UN
environment
programme

Programme Performance Report

January to December 2022

UN environment programme

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UNEP promotes environmentally sound practices globally and in its own activities. Our distribution policy aims to reduce UNEP's carbon footprint.

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Foreword

Message from the Executive Director

In many ways, 2022 was the year of renewed vigour on environmental action. At the fifth United Nations Environment Assembly in February and March, Member States adopted landmark resolutions to ramp up efforts to curb pollution, mitigate and adapt to climate change, and protect and restore nature worldwide.

The 2022 UN Climate Change Conference delivered a historic moment with the creation of a loss and damage fund. Global negotiations to end plastic pollution got off the ground in Uruguay. The UN General Assembly recognized the universal right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment. And, as the year ended, governments came together at the UN Biodiversity Conference in Montreal to adopt an ambitious framework to protect and revive biodiversity by 2030. 2022 also marked the fiftieth anniversary of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Stockholm+50 conference.

Yet it was also a year of extreme hardship. The devastating impacts of the triple planetary crisis of climate change, nature and biodiversity loss, and pollution and waste were compounded by widening inequality, the war in Ukraine, devastating floods in Pakistan, and rising food and energy prices. As always, the poor and vulnerable were hit hardest by droughts, floods, wildfires, dwindling biodiversity and surging pollution levels.

It is little wonder, then, that demands for action – rather than promises – are growing louder. UNEP enhanced efforts to respond to these crises and started delivering on its 2022–2025 strategy. Drawing upon the strength of its partnerships, UNEP worked with Member States to make good on promises to mitigate and adapt to climate change, protect and restore ecosystems, and reduce the burden of pollution. UNEP continues to support countries to embed gender mainstreaming and human rights in environmental policies, strategies, programmes and projects, even as it works towards restructuring its gender architecture to better meet this mandate.

At the organizational level, UNEP is committed to becoming a more agile, responsive organization. UNEP reshaped its approach to engaging with sister agencies in UN Country Teams to better address Member State priorities and the **Sustainable Development Goals**. It created three new **thematic funds** that provide flexible financing to drive progress on climate stability, living in harmony with nature and moving towards a pollution-free planet. UNEP also reached its gender parity goals at all professional and above levels and improved the geographic diversity of its workforce.

But much work lies ahead to slow the triple planetary crisis. As the leading global environmental authority, UNEP will push ever harder and cooperate more closely with countries, the UN system, civil society and the private sector to deliver solutions and work towards a world where all people, everywhere, can enjoy their right to a healthy environment.

Inger Andersen
UN Under-Secretary-General and UNEP Executive Director

Highlights

Increased Investment in Climate Solutions
UNEP influenced the Net-Zero Asset Owners Alliance to increase the absolute value invested in climate solutions to a cumulative total of US$253 billion in 2022. It advocated for ambitious climate action, guided sustainable investing, fostered collaboration, and promoted transparency.

Biodiversity Framework
UNEP, working closely with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), supported country participation in the negotiation process for the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework. UNEP engaged with over 79 countries through dialogues in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific.

Ending plastic pollution
At the resumed fifth session of the UN Environment Assembly, Member States adopted a historic resolution (5/14) to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, with the ambition to complete the negotiations by the end of 2024.

Debris recycling
UNEP co-established a debris recycling centre in Mosul, Iraq, that sorted 26,000 tons of conflict debris and processed 11,000 tons into recycled aggregates. The centre created much-needed jobs for 240 vulnerable persons through cash-for-work schemes.

Publications access
UNEP provided researchers in over 125 lower- and middle-income countries with free or low-cost online access to up to 151,000 leading journals and books in the fields of health, agriculture, environment, applied sciences and legal information through the Reserch4Life Initiative.

Institutional Strengthening
Through the Montevideo Environmental Law Programme V, UNEP provided 13 countries technical and institutional capacity-building on the environmental rule of law in support of their efforts to address internationally agreed environmental goals.

Policy development
Since 2013, 22 countries have developed over 100 policies on green economic transformation, ranging from finance and energy transition to employment and industrial policies. The UNEP-hosted Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) provided technical assistance and advisory services to these countries.

Air pollution monitoring
Digital transformation outputs such as UNEP's GEMS Air Pollution Monitoring Platform enabled real-time air pollution monitoring of particulate matter (PM) 2.5 through the use of a global network of 25,000 low-cost air pollution sensors in 140 countries.

A Gender champion
UNEP met or exceeded 94 per cent of the 17 UN Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP) performance indicators in 2022.

Record GEF investment in UNEP programming
UNEP mobilized over US$748 million in funding in the 2018–2022 GEF-7 cycle, making it the third-largest deliverer of GEF programming globally.

2022 Performance overview achievement of indicator targets

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved

76%
16%
8%
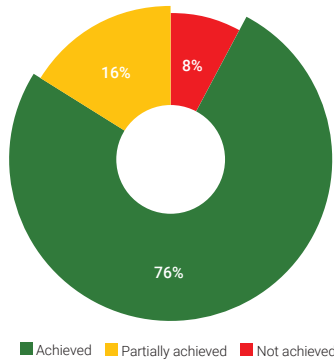
2022 programme performance summary

Climate Action	100%
Nature Action	100%
Chemicals and Pollution Action	50% / 50%
Science Policy	50% / 25% / 25%
Environmental Governance	50% / 25% / 25%
Finance and Economic Transformations	100%
Digital Transformation	100%

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

- Achieved
- Partially achieved
- Not achieved

Financial Overview

Budget
US$ Million
16.0 · 24.9 · 100.0 · 136.0 · 161.0

Income
US$ Million
24.9 · 81.0 · 330.4 · 305.2

Expenditure
US$ Million
6.6 · 22.4 · 74.8 · 303.4 · 233.1

- UN Regular Budget
- Environment Fund
- Earmarked Funds
- Global Funds
- Programme Support Cost

Human Resources

1330 Committed UNEP staff

Distribution
Secretariat (1038 members)
MEAs & Conventions (292 members)

Categories
Professional (781 members)
NPO (8 members)
General Service (500 members)
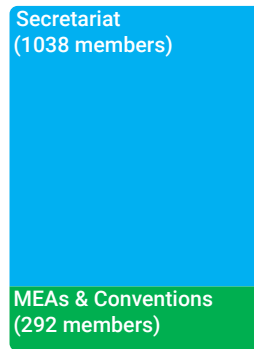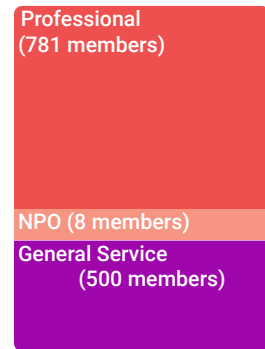
Top 15 contributors to earmarked funds

Funding partners	US$*
Global Environment Facility	321.5
Germany	52.0
UN organisations	34.6
Sweden	30.3
Multilateral Fund (Montreal Protocol)	22.6
USA	22.5
European Commission	21.2
Norway	21.1
UNEP Finance Initiative	18.5
Foundations/NGOs	15.0
Switzerland	11.8
United Kingdom	9.9
Green Climate Fund	8.8
Denmark	8.7
Canada	5.5
*in US$ millions	

Top 15 contributors to the environment fund

Member States	US$*
Netherlands	8.4
Germany	7.9
USA	7.6
France	7.6
Norway	7.0
Denmark	6.5
Sweden	5.1
United Kingdom	4.5
Belgium	4.2
Switzerland	4.0
Italy	3.3
Finland	2.7
Canada	2.5
Japan	1.5
China	1.4
*in US$ millions	

1
Introduction

The *2022 Programme Performance Report* reflects UNEP's work to tackle the triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity and nature loss, and pollution and waste. It is a companion to the *2022 UNEP Annual Report*. The 2022–2023 Programme of Work (PoW) represents the first half of the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Strategy (MTS). This report presents UNEP's achievements during the MTS' first year in greater detail as a set of integrated results. UNEP focused on three interconnected strategic objectives:

- Climate stability,
- Living in harmony with nature, and
- Towards a pollution free planet

Seven subprogrammes contributed to the results under these three strategic objectives. They consist of three thematic subprogrammes: Climate Action, Nature Action, and Chemicals and Pollution Action; two foundational subprogrammes: Science-Policy and Environmental Governance; and two enabling subprogrammes: Finance and Economic Transformations and Digital Transformation.

Alongside the programmatic work, the report also highlights performance on organizational effectiveness, efficiency and oversight, reflected in the Policymaking Organs, Executive Direction and Management and Programme Management and Support sections of the PoW.

UNEP's drive for improvement and commitment to results-based management led to more streamlined internal structures and processes, as elaborated in the "Fit for purpose" section. To effectively implement the transformative 2022–2023 Programme of Work, UNEP initiated significant business transformations. For example, the Organization established thematic funds and rolled out a new delivery model to enable it to support countries to respond more effectively to the triple planetary crisis. "A worthwhile investment" section lays out the financial and human resources behind UNEP achievements.

