SPP, 7

countries - Colombia, Uruguay, Lebanon, Costa Rica, Chile, Tunisia and Mauritius - have completed first steps for introducing SPP, including a status assessment and legal review. The aim is to help create markets for resource efficient products.

- 49 UN agencies are developing action plans to reduce greenhouse (GHG) emissions and improve resource efficiency through their daily operations and facilities management; 15 of them are starting implementation of the plans.

Management actions

1. UNEP to improve resource mobilization efforts similar to other subprogrammes (DTIE). See Section B.
2. UNEP to organise internal capacity building events to improve understanding among divisions of Resource Efficiency, its linkage with other thematic priorities and communications related to Green Economy, Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP).

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

While UNEP's assessment of progress shows that the organization is moving steadily towards the results in the Programme of Work, UNEP's transition to results-based management continues to evolve. In the first six-monthly performance report for the 2010-2011 biennium, a number of organizational and operational issues were flagged in the Management Action Section as important for delivery of results (see box 1). To address these issues a number of management actions have been initiated. Whereas some of the management actions taken will have an immediate effect, others will take time to implement and will need to be monitored in the course of the biennia. To keep track of the implementation process, a brief status is provided in Box 1 for each of the management actions taken.

Box 1. Management actions taken at six monthly period covering Jan-June 2010

Issues	Management action taken	Status
Strengthen a results based organizational culture	Communicating results based nature of organizational changes	On-going
Increase attention to the monitoring of performance against the results in the PoW	Development of a Programme Information Management System (PIMS)	First phase completed. Further refinements underway.
Ensure UNEP activities at global, regional and national levels are measurable while improving clarity on how UNEP's products and services are used by its recipients to achieve a positive measurable result	Strengthening and simplifying programme and project approval and monitoring processes	On-going
Activities should be focused to achieve measurable results that show behaviour and institutional changes in countries	Streamline ways for identifying regional and country needs in UNEP's planning process and for regional delivery of the PoW	On-going
Improve stability in funding for activities	Reduction of the post: non-post ratio in the allocation of the Environment Fund	On-going

Across UNEP's subprogrammes, there are some common issues faced, for which management has taken a number of decisions to ensure progress remains on track to achieving the results in the Medium-Term Strategy and Programme of Work.

Results based management challenges

The Expected Accomplishments in the Medium-Term Strategy, and hence also the Programme of Work, are often long-term outcomes and progress for many subprogrammes at this stage in the biennium focuses primarily on intermediary results with an indication of the status of progress of work in participating countries, where this is relevant.

A further challenge is that attribution of UNEP work to these Expected Accomplishments may be difficult without the necessary data to substantiate such attribution. Such indicators, targets and methods for data collection need to be planned right from the first planning stage. There is also a need to clarify in the planning process how work planned within UNEP needs to proceed from pilot testing to catalyzing wider change in the UN system and elsewhere if UNEP is to achieve ambitious results.

Results reported in this report confirm that the organization has to continue to put emphasis on

programme design. Already at half way through the biennium, some indicators show that targets are being achieved whilst some outputs in the Programme of Work are at risk of not being delivered by the end of the biennium.

In addition, programme managers need to test the value and relevance of UNEP's products and services in meeting the needs of intended users.

There is a need for better results based management capacity within the organization. This need is coupled with the situation where not all projects are fully aligned with the Programme of Work. In many cases, projects planned do not have milestones to ease reporting against targeted results.

Although not systematic yet, monitoring for results has also shown that UNEP can be quite effective in catalyzing changes through effective partnerships. The UN Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) recently concluded an audit of UNEP project delivery arrangements via partnerships. OIOS recognized the essential value of partnerships to UNEP's mission and mandate but identified a number of weaknesses in UNEP's internal controls which expose UNEP to operational, financial and legal risks unless addressed. Management is currently reviewing the OIOS

recommendations with a view to introducing/ revising relevant policies and business procedures, and ensuring that an appropriate monitoring mechanism is put in place.

While project reporting data must be validated, it is clear that the absence of some key project controls—for instance, on project management standards, project revisions, slow maturing projects—have to be enhanced to ease the monitoring process.

Management Action Taken: Results based management

UNEP is to strengthen results based management

- All projects continuing into 2011 are to be aligned with the Programme of Work 2010-2011 showing results that relate to the Programme of Work and milestones to gauge progress
- Subprogramme specific training, with funding secured from SIDA, is to further develop results based management capacity in UNEP in 2011
- A better timed planning cycle to be explored with governments for more realistic planning of future Programmes of Work
- Improvements for planning and implementation to meet regional and country needs to be agreed by management
- UNEP business model to be further clarified to help staff understand the cycle of pilot testing approaches followed by the catalyzing of further actions to enable replication
- Project controls and other administrative arrangements to be improved for enhancing programme/project management (partnership management, project revision standards, project management/supervision standards)
- UNEP's Programme Information Management System (PIMS) is to have further enhancements to enable the system to be then used by managers, UNEP's Coordinators and QAS to monitor, validate and analyze programme performance

A senior level Task Team is being established to examine how to improve the administrative management of UNEP's programme and the alignment of resources within divisions to subprogrammes, as well as, the roles and responsibilities in coordinating and providing technical oversight of a subprogramme. The Task Team will provide its recommendations for strengthening programme management and implementation in the first quarter of 2011. This will be complemented with a review by UNEP's management on more streamlined ways for incorporating and delivering regional and country needs in UNEP's planning and implementation processes.

Funding

Delayed or non-availability of funding is another common issue that faces all subprogrammes. There are a few outputs in the Programme of Work that are colour coded red owing to limited funding. These outputs in the Programme of Work may not be achieved should the funding situation not improve.

Lack of adequate financial support for such areas of work impedes implementation. Long recruitment times also affect UNEP's capability of delivering fast especially when the funding arrives late in the biennium.

While absolute funding levels planned may be adequate, its distribution among subprogrammes is uneven. Management has been engaging with donors to explore resource-mobilization opportunities and some positive responses and commitments have been received to fund interventions but more efforts are needed to this end.

Steps have been taken to reduce the share of the Environment Fund assigned to posts and to increase the share of funds assigned to non-post expenditures, making more use of alternative implementation arrangements that make use of partners' strengths. Efforts in this regards have so far yielded a net reduction of 58 vacant EF posts. UNEP has also paid particular attention to finding cost savings from inactive projects from previous biennia.

In the meantime, UNEP has to identify how best it can leverage the strengths of partner agencies particularly those with more financial resources, operational, field-level strengths.

Management Action Taken: Funding

UNEP is to identify ways of working with limited funding

- The post-non-post ratio to be reduced as per the six monthly progress findings
- Inactive projects are to be financially closed with funding reallocated to new projects in consultation with the relevant donors and the Resource Mobilization Section
- UNEP's senior management task team is being set up to review operational issues challenging the programme, to determine how to prioritize use of Environment Fund non-post resources

Reporting

The assessment of programme performance has been strengthened from UNEP's first six monthly progress review for the 2010-2011 biennium, which was based on a self-reporting by Project Managers. For this report, a review of self-ratings was coupled with a review by UNEP's Quality Assurance Section and its six Subprogramme Coordinators of these ratings of progress against outputs and Expected Accomplishments in the Programme of Work. There is still a need to further strengthen the reporting to enhance data validation and objectivity in the ratings.

To ensure that reporting does serve a utility to staff at all levels, UNEP must reduce the reporting burden on staff who currently report on multiple issues in different formats to meet a variety of demands. While UNEP's newly introduced Programme Information Management System (PIMS) will be further enhanced to enable better data collection for such different needs, there is still a need to review what reporting needs can be streamlined.

To ensure greater coherence and complementarity between the GEF portfolio and UNEP PoW, cost efficiencies in the system, financial sustainability of DGEF Operations and enhancement of UNEP's capacities to respond to country demand for financial

support for environmental challenges, a model of DGEF-UNEP integration has been approved by management, to be implemented in early 2011.

Management Action Taken: Reporting

UNEP is to identify ways of improving the utility of reporting

- QAS with the Evaluation Office will start in early 2011 a review of quality of project supervision of a sample of projects as part of a normal practice of monitoring implementation. Divisional results reported will be both reviewed and validated to ensure reliability of data in UNEP's reporting
- PIMS will be enhanced further to improve the use of data collected for assessing and rating programme performance
- UNEP to work with the CPR to identify better ways of streamlining reporting requirements
- UNEP's GEF work will be reported in a more effective way to show complementarity with the UNEP programme of work as the Division of GEF Coordination becomes fully integrated into the rest of UNEP

SECTION B

Detailed subprogramme performance review

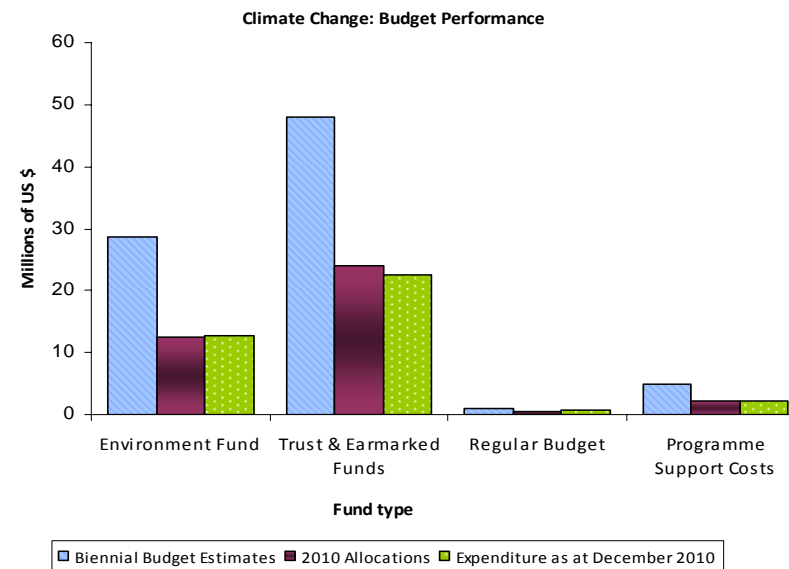
SUBPROGRAMME 1: CLIMATE CHANGE

Objective: To strengthen the ability of countries, in particular developing countries, to integrate climate change responses into national development processes

Budget information for the period January – December, 2010

The Climate Change subprogramme has demonstrated good performance in utilizing available funds for the year against the Environment Fund. However, spending for 2010 has slightly exceeded (102%) the 2010 Environment Fund allocation. This will therefore need careful monitoring in 2011 to ensure that the budget for this subprogramme does not overspend.

The post: non-post expenditure ratio against the Environment Fund is 74:26. This ratio was higher than planned owing to the contractual commitments made alongside a shortfall in contributions received to the Environment Fund. UNEP will work in 2011 to achieve the ratios requested by the CPR dependent on receipt of contributions originally planned for the Environment Fund.



Expected Accomplishment (a): Accountable Division: DEPI Adaptation, planning, financing and cost-effective preventive actions are increasingly incorporated into national development processes that are supported by scientific information, integrated climate impact assessments and local climate data.		Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2009	2011	2010
i The number of national planning documents incorporating results of climate change vulnerability assessments and adaptation considerations is increased.	Number of countries with concrete activities on adaptation and/or incorporating adaptation in national development strategies and plans.	¹	40	¹

Results measured against indicator

In terms of performance, adaptation considerations have so far been incorporated into national planning documents of Malawi. Senegal is in the process of developing a policy for the integration of climate change adaptation into national planning and budgeting. Enabling actions toward incorporation of adaptation in national planning documents are being implemented in several countries as outlined in the output performance narratives below.

¹ In order to align the Indicator and Unit of Measure better with those that will be used during next biennium (2012-2013), UNEP will focus on measuring the number of countries incorporating adaptation in national development strategies and plans, and the number of such strategies and plans. This will allow the measurement of actual integration of adaptation in 3 target countries, which is defined as the baseline for January 2012 in the PoW 2012-2013, rather than on monitoring the existence of “concrete adaptation activities” in 40 countries.

Risk Analysis and Management Actions Taken

Risk Analysis:




- Impacts within a country might be limited as activities are spread amongst many countries
- Extrabudgetary resources might not be raised in time to fully deliver on the Expected Accomplishment.
- Timely delivery is sometimes compromised by UNEP biennium and national planning processes.
- National internal consensus building processes and the multi-sectoral nature of adaptation make it difficult to integrate adaptation into development policies

Management Actions Taken

- UNEP’s flagship approach focuses its services on fewer countries, which is also reflected in the indicators and targets for the next biennium.
- Enhanced resource mobilization efforts ensure that project funding includes the necessary staff for the successful implementation of the project and further engagement in strategic partnerships maximizes synergies.
- Taking country specific planning processes and timelines into account early in the process through close interaction with key stakeholders.
- UNEP is supporting wide consultations, sharing of information, and raising awareness on the importance of relevant processes for integration work.

Performance against PoW outputs¹

¹ “On track” (Empty/green); “Medium risk” (Half full/yellow); “high risk” (Full/red).

Output 1: Vulnerabilities to climate change and adaptation services of critical ecosystems are assessed and findings are integrated into national decision-making, planning and adaptation practices [four countries with coastal megadeltas or vulnerable mountain or freshwater ecosystems].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DEWA
<p>Summary: Vulnerabilities assessed and integrated in 4 countries (Turkey, Mozambique, Senegal, and China).</p> <p>Vulnerability and impact assessments have been undertaken in Turkey and Mozambique, and used for informing decision-making and adaptation action. In Senegal, the movement of the shoreline due to sea level rise has been projected, and the urban development plans of two coastal settlements updated accordingly. In China, reports were completed on (i) Impacts of sea level rise in the coastal zone; and (ii) Impacts of glacier melting in the Himalaya region. Four provincial impact and adaptation reports were also developed, and findings reviewed by provincial governments for incorporation into 2011-2015 Development Plans. In the Arab region, assessment of freshwater vulnerabilities to climate change is advancing. In Philippines, an assessment report on water resources and coastal issues prepared and comments provided for improvement of the assessment report. Climate change vulnerability and impact assessments have been programmed to support adaptation, with an emphasis on ecosystem-based adaptation, in four countries (Bangladesh, Ecuador, Maldives and Tanzania), and are subject to funding availability. The report to date reflects activities started in the 2008-2009 biennium.</p>	
Output 2: Resilience of key ecosystems vulnerable to climate change is increased through effective adaptation measures in selected drylands, low-lying areas and mountains [four countries].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DEPI
<p>Summary: Resilience increased in 4 countries (Peru, Mozambique, Togo, and Tanzania).</p> <p>Peru: Adaptive management of environmental resources to minimize vulnerabilities to climate change in mountainous areas has included development of adaptation plans and elaboration of a diploma programme in adaptive management of environmental resources. Mozambique: the capacity of over 150 local-level decision-makers, community leaders and teachers to integrate climate change considerations in their work is enhanced, building the ground for the introduction of adaptation measures in the arid environment of Chicualacuala district: water harvesting systems installed; early warning committees trained and equipped. Adaptation techniques implemented in the city of Xai-Xai to adapt to increased soil erosion resulting from higher and more erratic rainfall. Togo: the rehabilitation of small dams in northern Savane region has enabled the local communities to improve access to water under changed rainfall conditions. Appropriate vegetation cover introduced around these water points, reducing evaporation and encouraging maintenance of biodiversity. Tanzania: improved woodlots management supported to maintain the functioning of watersheds for ensuring availability of water, and guidelines for best practices published. Northern Pakistan: integrated management plan for Central Karakorum National Park elaborated to support adaptation to climate change, and training and awareness raising packages developed. Nicaragua, Bosawas Biosphere Reserve: activities with indigenous communities have raised awareness of climate change and facilitated the sharing of traditional knowledge, in order to strengthen their understanding of the possible impacts of climate change on livelihoods and wellbeing, and enhance local actions to mitigate these effects and develop plans to prevent and adapt to them.</p>	
Output 3: National policies and institutional capacities for adaptation planning are strengthened using knowledge, technology and policy support from global and regional networks [four countries in Asia and the Pacific and Africa].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DEPI
<p>Summary: No country-specific results yet.</p> <p>Knowledge-sharing activities in support of policy-making initiated under the Global Adaptation Network by the Asia-Pacific Regional Network, through the selection of regional and sub-regional hubs, and initiation of knowledge support activities in Mongolia. The first Asia-Pacific Adaptation Forum took place Oct. 2010 in Bangkok, Thailand. The Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer and Climate Change Action in Latin America and the Caribbean (REGATTA) launched in Oct. 2010. In Africa, good adaptation practices are synthesized across the Nile River Basin, for dissemination through the networks.</p>	

Output 4: National knowledge and capacities for undertaking integrated vulnerability and adaptation assessments are strengthened using scalable methodologies and tools [25 countries].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DEWA**

Summary: Vulnerability and Impacts Assessments (VIA) capacities strengthened in 27 countries: 12 countries through national ECCOs (Bangladesh, DPR Korea, Mauritius, Mozambique, Pakistan, PNG, Yemen, Uruguay, Ecuador, Peru, Bahrain, Tanzania), and additional 15 countries through 3 sub-regional ECCOs (West Africa, Gulf Countries, the Pacific).

The capacity of national governments in carrying out climate change vulnerability and impact assessments (VIAs) to support adaptation is being built: A methodology for the assessments and for building sustainable adaptation options in line with national development pathways has been developed and tested with IISD and UNITAR. Training and technical assistance on VIA has been delivered in West Africa, the Gulf Countries Council members, and the Pacific for sub-regional assessments. National Environment and Climate Change Outlook (ECCO) assessments are under development in Bangladesh, DPR Korea, Mauritius, Mozambique, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, and Yemen, with the aim of supporting implementation plans. City level assessment methodologies are being applied and tested in the cities of Canelones and Colonia (Uruguay), Quito (Ecuador), Trujillo (Peru), Aden (Yemen), and Bahrain and Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) using an urban VIA methodology.

Output 5: National economic, legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks comply with climate change vulnerability and adaptation elements contained in international climate change treaties [four countries].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DELC**

Summary: Regulatory frameworks reviewed and amendments drafted in 3 countries (Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam).

Gaps in existing legal and regulatory frameworks governing climate change adaptation have been identified in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, with legislation in 17 sectors reviewed and proposals drafted to amend laws, bylaws and decrees. A guidebook on drafting legislation on adaptation is being prepared, drawing on the experience from the 3 pilot countries. Work on legal aspects of adaptation started in Bangladesh, Tanzania at the end of 2010, and is continuing in Turkey.

Output 6: Climate change adaptation is integrated into national development planning processes [four countries].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DRC**

Summary: Adaptation integrated in 1 country (Malawi).

The Climate Change Adaptation and Development Initiative (CC DARE) is supporting countries (Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Tanzania, Togo and Uganda) to remove barriers and create opportunities for integrating adaptation into their national development planning processes. In Malawi, the National Science and Technology Policy was adjusted through the integration of climate change and environment issues. CC DARE also supported the finalization of the Ghana Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, and the development of a policy for the integration of climate change into national planning and budgeting in Senegal. A guidebook for the integration of climate change into UN development planning was completed in partnership with the UN Development Group and training of trainers undertaken based on the manual by the UN System Staff College with participation of UNEP staff.

Output 7: Technical, analytical and policy support are provided to major climate-change financing mechanisms to support the coherence of their operations and ensure transformational investments in climate change [three interventions].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DEPI**

Summary: Two interventions completed.

UNEP with the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) completed a multi-sector study on the economics of adaptation in Africa, which will support financing mechanisms in targeting investment. Final study results were discussed in the context of adaptation financing strategies for Africa in a roundtable hosted in April 2010 in Tunis in

partnership with SEI, OSS and AfDB. In addition, UNEP was accredited as a Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE) of the Adaptation Fund in June 2010. A project concept on supporting adaptation in Madagascar was approved by the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB) in September 2010, and full project proposal on Tanzania was submitted in December 2010. The Board has requested a revision of the proposal for consideration at its meeting in March 2011. UNEP is also collaborating with UNDP and World Bank on a programme to support developing countries in developing their National Implementing Entities (NIE) to access the Fund directly.

○	Expected Accomplishment (b): Accountable Division: DTIE		Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual (cumulative)
	Countries make sound policy, technology, and investment choices that lead to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and potential co benefits, with a focus on clean and renewable energy sources, energy efficiency and energy conservation.				
Indicator of Achievement		Unit of Measure	2009	2011	2010
i	The number of countries implementing energy plans with explicit renewable energy or energy efficiency components is increased.	Number of countries implementing energy policies and measures with explicit renewable energy or energy efficiency components that result from UNEP projects.	8	16	8

Results measured against indicator

- UNEP's support has been instrumental in the development of policies and plans including explicit renewable energy and energy efficiency components in the countries where it has worked more extensively, thus making good progress towards meeting the targets in the biennial indicator.
- Programmes to facilitate the introduction of energy efficiency standards are under way in Senegal, Mali, Ivory Coast, and Cambodia.
- Discussions are ongoing with a number of other developing country governments, including Peru, Morocco and Indonesia, to determine which sectors and technologies could benefit from UNEP's work.
- Work is underway in Mexico to develop detailed sectoral plans in support of long-term policy making.
- Regional networks are being strengthened to help disseminate the lessons learnt through these experiences.

Risk Analysis and Management Actions Taken





Risk Analysis:

- Impacts within a country are sometimes limited considering that each output is targeting a different set of countries with limited overlaps.
- Complex and lengthy national processes for building consensus on policy changes. Changes in policy require both strong commitment from government and broad agreement by stakeholders, including national parliaments.
- Planning cycles at the country level and within UNEP (biennium) differ

Management Actions Taken:

- UNEP's flagship approach focuses its services on fewer countries, which is also reflected in the indicators and targets of the next biennium.
- UNEP is fostering an inclusive approach that engages all stakeholders, notably the private sector, an approach that has been instrumental in securing the commitment and building the consensus needed to reach the goals of the expected accomplishment.
- UNEP needs to better integrate its services over time frames that are longer than those currently being considered. This may strengthen the delivery of the support UNEP offers to national governments.

Performance against PoW outputs²

Output 1: Technical and economic assessments of renewable energy potentials are undertaken and used by countries in making energy policy and investment decisions favouring renewable energy sources [four countries]	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DTIE
Summary: 3 interventions completed UNEP has facilitated the preparation of a synthesis of assessments in Brazil, China and South Africa. Those syntheses have highlighted gaps in the areas of renewable energy resource data and policy incentives. Based on the gaps identified, consultations were conducted involving different stakeholder groups (central government, academia, renewable energy technology manufacturers, domestic finance institutions and local government) and recommendations were put forward for changes in policy. In South Africa, for example, those recommendations informed policy-making in the electricity sector through the Integrated Resources Plan by the Ministry of Energy.	
Output 2: National climate technology plans are developed and used to promote markets for cleaner energy technologies and hasten the phase-out of obsolete technologies [four countries].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DTIE
Summary: 15 countries supported with TNAs UNEP is currently supporting fifteen countries to conduct technology needs assessments (TNA) that will ultimately lead to preparation of technology action plans (TAP) to phase out obsolescent technologies and facilitate the introduction of more efficient ones: Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Senegal, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, Georgia, Argentina, Costa Rica, Peru, and Guatemala.	
Output 3: Knowledge networks to inform and support key stakeholders in the reform of policies and the implementation of programmes for renewable energy, energy efficiency, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions are established [two subregions].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DTIE
Summary: two regional networks supported UNEP at the request of the UNFCCC Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) analyzed options regarding operational modalities of climate technology centres and networks and presented these at the meetings of the EGTT: the document is to inform the design of the technology mechanism. UNEP coordinates two regional networks of developing country government climate change focal points (one in South East Asia and the other in Latin America) to promote information exchange and mutual learning, to strengthen policy approaches across governments. Efforts to establish a similar network in Africa are under way.	
Output 4: Macro-economic and sectoral analyses of policy options for, fostering low greenhouse gas emissions, including technology transfer, are undertaken and used [two global, four countries].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DTIE
Summary: 1 global intervention completed early next year ; 1 national intervention already started ; 2 national interventions under preparation UNEP is completing a framework that developing country governments can use to prepare long-term climate change strategies, which are set to play an increasingly important role in the context of a forthcoming intergovernmental climate regime. The framework provides guidance on a range of technical issues (for example, on the	

² "On track" (Empty/green); "Medium risk" (Half full/yellow); "high risk" (Full/red).

preparation of sensitivity analyses for baselines and scenarios), and a decision-support tool that promotes broad stakeholder engagement and can accommodate non-market values such as administrative barriers. The framework is being applied in Mexico. Discussions are ongoing with a number of additional countries to apply the methodology in their respective jurisdictions.

Output 5: Sustainability criteria and evaluation tools for biofuels development are refined globally and applied nationally [four countries].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DTIE**

Summary: step-wise guidance for bioenergy policy planning and design as well as project appraisal developed; evaluation tools for biofuels development applied in 3 countries; processes leading to a globally refined set of sustainability criteria and mapping methodology are well advanced


UNEP is developing scientific assessments on environmental issues of concern related to bioenergy development and identifying sustainable approaches to bioenergy production and use. UNEP is providing technical support to (1) international bioenergy processes, notably GBEP sustainability criteria, RSB sustainability standard, (2) UN Energy Bioenergy Decision Support Tool, (3) mapping and policy making processes on the national level (Senegal, Uganda, and Kenya), and is working towards a global reference framework for mapping of suitable and available land for bioenergy production.

Output 6: Public/private partnerships are promoted and best practices are applied leading to energy efficiency improvements and greenhouse-gas emission reductions [two energy intensive industries/sectors such as transport, building and construction].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DTIE**

Summary: establishment of two global public-private partnerships to promote energy efficiency improvements and greenhouse gas emissions reductions

In 2010 the enlighten initiative has conducted a global assessment of the economic, social and an environmental impact associated with shifting to efficient lighting in 100 countries, and has convened a global multi-stakeholder process with representatives from governments, private sector and civil society to develop a global roadmap for the phase out obsolete lighting technologies and to promote efficient ones. Six experts Taskforces of representatives from governments (Australia, Brazil, China, Cuba, India, Japan, Philippines, U.S., etc.), the private sector, civil society, academia, research organizations and international agencies (such as the World Bank, UNDP, International Finance Corporation, etc) have been established to develop practical guidance and technical recommendations for use by both government and industry. The Global Fuel Economy Initiative (GFEI) has developed a global interactive, web based, toolkit to illustrate way by which governments can develop automotive fuel economy policies - and what the benefits of those are. With support from the European Union and the GEF, among others, the GFEI has started implementation of four national pilot projects - in Ethiopia, Indonesia, Chile and Colombia.

	Expected Accomplishment (c): Accountable Division: DTIE Improved technologies are deployed and obsolescent technologies phased out, through financing from private and public sources including the Clean Development Mechanism and the Joint Implementation Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol.	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual (cumulative)	
		2009	2011	2010	
	Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure			
i	Investment in clean energy projects as a result of UNEP intervention including as a share of total investment in the energy sector, is increased.	Total value of investments that result from UNEP projects in clean energy.	100 M US\$	200 M US\$	150 M US\$

Results measured against indicator

UNEP's interventions have made a positive impact on the level of investment in clean energy projects. UNEP's work has helped mobilize an additional US \$50 million targeting specifically cleaner energy technologies. Activities in Seed Capital Assistance Facility (SCAF) and MEDREP have led to further investments from the target

companies and/or end users. For example the SCAF provided US \$0.4 million to evolution one in South Africa which mobilized an investment of US \$15 million in wind farm. An additional US \$50 million of investment in cleaner energy technologies is likely to be forthcoming as a result of UNEP's work by the end of this biennium

Risk Analysis and Management Actions Taken

Risk Analysis:

- One of the key challenges for UNEP is to ensure that its significant work on energy finance becomes better known by key stakeholders in this field. Over the years UNEP has made a general case for this work, which has gained some acceptance amongst technical and developing country government circles. But more focused efforts to define UNEP's role will be required to broaden the awareness and acceptance of UNEP's role in this field
- Mobilizing finance for cleaner energy technologies and the size of the investment in particular, depends on many aspects related to the perceived and actual risk of investment, most of them outside of UNEP's control. These include the health of the international financial markets, the price of fossil fuels or the administrative and legal requirements linked to any given potential investment opportunity. However, the unfamiliarity of investors with clean technologies, and the conditions in target lower-income countries, can be offset by UNEP activity. Disentangling the effect of those factors to determine the extent to which UNEP's intervention is critical in addressing perceived investment risks and so attracting private finance for clean energy technologies

Management Actions Taken:

- UNEP is not a financial institution, but works with the finance industry to promote higher environmental standards, in the same way it promotes sound environmental stewardship by other industries. However, this facilitator role of UNEP in these partnerships is now being made evident to promote such transactions.
- Additional emphasis has recently been given to clarify misconceptions about UNEP's work in energy finance and better explain the nature of that work. Raising the profile of readiness requirements, and promoting UNEP's unique position to address the related issues, is an ongoing management priority.
- By helping dispel myths about the risks associated with investments in cleaner energy technologies, UNEP supports national government efforts create a level playing field for those technologies which attracts the required level of funding.

Performance against PoW outputs³

Output 1: Barriers are removed and access is improved to financing for renewable and energy-efficient technologies at the national level through targeted analysis of costs, risks and opportunities of clean energy and low carbon technologies in partnership with the finance sector [4 countries].

Assessment







Accountable Division: DTIE

Summary: Support provided to more than 4 countries

Analysis of the costs, risks and opportunities is part of the pre-investment service that UNEP offers to private sector financiers that are interested but not sure of involvement in the clean technology market. Such 'readiness' activity involves the removal of barriers and offsetting risks. UNEP supported the Mediterranean Investment Facility in Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt, Montenegro, Macedonia, Albania and Financing Access to Clean Energy Technology (FACET) in several Asian countries. Under FACET desk studies are being undertaken in the following 6 countries (Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Vietnam and Sri Lanka) and based on further analysis on the potential of each country, 3 countries with 3 technologies will be selected.

Output 2: Clean Development Mechanism projects are stimulated through market facilitation and the application of relevant tools, methodologies and global analyses, including on environmental sustainability [two global, ten countries with few Clean Development Mechanism projects to date].

³ "On track" (Empty/green); "Medium risk" (Half full/yellow); "high risk" (Full/red).

Assessment	 Accountable Division: DTIE
Summary: CDM development in 13 countries	
<p>The <i>Africa Carbon Asset Development (ACAD)</i> project continues to assess new opportunities to support clean energy projects that have high potential of replication in Sub-Saharan Africa, with projects supported to date in 6 countries: Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa. The programme is now well-established and well-recognized within the carbon finance community. Prospect for support to a follow-up ACAD II is being developed. In addition, UNEP's "Carbon Finance for Agriculture, Silviculture, Conservation and Action against Deforestation (CASCADE)" programme continues its efforts to train Government officials and carbon project developers in 7 target countries: DR of Congo, Cameroon, Gabon, Mali, Senegal, Benin and Madagascar. Projects are all under development in these countries, though the programme has recently been extended by 12 months to ensure full practical implementation in all countries. The most advanced projects supported have recently finalized their PDDs and subsequently entered the validation stage under the CDM.</p>	
Output 3: National institutional capacity for assessing and allocating public funding and leveraging private investment for clean energy is strengthened [four countries].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DTIE
Summary: Capacities strengthened in 4 countries	
<p>The SEF-Alliance network of public sector finance institutions held a side event at Cancun to raise awareness of its support for public finance organizations and to seek new members. The current members have all increased their awareness of private sector financing potential, and have been provided with tools for public sector financial mechanisms. Six members representing the UK, Canada, Ireland, Finland, Chile and Mexico are considering how to introduce different approaches to their national climate finance activity. The target for the Alliance is 20 members by end 2011, aiming to leverage private sector investment into clean energy. The new Alliance Secretariat investigated new sources of finance for Alliance activities, and prepared a work plan that offers co-operation opportunities to financial institutions.</p>	
Output 4: New climate finance instruments are launched and investments in clean energy are made by first-mover financiers and lenders and investors [four instruments].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DTIE
Summary: Two additional climate finance instruments launched	
<p>The Climate Finance Innovation Facility (CFIF) and the End User Finance for Access to Clean Energy Technologies (FACET) have now entered their initial phases of activity after support was recently approved by the German government. CFIF aims to scale up commercial end-user financing of small-scale clean energy technologies by local financial institutions in South and South-East Asia. FACET will develop appropriate finance mechanisms to increase end user access to appropriate clean energy supplies. Under UNEP'S Seed Capital Assistance Facility (SCAF), the six fund managers in Asia and Africa continue to employ a range of early stage investment strategies for regional funds and specific SCAF activities in China, India and South Africa. CFIF, FACET and SCAF programmes all contain the development of financial instruments to be launched by first mover financiers. A fourth facility is expected to be developed in the area of risk management.</p>	
Output 5: Financial institutions adopt best climate, environmental and sustainability practices [ten financial institutions]	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DTIE
Summary: At least 10 financial institutions are adopting relevant best practices	
<p>The recently-completed mapping report based on the investment activities of bilateral financing institutions, including AFD (France), KfW (German), JICA (Japan), NEFCO (Nordic countries), EIB (Europe), was launched. Joint discussions with UNEP-FI have led to agreement that the UNEP Energy Finance Unit should participate in the Climate Change Working Group of FI to help facilitate the adoption of appropriate clean tech practices within private sector FIs. In addition, under the UNEP finance initiative a climate change working group has been established bringing together leading financial institutions that are adopting climate, environmental and sustainability practices in the field of energy efficiency, conservation and renewable energies. Leading organizations include: Munich RE, DB, HSBC, Société General, Swiss RE, KfW, Development Bank of Southern Africa, Jica, Carbon RE. Finally, a new programme, the National Climate Finance Institutions Support Programme, will be initiated in December 2010 with</p>	

the intention to identify a group of 20 CFIs, to facilitate greater input of CFIs to the climate change negotiations, and transfer capacity/understanding of climate finance to institutions in developing countries.

Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual (cumulative)	
		2009	2011	2010	
Expected Accomplishment (d): Accountable Division: DEPI Increased carbon sequestration occurs through improved land use, reduced deforestation and reduced land degradation.					
i	Investment in reducing greenhouse gas emissions with respect to land use, land-use change and forestry as a result of UNEP intervention is increased.	Total amount of funding for land use, land use change and forestry projects with emphasis on carbon sequestration as a result of UNEP interventions.	25 M US\$	50 M US\$	60 M US\$

Results measured against indicator

Investment in reducing greenhouse gas emissions with respect to land use, land-use change and forestry as a result of UNEP intervention is increased.

The UN-REDD Programme has grown beyond its initially nine pilot countries and is now funding readiness activities in 12 countries throughout the three major forested regions. It has approved funding in excess of US \$60 million to support efforts in these 'pilot' countries and globally and secured an additional US \$100 million by expanding and diversifying its donor base. It has promoted REDD+ financing as an opportunity to develop low-carbon growth and to access financial and technical support in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from forestry. At the international level, the UN-REDD Programme seeks to build consensus and knowledge about REDD+ and raise awareness about the importance of including a REDD+ mechanism in a post-2012 climate change agreement—The UN-REDD Programme is undertaking a variety of activities from awareness raising to capacity building to ensure that countries are ready for REDD+ and that more funding becomes available as the demand for REDD+ Readiness support continues to increase. UNEP has provided guidance as to how to best ensure that forests continue to provide multiple benefits for livelihoods and biodiversity to societies while storing carbon at the same time. UNEP is also working to demonstrate the full value and transformative potential of forests.

Risk Analysis and Management Actions Taken

Risk Analysis:

- The outcomes are led by a country driven process and are dependent on the finalization of national joint programmes (NJPs). All countries have finalised their NJPs, although in a few cases processes of consultation within countries have taken longer than expected, however the longer consultation process has only served to strengthen the proposals. This has turned out to be a very low risk.





Management Actions Taken:

- With respect to the availability of funding of the UN-REDD programme; a fund raising strategy has been developed for the period beyond this biennium. As more countries wish to participate in REDD readiness it is vital that additional resources are mobilized and capacities are expanded.

Performance against PoW outputs⁴

Output 1: Mapping and assessment of land-use change, biodiversity, forest loss and carbon stocks, and associated capacity-building, are undertaken to provide the

⁴ "On track" (Empty/green); "Medium risk" (Half full/yellow); "high risk" (Full/red).

knowledge base for reducing emissions from deforestation [four assessments]	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DEWA
<p>Summary: Assessments have been conducted in Tanzania, Nigeria, Cambodia & Ecuador and China. Assessments in the DRC are in progress.</p> <p>Maps and assessments of where forest carbon overlaps with important centres of biodiversity, ecosystem services and livelihoods in order to maximize investments have been produced by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre. These maps provide spatial information on forests, forest carbon, ecosystem services biodiversity, population density, transport networks and energy deposits (such as oil). In some countries such as: Tanzania, a key Chinese province—Jiangxi Province, Honduras, Nigeria, Cambodia, Bolivia and Ecuador, work has been undertaken over the last six months to enable these assessment to be applied and interpreted at the national level. Progress has also been made for further generation and sharing of knowledge in ensuring the multiple benefits of REDD+ and preparatory and capacity building work to support sustainable REDD+ investments.</p>	
Output 2: Tools for examining and modelling greenhouse-gas emissions and carbon stocks from deforestation, land use change, forest and land cover degradation are developed and tested [four countries]	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DEPI
<p>Summary: Carbon tools developed in five countries: Brazil, China, Kenya, Niger and Nigeria</p> <p>Scientifically rigorous, cost-effective tools for measuring and monitoring the carbon benefits of sustainable land management interventions in terms of protected or enhanced carbon stocks and reduced greenhouse-gas (GHG) emissions are being produced and a standard protocol is being developed and being tested in five countries: Brazil, Kenya, China, Niger and Nigeria. Simple estimation and more complex simulation tools are being developed for carbon and greenhouse gas accounting in land management projects. Standard protocols and tools are also being designed for actual measurement of aboveground and soil carbon, combining remote sensing and ground sampling. The tools should facilitate investment in reducing greenhouse gas emissions with respect to LULUCF. Consultations and workshops were held to test and refine the tools with partner national institutions in Brazil, China, Kenya, Niger, and Nigeria. The UNEP Blue Carbon Initiative has also been initiated, and the first step taken was the identification of priority research questions and gaps in our current knowledge of carbon sequestration in marine and coastal ecosystems with the view of developing MRV tools for these ecosystems.</p>	
Output 3: Legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks governing land use and forestry are strengthened to promote greenhouse-gas emission reduction from deforestation and land use change [four countries].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DELC
<p>Summary: 3 countries, - Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia and Vietnam- supported in their efforts to integrate multiple benefits into their REDD+ strategies and development plans.</p> <p>Following a review of existing legislation in nine UN-REDD countries, UNEP is supporting the Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia and Vietnam National REDD+ Programme. It is doing so by providing inputs into the REDD+ strategy development with respect to strengthening their legal and institutional frameworks in order to enable effective participation in the REDD mechanism. A gap analysis is underway and will be completed by June 2011 and a set of guidelines and recommendations by September 2011. By end 2011, a number of incremental changes will have been made as the REDD+ institutions are consolidated and legal and regulatory adjustments are realized. The extent of change required within the policy and legal framework in these countries as will be demonstrated by these gaps identified by the series of studies being undertaken under the auspices of the national joint programmes.</p>	
Output 4: Lessons from the development of monitoring and evaluation systems, payments for ecosystem services and carbon markets are used to support the development of readiness in a number of relevant developing countries and to provide support to global processes.	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DEPI

A number of activities are ongoing to develop a range of tools and guidance with respect to delivering ecosystem based multiple benefits. A 'Multiple Benefits' series (nine issue and technical papers) has been published and proceedings of the UN-REDD workshop on identifying and promoting ecosystem-derived benefits from REDD+ disseminated. Topics include identification and monitoring of the multiple benefits of REDD+, carbon and biodiversity relationships in tropical forest, safeguarding multiple benefits, monitoring links with the other Rio Conventions, and the evidence on the role of biodiversity in the resilience of forest carbon stocks, as well as the country-specific outputs under Output 3. This relates to the work on environmental safeguards work both at the global level and at the national level through national joint programmes in DRC, Indonesia, Panama, Bolivia and Zambia. A new set of web pages on the material available on ecosystem-based benefits of REDD+ released at the tenth Conference of Parties (COP) of the Convention on Biological Diversity, at http://www.un-redd.org/multiple_benefits/tabid/1051/Default.aspx. Three technical reports on monitoring and evaluation systems were produced: (1) Analysis of the capacity building needed to undertake MRV, with a particular focus on the UN-REDD pilot countries, (2) Monitoring for REDD+: carbon stock change and multiple benefits; and (3) From REDD to REDD-plus: Implications for Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV).

Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual (cumulative)
		2009	2011	2010
i The number of visits to and downloads from UNEP web pages for information provided on its work in the area of climate change is increased.	Number of UNEP climate related web pages viewed.	45,000	64,800	56,432
	Number of integrated climate related assessments cited in and sector specific responses incorporated into local, national and	5	14	10

Results measured against indicator

Progress towards achieving the EA indicator can be demonstrated. The number of visits and downloads from UNEP web pages has increased as specified below. Main results throughout the EA include:

- The average number of monthly visits to UNEP Climate Change and Climate Neutral Network web pages in 2010 was 56,500 and 39,000, respectively. This represents an increase of approximately 12 per cent, and 140 per cent, respectively, compared to 2009.
- The total number of integrated climate related assessments cited in and sector specific responses incorporated into, local, national and regional development plans for 2010 is 5
- Ghana - Recommendations of the National-Science-Policy Post Dialogue report (<http://start.org/download/2009/ccmap-ghana-final.pdf>) were fed into the Ghana Medium-term development policy framework 2010-2013 (<http://www.ndpc.gov.gh/GPRS/Final%20Draft%20Policy%20Framework%20092010.pdf>)
- Bangladesh - The recommendations and final Report on Climate Change Science Policy Dialogue for Bangladesh (<http://start.org/download/2010/ccmap-bangladesh-final.pdf>) was received by the Agricultural division of planning and incorporated into the climate management plan for Agricultural Sector Programme Support Initiative (http://www.ambdhaka.um.dk/NR/rdonlyres/3F63B483-5CB5-4654-8020-6D34CB103CF3/0/FINALClimateManagementPlan_Agriculture.pdf).
- Bangladesh - Publication under the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) of UNFCCC: http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/nairobi_work_programme/partners_and_action_pledges/application/pdf/bcas_furtherinfo_100519.pdf
- Tanzania - The final National Science-Policy Dialogue report (<http://start.org/files/2009/06/ccmap-tanzania-final.pdf>) was referenced by the Ministry of Natural Resources & Tourism's website (<http://www.mnrt.go.tz/index.php/policy-and-planning>)
- Nigeria: A press conference, with four national daily newspapers and Radio Nigeria, was held at the end of the national policy dialogue

(<http://start.org/files/2009/06/ccmap-nigeria-final.pdf>) at which a communiqué to politicians was relayed: <http://www.tribune.com.ng/index.php/features/2056-climate-change-hotter-days-are-coming>. As a result Prof. Mohammed Kaoje Abubakar, the Nigerian minister of Science and Technology, has promised the government is ready to throw its weight behind the Federal Institute of Industrial Research Oshodi (FIRO) by paying more attention to research and development as well as science and technology.

Risk Analysis and Management Actions Taken

Risk Analysis:

- Resources might be available too late to fully deliver on the Expected Accomplishment.

Management Actions Taken:

- Uninterrupted financial support is ensured by seeking whenever possible fundraising opportunities and by identifying synergies between programmes within UNEP in order to finalize both assessment reports (Black Carbon Assessment as well as the UNEP Climate Change Science Compendium (CCSC)). DEWA is taking measures to ensure that both products are carried out in the most cost-effective manner possible without compromising the integrity of the product. In the case of CCSC, steps have been taken to align the production of this assessment with in-kind services that PRO-VIA will generate, mainly capitalizing on the advisory services that the PRO-VIA scientific steering committee will provide to UNEP.

Performance against PoW outputs⁵

Output 1: A science-based assessment is undertaken and publicized to increase awareness of climate change and its impact on specific sectors and promote the integration of climate change concerns into policy making [two assessments].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DEWA**

Summary: One draft science-based assessment completed (Black Carbon and Tropospheric Ozone).

The first draft of the assessment of Black Carbon and Tropospheric Ozone was produced following demand from Governments for fast action on these short-lived climate forcers. The assessment suggests mitigation and adaptation measures and policies. This first draft is undergoing external review. A second assessment, the Climate Science Compendium will be undertaken as scheduled during 2011.

Output 2: Capacity-building with respect to customizing climate change data, information and scenarios is provided at the national and subregional levels to strengthen climate change policy planning [four countries].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DEWA**

Summary: Capacity building provided to nine countries (Ghana, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Nigeria, Senegal, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh)

Nine Science Policy Dialogues held in Ghana, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Nigeria, Senegal, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh, from which action-oriented recommendations for enhancing communication and awareness about climate change were developed. Knowledge Sharing Strategies developed resulting in establishment of electronic and physical libraries within each of the regions with information on adaptation and mitigation science and decision-making for use by the science and policy communities in their region. Three regional working groups, including coordinating lead authors, have been identified and recruited and have begun drafting annotated outlines for the Regional Climate Change Knowledge Assessments. Draft zero will be finalized by the end of 2010.

⁵ "On track" (Empty/green); "Medium risk" (Half full/yellow); "high risk" (Full/red).

Output 3: Climate change negotiators and stakeholders charged with implementing climate-related multilateral environmental agreements are equipped with scientific information relevant to their negotiations [three groups of negotiators].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DELC**

Summary: three groups of negotiators equipped with relevant information to their negotiations.

UNEP organized and facilitated preparatory workshops for climate change negotiators from Asia (29-30 March 2010), Least Developed Countries (10-12 November 2010) and Africa (13-15 November 2010) Climate change negotiators from those regions were provided with the most recent scientific data relevant to the climate change negotiating process, including the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report, GEO-4, UNEP Year Book 2010 and GEO Resource Book as well as with background materials on adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer, CDM and REDD, which helped them to refine policy positions in the lead-up to Cancun Climate Conference.

Output 4: Advisory and support services are provided to major groups to demonstrate how climate change can be integrated into their operations [three services].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DRC**

UNEP with UNDP, UNITAR and UN-Habitat completed a climate change needs assessment survey among 100 sub-national authorities worldwide. A training package was developed with the aim of helping sub-national authorities integrate climate change into their operations. Training for 140 representatives of sub-national authorities was completed during regional workshops in Uganda and Thailand and national workshops in Albania and Mexico.

Output 5: Awareness-raising, outreach, education and training for major groups and the broader public are conducted to promote climate awareness [three engagements].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DCPI**

Media training for journalists was provided at the GC Special Session 11, and pre-COP 16 in Mexico City. Side events were hosted for COP16 to increase awareness of the effects of climate change, in particular in the following sectors: climate change and transport, climate change in cities, climate change education, the green economy and green growth, technology needs assessment, climate knowledge (science, assessment and early warning), capacity building, REDD+, technology transfer, and gender and climate change finance. The 30 Ways in 30 Days initiative (<http://www.unep.org/unite/30ways/>) was successfully conducted to raise awareness of the ways climate change can be tackled, both inside and external to the political process. The launch of the "Emissions Gap Report" at COP 16 stimulated discussion and was referred to several times in parties during negotiations, and was used for input into the negotiation process.

Output 6: Successful climate change programmes are communicated to key stakeholders to promote replication of best practices and success stories.

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DCPI**

Climate change communications strategies were developed for UNFCCC COP16 in Cancun, the Emission Gap Report, and GEO5. 30 Ways in 30 Days initiative highlighting successful climate change initiatives was launched on 1 November 2010 and culminated during COP 16 in Cancun on 8 December (<http://www.unep.org/unite/30ways/>). The 30 Ways in 30 Days initiative generated significant interest from participants and delegates through the branded exhibit booth, the daily launch of success stories and the distribution of the publication in English and Spanish. The Climate change website underwent a complete redesign and restructure, and was launched in the lead-up to COP 16. Both the Climate Change and Climate Neutral Network (CN Net) websites continued to receive an increased number of visitors: total visits from January to November were: 621,000 to Climate Change and 431,000 to CN Net websites. The fourth Climate Action publication was produced for COP16, and launched at a well attended reception, generating dialogue between authors and negotiators. Outreach materials were developed for GC SS 11 and for COP16 in Cancun. CN Net increased membership to 250. AV products produced and disseminated to date: Norwegian donation video, Maldives President policy leadership video, Don Cheadle interview video / podcast, corporate stills video English and Chinese, ED video messages, CN Net videos, 30 ways in 30 days videos, From Fire to Flowers feature, etc. Weekly CN Net updates are publicized through UNEP social media channels, resulting in an average of 26,000 impressions per month. All UNEP climate change press releases and publications are also promoted through social media outreach – averaging 20,000 impressions per release/publication. Individual 30 Ways in 30 Days stories attracted

between 10,000 and 12,000 impressions per post on social media platforms. The 30 Ways in 30 Days 30 outreach reached 472,000 impressions through social media by the conclusion of COP 16. Translation of the Climate Change website into Chinese, French and Spanish is completed, while CN Net site translation is ongoing.

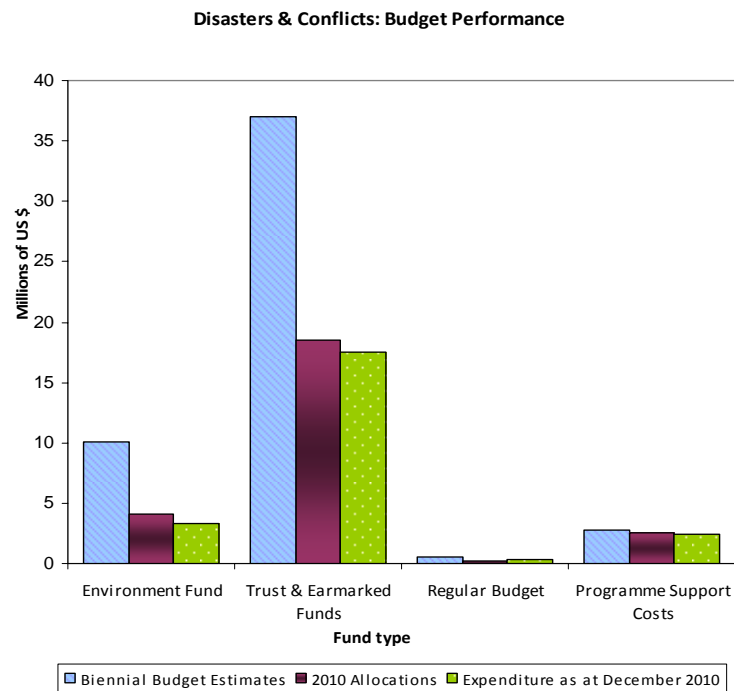
SUBPROGRAMME 2: DISASTERS & CONFLICTS

Objective: To minimize environmental threats to human well-being from the environmental causes and consequences of existing and potential natural and man-made disasters

Budget information for the period January – December, 2010

Expenditure under the Environment Fund for the Disasters and Conflicts subprogramme is slightly down (82%) against the 2010 allotments.