This report portrays a lean and nimble organization dedicated to working with diverse partners to address the triple planetary crisis and promote sustainable development.

2022 results at a glance

UNEP's performance in 2022 is assessed against the outcomes in its PoW for 2022–2023, enabling the Organization, its Governing Bodies, and its stakeholders to recognize its successes, find room for improvement, and provide guidance for future work.

Thematic performance

Of the 25 thematic subprogramme indicators that had targets for December 2022, 19 indicators (76 per cent) fully achieved their targets, four indicators (16 per cent) partially achieved their targets, and two indicators (8 per cent) did not achieve their targets. Four of the subprogrammatic areas (Climate Action, Nature

2022 Performance Overview
Achievement of Indicator Targets

- ■ Achieved
- ■ Partially achieved
- ■ Not achieved
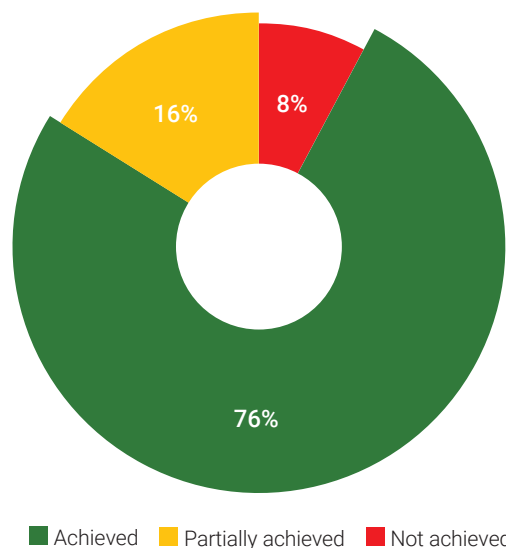
Performance Trends: Achievement of Indicator Targets - 2016-2022
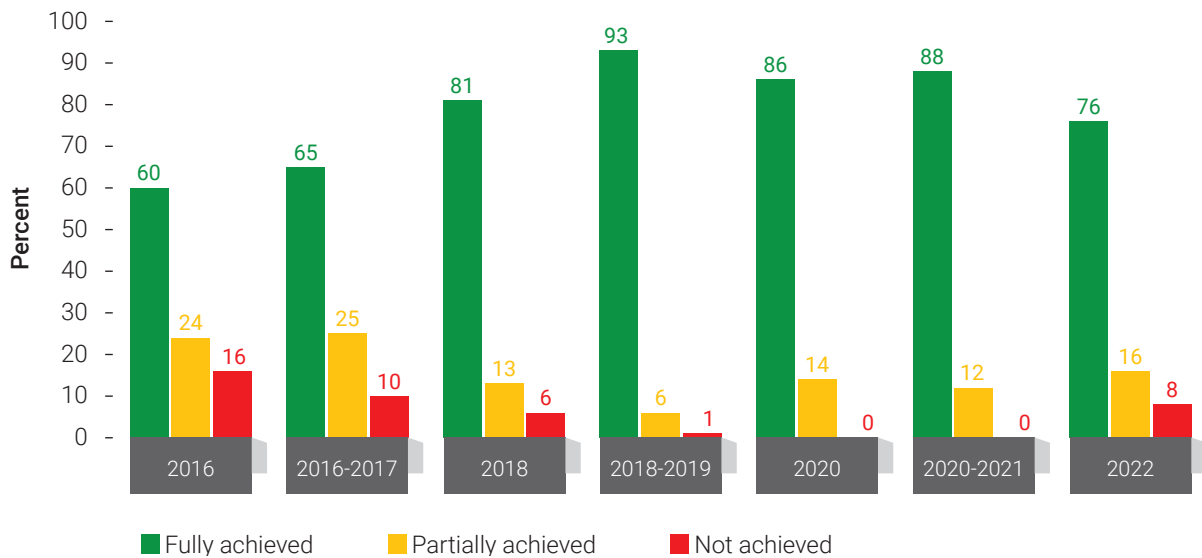
Action, Finance and Economic Transformation and Digital Transformation) fully met all their 2022 indicator targets. Details on UNEP's 2022 subprogramme indicator performance are available in annex I.

Compared to the midpoint (December 2020) of the 2020–2021 PoW biennium, there is a mild decline in performance at the midpoint stage of the current PoW biennium (2022–2023). Fully achieved indicator targets declined by 10 per cent, from 86 per cent in December 2020 to 76 per cent in December 2022. Partially achieved indicator targets increased by 2 per cent from 14 per cent in December 2020 to 16 per cent at the end of 2022. Indicator targets that were not achieved increased from 0 per cent in December 2020 to 8 per cent in December 2022.

Impediments to fully meeting the targets included challenges with implementing partners and a high level of ambition. Reasons for overachievement of indicator targets included more effective and efficient partnerships, additional earmarked funding, and increased opportunities for advocacy in addressing global environmental issues such as biodiversity in the context of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework process.

Effective leadership, oversight and programme management

UNEP's results framework for this section includes 21 indicators (2022–2023 PoW) covering eight outcomes on organizational effectiveness and efficiency. They comprise four outcomes on Executive Direction and Management, two outcomes on Policymaking Organs,

and four on Programme Management and Support. The indicators support targeted monitoring and reporting as UNEP delivers on its programmatic ambitions and fiduciary responsibilities.

The results framework of UNEP sets the performance targets for all 21 indicators to December 2023. Quantitative reporting will therefore be done at the end of the biennium. The sections on "Fit for purpose" and "A worthwhile investment" in the report present notable results and lessons during this first year of the biennium.

Areas of strength included global leadership in setting the environmental agenda and coordination across the UN system, gender, and project evaluation ratings. In February 2022, 5,199 meeting delegates were approved for participation in UNEA-5.2, with 3,653 attending in person and 1,546 attending online. UNEP's UN-SWAP (UN System Wide Action Plan on gender equality and empowerment of women) rating increased to 94 per cent in 2022 from 82 per cent in 2021, and 73 per cent of projects evaluated in 2022 attained an overall project performance rating of "satisfactory" or better.

Areas in which improvements were needed included timely closure of audit and evaluation recommendations. A results statement on UNEP's 2022 organizational effectiveness and efficiency indicator performance is available in annex II.

At the end of the first year of the PoW 2022–2023, this report provides an opportunity for UNEP and its stakeholders to reflect upon its successes and lessons learned and to identify adaptive measures that they need to take.

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Tackling The Triple Planetary Crisis: Progress on The Three Strategic Objectives

A. Climate Stability

i.   Key results

Increased investment in climate solutions: UNEP influenced the Net-Zero Asset Owners Alliance to increase the absolute value invested in climate solutions to a cumulative total of US$253 billion in 2022. It achieved this by advocating for ambitious climate action, guiding sustainable investing, fostering collaboration, promoting transparency and advocating for supportive policies geared towards a transition to a low-carbon, sustainable and inclusive economy.

Promoting energy efficiency: UNEP supported three governments in developing and implementing road maps on energy efficiency in buildings and construction. It provided policy development assistance, capacity-building, knowledge-sharing, financial support, technology transfer, and advocacy. Through these initiatives, governments are empowered to prioritize energy efficiency, leading to reduced energy consumption, lower carbon emissions and a more sustainable built environment.

Transition to e-mobility: UNEP supported two countries and one city in formulating policies and regulations for Electric Vehicle (EV) adoption and enhancing fuel efficiency. In addition, UNEP aided in developing international standards for emissions and electric mobility, promoting clean technologies and EV infrastructure. Harmonizing these standards globally facilitates the transition to sustainable transportation systems.

Reporting on Enhanced Transparency: UNEP supported 23 countries and three institutions in fulfilling their reporting obligations under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) arrangements of the Paris Agreement. UNEP's capacity-building, technical assistance, knowledge-sharing, provision of data and tools, quality assurance, and policy guidance enabled the collection and reporting of climate data, ensured the accuracy and reliability of reported information, and facilitated the exchange of best practices.

Adaptation: UNEP, through technical guidance, capacity-building, stakeholder engagement and knowledge-sharing, helped 20 countries build climate resilience by supporting vulnerability assessments; integration of climate resilience into National Adaptation Plans; mobilization of climate finance; promotion of participatory approaches; knowledge exchange; and effective monitoring.

ii.   Context

UNEP supports countries to increasingly transition to low-emission economic development pathways and enhance their adaptation and resilience to climate change. Its work focuses on three areas:

- **Climate strategies and policies:** Helping state and non-state actors achieve their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) ambitions through the adoption of climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies.

- **Climate finance:** Supporting the accelerated alignment of private and public finance with the long-term finance goals of the Paris Agreement.
- **Science and transparency:** Supporting state and non-state actors in adopting the ETF arrangements under the Paris Agreement.

iii.   Performance

Climate strategies

UNEP's *Emissions Gap Report 2022* reveals a widening gap between what is needed and what is being done to address climate change. Existing policies point to a 2.8°C increase, highlighting a gap between national commitments and the efforts to enact those commitments. In the best-case scenario, full implementation of conditional NDCs, plus additional net-zero commitments, point to a 1.8°C rise. However, this scenario is not fully reliable. A system-wide transformation is therefore urgently needed across sectors by both state and non-state actors.