The post: non-post expenditure ratio against the Environment Fund is 78:22. This ratio was higher than planned owing to the contractual commitments made alongside a shortfall in contributions received to the Environment Fund. UNEP will work in 2011 to achieve the ratios requested by the CPR dependent on receipt of contributions originally planned for the Environment Fund.



	Expected Accomplishment (a): Accountable Division: DEPI Capacity of Member States for environmental management in order to contribute to natural and planned disaster risk reduction is enhanced.	Baseline	Target	Actual
	Indicator of Achievement	2009	2011	2010

i Investment in combined disaster risk reduction and natural resource management schemes in countries targeted for UNEP assistance is increased.	Percentage increase in funding for risk reduction capacity by assisted countries.	2.6 M US \$Total	10 % increase	46%
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Results measured against indicator

Over the period 2008-2009, the amount of international funding pledged to UNEP for schemes using the environment as a tool to reduce conflict and disaster risk in assisted countries totalled US \$2.6 million. At the end of 2010, the target for the biennium (10% increase over December 2009 figures) has already been significantly exceeded as a total of US \$3,8 million is pledged for 2010-2011, representing a 46% increase from 2009 figures. This increase in funding for projects using natural resource management as a tool for disaster and conflict risk reduction shows that UNEP has successfully demonstrated (through sound science, effective advocacy and good communication) the role that natural resources, particularly degraded ecosystems, play in conflict and disaster vulnerability.

Risk Analysis and Management Actions Taken

Risk Analysis

- Preliminary analysis shows that in 2010, funding for risk reduction activities was clearly biased towards conflict reduction activities (80% approximately), with disaster risk reduction receiving a much smaller portion of the overall funding granted to UNEP (20% approximately). Disaster risk reduction activities are underfunded despite clear demand from vulnerable countries for UNEP's technical support.
- Within other UN agencies, addressing these issues also competes with other priorities for both attention and funding. Lack of visibility and coordination often results in delays in receiving or relaying information, lack of demand for environmental expertise, and inter-agency competition for funding.
- In countries vulnerable to natural hazards and conflict from environmental factors, environment, natural resource management and risk reduction issues often compete for funding with other priorities such as poverty alleviation and development. In addition, political sensitivities surrounding natural resource use can constrain prioritization of environmental needs in vulnerable countries, particularly in countries that are vulnerable to or recovering from conflict.
- Only international-level funding for UNEP is considered in reporting performance against the indicator here, as national figures are very difficult to estimate with accuracy and consistency. The situation is different for each country and it varies from year to year. The little data available for countries where UNEP was active in 2008-2009 is too different in nature and level of accuracy to be representative and serve as a baseline. It is difficult to gather accurate estimates of non-UNEP international funding.
- Two outputs under this Expected Accomplishment are behind track at this stage in the biennium. The delay in delivery of Output 4 is due to lack of funding as well as procedural delays in the approval of a project revision. Output 5 has also suffered from a lack of funding for new activities in 2010, leaving only carry-over activities from the previous biennium.
- With less than 5% of the Environment Fund allocated for its staff and projects, the Disasters and Conflicts sub-programme receives the smallest amount of internal funding support of all the sub-programmes.

Management Actions Taken

- UNEP has significantly stepped up its efforts to build capacity on environmental issues within the organizations and agencies it supports, through targeted training of UN country-level staff and the development of concrete operational guidelines and tools that take into account the constraints and realities of UN operations on the ground. These efforts should be supported whenever possible at the highest political level by UNEP senior management.

- In order to mitigate competition for visibility and resources, UNEP seeks to demonstrate how addressing natural resource management challenges can contribute to meeting other development priorities. UNEP aims to use environmental cooperation to transform the risks of conflict over resources into opportunities for peace in war-torn societies, and to integrate environment and natural resource issues within the peace building strategies and policies of the UN.
- UNEP funding was used as a proxy for determining the baseline for 2008-2009 and progress towards the target in 2010. Although this provides a good indication of funding trends, it is not a fully satisfactory means of measuring UNEP's catalytic impact. UNEP will seek to maximize existing partnerships to identify ways of collecting the required data to fully evaluate its catalytic role. Resources (both in kind and financial) will be used in the future to support collation and analysis of the complex data required to ensure that impact can be better evaluated.
- UNEP is actively fundraising for projects supporting the delivery of both outputs. In the case of Output 5, the allocation of minor funding by the managing division should help the implementation of activities in new countries, although additional funding is required for full delivery. With respect to Output 4, discussions are ongoing with several governments for funding in 2011.
- UNEP's expertise in the field of disaster and conflict management is a significant comparative advantage, highly relevant at a time when increasingly degraded ecosystems is leading to an increase in disasters and conflicts worldwide and undermining the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. This work also contributes to UNEP's profile and visibility. It is important that UNEP management continues to support the sub-programme politically and financially, alongside other issues of global importance.

Performance against PoW outputs⁶

Output 1: Early warning and risk assessments are delivered and disseminated widely at the global, regional and national levels to determine where environmental factors are contributing to risk from natural hazards and human-caused disasters [four assessments].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DEPI**

Early warning and risk assessments were carried out in 2010 in 12 vulnerable countries/regions (Sierra Leone, Jamaica, Armenia, Belarus, Ukraine, Sri Lanka, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Albania and Central Asia), several of which catalyzed practical action by national governments and the international community to address identified risks. For example, UNEP's environment, conflict and peace building assessment in Sierra Leone led to the establishment of a joint UNEP/UNDP/FAO programme of support to the national government and UN Country Team, financed by the One UN Fund. In addition, following abandoned mineral extraction sites assessments carried out under the ENVSEC initiative in Albania, UNEP together with UNDP undertook remediation projects at two of the sites. In the Sahel region, UNEP has partnered with the UN University in Bonn, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to undertake a study on climate change, migration and conflict covering 9 countries in the region. The report to be published in 2011 will provide policy-makers with a method for identifying and mapping areas of the Sahel that may be vulnerable to conflict and migration due to changes in the availability of natural resources from climate change drivers.

Output 2: Policy toolkits and education modules demonstrating best practices in reducing risks from natural hazards and human-caused disasters through improved environmental management are developed, disseminated and taken up by United Nations agencies and Member States [three institutions or countries].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DEPI**

In 2010, UNEP provided technical support and best practice to eight UN entities (ISDR, UNDP, DPA, DESA, PBSO, HABITAT, DPKO and DFS) and the EC to improve the integration of environmental considerations within their risk reduction policies and practices in vulnerable countries. UNEP's recommendations on camp citing as well as energy, water and waste management were integrated within camp planning for AMISOM and UNMIS in 2010, and will be replicated by other UN peacekeeping missions in 2011. In addition, UNEP's research and guidance on the linkages between resource scarcity and conflict have been taken up in training that will be rolled out to UN Country

⁶ "On track" (Empty/green); "Medium risk" (Half full/yellow); "high risk" (Full/red).

Teams and EU delegations in fragile States, starting with Timor Leste, Liberia, Peru and Guinea-Conakry in 2011.

Output 3: Policy support and pilot projects are implemented in vulnerable countries to catalyze practical action to reduce risk from natural hazards and human-caused disasters [five countries].

Assessment  **Accountable Division: DEPI**

Policy support and pilot projects on reducing risk from natural hazards and human-made disasters were provided to 10 countries during 2010: Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus, Albania, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Sri Lanka and Jamaica. Although there is some initial evidence of practical action being catalyzed by UNEP's activities in these countries, it is generally too early to assess concrete outcomes (some are still ongoing, while others have only recently been completed). In Jamaica, however, thanks to increased awareness and capacity built through UNEP's Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Methodology project (RiVAMP), the inhabitants of Little Bay in Negril created a community-based organization to focus on environment and disaster management. Local partners are also actively seeking support from national and multilateral sources to implement the recommendations generated by the project. In Sri Lanka, UNEP provided capacity-building and technical assistance to government agencies and UNDP to integrate environmental sustainability and disaster risk concerns into development planning for the Northern Province. UNEP's support prompted requests for assistance from two other provinces Sri Lankan provinces. Under the Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) in the European region, partners worked with the Governments of Belarus and Ukraine on improving flood monitoring and preparedness in the Pripyat river basin and its sub-basin Styr-Prostyr for which flood risk and hazard maps were developed with communities, media and local authorities.

Output 4: National preparedness to respond to and mitigate acute environmental risks caused by emergencies is improved through capacity-building measures and risk information [six countries].


Assessment  **Accountable Division: DEPI**

In 2010, two training courses were successfully delivered by the joint UNEP/OCHA Environment Unit to 56 national responders from Canada, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United States of America in Washington D.C., USA, and Sandö, Sweden. These training courses aimed at building capacity on environmental risks for both national and international deployments. Other capacity-building and risk information initiatives planned for this output have not started in the developing countries selected for action due to a lack funding. Efforts to raise funds are ongoing.

Output 5: Risk reduction for industrial accidents is enhanced by strengthening capacity on preparedness at the national and local levels, including through legal frameworks [six countries].

Assessment  **Accountable Division: DTIE**

As a direct consequence of UNEP interventions in China aiming to promote safer operations and emergency preparedness in the value chain of the chemical sector, 80 companies and 8 government agencies and technical institutes enhanced their knowledge on how to implement emergency preparedness at the local level. In addition, two communities in Argentina are being considered by local partners for the implementation of the APELL process, to be driven by the local municipal governments (self-funded activities).

	Expected Accomplishment (b): Accountable Division: DEPI Rapid and reliable environmental assessments following conflicts and disasters are performed as requested.	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual (cumulative)
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2009	2011	2010

i The percentage of identified acute environmental risks that are mitigated in the post conflict and post-disaster relief period increases.	Number and percentage of environmental risks that are identified within the relief period.	75%	90%	75%
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Results measured against indicator

Post-crisis assessments are demand-driven and therefore based upon request by national governments and the UN system. Progress on output delivery is dependent on the occurrence of crisis events in a given reporting period. In addition, over the period 2008-2009, UNEP delivered 8 post-crisis environmental assessments worldwide, as part of multilateral post-crisis needs assessments or upon direct request from affected countries. Out of these 8, 6 (75%) led to follow-up action by UNEP or other entities – national or international – to address the risks and priority needs identified. In 2010, UNEP completed post-crisis assessments in Haiti, Ukraine, and Pakistan. In the case of Haiti and Ukraine, UNEP’s assessments led to concrete action to mitigate the identified environmental risks. In Ukraine, national emergency response management organizations took preparedness and risk reduction measures in order to minimize the impacts of a failing tailings dam on the local population. In Haiti, where UNEP led the assessment of the environmental sector in the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) that was conducted by the UN system, the World Bank and the European Commission, 11% of the total needs assessed for recovery and reconstruction in the PDNA were dedicated to environment and disaster risk management (i.e. US \$1.4 billion out of a total of 11.5 billion over three years). Moreover, US \$16.4 million has since been invested by the international community in environmental restoration and sustainability projects in the country. In Albania, UNEP coordinated a rapid assessment of potential secondary risks and environmental damage following heavy flooding in the northern part of the country. In Pakistan, UNEP was charged with the assessment of the impact of the floods on MDG7 (environmental sustainability). Recovery costs to restore the MDG 7 Target Indicators to their pre-crisis level were also assessed and amounted to US \$310 million. However, the final report is still in draft form and has not been officially launched. It is thus too early to assess to what extent these findings and recommendations catalyzed practical remediation action or funding to address them. In total, out of the 12 post-crisis environmental assessments prepared since 2008 to date, 9 (75%) led to concrete action to mitigate the identified environmental risks in the affected countries.

Risk Analysis and Management Actions Taken



Risk Analysis

- Post-crisis assessments are demand-driven, based on requests from national governments or the UN system.
- Security issues, which are often significant in Phase III and IV countries, can impede daily activities, interfering with staff movements, site visits and contacts with local stakeholders.
- At the country level, the level of funding and consideration allocated to environmental issues in conflict or disaster-affected countries competes with other priorities such as humanitarian and security needs. For this reason, means to address environmental needs in a comprehensive manner can be grossly insufficient.
- UNEP’s ability to catalyze environmental action in post-crisis countries depends on the level of field presence that can be maintained, including participation in the UN Country Team, which entails the need to maintain significant internal surge capacity.
- UNEP receives more requests for post-crisis support than it is able to respond to, largely due to a lack of immediate funding for timely response to emergency situations. Fundraising for rapid response through standard development funding channels often necessitates too long a timeframe, meaning opportunities for identification and mitigation of immediate environmental risks are lost.
- It can be a challenge to determine how the identified risks have been mitigated by affected countries or other agencies supporting them. In cases where an assessment is not followed by UNEP support for post-crisis environmental recovery, data is often lacking to show whether recommendations were followed up and risks averted. Out of the 8 assessments carried out in 2008-2009, information on practical follow-up actions in 2 cases are lacking.

Management Actions Taken

- As the disaster and conflict events that UNEP will be requested to respond to cannot be planned, programmatic flexibility must be maintained. Targets for Outputs 1, 2 and 3 under this Expected Accomplishment should be, therefore, understood as indicative, based on experiences of last 10 years of UNEP disaster and conflict operations. UNEP also maintains “surge capacity” through a network of experts ready for deployment upon request.
- With over ten years of experience in disaster and conflict management, UNEP has developed a series of strategies to ensure programme delivery in the most difficult of conditions. These include detailed preparation, extensive training of field staff and strict adherence to regulations in elevated security phase environments and developing flexible implementation plans and schedules that allow for adaptation to political and security developments at the country level.
- UNEP has worked to ensure full integration, or at the very least complementarity of its assessment activities with existing UN processes in country. Among other initiatives, UNEP developed environmental assessment modules for both the post-conflict and the post-disaster needs assessment methodologies to ensure integration of environmental considerations within standard post-crisis assessment processes. UNEP has also developed internal capacity and rosters of experts for increased participation in UN Country Teams and the humanitarian cluster system to ensure visibility and understanding of the issues. Finally, UNEP also works to sensitize the donor community very quickly after a crisis, through regular briefing events and targeted communications.
- As noted above, UNEP has developed internal capacity and rosters of experts to allow for increased participation in multi-agency processes and structures, such as UN Country Teams and the humanitarian cluster system.
- A multi-donor trust fund for environmental crisis response would ensure that immediate “reserve” funding was available to respond on a more systematic basis to requests from crisis-affected countries. Initial discussions with some donor governments have taken place, but high-level support from senior management could greatly support the promotion of this solution.
- The analysis should be refined in the remainder of the biennium through additional research on potential follow-up actions in countries where UNEP has intervened. However, resources (both in kind and financial) should be provided in the future to support sub-programmes in collecting and analyzing the complex data required to ensure that their impact can be fully evaluated.

Performance against PoW outputs⁷

Output 1: Environmental expertise for emergency response is mobilized and coordinated to identify and mitigate acute environmental risks to human health stemming from specific emergencies and related secondary risks [12 interventions].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DEPI
Through its Joint Environment Unit (JEU) with OCHA, UNEP coordinated and mobilized environmental expertise for five emergency situations in Albania, Ukraine, Haiti, Pakistan, and Nigeria (Zamfara State) in 2010. In Ukraine, the JEU undertook a rapid assessment of the stability and integrity of a tailings dam in the Kalush region of Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast as well as scientific sampling to screen for any immediate and/or potential environmental threats, including hazardous wastes. As a result, national emergency response management organizations took preparedness and risk reduction measures to minimize the impacts on the local population. In Haiti, rapid environmental assessments in the aftermath of the January 2010 earthquake led to the identification and mitigation of immediate risks, notably with respect to medical and solid waste management, and ensured that environmental issues would be a focus of the more comprehensive post-disaster needs assessment conducted by the UN, EC and the World Bank. It should be noted that emergency response is dependent on the occurrence of crisis events and requests from national governments or the UN system.	
Output 2: Field-based environmental assessments are conducted to identify environmental risks to human health, livelihoods and security, environmental needs are integrated into national recovery plans and appeals and United Nations recovery activities are undertaken in post-crisis countries [four countries].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DEPI

⁷ “On track” (Empty/green); “Medium risk” (Half full/yellow); “high risk” (Full/red).

Major post-crisis environmental assessments of the impacts of oil contamination in Ogoniland (Nigeria) and of environmental issues linked to the post-conflict process in DR Congo are ongoing. A post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA) was finalized in Haiti, and a Flood Impact on MDGs Analysis (FIMA) is being finalized in Pakistan. In Haiti, the identified environmental needs were integrated into the recovery and reconstruction planning processes and significant funding was catalyzed for environmental recovery projects. Once they are finalized in early 2011, the Nigeria, DR Congo and FIMA (Pakistan) assessments are expected to feed into national recovery plans.

Output 3: Environmental considerations are integrated into relief and recovery policies, practices and appeals [four countries].


Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DEPI**

UNEP successfully integrated environmental considerations within the Flash Appeal and national recovery plan following the January 2010 earthquake in Haiti, as well as within the Flood Impact on the Millennium Development Goals Assessment (FIMA) in Pakistan. In Darfur, UNEP's advocacy and technical support resulted in environment being considered as one of four priorities in the 2010 Darfur recovery plan, while a pilot "environment marker" was introduced in the 2011 UN Workplan in Sudan to monitor how environmental priorities are addressed by the UN system. In Nepal, a national-level post-conflict impact assessment on forests, wildlife and protected areas was carried out and used as a basis for designing a national recovery plan for protected areas and biodiversity.

Output 4: A network of UNEP experts and associated institutions is established and trained to contribute to emergency response missions, environmental assessments and real-time technical assistance to crisis-affected countries [1 network].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DEPI**

In 2010, UNEP focused on establishing a network of experts on mainstreaming environment within humanitarian operations on the ground, through the delivery of a series of training courses aimed at providing practitioners with the tools to identify key environmental issues for further follow-up in the context of early recovery. Some 52 humanitarian and early recovery practitioners from a wide range of institutions such as WFP, FAO, IRC, WHO, OCHA, UNICEF, UNEP, IOM, UNHCR, UNDP, Care International, MSF, Oxfam and national practitioners participated and will now disseminate best practice within humanitarian settings.

 Expected Accomplishment (c): Accountable Division: DEPI The post-crisis assessment and recovery process contributes to improved environmental management and the sustainable use of natural resources.		Baseline	Target	Actual
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2009	2011	2010
i	The percentage of inter-agency post crisis needs assessments and early recovery plans that identify, prioritize and cost environmental damage and needs increases.	75%	90%	100%
ii	The percentage of the total long-term relief and crisis recovery funding focused on environment and natural resource management and associated livelihood projects increases.	15.5 M US \$Total	10% increase (32.5 M US \$Total)	129% increase

Results measured against indicator

- During the period 2008-2009, four recovery plans/development assessment frameworks (UNDAFs) were developed in countries where UNEP implemented programmes, namely in China, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Côte d'Ivoire. All four recovery plans/development assessment frameworks prioritized environment. In 2010,

three recovery plans/development assessment frameworks (UNDAF) were developed in Haiti, Afghanistan and Darfur, respectively. These three plans all prioritized environment as well. In Darfur, for example, UNEP's advocacy work led to the environment being considered as one of four key priority issues in the UN new recovery strategy for the area. To date, all the 7 recovery plans prepared since 2008, prioritized environment. UNEP was also involved in the preparatory process of the 2011 UN workplan for Sudan and provided guidance on improving the environmental sustainability of 141 projects included in the Plan.

- UNEP can obtain accurate information on funding by focusing on the amount of funding provided for UNEP recovery projects. In 2008-2009, UNEP received US \$15.5 million for environmental recovery in post-crisis countries. As of December 2010, US \$35.5 million is pledged for UNEP environmental recovery projects for the biennium. This represents a 129% increase compared to the 2009 funding levels. This significant increase is largely due to unforeseen crisis like the earthquake in Haiti, where UNEP boosted investments in environmental sustainability.
- Beyond funding pledged directly to UNEP, UNEP has also played a catalytic role in directing more international funding towards environment/natural resource management and in improving the sustainability of aid and development projects. In Haiti, for example, UNEP provided environmental expertise and advice to 10 World Food Programme (WFP) and UNOPS projects implemented in the country amounting to US \$2.7 million, and was instrumental in raising over US \$16.5 million for environmental recovery and sustainable development projects in the country, namely for the Haiti Southwest Sustainable Development Project and the Frontera Verde project.

Risk Analysis and Management Actions Taken

Risk Analysis

- Security issues, which are often significant in Phase III and IV countries (such as Afghanistan or Darfur), can impede daily activities, interfering with staff movements, site visits and contacts with local stakeholders.
- Lack of human capacity in some post-crisis scenarios necessitate that capacity-building efforts must start at a very basic level (such as developing computer literacy and providing office equipment), entailing a long engagement period. This can hamper the delivery of activities and lead to slippages in timelines and increased project costs.
- UNEP's ability to catalyze environmental action in post-crisis countries depends on the level of field presence that can be maintained, including participation in the UN Country Team.
- In protracted crisis situations, it is often difficult to determine when environmental support programmes should transition from post-crisis recovery to the "normal" development stream and receive support from other parts of UNEP and the UN system.
- While the second indicator (percentage of total long-term relief and crisis recovery funding focused on environment and natural resource management and associated livelihood projects) requires that all sources of funding – both international and national – be taken into account, only the amount of donor funding pledged to UNEP for environmental recovery projects in post-crisis countries was taken into account to determine the baseline December 2009 and progress towards the target in 2010. Indeed, data is not uniformly available across countries where UNEP was/is active, entailing complex and lengthy research procedures for which complete accuracy cannot be guaranteed.
- Output 4 under this Expected Accomplishment made no progress in 2010, due to procedural delays in project approval and lack of funding.


Management Actions Taken

- With over ten years of experience in disaster and conflict management, UNEP has developed a series of strategies to ensure programme delivery in the most difficult of conditions. These include detailed preparation, extensive training of field staff and strict adherence to regulations in elevated security phase environments and developing flexible implementation plans and schedules that allow for adaptation to political and security developments at the country level.
- In order to decrease the risks over time, UNEP conducts most activities at the country level through a "learning by doing" approach that strengthens national capacity by involving partners at every stage. UNEP also systematically develops reasonable contingency plans with flexible schedules and dedicated budget lines.
- As noted above, UNEP has developed capacity for increased participation in multi-agency processes and structures, such as UN Country Teams and the humanitarian

cluster system.

- UNEP's preferred approach is to implement a single needs-driven country-based programme consisting of multiple projects across divisions and sub-programmes. The Disasters and Conflicts sub-programme provides technical support and overall coordination for the UNEP country-based programme until the transition from a post-crisis recovery phase to longer-term sustainable development, in which the Regional Office takes on the coordination role. A strategy is developed in full cooperation with the Regional Office and all relevant internal partners to plan for the transition from the post-conflict recovery phase to long-term programming and the hand-over to the Regional Office or to external partners.
- UNEP funding was used as a proxy for determining the baseline for 2008-2009 and progress towards the target in 2010. Although this provides a good indication of funding trends, it does not represent a fully satisfactory means of measuring UNEP's concrete impact. UNEP will seek to maximize existing partnerships to identify ways of collecting the required data to fully evaluate its catalytic role. Resources (both in kind and financial) will be used in the future to support collation and analysis of the complex data required to ensure that impact can be better evaluated.
- UNEP is fundraising for the project supporting the delivery of this output, and initial discussions with potential project partners have been held. However, management attention and funding will be urgently needed to ensure delivery of this output by the end of the biennium.

Performance against PoW outputs⁸

Output 1: Environmental policy and institutional support are provided to post-crisis countries [four countries].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DEPI
Environmental policy and institutional support services were delivered in 8 post-crisis countries in 2010: Haiti, Sudan, Afghanistan, DR Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Nepal, Sierra Leone and the oPt (Gaza). In Sudan, this resulted in 16 states establishing environment ministries in 2010. In Afghanistan, UNEP assisted national institutions in the development of the National Waste Management Policy and National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), as well as the drafting of new Rangeland and Forest laws. In Nepal, the UNEP Environmental Early Recovery Programme supported the national government to integrate environmental issues into the new national constitution. In Sierra Leone, UNEP established a new capacity-building programme for environmental governance in the country. Finally, UNEP completed a programme of support to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire following the "Probo Koala" disaster of 2006, through which a hazardous waste management plan was developed and adopted, a new laboratory dedicated to waste analysis and environmental emergencies was established and equipped, and 16 laboratory staff were provided with 80 days of intensive training over a period of two years.	
Output 2: Environmental clean-up projects are catalysed at sites contaminated by hazardous substances and wastes as a result of conflicts or disasters [four projects].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DEPI
A major environmental clean-up campaign was launched in Juba, Southern Sudan. In addition, under the ENVSEC Initiative, comprehensive remediation projects were undertaken to address risks stemming from two abandoned mining sites in Albania, and 3,100 tons of <i>mélange</i> from two of the Ukraine's six storage sites were sent to be eliminated at specialized chemical works in Russia.	
Output 3: Ecosystem restoration and management projects are catalysed for sites damaged by conflicts or disasters [four projects].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DEPI
As part of its country programmes in Afghanistan, Sudan and Haiti, UNEP catalysed six ecosystem restoration and management projects in 2010. The six projects are: Sudan Timber and Energy, Sudan Integrated Water Resource Management, Afghanistan Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Afghanistan Protected Areas, Haiti	

⁸ "On track" (Empty/green); "Medium risk" (Half full/yellow); "high risk" (Full/red).

South-West Sustainable Development Programme and the Haiti Frontera Verde Project. Of these, four are co-financed and being implemented together with, or led by, other international and national organizations. The Sudan Timber and Energy project, for example, is jointly implemented with FAO and the Sudan National Forests Corporation, in order to build capacity for sustainable forestry practices in the country. In addition, based on the recommendations of UNEP's post-conflict environmental assessment of Gaza in 2009, UNICEF initiated a Gaza Safe Water project that aims to improve the provision of safe drinking water for children in the Gaza Strip

Output 4: Sustainable building and construction guidelines are implemented on a pilot basis as a contribution to the efficient use of resources in crisis-affected countries [four pilots].

Assessment



Accountable Division: DTIE

Discussions with project partners were initiated at the end of 2010. Delivery of the output is delayed due to lack of secured funding. Efforts to raise funds are ongoing.

Output 5: Environmental considerations are integrated in United Nations peace building and recovery activities in post-crisis countries and regions.

Assessment



Accountable Division: DEPI

In Sierra Leone, a UNEP assessment of the linkages between environment, conflict and peace building led to the integration of environmental risk factors into the latest peace building strategy for the country, known as the Joint Vision, and the establishment of a dedicated programme of support to the Government and UN Country Team to address these risks. In addition, UNEP's 2009 assessment of peace building risks and opportunities from natural resources and the environment in the Central African Republic (CAR) resulted in the integration of several environmental issues in the Strategic Framework for Peace building in CAR (2009-2011). In particular, the framework identified the sound management of natural resources within a protected environment, which guarantees equitable redistribution of revenues, as a key priority for the country. A new UNEP mission to CAR is expected to take place in January 2011 to review and monitor progress on the Strategic Framework for Peace building and to ensure that natural resource management issues are incorporated in the joint agency planning process (PRSP and UNDAF).

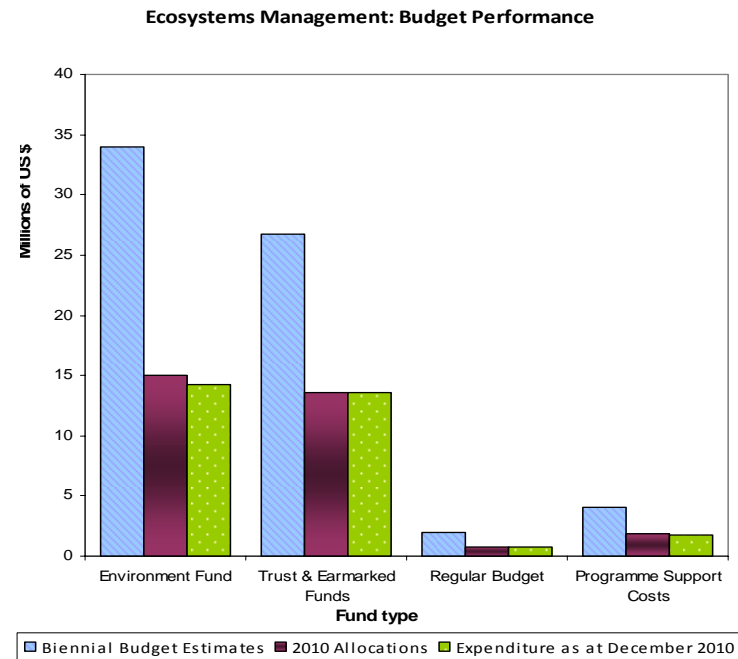
SUBPROGRAMME 3: ECOSYSTEMS MANAGEMENT

Objective: To ensure that countries utilize the ecosystem approach to enhance human well-being.

Budget information for the period January – December, 2010

Expenditure against the Environment Fund for the Ecosystem Management subprogramme is broadly on track with 95% of the allotment for 2010 being utilized this year.

The post: non-post expenditure ratio against the Environment Fund is 80:20. This ratio was higher than planned owing to the contractual commitments made alongside a shortfall in contributions received to the Environment Fund. UNEP will work in 2011 to achieve the ratios requested by the CPR dependent on receipt of contributions originally planned for the Environment Fund.



Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual (cumulative)
		2009	2011	2010
Expected Accomplishment (a): Accountable Division: DEPI The capacity of countries and regions increasingly to integrate an ecosystem management approach into development and planning processes is enhanced.				
i	The number of national development planning processes that recognize and consider ecosystem services as a component for development is increased.	3	10	11

Results measured against indicator

National planning instruments' here refer to development planning documents such as Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSPs), national sectoral plans and management plans for specific ecosystems. To date, eight planning instruments in eight countries have incorporated ecosystem services: The Mau Forest ecosystem management plan in Kenya, and the Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) plans of seven west African countries--Liberia, Ivory Coast, Togo, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry, Sierra Leone and Gambia. The Mau forest management plan contains the management of four ecosystem services: water and climate regulation, biodiversity and ecotourism. These national IWRM plans are intended to reform the national water sector in these countries. The processes are led by the Ministries of Water with inputs from other key Ministries and stakeholders through a Steering Committee and a Stakeholder Forum respectively. Three countries (India, China and Nepal) signed a regional cooperation framework for the management of Mt. Kailash Mountain Ecosystem in the Himalayan Range. National and regional feasibility reports and enabling policies have been developed to support the Framework.

Risk Analysis and Management Actions Taken

Risk Analysis:

- The 2010-2011 Programme of Work for ecosystem management has been designed to build the capacity of countries to apply the ecosystem management approach. Indicators of success have therefore been framed in terms of number of countries with increased capacity, which is at odd with the current two year planning cycle. To address this issue, many new projects have been designed to be implemented over a 3 to 5 year period, which is often still too short a period for achieving tangible results.
- The effectiveness of the PoW in incorporating the ecosystem approach into national planning can be increased by linking more closely project design and country selection to key on going national processes such as the UNDAF, the One UN countries, and the PEI countries. Although PEI uses a different terminology and focuses on "Sustainable Development," the focus on managing for ecosystem services remains valid and relevant and it is understood to increase synergies between the two approaches. Another mainstreaming vehicle is through the UNDAFs.
- UNDAFs and PEI processes focus on national scale and may not be always appropriate for ecosystem level work. A risk is that it is sometimes difficult to separate out the influence of UNEP from the influence of other actors such as development agencies (UNDP, World Bank, Multilateral and bilateral aid agencies) as well as national and regional institutions. Increasingly UNEP will develop partnership with key development actors to increase its catalytic role and the impact of its actions on the ground.
- Another challenge is the delay experienced when projects have had to be redesigned to meet and adapt to externalities, such as with the Haiti regeneration project. Although the long-term goal of restoring Haiti ecosystems on a large scale remained after the earthquake, the project had to be redesigned to adapt to the new context and it is now ready to start implementation.
- There is a high risk of a lack of funding for key projects critical to meeting PoW outputs or the Expected Accomplishment, or that funding will be secured too late in the biennium to be able to reach the targets on time. A management action has been to use projects continuing from the previous biennium to reach the targets and to provide seed funding to projects which are critical to closing the existing gaps.

Management actions Taken:

- The management action to be taken is to plan long term projects that will cut across biennia.
- UNEP is currently developing a process to provide opportunities for the sub-programmes to systematically participate into the development of the UNDAFs.
- The ecosystem management programme would greatly benefit from a strategic exercise to increase the value added of projects and ensure the whole is greater than the sum of the parts. Therefore, it is recommended to focus the programme around the use, management and restoration of terrestrial and water-related ecosystems looking specifically at food security (and focus work in countries where key ecosystems are critical for food security), energy (including trade offs with food production and water) and loss of biodiversity. This will imply working closely not only with UNDAF and PEI processes but also with other UN agencies and the CGIAR system and the Rio Conventions (CBD, UNCCD, CITES, CMS and Ramsar).
- To speed the implementation of the project, the country selection was modified. Vietnam was replaced by one province in India where issues of land use change in

- agriculture are important and there is great interest in addressing them.
- A lesson learnt in terms of programme design is not to plan indicators at national scale. The present focus on national planning instruments does not fit with an ecosystem perspective which focuses on any scale relevant to the issue addressed. It is therefore understood to design expected accomplishments based on a range of scale relevant to an ecosystem approach. This approach will reduce the risk of misinterpreting the indicators and clarify the types of planning instruments to consider.

Performance against PoW outputs⁹

Output 1: Tools for ecosystem assessment and management for sustainability of water regulation and purification services are developed and demonstrated in water stressed countries [four countries].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DEPI**

Tools are being applied in five countries (Kenya, Lebanon, Indonesia, Mali and Iraq), Integrated water resource management (IWRM), one of the priorities of the UNEP Water Strategy, is being promoted in seven countries in West Africa (Liberia, Ivory Coast, Togo, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry, Sierra Leone and Gambia), and ecosystem restoration in Lake Faguibine (Mali). In the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region, water managers in 19 countries have received capacity building on the use of tools to address watershed management from mountain to coast (e.g., glacier management, water quality management, ecosystem approach in water management). In partnership with the UNDP CapNet programme, UNEP is developing a training module on integrating the ecosystem approach into Integrated water resources management.

Output 2: Pilot projects for the restoration of terrestrial ecosystems are implemented to balance food provisioning, carbon sequestration and timber and fuel wood services in severely degraded ecosystems [two projects in least developed countries].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DEPI**

Two pilot projects are in place: the Mau forest in Kenya and the ecosystem restoration initiative in Haiti. The first phase of the Mau forest Ecosystem Restoration (Kenya) partnership with the Government of Kenya in building national consensus on the need to restore and safeguard the ecological integrity of the Mau forest ecosystem and creation of a Mau specific national institution to coordinate Mau restoration activities. Resource mobilization efforts have leveraged from EC/UNEP (2.3 M Euros), USAID (US \$6.8 M), plus other funding from several other donors (e.g. Clinton Foundation funding a carbon offset project in Mau). The GoK, in its financial year 2010/2011 budget has allocated KES 2 billion (US \$26 million) for the implementation of specific high impact environmental conservation programs - of which Mau water tower is one. In addition a Water Towers Fund is currently being established by Government. In addition, the first UNEP demonstration project (COMIFORM 2007-2010) developed a management plan for one of the forest blocks of the Mau with strong inputs from local communities and government institutions. In Haiti, the implementation of the Haiti regeneration project was delayed as it had to be redesigned after the earthquake of December, 2009. The project has now been redesigned and pilot restoration activities in selected watersheds are planned to begin next year.

Output 3: Methodologies for determining social and economic costs and benefits of ecosystem services accruing from land use change in national and transboundary contexts are developed and tested [three food insecure economies].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DEPI**

A number of methodologies already exist to assess the social and economic costs of interventions, policies, programmes or land use scenarios (for example Cost benefit analyses tools). To accelerate output delivery, subsequent work focuses on building countries' capacity to apply these tools and methodologies to ecosystem services.-. A manual on the economics of regulating ecosystem services is being finalized, which provides a compilation of existing approaches and experiences. Countries need to build

⁹ "On track" (Empty/green); "Medium risk" (Half full/yellow); "high risk" (Full/red).

their skills to apply these tools to their particular context and constraints. In two countries, Lao PDR and Sudan, UNEP is building capacity of national experts to estimate the costs and benefits associated with land use change in agriculture. The start of implementation of this project was delayed but it is expected to be completed by the end of the biennium. So far no project is addressing the transboundary dimension of this PoW output.

Output 4: Regional policies and laws supporting ecosystem management are initiated and reviewed [three transboundary ecosystems where requested by concerned countries].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DEPI**

The development of regional cooperation to manage transboundary ecosystems in the Himalaya, the Congo Basin and in the Zambezi river Basin in Africa will lead to the revision of regional policies. India, China and Nepal signed a regional cooperation framework for the management of Mt. Kailash and national and regional feasibility reports and enabling policies have been developed to support the Framework. In the Congo Basin, progress has been slower. A Regional Technical Committee was established and consultations were held to prepare a roadmap for the next phase of the project. At countries' request, a project is being initiated to improve the management of the Zambezi river basin and pilot incentive policies.

Output 5: Dialogue on sustainable management of national and transboundary natural resources is facilitated [six countries, where requested, vulnerable to natural and human-made disasters].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DELC**

Planned dialogue in the Okavango river basin has been postponed for now because it appeared that the role of UNEP and the type of impact UNEP could achieve needed to be more clearly defined. This is clear in the Zambezi basin and efforts will instead focus there for this biennium.

The regional in the Himalayan mountain range resulted in the development of guidelines for national conservation strategies and ecological monitoring plans. As a result of the signed Tripartite Agreement between three countries in the Mayombe area (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Congo, and Angola), a platform for project implementation was established and will be overseen by a Regional Technical Committee, and a road map for the next phase identified. A platform has been established in the Caribbean between Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti to consolidate regional cooperation and provide a policy framework for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem rehabilitation. The French islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe have expressed interest in formally joining the cooperation Platform.

Output 6: A global outreach strategy to promote the sustainable use of ecosystem services for the achievement of development objectives is implemented [one strategy].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DCPI**

While the global outreach strategy is under development, several key publications have raised awareness about the importance of ecosystems and biodiversity for human well-being--Policy Briefs on water quality (Clearing the Waters: a focus on water quality solutions) and on the importance of wastewater management for sustainable development (Sick water)--were launched at the World Water Day 2010. UNEP also launched the Rapid Assessments reports: "Dead Planet, Living Planet: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Restoration for Sustainable Development," and "the Environmental Food Crisis: Environment's role in averting future food crises." In addition, several publications launched during CBD COP 10 in Nagoya influenced decisions--the UNEP/World Fish Centre publication "Blue Harvest: Inland Fisheries as an ecosystem service" and "Moving the needle for Marine Protection," which were influential in shaping the COP decision to focus on management of existing MPAs rather than expanding the number of MPAs. Finally, the Economics of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (TEEB) reports were launched in 2010 and were widely reported in the media. As of October 2010, TEEB was referenced in over 1100 news articles in 65 countries, on more than 1300 websites, and 1800 times through social media. Outlets included The New York Times, The Washington Post, The Daily Telegraph, Estadao, Le Monde, Time, and Newsweek. As a result, demand for TEEB follow-up at the national level and country requests for UNEP support is growing

○	Expected Accomplishment (b): Accountable Division: DEPI Countries and regions have capacity to utilize ecosystem management tools.		Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual (cumulative)
	Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2009	2011	2010
i	The number of countries able to identify changes in ecosystem services through integrated assessment is increased.	Number of countries conducting ecosystem assessments using tools promoted by UNEP.	25	31	29

Results measured against indicator

The indicator for this EA is about integrated ecosystem assessment while the target refers more broadly to ecosystem assessments. UNEP uses and promotes a wide range of assessment tools, and particularly Integrated Ecosystem Assessments and Sub-Global ecosystem Assessments. In order to reach the EA target, six additional countries must conduct ecosystem assessments using UNEP tools. So far we have reached five countries. Two countries are undertaking subglobal ecosystem assessments (SGA), using the Millennium Assessment methodology. Guatemala is in the design phase, and Thailand is implementing the completed SGA. Integrated assessments are being conducted in two countries. In Lao PDR, the assessment (in collaboration with UNEP-UNDP PEI) focuses on the conversion of forests for rubber plantation and agriculture while in Sudan; emphasis is on forest conversion for charcoal making.

Risk Analysis and Management Actions Taken

Risk Analysis:

- In the case of Output 2, there is a risk of not being able to incorporate the results of the option assessment into the design and operation of infrastructure because of insufficient resources.
- There is high uncertainty surrounding the ability to implement a project that contributes to Output 5 before 2011.

Management actions Taken:

- The extent to which the project under Output 2 is still a priority for UNEP is being addressed and action will be taken based on the results of this evaluation, such as making this project a fund raising priority.
- Some resources have been allocated to the project under Output 5 to enable it to start and raise additional funds.

Performance against PoW outputs¹⁰

Output 1: National level capacity for assessing biodiversity critical to ecosystem functioning and resilience is developed [six biodiversity-rich countries and countries vulnerable to climate change].	
Assessment	○ Accountable Division: DEPI
Capacity building has helped 46 countries develop national indicators to steer future planning toward more biodiversity-friendly approaches (10 ASEAN countries, 15 Caribbean countries, 13 African countries and 8 Latin American countries). A series of workshops were held to assist the bodies responsible for CBD implementation and reporting to have an improved understanding of the global framework of indicators for the CBD 2010 Target, and to identify ways to improve their national indicators. The workshops reviewed existing experiences with biodiversity indicators, conducted capacity-building exercises, and examined possibilities for common regional indicators. The workshop reports are available at www.bipnational.net < http://www.bipnational.net >." Countries that benefited from the capacity building included: ASEAN (Bhutan,	

¹⁰ "On track" (Empty/green); "Medium risk" (Half full/yellow); "high risk" (Full/red).

Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam); Caribbean (Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and The Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago); Africa (Botswana, Namibia, Swaziland, Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Uganda); and Latin America (Honduras, Guatemala, Belize, Panama, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua).

Output 2: Impact analysis of major infrastructure and agriculture projects on biodiversity and the functioning of ecosystems is incorporated into project design and delivery [three countries].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DEPI**

A training manual on option assessment for large infrastructure has been completed and the African Ministers Council on Water has requested that training be undertaken in all African sub-regions, but financial resources remain to be identified for implementation. Work is also planned to address the issue of coastal infrastructure but the project needs to secure funding. Efforts to raise funds are ongoing.

Output 3: Integrated marine management mechanisms are developed and networks of Marine Protected Areas are promoted to increase the sustainability of fishing and the stability of coastal and marine habitats [four ecosystems covered by regional seas conventions and programmes].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DEPI**

Marine spatial planning tools (integrated marine management mechanisms) are being developed, tested and applied in Trinidad and Papua New Guinea, and four projects are being launched in the East Pacific and Wider Caribbean under the Cartagena Convention, and three West African countries under the Abidjan Convention. This work is also supported by the Spain-UNEP LifeWeb Initiative to improve the effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas. Collaboration has been initiated with FAO to develop approaches to reconcile resource use and conservation objectives using trade-off analysis in MPA design. The output will address five ecosystem types across three Regional Seas Convention and Action Plans. In addition, capacity building for integrated coastal management is being developed in Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, with special focus on the protection and management of mangrove forest ecosystems.

Output 4: Intra-regional and cross-sectoral cooperation mechanisms are enhanced with an eye to joint programming for ecosystem management in transboundary mountain and forested ecosystems [three transboundary ecosystems, upon request by all concerned countries].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DEPI**

The projects contributing to this output are the same as for Output 4, EAa and partly contribute also to Output 5, EA(a). This output is progressing well. In the Himalaya, Mt Kailash (India, Nepal and China), a series of key planning documents have been produced to prioritize action at national and regional scales for Mt Kailash (India, China, Nepal). Planning documents include three national Comprehensive environmental Plans, draft regional Comprehensive Environmental Plan, three National Conservation Strategies, Draft Regional Cooperation Framework, Regional Feasibility Study and Enabling Policy environment report. In the Mayombe transboundary forest, progress has been slower. In addition, UNEP raised US \$330,000 for the next phase of the Transboundary Collaboration between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia for the establishment of transboundary corridors between the Tai and the Sapou National Parks.

Output 5: Pilot projects in highly agrarian economies to evaluate the benefits and trade-offs for sustainable food production are implemented to enhance ecosystem resilience and food production [three food insecure economies].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DTIE**

The issue addressed by this PoW output is to build capacity of countries to undertake trade offs analysis and understand how to reconcile food production and ecosystem

health. Pilot projects are being implemented in two countries, Lao PDR and Sudan, which are slower than expected progress because transaction costs are higher than expected. Work is planned in four additional countries through two additional projects. The first one to be implemented in Cuba and India was accepted by UNDA and a full proposal was submitted recently (which included a revision of the country at UNDA's request, and the replacement of Vietnam by India). The second project, which focuses on trade offs analysis with the agri-business sector, was only recently approved by the PRC and limited funding has been allocated to start the project and raise resources. In both cases implementation has been delayed. By the end of the biennium the first pilot project will be in place in two countries. Whether the second project will be able to be established in two additional countries is uncertain.

Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual	
		2009	2011	2010	
Expected Accomplishment (c): Accountable Division: DEPI The capacity of countries and regions to realign their environmental programmes and financing to address degradation of selected priority ecosystem services is strengthened.					
i	National budgetary allocations to address priority ecosystem services in medium term budgetary frameworks are increased.	Number of countries with an increase in national budgetary allocations to address priority ecosystem services in countries targeted by UNEP.	0	6	1

Results measured against indicator

Six countries must show an increase in national budgetary allocations by 2011. Following UNEP's intervention and catalytic role in the Mau forest ecosystem, the Kenyan Ministry of Finance allocated US \$26 million to ecosystem conservation and restoration activities in priority areas in the country, including the Mau forest, for the period July 2010-June 2011. The exact allocation of funds per priority ecosystems has not been determined yet. (see Output 2, EA(a)). Even if the preparation of Sub Global Assessments were on track, expecting five additional countries to increase their budgetary allocations by 2011 is not likely achievable because of the limited time frame and the importance of timing in influencing budgetary issues

Risk Analysis and Management Actions Taken




Risk Analysis:

- According to the experience of the Poverty and Environment Initiative, this is not a realistic goal because UNEP does not have the power to influence national budgetary allocations, and influencing national governments decisions imply a series of activities and the right timing. This is not addressed in the PoW outputs.
- Addressing budgetary allocation is very ambitious, and projects need to be designed specifically for this goal. In addition the PoW outputs here do not lead to the EA which makes it very difficult to assess this EA. It is therefore recommended to focus the assessment of this EA on the PoW outputs.
- Several projects fail to address some aspects of the PoW outputs to which they are contributing, especially Outputs 1 and 3.

Management Actions Taken:

- Action will be taken to redirect the projects under Outputs 1 and 3 so that they address the output more clearly (when feasible).
- Fund raising will be made a priority for the Output 2, which has not been started.
- In the case of Output 4, no project was initiated in countries where PES was already piloted. The rationale of this criteria and its feasibility are not clear and no management action is foreseen to address this issue. If the projects demonstrate the feasibility of PES, it can be expected that carbon-related PES will be established and mainstreamed through REDD+ which will respond to the output although with delay.

Performance against PoW outputs¹¹

Output 1: Tools and methodologies for valuing ecosystem services are developed, pilot tested and incorporated into national systems for accounting, planning, and management [six countries].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DEPI
Two tools were produced--Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Manual and a manual for economic valuation of the regulating services of ecosystems. The MA manual is being used in six countries to conduct SGAs as mentioned in EAb (Thailand, Senegal, Uganda, Guatemala, Lao PDR, Sudan) and the economic valuation of regulating services is being used in two countries (Kenya and Senegal) to estimate the value of forest ecosystems. However these values will not be incorporated into national systems for accounting, planning and management by the end of the biennium at the possible exception of Thailand where implementation of the SGA is making good progress. It was expected that the Kenya and the Senegal projects would be able to use the results of the forest economic valuation to increase budgetary allocations for forest protection, but this will not be achieved in this biennium.	
Output 2: Mechanisms to enhance inter-sectoral coordination and multi-stakeholder participation in integrating ecosystem considerations into national development processes are institutionalized [six countries].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DRC
The original intention of this PoW output was to build on the experience of the UNEP-UNDP PEI and incorporate an ecosystem services perspective into PRSPs and other national development processes. The project developed to do this has not been funded and efforts to raise funds are ongoing. A number of projects contributing to output 1 EA A and output 3, EA B are piloting cross-sectoral planning, but do not “institutionalize” or mainstream these mechanisms. Mechanisms for Inter-sectoral planning are being promoted in Vietnam and DR Congo to develop National Plans of Actions in the context of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA). Similar work has been planned in four additional countries (South Africa, Mozambique, Ecuador and Peru) and efforts to raise funds to this end are ongoing. The spatial planning project for marine and coastal ecosystems in Papua New Guinea is also focusing on promoting cross-sectoral planning mechanisms with a focus on the Ministries of Fisheries and Environment.	
Output 3: Collaboration with international financial institutions on integrating ecosystem services into their global and country strategies is enhanced [three institutions, three countries].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DTIE
UNEP is working with 23 financial institutions through UNEP Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI). This Initiative is a global partnership between UNEP and the finance sector, with over 190 members including banks, insurers and fund managers. The Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Work Stream of UNEP FI contributes partly to this PoW output by collaborating with 23 of its members, the majority of them operating globally, to incorporate biodiversity and ecosystem services into their business operations. The number of countries for UNEP to work in is the one aspect of this PoW output that is not being addressed so far as the two projects contributing to this PoW output work globally.	
UNEP-FI launched a number of communication products were launched in Nagoya: a CEO Briefing 'Demystifying Materiality - Hardwiring Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Finance' in Nagoya, three webinars (Forest Footprint Disclosure project; TEEB for Business; Natural Value Initiative, an article in Environmental Finance on the CEO Briefing, which is being read by many finance professionals. A tool was also launched to help institutions evaluate the risks and opportunities associated with BES. Interest in BES is increasing as demonstrated by the increase in the BES workstream within UNEP FI: in the last 8 months, six additional UNEP FI members have joined this	

¹¹ “On track” (Empty/green); “Medium risk” (Half full/yellow); “high risk” (Full/red).

work stream. The next steps in this collaboration include the production of additional tools and the production of a Biodiversity Declaration for financial institutions that will stimulate them to adhere to a minimum level of BES accountability in lending and investment.

The second project contributing, also partly, to this output is UNEP's collaboration with The World Bank to develop a "revised" World Wealth Report (WWR) that would provide, for each country, indicators of ecosystem degradation and resources depletion and a picture of the overall sustainability of the development paths countries have engaged in. The World Wealth Report is a key instrument to guide the Bank's and other investors' decision to invest in countries. The revised WWR will provide a more realistic picture of the sustainability of a country's development path and will also be influential in shaping the Bank's and other financing institutions' investment and lending strategies.

Output 4: Pilot approaches for equitable access to, and sharing of benefits from, ecosystem services are mainstreamed into national processes [three countries where payments for ecosystem services are underway].