Livelihood Diversification is critical in helping reduce vulnerability from the impacts of climate change *(Flickr/USAID in Africa)*

Progress on Climate Change Response Planning
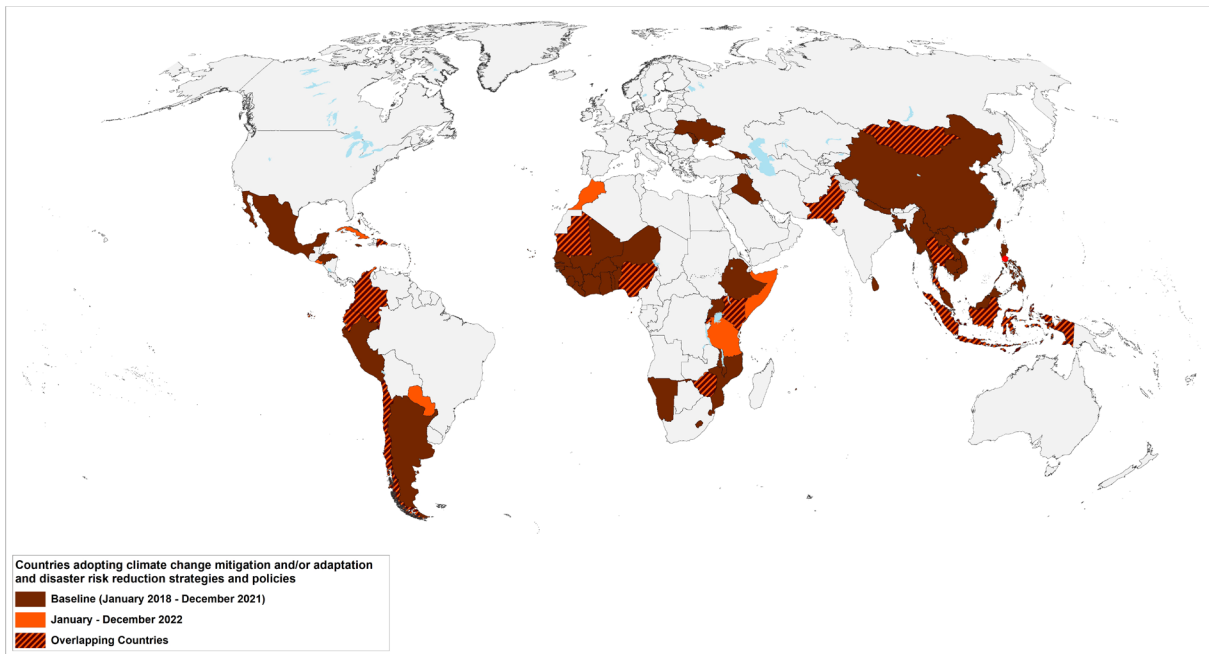
Countries adopting climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies
- Baseline (January 2018 - December 2021)
- January - December 2022
- Overlapping Countries

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

In 2022, UNEP worked with 16 national,[1] one regional,[2] one subnational[3] and two private sector[4] actors to plan climate action through the adoption of climate change mitigation and/or adaptation measures, Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) and disaster risk reduction strategies, and policies to close the adaptation and emissions gaps. At least 84 per cent of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) have established adaptation plans, strategies, laws and policies – up 5 per cent from 2021. The instruments are getting better at prioritizing disadvantaged groups, such as Indigenous Peoples.

Financing climate action

Global investments in mitigation are growing, but adaptation growth is not keeping pace with increasing climate risks. The *Adaptation Gap Report 2022* finds that while international adaptation finance to developing countries is increasing, adaptation finance needs are still likely to be 5–10 times greater than the current availability of finance. This gap will only widen if stakeholders do not ramp up mitigation action. In 2022, UNEP worked with countries and institutions to mobilize US$59.64 million in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of US$100 billion commitment through 2025. Five institutions[5] placed an additional US$167.8 billion under the low-emissions mandate.

Progress on the Enhanced Transparency Framework arrangements of the Paris Agreement
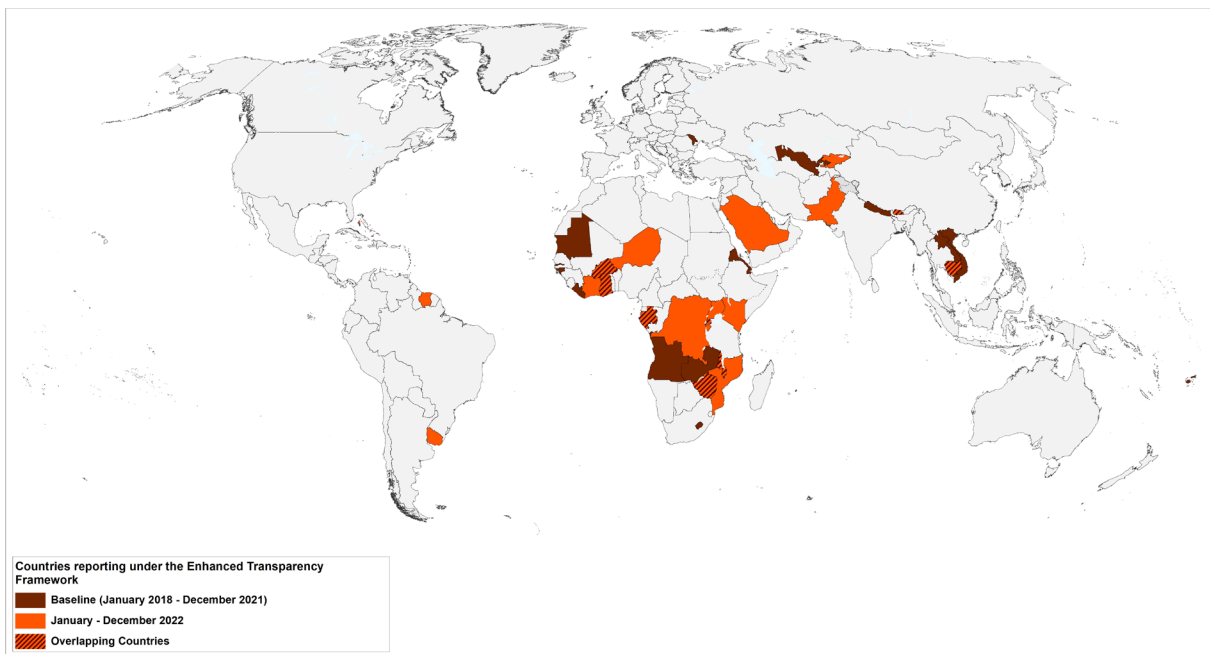
Countries reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework
- Baseline (January 2018 - December 2021)
- January - December 2022
- Overlapping Countries

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

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1   Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kenya, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Thailand, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Zimbabwe.
2   Latin America and the Caribbean (Cuba, Dominica Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Paraguay).
3   Pasig City, Philippines.
4   Net-Zero Asset Owners Alliance, Net-Zero Banking Alliance.

5   AGRI3 Fund, Green Fund, Net-Zero Asset Owners Alliance, Responsible Commodities Facility, Seed Capital Finance Facility.

Science and transparency

Article 13 of the Paris Agreement established an ETF for action and support to guide countries on reporting their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, progress towards their NDCs, climate change impacts and adaptation, support provided and mobilized, and support needed and received. UNEP capitalizes on its role as a data-driven authority to support national institutions in tracking and reporting on climate actions, including through the development of GHG inventories; mapping progress towards their NDCs and adaptation actions; and tracking financial support provided and mobilized. In 2022, with UNEP support, 22 countries[6] and three institutional actors[7] submitted 26 reports under the enhanced transparency arrangements of the Paris Agreement.

iv. Challenges, opportunities and lessons learned

Leveraging partners and Member States

Concerted efforts to mobilize resources are starting to show promise. Fundraising is critical for UNEP to achieve maximum impact for its climate work. Under REDD+, to address the absence of in-country staff, UNEP continues to leverage support and collaboration through partnerships with UN Country Teams to enhance its reach and impact.

Nepali farmers diversify their income streams amidst climate crisis

With the increasing impacts of climate change, UNEP and its partners are assisting communities in Nepal to build resilience through livelihood diversification to reduce vulnerability.

About 70% of Nepal's working population relies on small-scale subsistence agriculture. The fallout from the climate crisis, including more frequent and intense rainfall, has begun to disrupt the predictable weather patterns that underpin farming in the country. Climate-related disasters and loss of livelihoods are already leading to forced migration and displacement, increasing competition over natural resources, and sparking disputes over food, water and energy supplies.

In the aftermath of intense rains during Nepal's 2019 monsoon season, farmer Geeta Tharu found her house submerged and grain stores destroyed, plunging her family into debt. It was a familiar story in a country where the climate crisis has left many farmers vulnerable to extreme weather.

To escape the debt trap, Tharu enrolled in a month-long training course that showed local residents how to start non-agricultural businesses. The course was offered by Practical Action with support from UNEP and the European Union. It was designed to help families diversify their incomes to better cope with weather extremes.

"The training imbued me with so much confidence that I made a mental plan to start a small enterprise," said Tharu, who went on to open a restaurant. On its first day, she made a US$ 9 profit. "It was a huge sum for me."

In Nepal, the training programme is helping farmers turn their fortunes around. Tharu, the Nepali restaurateur, now earns about US$ 12 a day and has saved more than US$ 500, helping to lift her family out of debt and reuniting her with her husband, who had been forced to travel afield for work. Women in Nepal reported that the skills they gained through the project improved not only their economic prospects but helped give them confidence and a greater voice in community-level decision making.

Early warning systems

With the launch of the "Early warnings for all: Executive Action Plan", which aims to ensure early warning systems protect everyone within the next five years, concerted efforts are needed to provide science and policy guidance that address gaps in the global climate observing system, particularly in developing countries. UNEP needs to increase advocacy and create more partnerships with a range of stakeholders within the public and private sectors to promote leadership and ownership of actions on early warning systems and deliver crosscutting benefits to nearly all SDGs.

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

Cuban experts on Early Warning Systems Dominica *(Zaimis Olmos/ UNDP)*

UNEP will strengthen its support to countries to enable them to lead the discourse on establishing and operationalizing early warning systems. It will also further the collaborative efforts undertaken through the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) to strengthen climate adaptation and resilient development through data collection, processing and availability that will improve weather forecasts, early warning systems and climate information services.

Fomenting private sector participation

While countries have developed strategies for private sector participation, they have yet to implement them, and private sector participation in climate action remains weak. There is still a need to ensure that the private sector is well informed about the importance of adaptation and its centrality to long-term business viability. UNEP's project portfolio is working closely with governments to build strong business cases and an enabling environment for private sector participation in adaptation.

B.   Living In Harmony With Nature

" Our Small Island Developing States, due to inherent small size and limited resources, simply do not have the tools and means to effectively harness the full potential of the blue economy. Therefore, initiatives such as the Sustainable Blue Economy rapid assessment tool can help us to better understand the possible next steps for sustainable blue economy transition. "

Dr. Rahanna Juman, Acting Director, Institute of Marine Affairs of Trinidad and Tobago

I.   Key results

Biodiversity Framework: UNEP, working closely with the CBD, supported country participation in the negotiation process for the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework. UNEP engaged with over 79 countries through dialogues in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific to support formal engagement in CBD processes.

Finance for Nature: UNEP's *State of Finance for Nature*, launched in December 2022, found very limited financial flows in support of healthy ecosystems. The report found that if the world wants to halt biodiversity loss, limit climate change to below 1.5°C and achieve land degradation neutrality by 2030, current finance flows to nature-based solutions from the public and private sectors must double by 2025 and triple by 2030.

Ecosystem Restoration: Within the framework of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, UNEP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) nominated 10 groundbreaking initiatives as world restoration flagships, aiming to restore more than 68 million hectares and create nearly 15 million jobs in 38 countries worldwide. These flagships are now eligible to receive UN-backed promotion, advice or funding.

ii.   Context

To facilitate a transition towards living in harmony with nature, UNEP delivers science-based solutions to halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity while restoring ecosystems, which is key to many economic activities as well as the provision of goods and services critical to human welfare. UNEP's work on achieving this strategic objective focuses on assisting countries to:

- **Adapt integrated approaches** to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity.
- **Mainstream sustainable management** of biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development frameworks.
- **Mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services** into public and private sector financial decisions and risk-management frameworks and to increase financial flows towards ecosystem management.
- **Enhance** nature conservation and restoration.

iii   Performance

Adaptation of integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity

In 2022, UNEP supported 16 countries and 20[8] national or subnational entities[9] that adopted or adapted economic, regulatory or decision-support tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing

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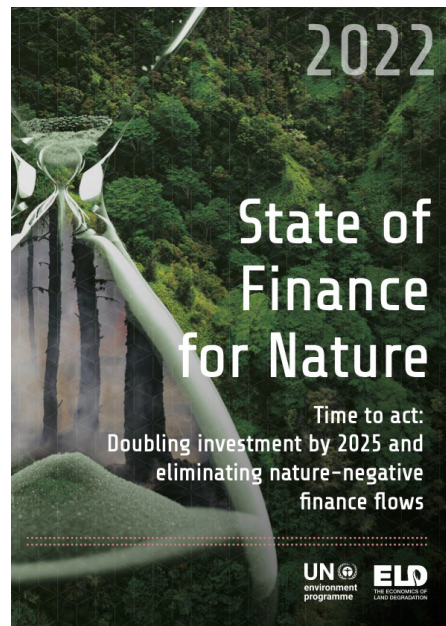
8   Antigua & Barbuda, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Ghana, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Vietnam. Support also provided to Cook Islands and Niue.

9   ASEAN, Baraderes-Cayemites marine protected areas administration (Haiti), Malolo Marine Park administration (Fiji), North American Marine Protected Areas Network (NAMPAN), Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands (VASI); Chengdu City, Pu'er City, Taishun County (China); Municipalities authorities in Brazil: Cambé and Guarapuava in the state of Paraná; Extremoz, Londrina, Natal, Macaíba, Maringá, and Parnamirim in the state of Rio Grande do Norte; Mogi-Mirim, Sarandi, Suzano and São Paulo in the state of São Paulo.

Brain coral and diver, Jardines de la Reina national park, Southeast Cuba. Tourism-related business significantly contribute to coral conservation in the antional park by integrating sustainable practices into their operation and services *(Ian Shive/The Nature Conservancy)*

biodiversity. UNEP also supported five[10] national entities that adopted integrated approaches to addressing environmental and social issues, including health.

Mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into financial, public and private sector financial decisions and risk management frameworks

In 2022, 181 financial institutions supported by the UNEP Finance Initiative and representing over US$42.8 trillion in assets under management, and 63 public and private sector entities, made commitments to protect and restore biodiversity through their finance activities and investments.

Increase in financial flows towards ecosystem management

UNEP helped unlock US$162.6 million for investment in support of sustainable ecosystem management and/or restoration. In partnership with UNEP, AGRI3 Fund has completed five deals in Brazil totalling US$57.4 million for regenerative agriculture, soil improvement, forest code compliance, sustainable sugar production and degraded pastureland restoration for crop production.

UNEP contributed to the completion of three transactions totalling US$49.7 million by the &Green Fund for cattle production in Colombia, palm oil in Indonesia, and grain production in Brazil. The Responsible Commodities Facility launched its Cerrado Programme 1 with US$11 million in capital. Through the Restoration Seed Capital Facility, UNEP supported the Arbaro Fund in pipeline development, which led to three projects totalling investments of US$55.5 million.

Mainstreaming sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development frameworks

In 2022, UNEP supported 50 countries and 16 national, regional, and subnational authorities and entities to incorporate biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater, and marine areas.

Enhanced nature conservation and restoration

During the reporting period, UNEP supported countries' efforts to conserve and restore degraded ecosystems for better production, nutrition, environment and life for all. As a result of this support, 711,971 hectares are reported as being under improved management.

10   Ministry of Environment, Cambodia; Lancang-Mekong Environmental Cooperation Centre, under the China's Foreign Environmental Cooperation Centre, Ministry of Ecology and Environment, China; Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, China; Jingtai Green Industry Rubber Plantation, China; Ministry of Environment and Forestry Indonesia.

Developing natural capital accounting using artificial intelligence

UNEP supports digital transformation to allow countries to rapidly develop natural capital accounting using artificial intelligence - specifically the ARIES for SEEA application, which allows users globally to produce standardized, scalable and customizable ecosystem accounts for their area of interest that are consistent with the SEEA Ecosystem Accounting framework.

Developed by researchers at the Basque Centre for Climate Change, the application can generate ecosystem accounts for any user-specified terrestrial area in the world (such as country, administrative region or watershed). It uses freely available global remote-sensing derived data and models that can be further improved by using national data sources and models. ARIES for SEEA is available through a dedicated Sector Hub of the UN Global Platform, a cloud-service platform supporting international collaboration in the development of official statistics using new data sources and innovative methods.

UNEP co-organized a training programme on ARIES for SEEA for six African countries: Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, South Africa and Uganda. Target participants were staff of national statistical offices, relevant line ministries and other institutions working on issues related to the environment who are responsible for the compilation and use of the accounts. The objective was to build their capacity on the conceptual basis for ecosystem accounting, data and modelling requirements, and the use of ARIES for SEEA to develop accounts.