Assessment



Accountable Division: DELC

Regarding the PES aspect, none of the projects are implemented in countries where PES already existed at pilot stage and needed to be institutionalized. This caused delays in output delivery. At least three UNEP projects have a component to explore the feasibility to establish Payments for Ecosystem Services to finance ecosystem protection or provide incentives for conservation--carbon credit (through REDD+) in Kenya (Mau Forest), LifeWeb Initiative in Takamanda National Park, Cameroon and transboundary Tai Sapu Area of Liberia and Ivory Coast. Depending on the outcome of these feasibility studies, countries will pilot PES and eventually institutionalize the PES schemes. One project aims at further developing an already institutionalized PES system for water resources in South Africa, and up-scaling it with neighbouring Lesotho, a main water tower for South Africa. This project does not have resources for implementation although efforts continue to raise funds.

Regarding the ABS protocol, progress is made in the CBD COP 10 toward the establishment of a Protocol. This implies that there will be opportunity to develop pilots to build countries' capacity to operationalize the equity principles of ecosystem management and implement the ABS Protocol using equity principles at global, national and local scales and identifying incentive measures, such as PES, to encourage the use of ABS principles. These activities are planned with GEF support but will not be implemented until next biennium.

Output 5: Technical support is provided to member States on strengthening the science-policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Assessment



Accountable Division: DEPI

UNEP is leading the IPBES process and was able in less than two years to reach an agreement on the establishment of an IPBES. During the third IPBES meeting organized by UNEP in Busan in June 2010, countries agreed that an IPBES needed to be established. This outcome was welcomed by the leaders of the Group of Eight (G8), by Member States of the United Nations and other participants during the high-level meeting on biodiversity of 65th session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) in September, and by the delegates who attended the 10th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 10) held in Nagoya in October. It is expected that the UNGA will officially endorse the establishment of the platform at its sixty-fifth session before the end of 2010. The recent decision to establish an IPBES is a major breakthrough that will provide the mechanisms to strengthen the science-policy interface at the global level.

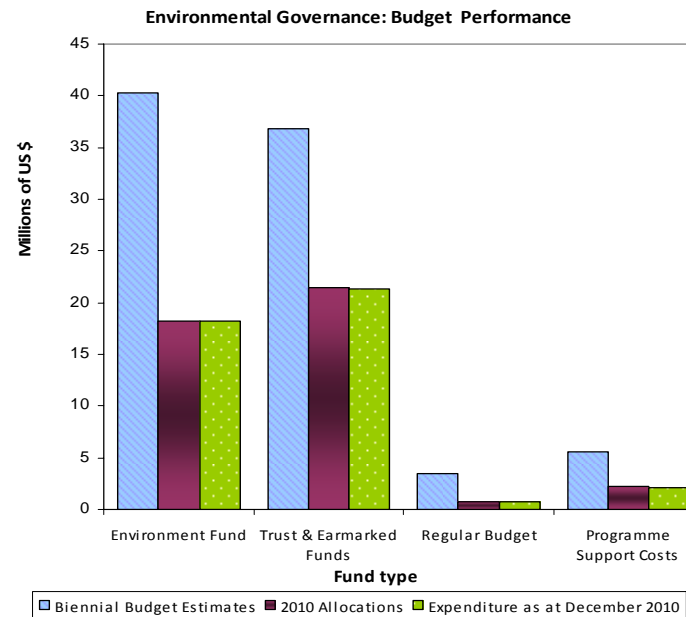
SUBPROGRAMME 4: ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

Objective: To ensure that environmental governance at the country, regional and global levels is strengthened to address agreed environmental priorities

Budget information for the period January – December, 2010

Expenditure against the Environment Fund for the Environmental Governance subprogramme is on track with 100% of the allotment for 2010 being utilized this year.

The post: non-post expenditure ratio against the Environment Fund is 68:32. This ratio was higher than planned owing to the contractual commitments made alongside a shortfall in contributions received to the Environment Fund. UNEP will work in 2011 to achieve the ratios requested by the CPR dependent on receipt of contributions originally planned for the Environment Fund.



Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual (cumulative)	
		2009	2011	2010	
<p>Expected Accomplishment (a): Accountable Division: DELC The United Nations system, respecting the mandates of other entities, progressively achieves synergies and demonstrates increasing coherence in international decision-making processes related to the environment, including those under multilateral environmental agreements.</p>					
i	The number of common environmental policies agreed upon and decided by the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, the governing bodies of other United Nations entities, the conferences of parties to multilateral	Number of environmental policy issues targeted by UNEP that are addressed in a complementary manner by other United Nations agencies and multilateral environmental agreements.	6	8	9

SECTION B - SUBPROGRAMME 4: ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

	environmental agreements and their secretariats increases.				
ii	The number of inter-agency partnerships and joint initiatives in the field of environment increases.	Number of agreements between UNEP and other agencies that tackle issues of common interest in a transversal and complementary manner.	25	30	29
iii	The number of environmental issues addressed under the Environment Management Group, the Chief Executives Board and the United Nations Development Group increases.	Number of issues addressed and decisions taken by the Environment Management Group, the Chief Executives Board and the United Nations Development Group to promote common actions that were proposed by UNEP, and implementing measures initiated by United Nations agencies.	6	8	10
iv	The number of coordination activities between multilateral environmental agreement secretariats and UNEP under the umbrella of UNEP increases.	Number of joint activities and projects.	20	25	24

Results measured against indicator

- The 11th special session of the UNEP GC/GMEF agreed to establish an IEG Consultative Group of high-level Government representatives to review the adequacy of the existing IEG system and propose broader systemic reforms. Subsequent high-level consultative meetings on IEG were held culminating in the final consultations in Helsinki in November 2010. The Nairobi-Helsinki process deliberated a future international structure for decision-making on environmental issues. The outcome of this process will be presented at the 26th session of GC/GMEF.
- The outcomes will feed into the preparations of the Rio+20 Conference. The Nusa Dua Declaration was adopted by the Environment Ministers, which commits to improve the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services. In June, Governments agreed to establish an intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services (IPBES). IPBES received additional support from Member States during the high-level meeting of the UN General Assembly on biodiversity in September, 2010, and from the UNESCO Executive Board. The CBD COP-10 adopted a decision supporting this initiative and requested the Convention to fully utilize IPBES. At the GC/GMEF at its 11th special session, Green economy was agreed to be a UN system wide focal area to be addressed in the period leading up to the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development.
- EMG is working on joint initiatives on countries' transition to a green economy, the post-2010 biodiversity agenda and system wide response to land issues, and international environmental governance. The EMG launched its Biodiversity in the UN Report to in Nagoya. In this report, UN agencies committed to contribute individually and collectively to the international biodiversity agenda, in particular by identifying opportunities for cooperation on mainstreaming biodiversity into its policy sectors within the respective mandates of the organizations. UNEP contributed to the annual IASG meetings and PFI sessions in April and presented an overview of its activities related to Indigenous peoples and issues. UNEP also collaborated with UN-DESA to engage major groups and stakeholders in preparation for the Rio+20 process.
- The simultaneous extraordinary meetings of the Conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (Bali, February 2010) decided policy directions for joint activities, joint management and joint administrative services. Furthermore, twelve MEAs and five other organizations have joined hands to harmonize information systems for collecting and sharing knowledge and provided a practical means for coordination. In collaboration with the Chemicals-related MEAs, UNEP coordinated an informal intergovernmental process to identify financing options for the Chemicals and Wastes agenda. A draft study was presented at the GC/GMEF at its 11th special session, where the Governing Council decided the effort should be further elaborated. In celebration of 2010 as the International Year for Biodiversity, UNEP, together with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD), carried out awareness raising activities, including the creation of "Ecosystems and Climate Change Pavilion" and a series of regional meetings to promote several successful outcomes of the CBD COP 10.

Risk Analysis and Management Actions Taken

Risks Analysis:

- Facilitating intergovernmental deliberations is costly, time-sensitive, and requires a high level of participation (participation of high-level officials) in order to achieve a successful outcome.
- Harmonizing and streamlining work across MEAs enhances synergies requires additional cost of coordination. Varying capacities and resources of participating MEAs has proved a significant challenge to coordinating joint activities and projects.

Management Actions Taken:

- Briefing governments regularly through the CPR, UN meetings and other channels at UN-headquarters has proved effective in ensuring openness and transparency. Regarding the EMG meetings, organizing meetings along side the Chief Executives Board has proved useful for ensuring the highest level of commitment and participation by heads of agencies.
- With regard to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, the establishment of a joint Executive Secretary position will ensure cost savings as well as increased coordination and synergy. This is also an opportunity for fostering greater cooperation as MEAs with larger resources and greater technical knowledge boost the capacities of the smaller MEAs.

Performance against PoW outputs¹²

Output 1: Emerging environmental problems of broad international significance and existing gaps in environmental regimes will be identified by the Governing Council based upon environmental assessment and analytical inputs.

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DEWA**

In February 2010, the GC/GMEF adopted the Nusa Dua Declaration which identified a number of emerging objectives related to the environment; (1) tackle climate change; (2) achieve greater coherence and synergy in governance of the global environment; (3) advance the concept of a green economy; (4) prevent further biodiversity loss; and (5) enhance understanding of the economics of biodiversity and ecosystems services. The GC/GMEF was provided with assessments and analytical inputs including through the UNEP Year Book 2010, which explored topics such as progress in environmental governance, the effects of continuing degradation of the world's ecosystems, climate change impacts, environmentally related disasters and conflicts, unsustainable use of resources, and the effect of harmful substances and hazardous waste on human health and the environment.

Output 2: Policy guidance to set the direction and improve the coordination of actions on issues identified by the Governing Council is considered in other intergovernmental deliberations [General Assembly and three United Nations bodies or conferences of parties to multilateral environmental agreements].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DELC**

The 11th special session of the GC/GMEF decided on a process to address International Environmental Governance (IEG), whereby recommendations for reform will be fed into the UN CSD 2012 processes, alongside the UNEP green economy report and UNDG guidance on the green economy. The IEG Consultative Group held two meetings (in July and November, 2010) to discuss this process, and will report on progress to UNEP/GC.26. The Nusa Dua Declaration has been transmitted to the UN General Assembly and is expected to be incorporated in a GA resolution. Following a decision of the GC/GMEF, UNEP organized the third meeting of intergovernmental and multi-stakeholders meeting on IPBES in June 2010, on its agreement to establish IPBES was further supported at the high-level meeting of the GA on biodiversity in September

¹² "On track" (Empty/green); "Medium risk" (Half full/yellow); "high risk" (Full/red).

2010, and the 65th session of the GA is expected to adopt a resolution in late December 2010 calling on UNEP to convene a first plenary meeting of IPBES. In October 2010, both the UNESCO Executive Board and the 10th session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity expressed support for the establishment of IPBES.

Output 3: United Nations entities and United Nations inter-agency bodies consider general policy guidance of the UNEP Governing Council and findings of major international environmental assessments in the design and delivery of their interventions through the Environment Management Group, the Chief Executives Board and the United Nations Development Group [three United Nations entities and/or inter-agency bodies].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DELC**

At the 16th Senior Officials meeting of the EMG in September 2010, UN Agencies agreed on a two year plan to work together to enhance coherence in programming environmental activities in the United Nations system, including: (1) mainstreaming environmental considerations in sectoral programmes, (2) enhancing sustainability of UN policies, management practices, and operations; and (3) cooperating to set a common agenda, implement joint initiatives and report on progress. EMG members are working together on joint initiatives that assist countries transition to a green economy, support the post-2010 biodiversity agenda and system-wide response to land issues, and contribute to the UNEP process on international environmental governance. Efforts to improve the sustainability of UN management include integration of environmental and social safeguards into the design of the UN's projects and strategies. In September 2010, UNEP provided input to a biodiversity policy discussion of the Secretary-General's Policy Committee.

Output 4: The needs and activities of multilateral environmental agreements and their secretariats are supported through advanced cooperative mechanisms [two arrangements].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DELC**

Regional focal points for biodiversity and chemicals/wastes related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) have been appointed by the first quarter of 2010 at UNEP Regional Offices as an institutional arrangement to strengthen UNEP's response to the needs of Parties to those MEAs in regions and help the MEAs secretariats undertake their activities in the respective regions. In addition, joint management of the secretariats of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, in the form of a Joint Executive Secretary, was agreed by the Conferences of the Parties to those Conventions at their simultaneous extraordinary meetings held in Bali in February 2011. The Joint Executive Secretary is expected to be appointed in early 2011. Standing arrangement to provide substantive legal support to the relevant MEAs resulted in 2010, among other contributions, a historic conclusion of the simultaneous extraordinary meetings of the Conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions. Finally, a shared knowledge portal among 12 MEAs and 5 other organizations has been developed throughout 2010 and will be launched in early 2011 as a cooperative arrangement to facilitate synergetic implementation of decisions and resolutions arising from those MEAs.

Output 5: Environmental priorities of multilateral environmental agreements are identified and mainstreamed to ensure coherence across the United Nations System [four thematic areas].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DELC**

Within the framework of the EMG, UNEP has coordinated UN-wide responses to environmental issues:

- UN-wide contribution to the post-2010 biodiversity agenda has been submitted to the CBD COP 10. A statement by the heads of UN agencies was submitted to General Assembly high level event on biodiversity (22 September 2010) and the COP10, which demonstrate their commitment to the follow up of the COP10 and the International decade on biodiversity (2011-2020).
- A One UN response is being developed with an emphasis on food security and climate change.
- The Issue Management Group on land of the EMG plans to propose options for a coherent United Nations system wide contribution to land challenges, including the implementation of the 10 year strategic plan of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or


Desertification, Particularly in Africa.

- (4) A common theme of MEAs has become a key issue for EMG and the UN system. "Greening the Blue" initiative was launched in 2010 to raise awareness of the importance of sustainability throughout the UN system, which support the work of the EMG Issue Management Group on sustainability management.

Output 6: Effective policy exchange and development and priority setting by countries are supported through regional ministerial and other environmental forums [four forums].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DRC**

Effective policy exchange and development and priority setting by countries have been supported through a number of regional ministerial and other environmental forums Including: the 13th session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) on Access and Benefit Sharing and Climate Change, as well as a revised framework of African climate change programmes; the 7th meeting of the Sub-regional Environmental Policy Dialogue (SEPD) on emerging environmental issues; The Pan-European High Level Conference on Biodiversity, which called for the world's 192 heads of state to renew and strengthen their commitment to achieve the three objectives of the CBD; the 17th Meeting of the Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean, which derived a commitment to incorporate the environmental agenda in long-term national policies and advocate for the integration of these into their work; The Environmental Coordination Meeting of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries and the Ministerial meeting of the GCC Ministers of Environment (Kuwait, 10-12 October) and the second Inter-Ministerial Conference on Health and Environment jointly organized by UNEP and WHO and hosted by the Government of Angola (23-26 November 2010).

	Expected Accomplishment (b): Accountable Division: DELC The capacity of States to implement their environmental obligations and achieve their environmental priority goals, targets and objectives through strengthened laws and institutions is enhanced.	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual (cumulative)	
		2009	2011	2010	
Indicator of Achievement		Unit of Measure			
i	The number of States undertaking initiatives to strengthen laws and institutions for the implementation of priority environmental goals and targets as agreed at the relevant United Nations summits and conferences and the conferences of parties of multilateral environmental agreement increases.	Number of policies and legislative proposals drafted by Governments as a result of UNEP support.	12	16	22
ii	The number of international organizations that consider UNEP policy guidance in the area of the environment, including the principles of the Bali Strategic Plan, increases.	Number of UNEP targeted international (subregional, regional or global) organizations applying UNEP guidance.	10	15	12

Results measured against indicator

With UNEP's support, 10 countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Maldives, Mongolia, Timor Leste, Uganda and Vietnam) have taken initiatives to develop and strengthen environmental laws, and integrate environmental considerations into national sectoral laws, with a view to implementing internationally agreed goals and targets. To further support developing countries and countries with economies in transition to raise awareness and build capacity in the use of policies, laws and legal instruments to achieve environmental objectives, UNEP held in 2010 a number of national and regional seminars and workshops, such as an African regional workshop on "Greening of Water Law in Africa". In addition, in collaboration with the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI), UNEP produced

manuals for auditors that explain the content of the MEAs and auditors' crucial role in implementing MEAs. The manual was launched at the INTOSAI meeting in October 2010.

Through its Major Groups and other stakeholders programme, UNEP provides guidance to international organizations on environmental issues. For example, UNEP is working with the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) to advance the concept of the Green Economy and Green Jobs. Building on this work, the ITUC plans to establish a high-level panel on the Green Economy that will provide input to Rio+20. The guidelines for participation of Major groups and stakeholders in policy design at UNEP has contributed to the establishment of the Major Groups Facilitating Committee (MGFC) which contributes to the continuous collaboration and exchange with Major Groups and their relevant constituencies on environmental policies and their implementation. Also, UNEP has strengthened partnership with the Asian Development Bank regarding the judicial capacity building in environmental matter, and with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) for enhancing international cooperation over transnational environmental crimes.

Risk Analysis and Management Actions Taken

Risk Analysis:

- Creating and implementing new laws is a lengthy process that requires UNEP's sustained involvement. However, this important component of UNEP's work does not easily attract sufficient funding sustained over an adequate period of time. Reviews of national legislation are not typically funded by UNEP's core resources. Resource constraints have resulted in limited participation in regional consultations of UNEP's major groups and stakeholders programme, and hence reaching consensus among major groups on key environmental issues has proven difficult and getting their contribution to the intergovernmental environmental debate have been limited.

Management Actions Taken:

- UNEP can most effectively support the progressive development of environmental laws at the national level when requests originate from the countries themselves. This may be mitigated by providing all nine major groups with the opportunity to express their opinion on critical issues.

Performance against PoW outputs¹³

Output 1: National and international environmental law and institutions are strengthened through the implementation of the fourth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law [five issue areas].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DELC**

For Montevideo Programme area on implementation, compliance and enforcement, internationally agreed environmental objectives and goals have been compiled through intergovernmental consultation in March 2010 to systematically assist Governments in implementing existing goals and objectives, in particular within the context of the Bali Strategic Plan. UNEP has also strengthened partnership with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) with a focus on combating transnational environmental crimes, together with the existing partners (such as World Customs Organization, UN Office on Drug and Crimes (UNODC), to be followed by networking of prosecutors in 2011.

In regard to capacity-building in national legislation, UNEP assisted Timor Leste, to draft its framework environmental law and to prepare a decree law on biodiversity conservation; Vietnam, Cambodia and Lao PDR to review and revise laws in seventeen sectors to improve environmental governance, in particular a response the impacts of climate change. In addition, Maldives revised its framework environmental law, which was submitted to its Parliament for approval; Mongolia made a progress in the revision of its framework environmental law; Indonesia finalized the draft regulation on environmental permit for the implementation of the 2009 Environmental

¹³ "On track" (Empty/green); "Medium risk" (Half full/yellow); "high risk" (Full/red).

Protection and Management Act.

Regarding the harmonization, coordination and synergies, the simultaneous extraordinary meetings of the Conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, with UNEP's institutional support, achieved a historical benchmark in agreeing joint activities, management and administration in February 2010. With UNEP's support, Uganda and Cambodia started a national legislation and policies reviews for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention and other related areas. On biological diversity area, with UNEP's support, India is developing national benefit sharing guidelines and Bangladesh is finalizing its national biodiversity legislation. On environment and military activities, the Indian Air Force expressed its commitment to accelerating phasing out and sound management of ozone depleting substances from its aircrafts and equipment in compliance with the Montreal Protocol, and, to that end, issue an order serving as guidelines for management.

Output 2: Legal and policy instruments are developed and applied to achieve synergy between national and international environment and development goals [six countries; one subregion].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DELC**


- The *Guidelines for the development of national legislation on access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters* and the *Guidelines for the development of domestic legislation on liability, response action and compensation for damage caused by activities dangerous to the environment*, adopted by the 11th special session of the Governing Council and subsequently disseminated to all Governments, identified ways and means for a State to strengthen national laws and institutions in these areas.
- *"The Greening of Water Law: Managing Freshwater Resources for People and the Environment"*, a guidance document developed in collaboration with Texas Wesleyan University and UNESCO-IHP, was launched at a seminar on the "Role of Law in Improving Water Quality" during the World Water Week in September 2010, and was used for policy dialogue in Africa at a regional conferences to promote the "Greening of Water Law in Africa" held in Uganda in November 2010.
- A policy tool was developed for negotiators of MEAs on formal non-compliance mechanisms and procedures.
- A policy tool for auditing the implementation of MEAs was launched during the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI).
- A policy toolkit is being developed for policy makers and drafters of legislation on the use of feed-in tariffs as a means of promoting renewable energy.
- In collaboration with WIPO and EPO, UNEP is developing policy instruments to facilitate the transfer of technology, address intellectual property rights, and promote the use of renewable energy in developing countries.
- In collaboration with the IUCN Academy of Environmental Law, UNEP developed a training manual on compliance and enforcement of MEAs.


Output 3: Countries' legislative and judicial capacity to implement their international environmental obligations is enhanced through implementation of policy tools [three regions, focusing on developing countries and countries with economies in transition].


Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DELC**

Training for Chief justices and senior judges from a number of Asian and Pacific countries committed to enhance the capacity of their national judicial systems to handle environmental matters was convened jointly by the Asian Development Bank and UNEP in Manila in July, 2010. The impact of the UNEP Judges Programme is increasingly felt, as the activities of regional organizations and networks to strengthen national judicial capacity quote it as the source of action. Through the partnership with the Asian Development Bank, UNEP received commitment of the Chief Justice of Indonesia to convene a judicial forum on environmental justice and enforcement for ASEAN. In Pakistan, UNEP, with UNDP, provided training to over 200 judges, enforcement officials and other legal stakeholders on environmental issues.

Output 4: Capacity of government officials and other stakeholders for effective participation in multilateral environmental negotiations is enhanced [three regions, focusing on developing countries and countries with economies in transition].

Assessment	 Accountable Division: DELC
<p>As part of UNEP's efforts to enhance the capacities of key stakeholders in the field of environmental diplomacy, DELC organized the following events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In collaboration with the University of Finland, a international course on MEAs which was attended by 32 participants from 22 countries; • Training on MEA negotiations for approximately 250 diplomats at the Centre for Training and Education of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia; • Training for Government Officials in Central Asia through two workshops in Tashkent, Uzbekistan (31 May - 1 June 2010) and Ashgabat, Turkmenistan (3-4 June 2010). 	

Output 5: Inter-sectoral and inter-governmental forums for policy dialogue between major groups and multiple sectors of Governments on emerging environmental issues are facilitated [four forums].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DRC
<p>The 11th Global Major Groups and Stakeholder Forum (GMGSF) was held in Bali in February, 2010 to facilitate Major Groups' contribution to the GC/GMEF. One decision adopted by the GC/GMEF invited UNEP "to seek relevant inputs from civil society groups from each region in the process of further strengthening international environmental governance." This decision laid the foundation for the creation in October of an Advisory Group on IEG composed of major groups and stakeholders from across the world who will contribute to the wider IEG debate.</p> <p>Major groups established positions on IEG and Green Economy, after two global consultations, which will feed into the relevant intergovernmental deliberations. In addition, UNEP has convened consultative meetings in each of the six regions focusing on region-specific issues, IEG, Green Economy, Rio+20, Partnerships and Sustainable Consumption and Production; regional statements on the outcome of these deliberations will be submitted to GC26/GMEF. While it would be ideal to provide all nine major groups an opportunity to express their opinion on critical issues, resource constraints have limited the participation from major groups and stakeholders in regional consultations, and thus regional contributions to the intergovernmental debates have been limited. In addition, UNEP has developed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the NEPAD Secretariat to provide a framework of cooperation between the two institutions. The support has lead to the finalization of the NEPAD Sub-regional Environmental Action Plans and the development of the NEPAD National Action Plans, which continues to be operationalised.</p>	

	Expected Accomplishment (c): Accountable Division: DRC National development processes and United Nations common country programming processes increasingly mainstream environmental sustainability in the implementation of their programmes of work.	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual (cumulative)	
Indicator of Achievement		2009	2011	2010	
Unit of Measure					
i	The number of national development policies and other national policy instruments containing policy elements to address the environmental dimension of sustainable development increases.	Number of countries requesting support from UNEP with national development plans and strategies that include environmental sustainability.	18	25	27
ii	Reference to all UNEP-supported national and subnational environmental assessments in appropriate development plans, including United Nations common country assessment plans (UNCCA) and United Nations development assistance frameworks (UNDAF) increases.	Percentage of UNCCA/UNDAF referring to environmental assessments supported by UNEP.	36	52	54

SECTION B - SUBPROGRAMME 4: ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

iii	The percentage of United Nations development assistance frameworks in countries where UNEP has intervened incorporating environment as a key component increases.	Number of UNDAFs incorporating environment in countries where UNEP intervened.	36	52	59
iv	The number of mechanisms to address competing interests in shared natural resources and transboundary environmental issues in countries targeted by UNEP increases.	Number of inter-sectoral policy dialogues convened by UNEP to discuss competing interests in natural resources.	2	4	6

Results measured against indicator

- Nine countries (Mauritania, Mali, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania, Mozambique, Malawi, and Bhutan) had included environmental sustainability as an objective or priority in their national or sectoral development policies. Other countries where PEI programme operates (i.e. Botswana, Burkina Faso, Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Nepal, Thailand, Timor Leste, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Uruguay) have partly incorporated environmental sustainability objective into their national development planning processes.
- 18 country analysis processes had incorporated references to UNEP-supported environmental assessments and national environmental summaries that describe key linkages between environment and development at the national level (Ghana, Mozambique, Chad, Gambia, Burkina Faso Guyana, Barbados, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent & Grenadines, Dominica, Antigua & Barbuda, Grenada, Peru, El Salvador, Yemen, Ukraine and Belarus).
- 23 UNDAF development incorporated environment into the UNDAF roll-out countries with UNEP's involvement (Ghana, Mozambique, Mali, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Chad, Egypt, Mauritania, Uganda, Haiti, Barbados & OECS, Brazil, El Salvador, Panama, Uruguay, Vietnam, Maldives, Mongolia, Bhutan Indonesia, Syria and Yemen).
- UNEP has supported enhanced agreements and commitments towards four transboundary institutional mechanisms for the ROPME Sea Area; the Caspian Sea; the TDPS System (Lake Titicaca (T) and its associated river Desaguadero (D), Lake Poopó (P) and the Salar de Coipasa (S)) in Peru and Bolivia; and the Caribbean Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED).