As of December 2022, results were already visible with participating countries developing a range of ecosystem accounts:

- Botswana is using its local data, with an initial focus on developing forest indicators.
- Ghana has compiled carbon accounts based on its local land cover maps and emission factors, aligned with national inventory.
- Kenya plans to produce at least the Extent Accounts (Landcover and Ecosystem Type). Furthermore, there are plans to model crop provisioning and crop pollination accounts based on local inputs, and to improve forest condition models, by adjusting ecological parameters to the Kenyan context.
- The South Africa team is working on adapting the results of Ecosystem Extent obtained with the global model to the local data. It is also starting to model Grassland Ecosystems Condition accounts. As this work is pioneering, it will take a few months to develop and test the outcomes.
- Uganda will be using its local data to compile its Extent (Landcover and Ecosystem Type) accounts based on these inputs.

The SEEA EA plays an important role in measuring the environment-economy nexus, thereby supporting a wide range of policy demands. These include the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the Paris Agreement, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) initiative on Land Degradation Neutrality, and initiatives under the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration.

iv. Challenges, opportunities and lessons learned

Financial sector role in biodiversity

Increasingly, the financial sector is stepping up to the biodiversity challenge. This includes, among others, the Finance for Biodiversity Pledge and efforts to align debt issuance with sustainability goals and create markets for sovereign debt that support governments to cut emissions and protect biodiversity. Further efforts such as the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures are driven by the need to transition to a nature-positive economy, where economic activities not only minimize impact but also enhance ecosystems and support the resilience of the planet and societies.

However, voluntary action is not enough. Governments, in addition to protecting and conserving nature, should take action to align all economic actors, including finance, to halt and reverse nature loss. UNEP will continue to support countries to build capacity that enables whole-of-government and whole-of-society instruments to support the integration of biodiversity aspects across sectors, as well as to improve capacities for defining biodiversity finance gaps and identifying opportunities for resource mobilization.

The Global Peatlands Assessment is the most comprehensive assessment of peatlands to date. The UNEP-led Global Peatlands Initiative developed the assessment with the support of a group of 226 peatland experts from all regions of the globe.
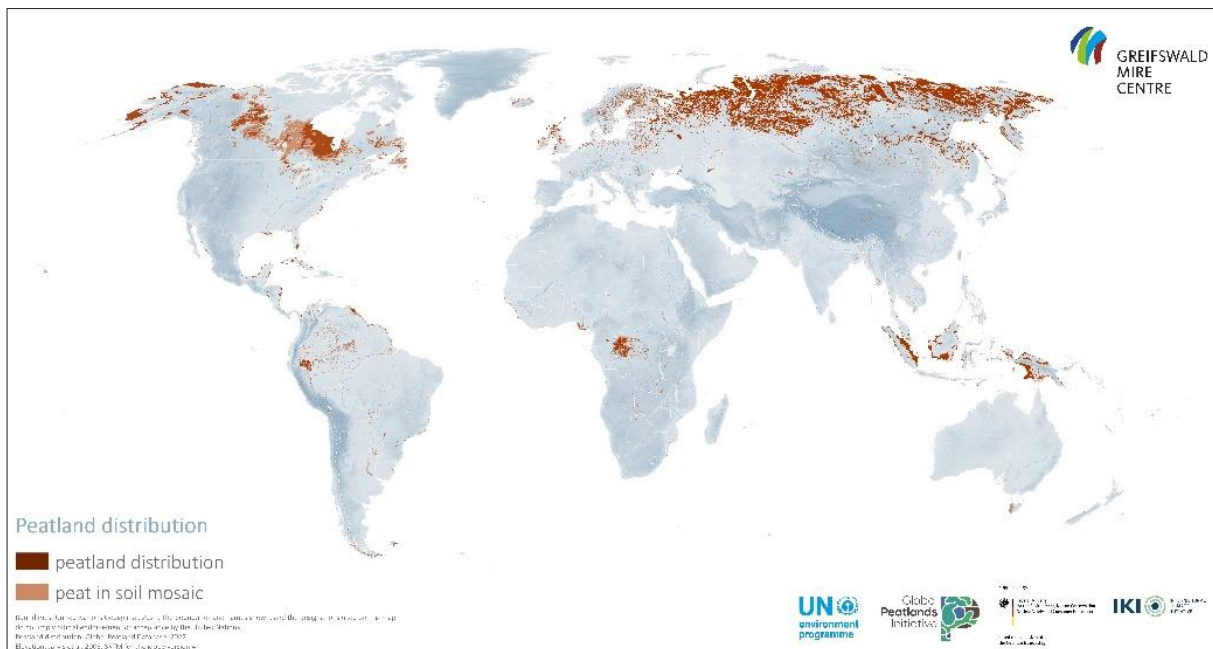
Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Implementation of Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Achieving the four goals and 23 action-oriented targets of the Kunming-Montreal GBF to slow biodiversity loss by 2030 requires urgent action at scale to support countries working through a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. Effective and timely preparation at the national level will be crucial for the successful implementation of the GBF, which provides UNEP an opportunity to take a leadership role and develop strategic alliances with partners and the broader UN system to support countries in GBF implementation and delivering on the commitments made.

Aligning National Biodiversity Strategies

Given the focus on governance in supporting GBF implementation, an important ambition of UNEP is to support countries in revising, updating or otherwise aligning their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) with the GBF and related decisions. This will build on many actors' existing efforts, providing a greater level of coherence and synergies to ensure a common approach to biodiversity governance and accountability. It will be delivered through the support that UNEP is providing to CBD Parties through initiatives such as the NBSAP Accelerator Initiative, and the GEF-funded early action support.

" This opportunity was a life-changing experience for me. The (One Heath) quadripartite representatives valued the simplest of our interventions. We truly value the support of UNEP. "

Hajar Saidi, International Veterinary Students Association representative at the Third Global High-Level Ministerial Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance, 24–25 November, Muscat, Oman.

C. Towards A Pollution-free Planet

I. Key results

Ending plastic pollution: At UNEA-5.2, Member States adopted a historic resolution (5/14) to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, with the ambition to complete the negotiations by the end of 2024. The instrument is to be based on a comprehensive approach that addresses the full life cycle of plastic.

Pollutants and e-waste: With financial support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNEP removed 1,245 metric tons of pollutants from the environment in the form of mercury and Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), including 400 tons of DDT in Ethiopia and 556 tons of DDT in India. Integrated vector management strategies are now in place.

Air we share: With support from UNEP, the Ministers of Latin America and the Caribbean developed the Regional Action Plan on Air Quality 2022–2025. The Regional Action Programme on Air Pollution (RAPAP) was adopted at the seventh session of the Committee on Environment and Development in Asia Pacific, substantiated by work led by the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC) and UNEP. UNEP also supported countries of the East Africa Community and the Economic Community of West African States to meet their regulations on vehicle imports to comply with EURO 4/IV standards, to reduce vehicle emissions of carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and nitrous oxides.

Open dumping and waste burning: Fifty-four African countries pledged to eliminate the open dumping and burning of waste during the resumed eighteenth session of the UNEP-administered African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN).

Debris recycling: UNEP co-established a debris recycling centre in Mosul, Iraq, that sorted 26,000 tons of conflict debris and processed 11,000 tons into recycled aggregates. The centre created much-needed jobs for 240 vulnerable persons through cash-for-work schemes.

ii. Context

UNEP's work on "Towards a pollution-free planet" focuses on preventing and controlling pollution, ensuring good environmental quality and improved health and well-being for all through developing responses and deploying solutions for the following three outcomes:

- **Optimization of human health and environmental outcomes** through enhanced capacity and leadership in the sound management of chemicals and waste;
- **Improved waste management**, including through circular processes, safe recovery of secondary raw materials and progressive reduction of open burning and dump sites; and
- **Reduced releases of pollutants to air, water, soil and the ocean**.

Chemicals and Pollution Action prevents pollution, improving health and human well-being while safeguarding ecosystems and increasing their resilience to shocks.

iii. Performance

Overcoming the socioeconomic challenges emanating from COVID-19 pandemic recovery, Member States and stakeholders have demonstrated leadership in the sound management of chemicals and waste and the prevention and reduction of pollutants.

UNEP Plastic Art Installation (2022) by Saype *(Ahmed Nayim Yussuf/UNEP)*

Legislation and regulations for chemicals, pollution and health

UNEP supported national and subnational governments in developing and implementing 37 legislative and regulatory measures to advance the sound management of chemicals and hazardous substances, including POPs and heavy metals such as mercury and lead. It facilitated Minamata Convention ratification in Angola, supported the establishment of the Working Group on Chemicals Management in Kazakhstan and the development of a resolution on import and export procedures related to the Rotterdam Convention Regulations in Argentina, and strengthened national institutional capacity in Uganda for the sound management of chemicals and waste.

Waste management

Six national and local governments have developed and implemented policies and other measures for waste 3Rs (reduce, reuse and recycle). Penang and Petaling Jaya municipalities in Malaysia, with UNEP support, promoted waste segregation at source and reduced single-use plastic. In Argentina, UNEP provided technical assistance for the closure of a pilot dump site. UNEP's support was instrumental in the development of a State of Reference for the Management of Waste Lead Acid Batteries in Burkina Faso and the establishment of a debris recycling centre in Mosul, Iraq. UNEP, through the CCAC, helped Kenya draft a Waste Management Bill that requires businesses and residents to sort and manage

their waste in a manner that will help in reducing short-lived climate pollutants from landfills.

Solutions to Pollution

With UNEP support, stakeholders successfully completed 13 initiatives to reduce pollution in air, water, soil and the ocean. UNEP launched its Actions on *Air Quality in North America* report with the World Resources Institute and the Commission for Environmental Cooperation.

Air Pollution Series
Actions on Air Quality in North America

Canadian and U.S. Policies and Programmes to Reduce Air Pollution

UN environment programme | 50 1972-2022
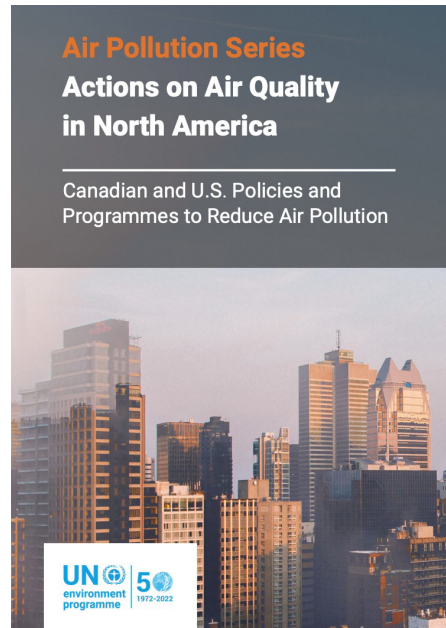
Governments that have developed or implemented policies, strategies and mechanisms to prevent or reduce waste and ensure sound waste management, including in response to environmental emergencies, with UNEP support
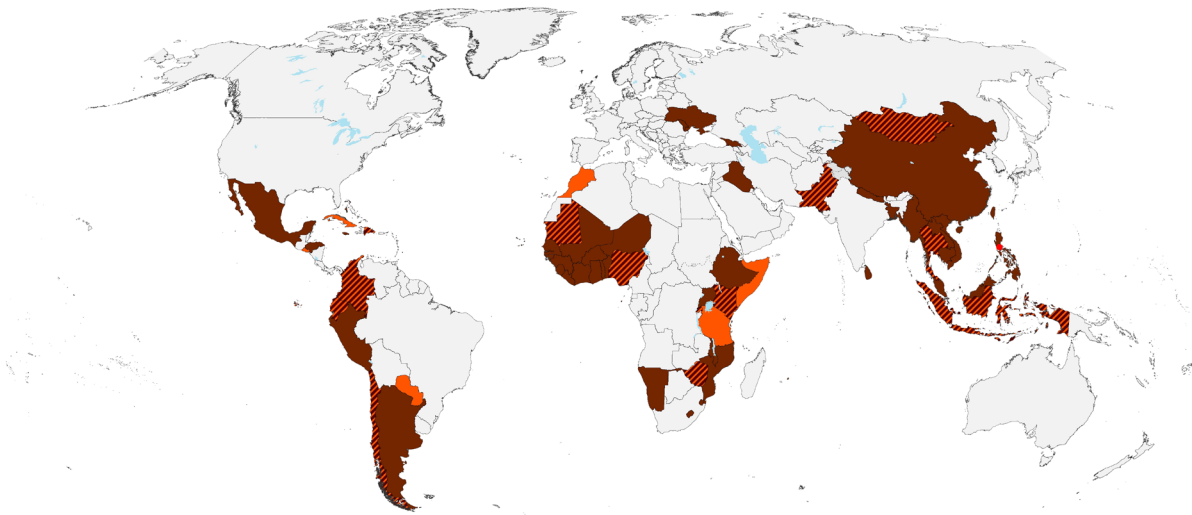
Countries adopting climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies
- Baseline (January 2018 - December 2021)
- January - December 2022
- Overlapping Countries

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

UNEP, the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the Finnish Meteorological Institute undertook the first-ever study of air pollution sources in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. The study identified emissions from households heated with sulphur-rich coal as the primary cause of air pollution, more so than transport or the city's power station, which were previously considered the main causes. The findings supported decisions by development banks to channel investments into reducing emissions from key sectors, such as residential heating.

Commitment for a pollution-free planet spread beyond the traditional environmental communities. Brazilian company iFood pledged to eliminate single-use plastic from its delivery services with a potential reach of 210 million people along 8,000 km of coastline.

The Multifaith Action Group submitted voluntary commitments on pollution. Pollution action became more prominently featured in the UN development assistance planning in the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs) for Bahrain and Kyrgyzstan and the One UN progress

reporting in Albania, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

AIR QUALITY IN BISHKEK
ASSESSMENT OF EMISSION SOURCES AND ROAD MAP
FOR SUPPORTING AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

October 2022
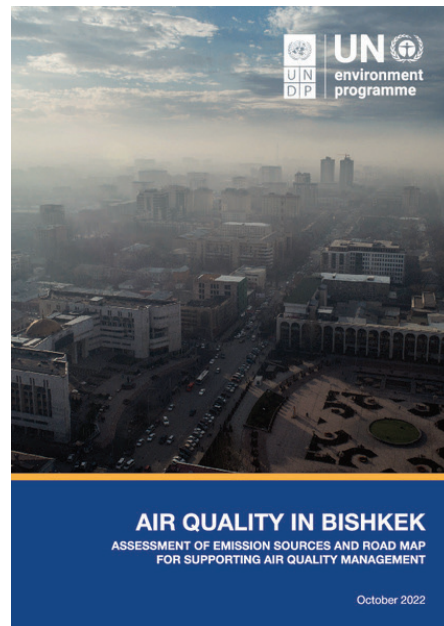
Towards an international legally binding instrument to end plastic pollution

At UNEA-5.2 on 28 February–2 March 2022, Member States agreed to negotiate a legally binding instrument to end plastic pollution, including in the marine environment. Following the adoption of the resolution, Senegal hosted a successful ad hoc open-ended working group (OEWG) in record time (30 May–1 June 2022) to prepare for the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) on plastic pollution.

The first session of the INC to develop the instrument (Punta del Este, Uruguay, 28 November–2 December) brought together over 1,400 participants and delegates from 147 countries. They deliberated on the scope, objective, substantive provisions – including core obligations – control measures and voluntary approaches, implementation measures and means of implementation, including both legally binding and voluntary measures.

The Committee elected Gustavo Meza-Cuadra (Peru) as INC Chair. The deliberations were preceded by a UNEP-hosted Multi-Stakeholder Forum that brought together around 900 participants to exchange information and activities related to plastic pollution. The deployment of financial support to ensure a participatory INC process has also begun.

UNEA-5.2 proved that a multilateral response to global issues, such as plastic pollution, is possible and still the most desired way forward to reach a solution to a complex global challenge.

iv. Challenges, opportunities and lessons learned

Greater commitment needed on pollution action by businesses and industries

UNEP and its stakeholders must commit and do much more to resolve the global pollution crisis in a just manner and protect human health and well-being from its harms. Stakeholders along value chains in sectors with significant chemicals and pollution impacts – namely agriculture and food, transport and mobility, building and construction, electronics, textile, and mining – are especially responsible.

UNEP must accelerate efforts to work with businesses and industries to reduce their pollution footprint in a just manner. It must galvanize prioritization of sound management of chemicals and waste and pollution prevention and reduction across the UN system, especially in the light of the General Assembly's resolution on the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment.

Inter-governmental engagement on pollution and waste management

With FAO and the World Health Organization, UNEP will co-lead the development of a UN system common approach to pollution in 2023. The international community will also work to produce a beyond-2020 framework for sound management of chemicals and waste at the fifth session of the International Conference for Chemicals Management in September 2023.

UNEP will continue to support the negotiations for an international legally binding agreement to eliminate plastic pollution from the environment and to uplift the power of science through negotiations on a science-policy panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution.

In total, 11 intergovernmental meetings concerning chemicals and pollution are expected in 2023, offering opportunities to accelerate the processes that had slowed down during the pandemic.

In addition, UNEP and the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) have been asked to support the implementation of the UN General Assembly resolution 77/161 titled "Promoting zero waste initiatives to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". The General Assembly proclaimed 30 March as International Day of Zero Waste, to be observed annually. After many decades of stagnation in investments for solid waste management, there is a sense of increasing momentum for waste management through circular processes, safe recovery of secondary raw materials and progressive reduction of open burning and dump sites.

UNEP will accelerate its efforts to increase commitments and action from stakeholders, especially from businesses and industries, to reduce their pollution footprint, prioritize sound management of chemicals and waste, and reduce pollution across the UN system.

3

Tackling The Triple Planetary Crisis: Foundational and Enabling Subprogramme Contributions

A. Science Policy

❝ The window to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C is closing fast. Greenhouse gas emissions must be cut by 45 per cent this decade. But as today's Emissions Gap Report confirms, they remain at dangerous and record highs and still rising. The emissions gap is a by-product of a commitments gap. A promises gap. An action gap. That gap must be filled. ❞

UN Secretary-General António Guterres' remarks on the release of UNEP's Emissions Gap Report, 27 October 2022

i. Key results

Publications access: UNEP provided researchers in over 125 lower- and middle-income countries with free or low-cost online access to up to 151,000 leading journals and books in the fields of health, agriculture, environment, applied sciences and legal information through the Reserch4Life Initiative.