Risk Analysis and Management Actions Taken

Risk Analysis:

- The UN common country programming process and implementation are time consuming, involving intensive engagement at the country level. UNEP, as a non-resident agency, faces communicational and operational challenges for the effective engagement.
- There are inadequate official corporate business practices to ensure that UNEP's engagement in the UNDAF process is sufficiently strategic, internally coordinated and results in the highest impact.
- UNEP's engagement in a UNDAF often raises high expectations whereas UNEP has limited resources for country-level work. UNEP must be more responsive to national priorities emerging in UNDAFs.
- PEI experiences increasing difficulties with resource mobilization which is impacting its ability to deliver. In addition, a recent CPR requirement for UNEP to reduce the ratio of staff costs to total environment fund resources has resulted in pressure on PEI to freeze some staff recruitments.

Management Actions Taken:

- UNEP is considering internal tools such as regional implementation plans, country programme strategy as well as regional programme strategy to improve coherence between a country's needs and the programme of work. UNEP has developed a guidance note on 'UNEP delivering as one' which is currently being reviewed and

validated.

- There is a continued need for country-specific evidence on the links between environment, poverty reduction and pro-poor growth to convince sceptical stakeholders that investment in environment sustainability is worthwhile. PEI is addressing this gap by carrying out economic assessments, providing capacity building and government briefing note in an effort to mainstream environmental considerations into the standard operating procedures of ministry planning processes.
- The country budgeting processes require support in order to ensure environmental sustainability receives adequate attention. In response to this need, PEI has allocated additional resources for preparing budget preparation guidelines Public Expenditure Reviews, Environmental Fiscal Reform, and associated capacity building. More emphasis is needed on influencing budget allocations in order to fully integrate environmental sustainability into environment and natural resource sectors, to ensure that national level PRSP commitments on environment are operationalised in sector plans and budgets.
- Establishing and strengthening transboundary institutional mechanisms is a lengthy process with approval mechanisms in multiple countries at each step. In addition, concerned countries do not always agree on the full range of actions to be taken or may have insufficient capacity for follow-up. In response, UNEP has maintained intensive engagement with all counterparts to track the process, jointly assess needs, identify possible obstacles and assess the likelihood of implementing each step. UNEP has also provided targeted capacity building services to engage relevant national stakeholders, support buy-in by, and build consensus among different countries.
- Activities that were ongoing at the time the PoW 2010-11 have been incorporated and realigned, resulting in delays in implementation that undermined UNEP's credibility vis-à-vis partners and stakeholders at the regional and country levels. Once new projects were approved and implementation recommenced, credibility was restored.
- PEI is continuing to bring these issues to the attention of appropriate management and proposing specific steps to address these risks.

Performance against PoW outputs¹⁴

Output 1: The capacity of United Nations country teams to integrate environmental sustainability into United Nations development assistance frameworks and other national planning processes is strengthened through provision of environmental information and data [20 United Nations country teams in One-UN pilot and roll-out countries]

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DRC**

UNEP provided UN Country Teams with training, environmental information and technical expertise for the integration of environmental sustainability and climate change considerations into United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) processes in Ghana, China, Indonesia, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Chad, Gambia, Mozambique, Malawi, Montenegro and Syria. National environmental summaries were developed to support the UN country analyses and UNDAF preparation for Indonesia, Ukraine, Belarus, Ghana, Yemen, Guyana, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent & Grenadines, Dominica, Antigua & Barbuda, and Grenada.


Output 2: Environmental sustainability is fully integrated into United Nations development assistance frameworks [five countries].


Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DRC**


In order to support the integration of environmental sustainability and climate change issues in the CCA/UNDAF drafting process, UNEP provided technical inputs for Tanzania, Uganda, Mozambique, Malawi, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ghana, Gambia, Chad, Lesotho, Ukraine, Montenegro, Maldives, Mongolia, Indonesia, Philippines, Laos, China, Cambodia, Thailand, Kyrgyzstan, Vietnam, Myanmar, DPRK, Uruguay, Panama, Peru, El Salvador, Brazil, Syria and Yemen. Of these countries, environmental sustainability has been adequately integrated into 22 UNDAFs (Tanzania, Uganda, Mozambique, Malawi, Burkina Faso, Ukraine, Montenegro, Maldives, Mongolia, Indonesia, Philippines, Laos, China, Cambodia, Thailand, Kyrgyzstan, Vietnam, Uruguay, Panama, Peru, El Salvador and Brazil). Additionally, UNEP provided technical backstopping for implementation of UNDAFs in Botswana, Tanzania, Cape Verde, Bhutan Vietnam, Brazil, Uruguay, Panama, Guatemala, Ecuador, and Rwanda.

¹⁴ "On track" (Empty/green); "Medium risk" (Half full/yellow); "high risk" (Full/red).

SECTION B - SUBPROGRAMME 4: ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

Output 3: Environmental sustainability is integrated into national and sectoral development planning processes [eight national processes].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DRC
<p>The Poverty and Environment Initiative was launched in 5 additional countries (for to a total of 21 countries, up from 16 countries in 2008): Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Mozambique, Malawi, Botswana, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uruguay, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Bhutan, Thailand, Nepal, Laos, Bangladesh, Timor-Leste). Environmental sustainability is well integrated in the 7 older Africa pilot countries and substantively integrated in Bhutan and Malawi. Since the last PRR, country PEI programmes have progressed, except Kyrgyzstan, where political instability has caused delays. There is increased emphasis on integrating environmental sustainability into sector plans, such as for agriculture, budget processes have been altered so that environmental sustainability investments received increased funding from governments and donors.</p>	

Output 4: Regional and subregional institutional arrangements are facilitated to address common interests in shared natural resources and transboundary environmental issues in accordance with priorities and strategies identified by the relevant regional or sub-regional intergovernmental bodies and forums, or by the countries concerned.	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DRC
<p>UNEP supported the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME), as it planned a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic Action Programme (SAP). The ROPME Council consisted of representatives from eight countries bordering the ROPME Sea Area who agreed to undertake the TDA and SAP; an inception meeting is planned for early 2011. It is expected that the meeting will provide further recommendations to the ROPME Council on legal and institutional arrangements for conducting the TDA/SAP, and a vision for its outcomes. In addition, UNEP provided interim secretariat services to the Framework Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Caspian Sea (Tehran Convention) and assistance to the Parties to the Convention on negotiating and developing related protocols and institutional arrangements under Convention (two protocols have been finalized, passed national approval procedures and are ready for adoption and signature). Two additional protocols are nearly finalized: Conservation of Biological Diversity and against Land-Based Sources of Pollution. UNEP has also facilitated the bilateral institutional management of water resources of the TDPS System (Lake Titicaca (T) and its associated river Desaguadero (D), Lake Poopó (P) and the Salar de Coipasa (S)) in Peru and Bolivia through the Lake Titicaca Bi-national Authority (ALT). Agreement was reached on water quality monitoring networks and their institutional basis. UNEP is supporting Bolivia and Peru to better understand the environmental challenges of their shared natural resources and work collaboratively, based on a common vision to address them. Finally, UNEP provided support to the Caribbean Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED) as they implemented specific actions on transboundary issues agreed to by the Caribbean Community Ministers of Environment. In September 2010, the council agreed on collaborative follow-up actions in the fields of biosafety, promoting a green economy and Sustainable Consumption and Production. Finally, With assistance from UNESCO and UNEP, the Senegal River Basin Organization undertakes an institutional framework for the sustainable management.</p>	

	Expected Accomplishment (d): Accountable Division: DEWA Access by national and international stakeholders to sound science and policy advice for decision making is improved.	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual (cumulative)	
	Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2009	2011	2010
i	UNEP-led or UNEP-supported environmental assessments undergo a multi-stakeholder peer review and contain a summary for policymakers.	Percentage of integrated environmental assessments peer reviewed by external multi-stakeholders.	85	90	135
ii	The number of visits to and downloads of UNEP-led or UNEP-supported environmental assessment reports on the UNEP website increases.	Number of website visits to and downloads from users external to UNEP of integrated environmental assessments reports.	135,000	150,000	228,000

Results measured against indicator

- Of 10 integrated environmental assessments to be produced in the biennium, the multi-stakeholder peer review has been completed for five of them as follows: the Green Growth, Resources and Resilience: Environmental Sustainability in Asia and the Pacific was peer reviewed; Global Environment Outlook Haiti 2010; Latin America and the Caribbean Environment Outlook (GEO LAC 3); Latin America and the Caribbean Atlas of Our Changing Environment; Africa Water Atlas. Multi-stakeholder peer-review is ongoing for the following two assessments: Arab Region: Atlas of our changing environment draft; and Assessment of freshwater resources vulnerability to climate change: implication on shared water resources in West Asia Region. The stakeholders involved in the peer review included Governments in the regions, relevant UN agencies and intergovernmental organizations, experts and universities.
- The average monthly number of visits to the Global Environment Outlook (GEO) website was 228,000 for the period January to November 2010. Data on downloads of integrated environmental assessment reports cannot be obtained, as UNEP does not have the software necessary to obtain reliable statistics.

Risk Analysis and Management Actions Taken

Risk Analysis:

- Complex administrative procedures involving three Divisions, six regional offices, and external partners resulted in several delays in project implementation.
- Despite ongoing negotiations with potential donors and financiers, no committed source of funding for delivering PoW output 2 has been identified. This constraint has limited the scope of assistance (to date all beneficiaries are African nations). Lack of financial commitments exposes the organization to the risk of non-delivery or limited follow-through, and is likely to hinder the implementation of phase II of the vulnerability study in West Asia. Similarly, GEO-5 may not have sufficient funds to cover the full costs of chapter development. There is therefore a risk that some experts will not be able to continue participating in the process, or that some activities will not be undertaken as planned.

Management Actions:

- Administrative procedures and lines of communication have been reviewed, streamlined, and improved. Project goals (for output 2), deliverables and implementation options are being redefined to ensure that delivery is feasible within the current financial envelope.

Performance against PoW outputs¹⁵

Output 1: Global, regional, subregional and thematic environmental assessments, outlooks, indicator reports and alerts are produced, communicated and used by decision makers and relevant stakeholders in decision-making in national and international policy processes [ten assessments].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DEWA**

The following three integrated environmental assessments have been completed: (i) the Africa Water Atlas (launched on 25 November 2010); (ii) the Third Environment Outlook for Latin America and the Caribbean (launched in July, 2010); and (iii) GEO Haiti (see Output 3).

UNEP is working on the following integrated environmental assessments: GEO-5; Green Growth; Resources and Resilience: Environmental Sustainability in Asia and the Pacific (with ESCAP and the Asian Development Bank); 'Atlas of our Changing Environment' for Arab region; 'LAC Atlas of Our Changing Environment'; Assessment of freshwater resources vulnerability to climate change: implication on shared water resources in West Asia Region; two integrated environmental assessments to be prepared in the biennium; and UNEP environmental assessments for the FIFA 2010 World Cup in South Africa and the 2010 Shanghai World Exposition.

¹⁵ "On track" (Empty/green); "Medium risk" (Half full/yellow); "high risk" (Full/red).

Output 2: Multi-disciplinary scientific networks are more strategically connected to policy-makers and development practitioners to integrate environment into development processes [six networks].

Assessment



Accountable Division: DEWA

- Global network: preparation for a global summit in 2011 on environmental information networking are ongoing with the support of the Abu Dhabi Government
- In Africa, efforts continue to strengthen national environment information networks (which constitute the pillars of the Africa Environment Information Network) in Rwanda, Ethiopia and Uganda. As part of their contribution to foster sustainable development in their countries, the national networks improved their capacity to share and manage environmental information.
- In Asia Pacific, UNEP is expanding the existing network of GEO collaborating centres to include integrated environmental assessment (IEA) trainers who received UNEP's IEA training of trainers programme in the previous biennium. In addition, the network expansion also targets individual experts in vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in order to assist countries in assessing vulnerability, identifying and assessing the impacts of climate change, determining and prioritizing the adaptation options, and developing implementation plans.
- In Latin American and Caribbean (LAC), 13 countries and 2 agencies (UNEP and ECLAC) participated in the Environmental Indicators of the Latin American and Caribbean Initiative for Sustainable Development (ILAC), whereby they consolidated a set of 45 indicators, and agreed on methodology, definitions and data sources (for 31 of the 45 indicators), thus ensuring compatibility of national data and enabling regional comparisons. The network is also strengthening technical capacities to build environmental and statistical indicators at the national level.
- In West Asia, a regional meeting on data, indicators and networking was held in partnership with the League of Arab States and others (Regional Data Working Group) to discuss the framework for the Arab Environmental Information Network.

Output 3: Institutional and technical capacities of Governmental and partner institutions in environmental monitoring, assessment and early warning are demonstrated to support national decision-making [20 countries].

Assessment



Accountable Division: DEWA

The UNEP's Integrated Environmental Assessment (IEA) methodology was used to support assessments in 6 countries: (Bhutan, China, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti). In addition, access is given to more than 3,400 scientific peer reviewed journals through the Online Access to Research in the Environment (OARE). There are currently 2200 institutions in 109 developing countries using the portal.

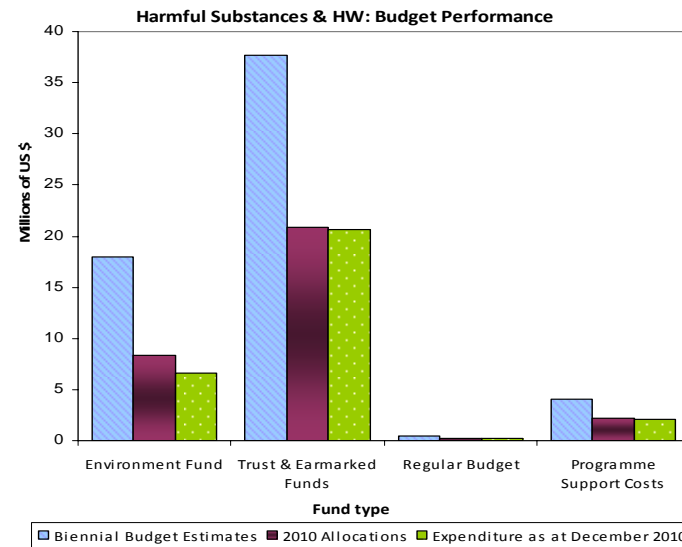
SUBPROGRAMME 5: HARMFUL SUBSTANCES & HAZARDOUS WASTE

Objective: To minimize the impact of harmful substances and hazardous waste on the environment and human beings


Budget information for the period January – December, 2010

Expenditure under the Environment Fund for the Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste subprogramme has performed the least well of the subprogrammes with only 80% of the allotted amount for 2010 being utilized.

The post: non-post expenditure ratio against the Environment Fund is 84:16. This ratio was higher than planned owing to the contractual commitments made alongside a shortfall in contributions received to the Environment Fund. UNEP will work in 2011 to achieve the ratios requested by the CPR dependent on receipt of contributions originally planned for the Environment Fund.



SECTION B - SUBPROGRAMME 5: HARMFUL SUBSTANCES & HAZARDOUS WASTE

	Expected Accomplishment (a): Accountable Division: DTIE The capacities and financing of States and other stakeholders to assess, manage and reduce risks to human health and the environment posed by chemicals and hazardous waste are increased.	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual	
		2009	2011	2010	
Indicator of Achievement		Unit of Measure			
i	The number of countries and stakeholders demonstrating progress in implementing sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste, including having identified their needs in infrastructure strengthening..	Number of countries and private sector entities that report having strengthened policies, practices or infrastructure for sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste through the SAICM reporting process.	70	100	add 5
ii	The number of enabling activity project proposals from countries and other stakeholders approved for funding by the SAICM Quick Start Programme increases.	Overall number of projects.	75	100	117 cumulative
		Total amount of project funding approved under Quick Start programme.	US \$18 M	US \$30 M	US \$24 M cumulative
iii	The number of UNEP-supported subregional, regional and global networks (involving Governments and other stakeholders) established in support of the sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste is increased.	Number of networks.	13	15	19 cumulative
		Number of countries and private sector entities participating in UNEP supported networks.	200	250	162 cumulative
iv	The number of countries that have market-based incentives and trade policies promoting environmentally friendly approaches and products aimed at reducing releases and exposures to harmful chemicals and hazardous waste is increased.	Number of countries adopting incentives and other policies.	33	43	45 cumulative

Results measured against indicator

Uganda has incorporated sound chemicals management in its poverty reduction strategy. Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chile, Pakistan and the Philippines have completed national inventories and management plans for mercury waste. Twelve countries in Africa (Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali and Tanzania) are completing Situation Analyses and Needs Assessments (SANA) for the implementation of the Libreville Declaration, as a prerequisite for the development of national plans of joint actions.

The SAICM QSP has approved 117 projects to the value of US \$24M since its inception. Projects totalling a value of US \$6 million were approved in 2010.

The Chemical Information and Exchange Network (CIEN) was extended to seven more countries in Asia (Cambodia, the Philippines, Vietnam), Latin America (Peru, Uruguay, Bolivia) and Africa (Burundi), bringing the total of number of countries covered to 52 countries. Membership of the Global Mercury Partnership has trebled since early 2009 and now stands at more than 80, comprising over 20 governments, more than 50 non-government organizations and four IGOs. The Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint has attracted interest from more than 30 stakeholder organizations. SME networks have been established in Brazil, China, Egypt and Vietnam.

The increasing take-up of market-based policies is related to the dissemination of guidance on economic instruments. Work has been initiated in Zambia and Uruguay and is also in preparation for Armenia, Cambodia, Belize and Nigeria.

Risk Analysis and Management Actions Taken

Risk Analysis

- UNEP is not a resident agency and delivering contributions to the BSP in the context of this expected accomplishment is challenging.
- Procedural delays during the reform process.
- Evolution of some programmes will require additional input from other branches and divisions with specific competences, in particular in relation to tailoring communications to particular target groups; the use of internet-based tools for capacity building; and in strengthening linkages between ecosystem-based work with source-related initiatives in sound chemicals management

Management Actions Taken

- Delivering contributions to the BSP is greatly aided by partnerships with IOMC participating organizations and industry associations. Important partnerships with UNDP (mainstreaming initiative), WHO (Health and Environment Initiative) and with industry associations (SME partnerships) are proving a cost-effective way of catalysing and promoting UNEP initiatives at the national level. In some cases, UNEP needs to provide additional resources in order to be recognized as a credible partner playing a role equal to its partners.
- Procedural delays during the reform process have been largely mitigated through the stability and continuity of long-term projects within the sub-programme; these have now been revised to meet the priorities of the MTS.

Performance against PoW outputs¹⁶


Output 1: Integrated guidance and financial instruments for mainstreaming management of harmful substances and hazardous waste in development policies are tested in pilot projects [ten countries in least developed countries and small island developing States].


Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DTIE**


An assessment of the cost of inaction on chemicals management has been discussed at two expert meetings and a baseline report initiated. Projects that encourage the 'mainstreaming' of sound management of chemicals into national development plans and processes are being undertaken in collaboration with UNDP in 10 countries: Belize, Cambodia, Ecuador, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Mauritania, Uganda, Vietnam and Zambia. 4 countries - Belize, Cambodia, Uganda and Zambia, have finalized their projects and Uganda has incorporated sound chemicals management in its poverty reduction strategy. In addition, draft integrated guidance on legal/institutional infrastructures and economic instruments has been developed and discussed at two expert group meetings, and a project to use the integrated guidance and develop legal/institutional infrastructures and economic instruments for Cambodia has been initiated and a national workshop to discuss the guidance has been conducted in Zambia.


Output 2: National programmes and inventories to assess and manage harmful substances and hazardous waste are implemented [seven countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and West Asia].

¹⁶ "On track" (Empty/green); "Medium risk" (Half full/yellow); "high risk" (Full/red).

Assessment	 Accountable Division: DTIE
<p>The 2nd Inter-ministerial Conference on Health and Environment in Africa has been conducted. The meeting committed to accelerating the implementation of the Libreville Declaration; agreed on coordinated actions by the health and environment sectors to work within the development planning processes in order to promote public health and ecosystem integrity with a view to achieving the Millennium Development Goals; committed to completing Situation Analysis and Needs Assessments (SANA) and National Plans of Joint Action by the end of 2012. The meeting identified key priorities for the years to come, including the management of chemicals and wastes.</p> <p>The mercury toolkit for national inventories has been revised to provide an 'entry-level' edition that has been tested using national information brought by government representatives to a training workshop for 14 countries in the LAC region, and five countries (Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chile, Pakistan and the Philippines) have completed national inventories and management plans for mercury wastes. In addition, National dioxin/furan inventory results prepared on the basis of the UNEP toolkit and submitted to the Stockholm Convention by 61 governments are being compared using GIS techniques. The analysis will facilitate improved priority setting for countries, allow cost-effective interventions groups of countries with similar inventories, and allow inventories to be validated and problems to be addressed.</p>	


Output 3: National and regional information networks are established and demonstrated to support regional-level actions on chemical-related priority issues [three regional initiatives].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DTIE
<p>The Chemical Information and Exchange Network (CIEN) has been extended to seven more countries in Asia (Cambodia, the Philippines, Vietnam), Latin America (Peru, Uruguay, Bolivia) and Africa (Burundi), bringing the total of number of countries covered to 52 countries. In addition, E-forum discussions were organized to assist and enhance countries capacity to share the information needed in their national decision-making. The electronic platform has been strengthening to support national, regional and international activities for the sound management of chemicals. Current evaluation results suggest that national governments show high interest, but that there is little sustainability following initial efforts. In the coming year, this project will be revised in the light of these findings. Finally, a survey to identify national and regional stakeholders and evaluate needs is being undertaken in order to strengthen national and regional networking and the sustainability of such networks.</p>	

Output 4: Technical tools, methodologies and strategic frameworks for environmentally sound production and use of pesticides and industrial chemicals are tested [seven countries in southeast Asia, Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and West Asia].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DTIE
<p>This output delivers guidance for use at 'ground' level and developed from high level guidance such as the internationally agreed Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides prepared jointly by FAO, WHO and UNEP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training tools have been developed for teaching school-children about potential risks from pesticides and other household chemicals. • Training materials on the sound management of pesticides updated for field testing in 2011. • "A Flexible Framework for Chemical Accident Prevention and Preparedness: A guidance document" integrates materials from a number of agencies, and has been published as IOMC document in English, French, Spanish and Chinese. 	

Output 5: Small and medium-sized enterprises are reached through partnerships with business and industry associations to improve the sound management of harmful substances, chemicals in products and hazardous waste.	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DTIE

SECTION B - SUBPROGRAMME 5: HARMFUL SUBSTANCES & HAZARDOUS WASTE

An electronic resource kit promoting Responsible Production in SMEs was developed and presented to technical experts from National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs) and other technical institutions in the following regions: Latin American and Caribbean, Africa, West Asia, and Asia Pacific. In addition, partnerships have been established in 4 countries to engage and assist SMEs in the use of the Responsible Production resource kit: Brazil (involving the Brazilian Chemical Industry Association and the Federation of Industries of the State of Sao Paulo), China (involving the China National Cleaner Production Centre and Tsinghua University of Beijing), Egypt (involving the Egypt Cleaner Production Centre and the German Technical Cooperation-GTZ), and Vietnam (involving the Vietnam Cleaner Production Centre, the German Technical Cooperation-GTZ and the PREMANet network). Pilots have been initiated in both China and Egypt, involving site assessment activities and training of SMEs through the established partnerships in these two countries. Finally, technical experts from National Cleaner Production Centres NCPCs and technical institutions in 56 countries were trained to use the Responsible Production Handbook/resource kit, in order to promote the inclusion of Responsible Production in the portfolio of resource efficiency and cleaner production support services NCPCs already provide to SMEs.

	Expected Accomplishment (b): Accountable Division: DTIE		Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual
	Coherent international policy and technical advice is provided to States and other stakeholders for managing harmful chemicals and hazardous waste in a more environmentally sound manner, including through better technology and best practices.				
	Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure			
i	The number of Governments and other stakeholders applying UNEP guidelines and tools providing scientific and policy advice on assessment, management, replacement of hazardous chemicals and waste management is increased.	Number of Governments and other stakeholders applying UNEP policy advice, guidelines and tools.	2009 50	2011 80	2010 addl 2
		Number of guidelines.	8	12	addl 4

Results measured against indicator

Cambodia is applying the integrated guidance on legal/institutional infrastructures and economic instruments to improve the sound management of chemicals at national level. (output 511), Uganda has applied 'mainstreaming' advice within national development policies and plans. Many other countries using technical guidance and tools for inventory taking, laboratory analysis, chemicals management etc. In addition, Two global guidelines being updated (Toolkit for dioxin/furan inventories and Global Monitoring Plan on POPs) for use by Parties to the Stockholm Convention; One reporting format for reporting analytical data for POPs data in environmental monitoring/analysis developed for field testing; One quantitative scheme developed and field tested in the Asia region to assess performance of POPs laboratories

Risk Analysis and Management Actions Taken

Risk Analysis

- Funding for staffing and new contracting arrangements have proved to be a source of difficulty in several projects delivering important PoW outputs, including the SAICM Secretariat. Some activities have been postponed.
- Negotiations with national country partners, e.g. for demonstration projects, has proved more complex and slower than anticipated, therefore requiring additional resource inputs.