Environmental indicators: The Tuvalu Department of Environment received support in capacity development for the formulation of an environmental dimension indicator framework, resulting in significant contributions to their first Voluntary National Review submitted to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in 2022.

UNSDCF support: Egypt, Kenya, Uganda, Mauritania and Nigeria were provided with technical support to incorporate environmental components into their UNSDCF.

Workshop and hands-on Training for content development of national environmental summaries and country SDG profiles, 16-17 May 2022, Cairo, Egypt

ii. Context

The objective of Science Policy, a foundational subprogramme, is to strengthen the capacity of governments and non-government actors to access, generate and use quality environmental data and analysis and to sustain a strengthened science-policy interface. This is accomplished by:

- **Producing** evidence-based environmental assessments;

- **Identifying** emerging environmental issues; and
- **Fostering** relevant policy action at the global, regional and national levels, including the achievement of the environment-related Sustainable Development Goals.

iii.   Performance

Throughout 2022, the Science Policy subprogramme continued adding value through increasing the accessibility of knowledge products – to increase uptake by diverse stakeholders – and improving data systems to influence policy and practice. It also focussed on capacity development and collaboration to inform decision-making based on local, national and global participation.

Use and uptake of scientific evidence

Through a series of events and institutional series publications linked to global initiatives, UNEP has contributed to promoting the use and uptake of evidence. For example, the *Emissions Gap Report* and *Adaptation Gap Report* informed the international climate change discussions and action. The COP 27 outcome document, the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan, recognized and acknowledged these reports.

Based on surveys targeted mainly at Conference of the Parties (COP) national delegates, 77 per cent of respondents indicated that the report was used during negotiations, and 72 per cent used the publication in the preparation and/or update of their NDCs. The series influences annual policies and actions by Member States, directly responds to the triple planetary crisis and contributes to UNEP's Climate Action outcomes.

Launch of UN World Environment Situation Room at UNEP@50 *(Cyril Villemain/UNEP)*

World Environment Situation Room

The launch of the World Environment Situation Room (WESR) during UNEP@50 demonstrated UNEP's commitment to making environmental data, information and knowledge open and accessible, to facilitate decision-making and policy development.

iv.   Challenges, opportunities and lessons learned

Knowledge on the state of the environment

Continued efforts are necessary to provide current information and knowledge on the state of the environment. Assessments must examine challenges within the natural world, their potential impact on humanity, the effectiveness of policy responses in addressing these environmental challenges and the feasible routes towards achieving globally agreed environmental objectives.

GEO-7

In line with UNEA-5.2 resolution "Future of the Global Environment Outlook," UNEP initiated the preparation of the seventh Global Environment Outlook (GEO-7) assessment by appointing an Intergovernmental Multistakeholder Advisory Group, and convening intergovernmental, multistakeholder and expert meetings to negotiate and adopt the *Intergovernmental and Expert-led Scientific Assessment Procedures* document guiding GEO-7 and subsequently the GEO-7 scoping document *Action For a Healthy Planet* with its focus on assessing the solutions pathways and policy approaches for transforming our interdependent energy, food and materials/waste systems. The findings in GEO-7 are intended to support major global policy decisions and negotiations and underpin decisions made in UNEA.

Annual CCA review, Kampala, Uganda

Enhancing data capacities and mobilizing knowledge for impact

Accessible, timely, and accurate data and information on the state of the environment are key to tackling emerging environmental challenges. According to the *Measuring Progress* report, a global analysis of the progress of the 92 environment-related SDG indicators showed an improvement in data availability in 2022. The indicators with sufficient data to analyse were estimated at 59 per cent, up from 42 per cent in 2020 and 34 per cent in 2018. This improvement was based on countries reporting additional data, allowing sufficient data to aggregate at regional and global levels.

This environmental data supports various governance levels to meet reporting obligations, including those related to MEAs and the implementation of the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Since 2018, UNEP has promoted the generation and strategic use of assessments by providing institutional and technical support in environmental information management and data sharing. By assessing the needs and gaps of countries in terms of data sharing networking, and state-of-environment reporting, UNEP has fostered decision-making and policy action at national, regional and global levels.

In 2022, UNEP provided targeted support to Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia to enhance environmental information and knowledge management at the national and regional levels. As a result of this support, countries produced 10 National Environment Summaries and SDG profiles. Focal points of the National Environment Information Network utilized these during a workshop and hands-on training held in Cairo, Egypt.

In Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources received national-level capacity-building workshops from UNEP to create an online interactive National State of Environment Report. These activities strengthened the technical capacity of the ministry and its subordinate organizations to produce sustainable online interactive reports in the future and develop the normative base for future NSoER production.

UNEP supported South Sudan in the establishment of foundational elements for functioning systems for environmental data and information-sharing. It conducted thematic assessments on key ecosystems such as the Sudd Wetland. Additionally, UNEP provided technical support, culminating in the establishment and launch of an Environmental and Legal Frameworks technical working group (ELFWG). The ELFWG is set to spearhead the drafting and possible enactment of two crucial environmental bills: the Environmental Protection Bill and the Forestry and a national Land Degradation Neutrality strategy for South Sudan.

With UNEP support, the Government of Saint Lucia developed reports on National Source inventories and National Action Plans on marine litter and plastic pollution. The objective was to identify the most significant sources of marine litter that enter the environment, waterways and coastal seas. These reports provide the basis for strategic action to address the issue.

Through effective support to countries in collecting, managing and sharing environmental data and information, UNEP has made significant contributions to strengthening the Science-Policy Interface by enhancing national and regional capacities in environmental assessment and reporting.

B. Environmental Governance

❝ **We write to express our profound appreciation for the technical and financial support that UNEP provided to the Government of Malawi … the project has enabled Malawi to enhance institutional capacities and policy and/or legal frameworks to achieve internationally agreed environmental goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs.** ❞

Letter from the Director of Environmental Affairs, Government of Malawi, (25 April 2022) acknowledging UNEP's support to the country in the development of environmental tribunals.

i. Key results

AMCEN: UNEP supported the resumed eighteenth AMCEN (12–16 September), leading to the adoption of the Dakar Declaration along with decisions aimed at tackling the triple planetary crisis.

Institutional strengthening: Through the Montevideo Environmental Law Programme V, UNEP provided 13 countries[11] technical and institutional capacity-building on the

11 Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Djibouti, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Malawi, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste and Uganda.

Institutional Strengthening
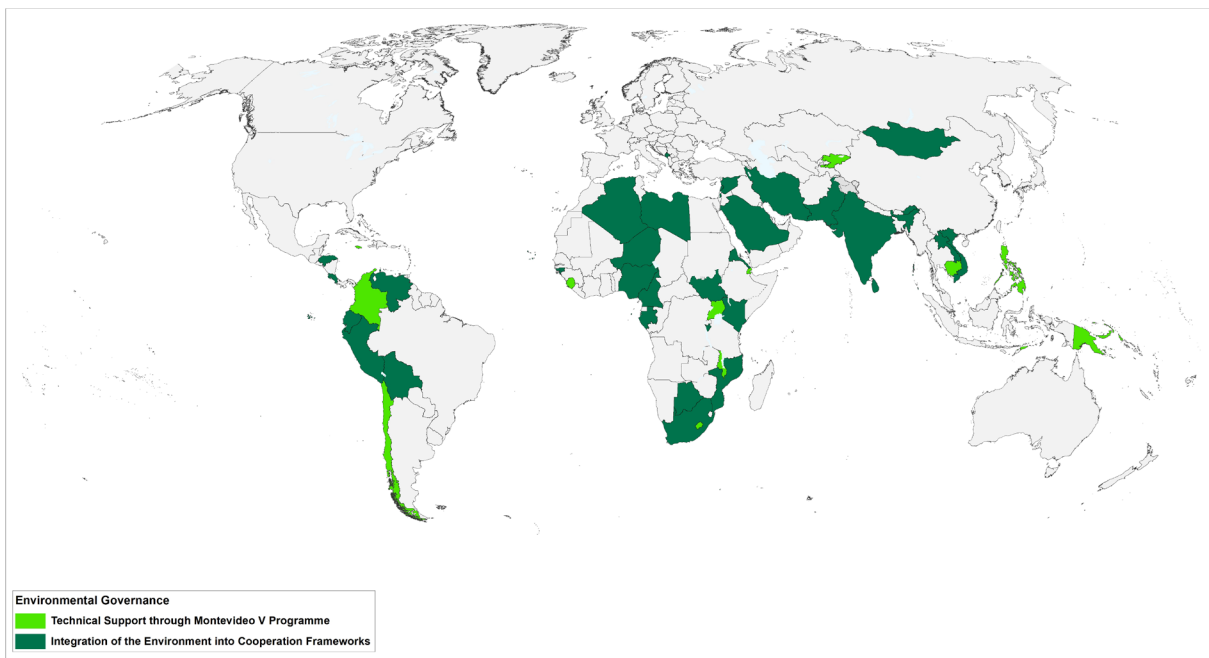
Environmental Governance
■ Technical Support through Montevideo V Programme
■ Integration of the Environment into Cooperation Frameworks

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

environmental rule of law in support of their efforts to address internationally agreed environmental goals.[12]

ii.   Context

UNEP's Environmental Governance work supports countries in developing and implementing environmental rule of law, promoting participatory decision-making, and achieving environmental goals. This includes strengthening institutions, developing legal frameworks and policies, and implementing Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). UNEP also aims to address cross-border environmental issues through effective governance solutions. In the 2022–2023 cycle, UNEP targeted progress on four indicators of achievement.

iii.   Performance

Indicator achievement

In 2022, the Environmental Governance subprogramme continued to support different entities in developing integrated approaches and tools for enhanced coordination, cooperation and synergies for the coherent implementation of MEAs, including supporting the development of international legal agreements or

instruments to address emerging or internationally agreed environmental goals.