Management Actions Taken

- Long-term projects, extending beyond the life of a single biennium provide stability and continuity to the expected accomplishment.

- The SAICM secretariat has received only 40% funding its agreed indicative budget for 2010. Only half the agreed professional staff posts are occupied. UNEP is engaging with donors to enhance support for the secretariat

Performance against PoW outputs¹⁷

Output 1: *The SAICM process receives adequate secretariat support, administration of the Quick Start Programme and support to regional networks.*

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DTIE**

- UNEP administers the Quick Start Programme (QSP) and acts as trustee of the Trust Fund. Donor contributions to the QSP totalled US \$4,349,120. During 2010, 2 rounds of project applications were considered - 28 projects with a total value of US \$6.2 M were approved or conditionally approved.
- The QSP portfolio now comprises 117 projects with the total funding of US \$24,266,561. Approved projects are being implemented by 97 Governments and 12 civil society organizations and involve activities in 95 countries, including 46 LDCs and SIDS.
- SAICM regional meetings have been held for Africa, in Abidjan (Jan); Latin America and the Caribbean (Mar) Arab states (Apr); Western Europe and Others (Nov). The meetings reviewed outcomes of ICCM2 and several were held jointly with meetings to discuss the 'emerging issues' agreed at ICCM2.
- Through joint UNEP/UNDP projects, Zambia and Uganda have initiated mainstreaming of chemicals management into development agendas and Ghana and Sierra Leone have established their Chemical Information Exchange Networks (CIEN). UNEP also provided capacity building for integration of sound management of chemicals into development plans of Malawi, Mali, Mauritania and Rwanda.

Output 2: Global assessments of policies and trends with respect to harmful substances and hazardous waste to inform policy makers of potential health and environmental risks and benefits are linked to use of chemicals and generation of waste products.

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DTIE**

- Global Chemicals Outlook under development with OECD, WHO and other IOMC organizations: 3rd Steering Committee meeting held. Structure of Outlook defined, task forces and leaders identified and established.
- Global Platform on Waste Management launched at 2nd consultation Workshop, Osaka, Japan Nov. Information Platform on Waste was launched at <http://www.unep.or.jp/letc/GPWM>; includes information on ISWM, waste agricultural biomass, waste plastics, E-waste, and waste and climate change.
- HSHW elements of the Global Environment Alert Service: HSHW topics included in trial GEAS bulletins.
- Knowledge and foresight products: UNEP year book 2010, including HSHW issues, launched. Plans developed for incorporation of chemicals issues in GEO5.

Output 3: Methodologies in chemical risk assessment are adapted to specific national environmental and socio-economic circumstances [five agriculture-dependent economies and five rapidly growing industrial countries].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DTIE**


- Scientific expert group on chemicals and the environment (SECE) being established to steer the development of guidance on assessment and management of environmental risk related to pesticides and other chemicals.
- Three expert guidance documents on local factors to be considered in assessment of chemicals risks have been initiated.
- Update of state of the science on endocrine disrupting chemicals has been initiated.
- Study of international guidance for the management of industrial chemicals in the textile sector continues, in collaboration with industry sectors and steered by a

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SECTION B - SUBPROGRAMME 5: HARMFUL SUBSTANCES & HAZARDOUS WASTE


steering group with Government participation. The different guidance materials build on existing international work to provide coherent international policy and technical advice helping countries to address local circumstances. Science based policy advice will be provided regarding risks from hormone active substances to both human health and the environment.

Output 4: Coherent scientific and technical guidelines on the management of harmful substances throughout their life cycles are developed and tested with other intergovernmental organizations [three agriculture-dependent economies].

Assessment	 Accountable Division: DTIE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP with WHO has begun the global assessment of the State-of-the-Science of endocrine disruptors. • UNEP with FAO and WHO are developing and revising expert guidance under the Code of Conduct for the Distribution and Use of Pesticides. iii) Identification and analysis of existing chemical information systems in use in different industry sectors is in progress; • Draft case studies presented at expert workshop (Dec) ahead of stakeholder meeting March 2011. The recommendations will be presented to the SAICM OEWG in 2011 and form the basis for further cooperative actions to ensure that information on chemicals contained in products is available throughout their production, handling, use and disposal life-cycle. • TORs for consultancies to prepare compendia of technologies for destruction of (a) health care waste and (b) waste oils have been prepared. 	

Output 5: Tools and methods for monitoring, evaluating and reporting progress in sound life-cycle management of harmful substances and hazardous waste are developed and tested [three countries].

Assessment	 Accountable Division: DTIE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia component of global inter-calibration study on POPs analysis finalized and assessment done; Asia proficiency testing includes 38 laboratories from 13 countries (1st half of 2010). Work in other regions well underway; results expected for 1st half of 2011. • PCDD/PCDF Toolkit results for dioxin/furan inventories assessed and report under publication. Methodology for developing release inventories proposed as one of the methodologies for reporting progress under MEAs (2nd half of 2010). • Case study in China initiated. Bilateral agreement being finalized. The project will be implemented with smaller funding but at full scale (end of 2nd half of 2010). • Establishment of Global Management and Assessment Group (GMAG) initiated in consultation with DEWA. One reporting scheme – for Global POPs Monitoring Plan - developed and circulated for comments. 	

	Expected Accomplishment (c): Accountable Division: DTIE Appropriate policy and control systems for harmful substances of global concern are developed and in place in line with States' international obligations and the mandates of relevant entities.	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2009	2011	2010
i	The number of chemicals of global concern being addressed at the international level is increased. Additional hazardous substance put on the international chemicals agenda.	12	15	addl 9
ii	The number of countries with policies and control systems in place for implementing their international obligations with regard to harmful chemicals and waste is increased. Number of relevant international instruments and voluntary frameworks addressing global chemical and hazardous waste issues facilitated by UNEP.	7	8	addl 1
	Number of Governments that have or will have ratified, acceded to, accepted, approved or adopted relevant international instruments.	915	936	addl 16

SECTION B - SUBPROGRAMME 5: HARMFUL SUBSTANCES & HAZARDOUS WASTE

	Number of Governments reporting on progress in implementation of relevant international instruments with UNEP support.	428	498	<i>Not reported</i>	
iii	The number of measures in place to improve synergies among multilateral environmental agreements relating to chemicals and waste is increased.	Number of UNEP facilitated activities promoting synergies in the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements at the national and regional levels.	70	100	<i>Not reported</i>

Results measured against indicator

- Targets against the indicators are likely to be met by the end of the biennium.
- Control measures for 9 new persistent organic pollutants (POPs) targeted for action in the Stockholm Convention entered into force in Aug 2010. Intergovernmental negotiations towards a global legally-binding treaty on mercury are progressing to schedule. Governing Council will discuss the need for concerted global action on lead and cadmium at its 26th session.
- Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint established following the identification of lead in paint as an emerging issue by the SAICM ICCM meeting.
- 16 countries ratified, acceded, accepted or approved the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions or amendments to these Conventions during 2010. All three conventions now have more than 140 Parties.
- The several targets for this indicator represent progress towards the universal implementation of the principal global chemicals and waste MEAs. The subprogramme provides technical support to the secretariats and to Parties to boost their implementation.
- Mainstreaming and Health and Environment Initiatives of EA(a) integrate consideration of MEAs and SAICM implementation in national planning providing synergies also with poverty reduction, sustainable development and climate change.

Risk Analysis and Management Actions Taken

Risk Analysis




- The PoW outputs of this expected accomplishment are essentially long-term and normative with demonstration projects at national and regional level; results-based indicators are unclear and/or unrealistic.
- Most programmes commence with incomplete funding in place; improved project design is required to allow progress in a modular fashion while additional resources are secured.
- There is need to secure additional resources (financial and human) and technical support to ensure that activities can continue at an improved pace.
- This Expected Accomplishment derives mandates from a number of competent bodies including the UNEP GC, the chemicals and waste MEA COPs and the mercury INC. This can cause problems of timing and of priority.
- Communication of subprogramme results to potential users is receiving too little attention and priority whilst resources – financial and human, are limited. It is not adequately coordinated a communications strategy needs to be developed

Management Actions Taken

- Long-term projects, extending beyond the life of a single biennium, provide stability and continuity and help to deliver targets in a progressive manner.
- The work in this expected accomplishment is complemented by the major portfolio of GEF-supported work. The extension of GEF-eligibility beyond the Stockholm

Convention to wider chemicals management issues is expected to mitigate resource risks.

Performance against PoW outputs¹⁸

Output 1: An international framework for action to minimize the availability, accessibility and use of mercury is developed.	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DTIE
<p>Negotiations to develop global legally binding instrument are progressing as planned towards completion prior to GC27 in 2013. The negotiations are supported by a study of mercury emissions from 4 industry sectors. Global Mercury Partnership progressing in accordance with agreed milestones; membership has increased significantly since 2009. Work to understand mercury emissions from coal combustion in China, Russia, and South-Africa is well advanced. Mercury waste management-related projects have been finalised in 5 countries; Inventory work supported in 14 countries in LAC; 3 regional reports provided mercury supply-demand scenarios; 2 regional projects developed options for storage of excess elemental-mercury; 6 countries are supported in policy work related to artisanal and small-scale gold mining and a global forum was held; 1 country was assisted to prepare an action plan to reduce releases from industry using a mercury-based process. Burkina Faso and Madagascar have been assisted to develop toolkits for the identification and quantification of mercury releases, while Burkina Faso is participating in a global multi-country project together with Cambodia, Chile, Pakistan and Philippines to assess the waste-related mercury emissions and to establish a waste management plan.</p>	
Output 2: Options are identified for addressing and managing chemicals, waste and related issues of multi-country, regional and global concern.	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DTIE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two countries- stopped using leaded vehicle fuels during 2010; only six countries still use small amounts of leaded gasoline and UNEP has actions to assist each of these to convert. • Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paints (GAELP) initiated (May 2010) with Governments, industry, civil society, academia; UNEP/WHO secretariat arrangements established successfully. • Reviews of scientific information on lead and cadmium finalized on schedule for inclusion in documents for GC 26. Two regional studies of trade of products containing lead, cadmium and mercury prepared for LAC and AP. • The UNEP working group on lead and cadmium has prepared scientific reviews based on information submitted by governments and others. Governments from the following African countries are members of the working group: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania, Malawi, Mali, Namibia, Morocco, Niger, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Togo and Zimbabwe. 	
Output 3: Tools and methodologies for monitoring and controlling chemicals and waste covered by multilateral environmental agreements are tested and transferred [four countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and West Asia].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DTIE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two countries field tested for PCDD/PCDF, PCB and HCB emissions from open burning of domestic waste (Mexico and China; + Sweden and USA as expert countries). • Method comparison project on open burning of biomass for sampling and analysis of PCDD/PCDF successfully completed (2 methods, 2 countries; China and Mexico). • POPs environmental and bio-monitoring underway in 31 countries in 3 continents/UN regions. POPs laboratory training ongoing in 18 countries. • Two UNEP/GEF MSP initiatives aiming at strengthening capacity of African countries to comply with the obligations of the Stockholm Convention with respect to contributing with own data to the Global Monitoring Plan on POPs and to strengthen their national laboratory capacity to collect the samples according to 	

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SECTION B - SUBPROGRAMME 5: HARMFUL SUBSTANCES & HAZARDOUS WASTE

internationally agreed protocols and to strengthen their analytical capacity are ongoing, to cover: Eastern and Southern African countries; DR Congo, Ghana, Mali, Senegal, and Togo.

Output 4: A combined technology and early warning information network on specific and emerging issues is developed and applied by countries in controlling chemicals and waste of global concern [four countries].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DTIE**

At the global level, work has begun to integrate chemicals hazards into the GEO process and into Global Environment Alert Service; several sub-programme projects will contribute, in particular 52-P2 Global Assessment of Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste. The challenge to be addressed is to have the countries apply the information generated in controlling chemicals and waste of global concern.

Output 5: Partnerships of regional and international enforcement bodies and organizations are developed and demonstrated to combat environmental crime involving substances of concern at the national level [four countries].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DRC**

- Training Needs Assessment for border officers completed in Cambodia and Vietnam using methodologies developed by four partner agencies of UNODC-led PATROL initiative.
- National workshop held in Cambodia Oct 2010 and national sub-decree combating transnational crime being drafted.
- UNEP/ROWA established a regional network on HSHW for West Asia, through nomination of national focal points. The GCI guide was translated into Arabic to facilitate its use in the network.

Output 6: The release of harmful substances of international concern with regard to transboundary rivers, marine environment, and ozone layer are subjected to tighter control.

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DEPI**

- Global marine hazards campaign steering committee instituted.
- UNEP mandated to act as Secretariat for Global Partnership on Nutrient Management
- Third International Workshop on Nutrient Management held in China (September, 2010). The Chinese government agreed to develop a nutrient reduction plan and GPNM has been requested to provide technical assistance.
- Guidance document *Foundations for Sustainable Nutrient Management* produced in collaboration with the International Nitrogen Initiative (INI).
- Web-based platform to share information and best practices designed and established.
- Co-convened with the International Nitrogen Initiative and Indian Nitrogen Group, the 5th International Nitrogen Conference (N2010), in New Delhi India, December 2010

Output 7: Communication and information materials are developed and disseminated to raise awareness and mobilize action on the environment and health risks of harmful substances and hazardous substances.

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DCPI**

The following communication and information materials related to harmful and hazardous substances are completed:

SECTION B - SUBPROGRAMME 5: HARMFUL SUBSTANCES & HAZARDOUS WASTE

- A Flexible Framework for Chemical Accident Prevention and Preparedness: A guidance document and has been published as an IOMC document. The document has been translated into French, Spanish and Chinese.
- 'Toxicology in the classroom' a teaching tool on pesticide safety, prepared
- French and Spanish editions of 'Mercury: A priority for Action' awareness-raising package prepared and issued
- Mercury web pages revamped and migrated to unep.org
- Dedicated sub-programme brochure prepared
- 'Our Planet' articles on chemicals management (including marine litter) in development
- Tunza issue 8.2: Hazards and Disasters
- Nairobi River video created for KCO which focuses on toxins in the water

However, the communication activities are not adequately meeting the communication needs of the subprogramme. To enhance cohesive and consistent communication a communication strategy is being developed for the use in the preparation of future information materials.

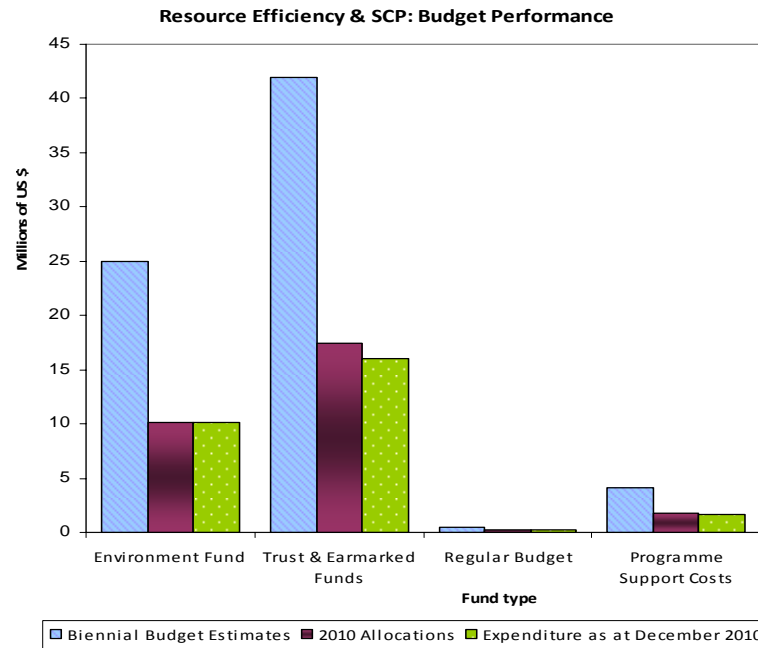
SUBPROGRAMME 6: RESOURCE EFFICIENCY & SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Objective: To ensure natural resources are produced, processed and consumed in a more environmentally sustainable way.

Budget information for the period January – December, 2010

Expenditure under the Environment Fund for the Resource Efficiency subprogramme is well on track for the year, with 100% of the 2010 allotment being utilized.

The post: non-post expenditure ratio against the Environment Fund is 75:25. This ratio was higher than planned owing to the contractual commitments made alongside a shortfall in contributions received to the Environment Fund. UNEP will work in 2011 to achieve the ratios requested by the CPR dependent on receipt of contributions originally planned for the Environment Fund.



Expected Accomplishment (a): Accountable Division: DTIE Resource efficiency is increased and pollution is reduced over product life cycles and along supply chains.		Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual (cumulative)
Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2009	2011	2010
i The number of governments and businesses adopting policies, economic instruments and actions for resource-efficient and sustainable products is increased.	Number of governments adopting policies, regulations, or economic instruments promoting resource efficiency and/or sustainable consumption and production.	20	40	53
	Number of businesses adopting resource efficient management practices.	100	300	127

Results measured against indicator

SECTION B - SUBPROGRAMME 6: RESOURCE EFFICIENCY & SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

As an interim measure of progress towards EA, Fifty three (53) governments are engaged in UNEP projects to develop and adopt Resource Efficiency policies, instruments and actions. This includes 15 countries supported by the Green Economy Initiative, 33 countries supported through Marrakech Process activities (notably its Task Forces), and 6 countries supported in mainstreaming SCP policies, integrating SCP in national development strategies. Additional resources are required to survey governments and investigate whether and to what extent they are moving towards full implementation. As an interim measure of progress towards EA, twenty seven (27) businesses are engaged in UNEP supported activities on e-waste with the ICT sector and on sustainable supplies with agrifood industries. It remains to be seen if this number will significantly increase as the relevant industry initiatives develop further in 2011.

Risk Analysis and Management Actions Taken

Risk Analysis:

- Lack of sufficient financial and human resources remain as the greatest risk as the demand for support for Green Economy and Marrakech process has increased. UNEP also needs sufficient funding to ensure that initial assessments of country needs are effectively followed up with adequate Green Economy and RE-SCP advisory services
- Internally, managers have faced operational implementation risk in that the processing of funding has been slow during 2010. This is due to administrative procedures required to enable projects to start implementation, getting accustomed to work in larger project teams than one might have previously been accustomed to, and reporting lines as the new matrix and consolidated project approach has been introduced as of the start of 2010.

Management Actions Taken:

- The mitigation measures include enhanced resource mobilization efforts and ensuring that project funding includes the necessary staff for the successful implementation of work. Externally, project areas such as the Green Economy and Marrakech Process have seen increasing demand, enhanced by growing awareness of a coming Rio+20 conference in 2012. In responding to this, UNEP needs to ensure it remains focussed on priority work areas whilst being responsive to ad hoc demands from individual countries. Fundraising will also be discussed with DEWA to address lack of funding for progress against output 2 (REEO assessments and scarcity alerts).
- It is anticipated that procedures will be better established and more accepted by 2011.

Performance against PoW outputs¹⁹

Output 1: Authoritative scientific assessments on resource use over product life cycles are developed and used to support decoupling of environmental degradation from production and consumption of goods and services [three assessments].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DTIE**

Two assessment reports on metals and priority products, materials and consumption clusters were published in 2010, following the biofuels report published in 2009. The UNEP Resource Panel has been well established with 29 leading scientists serving as panellists; supported by 20 governments, as well as the EC, the OECD and three CSOs on its Steering Committee. Its reports have been well received in 2010. One example of the utility of the findings was that the Government of Norway used the biofuels report in developing its national biofuels strategy.

- Metal stocks (1st of five reports, the first launch in May at CSD18 and highlighting low recovery and recycling rates of key metals).
www.unep.fr/scp/publications/details.asp?id=DTI/1264/PA
- The Assessing Environmental Impacts of Production and Consumption – priority products, materials and consumption clusters: 320k downloads in 1st month of its

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SECTION B - SUBPROGRAMME 6: RESOURCE EFFICIENCY & SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

launch. www.unep.fr/scp/publications/details.asp?id=WEB/0165/PA

- Good progress have been made towards the launch of two further assessments (decoupling and recycling rates of metals) which have been peer reviewed in 2010 and which are expected to be launched early 2011.

Output 2: Scarcities and major environmental impacts caused by unsustainable resource flows are assessed and findings are applied in the design of policy and management practices [four critically affected countries].

Assessment



Accountable Division: DEWA

Two regional reports on Resource Efficiency: Economics and Outlook have been completed so far (REEO Asia & Pacific and LAC/Mercosur), building on work initiated in 2009 and covering a range of critically affected countries including Indonesia, Laos, Kazakhstan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay and Uruguay. The reports will be published in beginning 2011. Some new data sets on resource use have been added to the GEO Data Portal for use in UNEP assessment reports. Due to lack of resources, limited new activities have been undertaken (e.g. REEO reports on more sub-regions and targeted environmental impacts/hot-spots/alert bulletins). What still also lacks funding for example is the development and publication of assessment and early warning information on resource scarcities and impacts, focusing on critically affected countries and linked with development of the Global Environment Alert Service (GEAS). Efforts to raise funds to this end are ongoing. To accelerate output delivery subsequent work needs to focus on applying the assessment findings in the design of policy and management practices.

Output 3: Integrated policy assessment, cost-benefit analyses and case studies on the economic, environmental and social gains from applying policies for resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production are developed and disseminated to global and regional economic and trade forums and national policy makers in rapidly industrializing, emerging economies and natural-resource-dependent countries [four forums, six countries].

Assessment



Accountable Division: DTIE

UNEP has launched new Green Economy assessments in Azerbaijan, Armenia, Moldova, Ukraine, Jordan and Indonesia, and submitted reports at forums including meetings in 2010 of the UN General Assembly, the Bretton Woods Institutions and the G20. Overall, UNEP has launched Green Economy country projects in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Brazil (state of Sao Paulo), Jordan, Kenya, Moldova, Nepal, Senegal, South Africa and Ukraine. Four relevant international forums have been organized, namely the 30th Annual Conference of the International Association for Impact Assessment (Geneva), “Ad-Hoc Expert Meeting on the Green Economy, Trade, and Sustainable Development” (Geneva) convened jointly with UNCTAD and UN DESA, and two Green Economy Major Groups and Stakeholder Workshops (Geneva). UNEP released four reports: (i) “Green Economy Report: A Preview” (May 2010); (ii) “Green Economy: Developing Countries Success Stories” (June 2010); (iii) “Green Economy: A Brief for Policymakers on the Green Economy and Millennium Development Goals” (September 2010) prepared for the MDGs Summit; and (iv) “Green Economy: Driving a Green Economy Through Public Finance and Fiscal Policy Reform” (October 2010) for the G20 and annual Bretton Woods meetings.

The African Regional Initiative on Green Economy and green economy services operates in 7 African countries. The countries in this initiative include Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa and initial discussions and scoping missions have already been held in these countries.

Output 4: Best practices on resource efficiency and pollution reduction over product life cycles, focusing on water, waste and energy in food and manufactured goods are identified and piloted [four rapidly industrializing and least developed countries].

Assessment



Accountable Division: DTIE

Three rapidly industrializing and least developed countries have been supported in 2010. In sector specific work with the agri-food sector in Brazil, 10 companies have been engaged in developing a partnership with buyers and importers from the EU and the US of ‘sustainable products’. In Thailand, preparations made to set up a pilot initiative with the rice industry to test new resource efficient practices with producer groups and farmers. With the ICT sector, an agreement for the support of ICT companies to

SECTION B - SUBPROGRAMME 6: RESOURCE EFFICIENCY & SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

apply e-waste management practices in the supply chain has been developed. In the tourism sector, UNIDO and UNEP hosted with the National Cleaner Production Centre, and Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mozambique, a Capacity Building Workshop for 33 National Experts and a back-to-back awareness raising workshop for 38 hotel managers. ICT and Tourism industries are services that have direct implications for use of food and manufactured goods, as well as their use of the natural resources involved. Also, in Europe, an energy benchmarking and calculator toolkit for SME's of the accommodation sector is being pilot tested in 100 establishments as of November 2010. Compared to the overall milestones and deliverables foreseen in the relevant project, the work is progressing slowly. The most important reason for this is lack of resources.

Output 5: Resource efficiency and cleaner and safer production are mainstreamed into national economic and development planning through UNDAFs and national action plans [five rapidly industrializing, emerging economies and/or natural-resource-dependent countries].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DTIE**

Ten countries (Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominica, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, St. Lucia, Vietnam) were supported in 2010, building on work initiated in 2009. The work that was started in 2009 in Burkina Faso, Mali and Cote d'Ivoire is advancing well and SCP will be integrated in a National Sustainable Development Strategy (Cote d'Ivoire) and in an Accelerated Growth Strategy (Burkina Faso) by end of 2010. The implementation of a national SCP action plan in Mauritius is progressing well. Work is progressing in countries where mainstreaming work was started under previous biennium. The content of mainstreaming activities are in line with the environmental requirements of existing UNDAFs in the countries involved.

Output 6: Tools and best practices, including on water and waste management for sustainable urban development, are identified and applied [eight rapidly growing large and medium-sized cities].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DTIE**

Nine city and provincial authorities were supported by UNEP in the area of water and waste management. Support on developing Integrated Solid Waste Management Plans has been provided to Bahir Dar, Ethiopia, Pathum Thani provincial government and respective municipal governments within Pathum Thani, Thailand, and Nairobi, Kenya. Capacity building support involved the Forum for Environment, Ethiopia, Thammasat University, Thailand, and Nairobi University and Jomo Kenyatta University. Support on demonstrating the conversion of waste agricultural biomass into fuel was provided to Madhyapur Thimi Municipality, Nepal, Monragala city, Sri Lanka, and Cabiao city, Philippines. Capacity building involved the Society for Economic and Environmental Development, Nepal, the National Cleaner Production Centre, Sri Lanka, Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Pakistan, as well as the Development Academy of The Philippines, Philippines. Support on converting waste plastics into fuel was provided to Pitsanulok in Thailand and Cebu in The Philippines.

With respect to overall urban development, the structure of an environment methodology for sustainable urban development and city planning was developed. The proposal was presented to representatives of local authorities, city networks and training institutions to get feedback. Also, a 'Draft International Standard for Determining Greenhouse Gas Emissions for Cities' was developed and launched jointly with the World Bank, UN-HABITAT and Cities Alliance. Emission calculations are available for 44 cities, providing the foundation for developing climate action plans.

A consultative meeting on urban water and waste management was co-organized to identify needs and candidate sites for introducing sound technologies (ESTs). The Centre of Advanced Philippine Studies (CAPS) was identified as a partner to implement demonstration projects. A compilation of case examples of decentralized sanitation in Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, and The Philippines was also done. Following project work on integrated solid waste management (ISWM) in Nairobi, Kenya and Bahir Dar, Ethiopia, a third was initiated in Pathum Thani, Thailand. Overall, the cities work, including that on environmentally sound technology (EST) application, has been suffering from resource constraints.

Output 7: Regulations, economic incentives and voluntary measures promoting environmentally sound technologies and resource efficiency in the production of food and manufactured goods are designed and implemented [eight rapidly industrializing, emerging economies or least developed countries].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DTIE**

New assessment studies on national regulations and economic instruments have been undertaken in six countries (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Moldova, Ukraine, Jordan and Indonesia) as part of UNEP's Green Economy country projects with advisory services. The assessments are followed by policy recommendations to launch actions for transformative change. These national interventions have been complemented by macro-economic research on, among others, the food and manufacturing industries. Advisory services have been provided to four Mekong countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam) on policy and law to promote resource efficiency, SCP and the green economy through one national and one sub-regional workshop.

With respect to efficiency in food and manufacturing, a work stream on water footprinting and efficiency has progressed well. Three reports have been finalised, on (i) 'Corporate Water Accounting - An analysis of methods and tools for measuring water use and its impacts'; (ii) 'Water footprint assessment, policy and practical measures' in collaboration with the Water Footprint Network, and (iii) 'Mapping initiatives on Corporate Water Disclosure' in partnership with GRI. Similar to the Green Economy sector analysis, the work on water accounting has progressed well. However, it is currently difficult to implement other elements of the project due to limited human and financial resources. Planned work on the design of laws and regulations and on the implementation of sound technologies for natural resource use in rural areas hardly started due to lack of funding. Companies of the CEO Water Mandate are using the studies to decide on appropriate management tools to use and to improve their own water accounting systems.


Output 8: Marrakech Process pilot implementation of resource efficient public policies and private sector management practices in key sectors at the regional and national levels is strengthened and a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production is elaborated [one framework].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DTIE**

A proposed Ten Year Framework of Programmes on SCP (10 YFP) has been elaborated under the Marrakech Process. Workshops in SCP were hosted with key stakeholders, notably one on "SCP and the Green Economy" in March 2010 with 65 participants from international organizations, 15 countries and the European Commission, as well as the first joint OECD-DAC/Environment - UNEP workshop on SCP in June 2010 with 70 participants from 34 countries. The publication *ABC for SCP* and the Marrakech Process progress report *Paving the Way* were launched at the 18th session of the UN-CSD. The Chair's Summary of CSD 18 recognized the value of Marrakech Process outputs and delivered a strong call for the finalisation of a 10 YFP. In preparation of CSD19, G77 members and CSD bureau members were briefed in New York on the development of a 10YFP. The outline for the *SCP Global Outlook* was developed and an online survey launched in October 2010. Regional institutions were contracted to deliver draft reports for each of the five UN regions by end 2010. UNEP started co-organizing with UNDESA a CSD Inter-session Meeting on SCP, due to take place in January 2011 (Panama). Africa was the first region to develop a 10-Year Framework Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production within the global Marrakech process. Overall, the activity has led to enhanced expertise and capacity to develop and implement national and local SCP programmes, better preparedness of the African region to participate and contribute to CSD, and an increased awareness of SCP and related issues among stakeholders.

The CSD18 outcome confirms that Marrakech Process outputs, including the work of the MP Task Forces, are considered valuable by many governments based on Chairman's Summary, reflecting intergovernmental discussions at CSD18. The profile of the 10 YFP was raised at that meeting and consequently CSD members called for an intersessional meeting to further develop this framework. Analytical work on the relationship between SCP policies and the Green Economy, on the contribution to poverty alleviation and best practices on SCP policies has progressed well, with ongoing stakeholder engagement.

SECTION B - SUBPROGRAMME 6: RESOURCE EFFICIENCY & SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

	Expected Accomplishment (b): Accountable Division: DTIE Investment in efficient, clean and safe industrial production methods through public policies and private sector action is increased.		Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual
	Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2009	2011	2010
i	The number of Governments and businesses selecting environmentally sound technologies and more resource-efficient management practices, technologies and production methods, including for integrated waste management, is increased.	Number of Governments and large-scale businesses making investments and adapting technologies favouring resource efficiency or sustainable consumption and production.	20 Govts 25 Co	50 Govts 100 Co	53 Govts 37 Co (cumulative)
		Number of national cleaner production centres adding the business case for resource efficiency and/or sustainable consumption and production to their portfolios of activities and advisory services.	10	25	8 addl.

Results measured against indicator

During 2010, seven (7) countries engaged UNEP on programmatic work on Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) in its associated network of centres (NCPCs) as well as through its work on trade and market opportunities for resource efficient products. Considering that an increase of 30 governments engaged is required for the biennium, progress here is behind schedule. This is due to funding limitations and the fact that the investment focus of this EA leads to greater targeting of the business community. As an interim measure of progress towards EA, 37 new companies have joined UNEP partnership initiatives, in particular the UNEP Finance Initiative and UNEP Sustainable Buildings Initiative. Small businesses have also been reached via the UNEP/UNIDO network of NCPCs, participating in training events. Considering that 75 new businesses need to be involved over the biennium, progress is almost on track by end of 2010. With limited resources, it has not yet been possible to survey these businesses and governments to assess their progress towards adopting technologies favouring resource efficiency. Finally, Eight centres based in developing countries (Cuba, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Lebanon and Sri Lanka) incorporated Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production (RECP) in their portfolios by use of an Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SME) Resource Kit. National RECP programmes were also initiated in four developing and transition economies: Albania, Rwanda, Mauritius and Uruguay.

Risk Analysis and Management Actions Taken

Risk Analysis:

- At a time when public funding has been limited due to the consequences of global recession, support from private sector partners in existing UNEP initiatives has been reliable and important in continuing planned work. Work on the business case and entrepreneurship, covering a variety of sectors, still requires more significant funding.

Management Actions Taken:




- Progress against this output (1) will be targeted in 2011 for increased funding. This will be given close attention whilst considering linkage with private sector work done through other projects.

Performance against PoW outputs²⁰


Output 1: The business case for resource efficiency based on cost savings, competitiveness gains and new market opportunities is developed and demonstrated in the


²⁰ "On track" (Empty/green); "Medium risk" (Half full/yellow); "high risk" (Full/red).

SECTION B - SUBPROGRAMME 6: RESOURCE EFFICIENCY & SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

building and construction, energy and water and waste management sectors for public and private sector decision makers [eight rapidly industrializing and natural resource-dependent countries].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DTIE
Funding limitations have prevented work on the business case and entrepreneurship to progress significantly, and only three countries have seen interventions. The Wuppertal-based UNEP Collaborating Centre CSCP has been contracted to conduct a survey and prepare a business case report. An assessment has been done of trade and market opportunities for biodiversity-based products, considering the capacities of selected countries on how to utilize opportunities. Activities have been launched and mission undertaken in Namibia, Nepal and Peru. A capacity building event was hosted in Peru in September 2010. Most components of UNEP work have been adversely affected due to funding issues (limited funds or slow to arrive in 2010) which UNEP is addressing through continued fund raising efforts. Due to lack of funding, there has been limited country level engagement.	
Output 2: Investment opportunities in the introduction, development, transfer and application of resource efficient, environmentally sound technologies are identified and realized [four resource-intensive sectors such as metals, food production and building and construction].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DTIE
Investment opportunities have been investigated through engagement of banks, the insurance industry and investors. This included addressing sectors such as buildings and food. A focus on other resource intensive sectors still needs to be developed. Several drafts of the Principles for Sustainable Insurance (PSI) were produced and deliberated by the UNEP FI Secretariat and a core group of about 20 leading insurance companies. The consultation version of the PSI was made available by end of 2010, ahead of the February 2011 schedule. Reports have been published on “Universal ownership – Why environmental externalities matter to institutional investors”, “Translating ESG into sustainable business value — insights for companies and investors (in partnership with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development)”, “Demystifying materiality – Hardwiring biodiversity into finance”, “Green buildings and the finance sector – An overview of financial institution involvement in green buildings in North America” and “Power sector finance” (covering Australia, Brazil, India, South Africa, Morocco, Italy and Greece). Webinars and training events were held, e.g. environmental and social risk analysis online courses and training workshops for the financial sector in Turkey and Greece.. This work has only focused on two sectors, not four as targeted in the PoW output description.	
Output 3: The capacity of cleaner production centres and development institutions is built to demonstrate the catalytic effect of resource efficient investment decisions by Governments and business [four centres].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DTIE
Thanks to support from UNEP and UNIDO, National RECP programmes were initiated in four developing and transition economies and centres are being developed for a further two. A PRE-SME toolkit and training manual have been developed and made public on dedicated web-portal (visit www.unep.fr/scp/cp/network/). Four regional training-the-trainer workshops have been carried out: Panama (ROLAC, May 2010) 24 participants, Cairo (ROA June 2010) 30 participants, Colombo (ROAP June 2010) 45 participants, Vienna (ROE October 2010) 18 participants. Eight centres have received support in applying the new PRE-SME resource kit. An assessment for a National Cleaner Production Programme (NCPP) was completed in Albania, Rwanda and Mauritius and initiated in Uruguay, Senegal, Azerbaijan and Saudi Arabia. NCPPs for Albania and Rwanda have been developed jointly with UNIDO through One-UN funding. Regional working sessions on RECP have been organized for Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, Eastern and Central Europe and Asia-Pacific. A Charter for the Global RECP Network has been finalized and 43 NCPCs signed-up as regular founding members of the network.	
Output 4: Global multi-stakeholder partnerships on buildings, transport, mining, food production, water management or tourism are strengthened or established to demonstrate resource efficient investments and management practices [four partnerships].	

SECTION B - SUBPROGRAMME 6: RESOURCE EFFICIENCY & SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Assessment	 Accountable Division: DTIE
<p>Four partnerships and a campaign have been strengthened or created. During 2010, established UNEP industry partnerships carried out planned activities (enhancing commitment) and potential new ones built a foundation upon which to grow. Business across all sectors has been engaged through two Business for Environment (B4E) Summits, held in Korea and Mexico. The UNEP Sustainable Buildings and Climate Initiative (UNEP-SBCI) launched two working groups to deliver a draft (1) Sustainable Buildings Index and (2) Common Carbon Metric Protocol. The latter is being pilot-tested with seven members. The Global Sustainable Tourism Council was launched (August) with support from the UNF, Travelocity and UNWTO. The Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism was launched December 2010 (Costa Rica). A business plan was also completed for the launch of a Sustainable Investment and Finance in Tourism Network. For emerging work on mining and metals, a study was initiated to evaluate mining initiatives and the merit for Global Sustainable Mining Initiative. With the agrifood sector, a scoping meeting for an SCP Agrifood Task Force was convened, among others to support the Marrakech Process. In the area of urban transport, a Share the Road (StR) campaign regional launch was held in Africa (November 2010) with 6 East African countries participating.</p>	

	Expected Accomplishment (c): Accountable Division: DTIE Consumer choice favours more resource efficient and environmentally friendly products.	Baseline	Target (cumulative)	Actual (cumulative)	
	Indicator of Achievement	Unit of Measure	2009	2011	2010
i	Increased information and decision-making tools directing consumer choice to more sustainable products, based on sound science, are developed and disseminated.	Number of Governments and businesses adopting regulations, economic instruments or voluntary measures influencing consumer purchases.	15 Govts 50 Co	30 Govts 150Co	21 Govts 97 Co

Results measured against indicator

As interim measures of progress towards EA, six (6) governments (Uruguay, Colombia, Lebanon, Namibia, Nepal and Peru) were engaged by UNEP in the introduction of Sustainable Public Procurement and in assessing economic aspects of agricultural reform. Participation in the SPP activities has involved the conducting of a status assessment and legal review. Significantly, three countries- (Costa Rica, Chile, Tunisia) have taken the next step of drafting a full SPP policy plan. 47 new businesses are involved in programmatic work by UNEP through the network of its UNEP/SETAC Life Cycle Initiative, Global e-Sustainability Initiative, related work on standards and life cycle methodologies, as well as communications-related partnerships undertaken to focus on youth and sustainable lifestyles. Considering the target of 100 businesses for the biennium, UNEP is reasonably on track by the end of 2010 to improve businesses' practices. Surveys are needed to establish the extent to which governments and businesses are using regulations/measures to influence consumer purchases. In addition, 49 UN agencies have been involved in developing action plans to reduce greenhouse (GHG) emissions and improve resource efficiency through their daily operations and facilities management. By end of 2010, 15 have submitted full developed action plans and are starting implementation.

Risk Analysis and Management Actions Taken

Risk Analysis:

- A possible external risk related to this field is one of perception that "consumer choice" and "lifestyles" are developed world issues that UNEP should not prioritise in its work.

Management Actions Taken:

- The issue is continuously addressed by raising awareness of the global consequences of consumption patterns and behaviour in all countries. UNEP plans to

SECTION B - SUBPROGRAMME 6: RESOURCE EFFICIENCY & SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

communicate the critical importance of the Resource Efficiency dimension through its campaigns with youth, media and entertainment industries. A training of UNEP's communication team on the meaning of resource efficiency in the context of results based management will be reviewed jointly with QAS and management early 2011.

Performance against PoW outputs²¹

Output 1: Regulations, public procurement and economic instruments reflecting resource and environmental costs in the consumer price of goods and services are drafted and demonstrated by public authorities [five rapidly industrializing emerging economies or natural resource dependent countries].

Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DTIE**

Good progress has been made in the area of sustainable public procurement (SPP). As a result of UNEP's advisory services provided to national governments and the provision of implementation guidelines for SPP, **7 countries** - Colombia, Uruguay, Lebanon, Costa Rica, Chile, Tunisia and Mauritius - have completed first steps for introducing SPP, including a status assessment and legal review. Three of these countries have already drafted a SPP policy plan. Through its work stream focused on economic instruments and related regulation, UNEP, in cooperation with partners institutions (WTO, IISD, and ICTSD), contributed through several international research products, including the publication: 'Fisheries Subsidies, Sustainable Development and the WTO', and related policy consultations (UNEP-ICTSD Trade and Biodiversity Day, UNEP- Global Subsidy Initiative Conference) concerning international analysis on fossil fuel and fishery subsidy reform. Economic studies of the Agricultural Sector were conducted in Armenia, Moldova and Ukraine. A synthesis report was produced, highlighting the main findings and recommendations. The work is progressing well, particularly with respect to sustainable public procurement. There are good chances that 5 countries will have drafted SPP policies by the end of the biennium. The work related to economic instruments, focused on fossil fuel and fishery subsidy reform, is also progressing well. Resource permitting however, it has done little direct interventions at national level, and thus contributed more indirectly to the output being achieved in countries.

Output 2: Policy and life-cycle analysis, dialogue and capacity-building activities promoting standards and voluntary measures such as sustainability reporting, eco-labelling and certification of resource efficient goods and services are undertaken [one global and four national level interventions].


Assessment |  **Accountable Division: DTIE**


Four national interventions have been made in 2010 (in South Africa, India, Brazil and Mexico) , whilst a priority global intervention still needs to materialize. The area of LCA and standards is one with critical need for intervention, yet funding is still lacking to effectively address this normative area. UNEP is building on the signing of a MoU with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) to plan collaboration on standards development and capacity building to support the introduction of standards in developing countries. National level support to countries in the introduction of eco-labelling schemes has continued: e.g. labelling schemes related to textiles and electronic goods in South Africa and India. ToR for a global review of certification and labelling schemes has been prepared and proposals submitted to UNEP to carry out the review process. They are currently under review. In case of work with the building sector, identifying pilots for the testing of sustainable building methodologies has been done. Related to global guidance for LCA databases and on life cycle sustainability and impact assessment indicators, capability development work in the design of databases have been carried out in Brazil and Mexico by end of 2010. Overall, the relevant project work is progressing well considering the limited funds available at the moment. Also, introduction of an African eco-labelling scheme and implementation of demonstration projects on National Action Plans on SCP was achieved in Mauritius, Tanzania, Egypt and Mozambique. A UNEP-led project funded by the European Commission and the German Government prepared experts from South Africa, Kenya and Ethiopia to deliver training to enable private enterprises to meet eco-labelling requirements and thus access new markets for green products in Europe and elsewhere.

Output 3: The purchase of more resource efficient and durable products is encouraged through awareness-raising campaigns, partnerships and international awards [two

²¹ "On track" (Empty/green); "Medium risk" (Half full/yellow); "high risk" (Full/red).

SECTION B - SUBPROGRAMME 6: RESOURCE EFFICIENCY & SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

global campaigns, four partnerships and two awards].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DCPI
<p>Seven partnerships and two global campaigns have been launched, whilst a regional and national award scheme of the Seed Initiative was launched. Seven audio visual materials were produced and posted on the UNEP website, each focused on a particular aspect of Resource Efficiency. The Feb issue of <i>Our Planet</i> magazine was themed “Green Economy – Making It Work”. In partnership with UNEP/GRID-Arendal, a music industry stakeholder meeting was hosted to start a “Music for Environment” campaign. Seven partnerships on tactical communications related to sustainable lifestyles were established with business organisations such as Treehugger, Heyward Productions, Microsoft, Adventure Ecology, National Geographic and Safaricom (green tips on SMS to over 12 million subscribers). The Seed Initiative of UNEP, UNDP and IUCN launched an Africa and South Africa version of the global scheme, promoting the Green Economy, and announced 30 development partnership “Seed Award” winners based on 428 nominations received from 70 countries. In addition, education activities were conducted in coordination with the Marrakech Process. The Partnership for Education and Research about Responsible Living (PERL), gathering 100 institutions from 40 countries as well as UNEP, UNESCO, Consumers International, the Marrakech Task Forces on Sustainable Lifestyles and Education for Sustainable Consumption (ESC), was launched at CSD18. The UNEP/UNESCO YouthXchange guidebook on sustainable lifestyles was adapted and capacity-building activities implemented in, among others, 6 Arabic speaking countries of the Mediterranean region (Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan).</p>	

Output 4: Action plans for achieving climate neutrality through changes in procurement practices, buildings and facilities management and office culture are developed and applied in the United Nations system and other public institutions [eight action plans].	
Assessment	 Accountable Division: DTIE
<p>15 Action Plans have been submitted to date, with another 25 action plans expected to follow in 2011. These are supported by the work of the Issue Management Group on Sustainable Management in the UN, which organized three meetings in 2010. These included two on-line trainings on how to prepare emission reduction plans and greenhouse gas inventories. The average number of participants per meeting was about 80 persons, representing some 50 UN organizations and entities. Work on policy reviews have been conducted in the HLCM network on procurement, facilities management and IT. The Interagency Network on Travel has also supported the publication of a Guide to Sustainable Travel in UN. A Guideline of Climate Friendly offices has been released and the Green Meeting report, released in 2009 has been translated to Spanish. Greening the Blue, a new common web platform for the entire UN system to share information related to UN’s climate neutrality and sustainability, has been established at www.greeningsetheblue.org. This site won the Award “Best Website” given by the International Visual Communications Association in 2010.</p>	

ANNEXES

1. Divisional Responsibilities Assigned to Programme of Work 2010-2011 Implementation

	(1) Climate Change: DTIE	(2) Disasters & Conflicts: DEPI	(3) Ecosystems Management: DEPI	(4) Environmental Governance: DELC	(5) Harmful Substances: DTIE	(6) Resource Efficiency: DTIE
DEWA	<u>EA 5 / Outputs:</u> #111, #114, #141, #151, #152			<u>EA 4 / Outputs:</u> #411, #441, #442, #443		<u>Outputs:</u> #612
DELC	<u>Outputs:</u> #115, #143, #153		<u>Outputs:</u> #315, #334	<u>EA 1, EA 2 / Outputs:</u> #412, #413, #414, #415, #421, #422, #423, #424		
DEPI	<u>EA 1, EA 4 /</u> <u>Outputs:</u> #112, #113, #117, #142, #144	<u>EA 1, EA 2, EA3 /</u> <u>Outputs:</u> #211, #212, #213, #214, #221, #222, #223, #224, #231, #232, #233, #235	<u>EA 1, EA 2, EA 3 /</u> <u>Outputs:</u> #311, #312, #313, #314, #321, #322, #323, #324, #331, #335		<u>Outputs:</u> #536	
DTIE	<u>EA 2, EA 3 /</u> <u>Outputs:</u> #121, #122, #123, #124, #125, #126, #131, #132, #133, #134, #135	<u>Outputs:</u> #215, #234	<u>Outputs:</u> #325, #333		<u>EA 1, EA 2, EA 3 /</u> <u>Outputs:</u> #511, #512, #513, #514, #515, #521, #522, #523, #524, #525, #531, #532, #533, #534	<u>EA 1, EA 2, EA 3 /</u> <u>Outputs:</u> #611, #613, #614, #615, #616, #617, #618, #621, #622, #623, #624, #631, #632, #634
DRC	<u>Outputs:</u> #116, #154		<u>Outputs:</u> #332	<u>EA 3 / Outputs:</u> #416, #425, #431, #432, #433, #434	<u>Outputs:</u> #535	
DCPI	<u>Outputs:</u> #155, #156		<u>Outputs:</u> #316		<u>Outputs:</u> #537	<u>Outputs:</u> #633

Key:* **PoW Output** number is constructed by appending subprogramme and expected accomplishment numbers with the sequential number assigned to the output in the approved programme frameworks

2. GEF-funded Project concepts complementary to the UNEP Programme of Work approved in GEF project pipeline with UNEP as GEF Implementing Agency in 2010

Country	Region	Project Title	Grant to UNEP (US\$)	Co-finance (US\$)	UNEP PoW Expected accomplishment
Timor Leste	Asia Pacific	Building capacity for regionally harmonized national processes for implementing CBD provisions on access to genetic resources and sharing of benefits	750,000	750,000	Subprogramme 4: EA(b)
Albania	Europe	Capacity building for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Albania	558,000	306,600	Subprogramme 4: EA(b)
Tuvalu, Niue and Nauru-	Asia Pacific	Low Carbon- Energy Islands- Accelerating the Use of EE and Renewable Energy Technologies	1,298,636	2,065,000	Subprogramme 1: EA(c)
Cuba	LAC	Agricultural biodiversity conservation and Man and Biosphere Reserves in Cuba: Bridging managed and natural landscapes	1,368,182	2,181,887	Subprogramme 3: EA(a)
Ethiopia	Africa	Ethiopia - Capacity Building for Access and Benefit Sharing and Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plant	2,047,000	2,025,000	Subprogramme 4: EA(b)
Jamaica	LAC	Promoting Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Buildings in Jamaica	2,361,000	6,000,000	Subprogramme 1: EA(c)
Regional	Asia Pacific	Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of 12 Initial and 9 New POPs in East and South-east Asia	1,645,000	1,645,000	Subprogramme 5: EA(b)
Global	Global	Global Foundations For Reducing Nutrient Enrichment and ODFLB Pollution in Support of GNC	1,718,182	1,900,000	Subprogramme 4: EA(b)
Mauritania	Africa	BS-Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework for Mauritania	770,000	800,000	Subprogramme 4: EA(b)
Global	Global	SFM Facilitating financing for Sustainable Forest Management in SIDS and LFCCs	950,000	1,000,000	Subprogramme 3: EA(c)
Brazil	LAC	Mitigation Options of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions in Key Sectors in Brazil	4,180,000	11,890,000	Subprogramme 1: EA(b)
Global	Global	Making Ocean Life Count	650,000	10,300,000	Subprogramme 4: EA(d)

Country	Region	Project Title	Grant to UNEP (US\$)	Co-finance (US\$)	UNEP PoW Expected accomplishment
Morocco	Africa	Development of the National Clearing House Mechanism, capacity assessment for ABS and Taxonomy in Morocco	207,500	20,000	Subprogramme 4: EA(c)
Mozambique	Africa	Development of the National Clearing House Mechanism- and Capacity Assessment for ABS and Taxonomy	175,200	20,000	Subprogramme 4: EA(c)
Uganda	Africa	Development of a National Clearing House Mechanism and Capacity Assessment for Taxonomy and Indigenous Knowledge	300,000	40,000	Subprogramme 4: EA(c)
Pakistan	Asia Pacific	Development of a National Clearing House Mechanism, Capacity Assessment for ABS, Preservation of Traditional Knowledge and In situ/Ex situ conservation in Pakistan	380,000	35,000	Subprogramme 4: EA(c)
Afghanistan	Asia Pacific	Development of National Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (NBSAP), Assessment of Capacity Building Needs for In-situ and Ex-situ Biodiversity Conservation	394,000	70,000	Subprogramme 4: EA(c)
Afghanistan	Asia Pacific	Building Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change in Afghanistan.	4,900,000	16,000,000	Subprogramme 1: EA(a)
Totals			24,652,700	57,048,487	