Support to MEAs

The subprogramme has continuously supported the mainstreaming of synergies among biodiversity-related conventions leading up to the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal GBF in October 2022. More specifically, UNEP provided technical support during the Bern consultation workshops ahead of the development of the Bern II

Adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework during CBD COP15 *(Duncan Moore/UNEP)*

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12 Additionally, UNEP also supported an additional 33 countries in the integration of an environmental dimension into their UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and supported an additional nine different entities at the national, regional, or global levels to integrate environmental goals into their plans, approaches, strategies, policies, action plans or budgeting processes.

report. This was ultimately reflected in International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) session 9 Resolution 13, and Ramsar COP 14 Resolution XIV.6.

Coordinated approaches to biodiversity implementation

The twenty-eighth meeting of the Senior Officials extended the mandate of the Environment Management Group's (EMG) Issue Management Group on Biodiversity to continue facilitating a coordinated approach to the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the UN Common Approach to Biodiversity, signifying a need for a coordinated response to implementing the new biodiversity framework.

Strengthening national-level action to meet global commitments

The ongoing UNEP–Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) partnership resulted in the integration of environmental issues at the 144th IPU Assembly. It adopted the Nusa Dua Declaration on mobilizing parliaments to act on climate change, noting that parliaments have a responsibility to ensure that robust and ambitious national laws on climate change are put in place that are directly aligned with the Paris Agreement.

iv. Challenges, opportunities and lessons learned

Capacity needs

Low capacity in recipient countries, organizations or institutions, including low levels of ownership and insecurity in countries involved (e.g., political, socioeconomic, natural disasters), have a negative impact on project delivery, which can negatively influence PoW accomplishment.

Engagement in national development dialogues

Engaging with the UN system at the regional and country levels has provided UNEP with a unique opportunity to enhance its visibility and amplify the regional impact of its PoW. Strengthening this engagement by actively participating in national development dialogues offers UNEP a distinct platform to amplify its voice at both the country and regional levels.

Online reporting platforms

A responsive, interactive online platform is needed to allow all UN system entities to more completely collect and report against indicators and targets identified in the Strategy for *"Sustainability Management in*

Adoption of a resolution on the human right to a healthy environment

AIn July 2022, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution declaring that everyone on the planet has a right to a healthy environment, a move backers say is important in countering the alarming decline of the natural world. The resolution highlights climate change and environmental degradation as some of the most pressing threats to humanity's future and calls upon states to step up efforts to ensure that their people have access to a "clean, healthy and sustainable environment."

The resolution follows a series of similar legal reforms at the international and national levels, with the UN Human Rights Council declaring access to a "clean, healthy and sustainable environment" a human right. While the resolution is not legally binding on Member States, advocates are hopeful that it will have a trickle-down effect, prompting countries to enshrine the right to a healthy environment in national constitutions and regional treaties and encouraging states to implement these laws.

The resolution comes as the planet grapples with the triple planetary crisis of climate change, nature and biodiversity loss, and pollution and waste. If left unchecked, these problems can have disastrous consequences for everyone, especially marginalized people, and hamper the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

The resolution affirms that the promotion of the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment requires the full implementation of MEAs under the principles of international environmental law and calls upon states, international organizations, business enterprises and other relevant stakeholders to adopt policies, enhance international cooperation, strengthen capacity-building and continue sharing good practices to scale up efforts to this end.

Earlier in 2022, Latin American and Caribbean countries pledged more protection for environmental defenders, including Indigenous Peoples campaigning against logging, mining and oil exploration in protected areas. Brazil's supreme court declared the Paris climate change agreement a human rights treaty, stating that the pact should supersede national law.

Virtually all countries have national laws designed to limit pollution, protect plants and animals, and counter climate change. But those rules are not always fully implemented and when they are violated, citizens often struggle to hold those responsible accountable.

the UN system, 2020–2030 Phase 1: Environmental sustainability in the area of management" endorsed by the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).

Enhancing stakeholder engagement

To achieve results more effectively, UNEP should further stakeholder engagement to enhance their networking dimension, enable them to learn from one another, build capacity of negotiators in preparation for COPs and enhance South-South cooperation through interregional briefing sessions to identify common issues, share expertise, streamline and align actions on co-benefits, and develop synergies.

C. Finance & Economic Transformations

i. Key results

Policy development: Since 2013, 22 countries have developed over 100 policies on green economic transformation, ranging from finance and energy transition to employment and industrial policies. The UNEP-hosted PAGE provided technical assistance and advisory services to these countries.

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

Use of assessments: In 2022, 163 governments, businesses, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and academic institutions, utilized the independent scientific assessments of the UNEP-hosted International Resource Panel on the sustainable use of natural resources to inform policies, strategies and actions.

ii. Context

As an enabling subprogramme, Finance and Economic Transformations aims to inform, enable and influence actions to decouple economies and societies from climate, nature and pollution impacts. It is doing so by working with governments to adopt enabling policies to transform their national economies, including trade practices, to align public and private finance and investment with sustainability objectives, and to leverage business value chains and consumer behaviour.

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

Economic, finance, industry and trade policies in place or implemented to enable just transitions
- Baseline (January 2014 – December 2021)
- January – December 2022
- Overlapping Countries
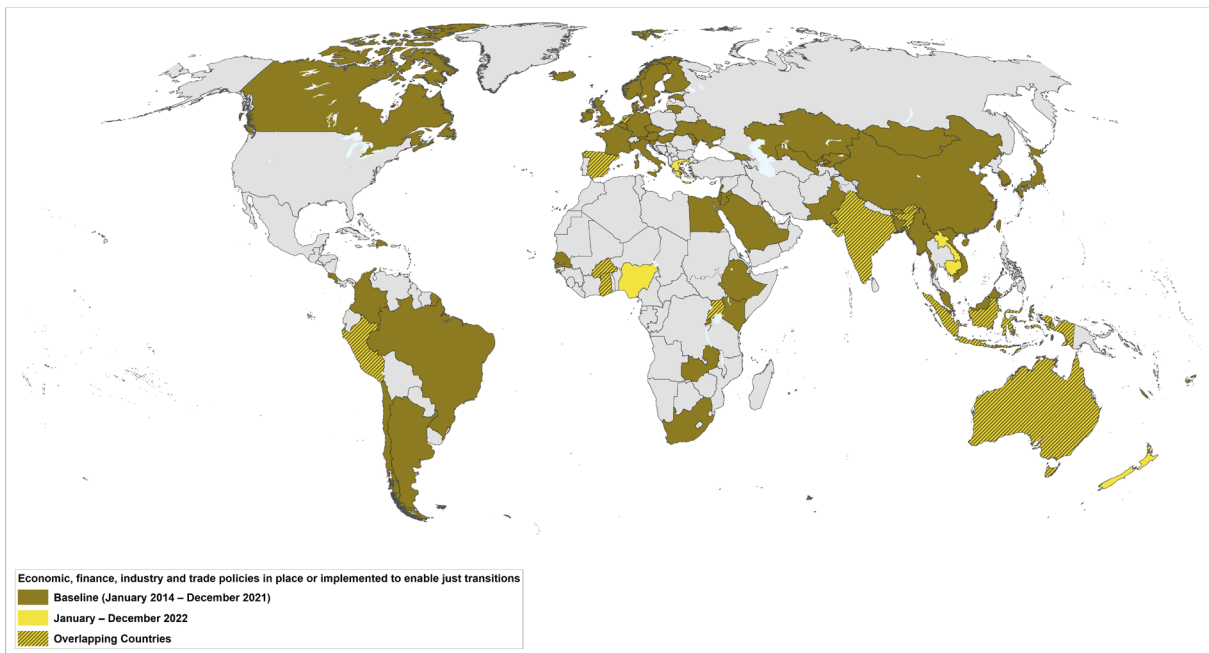
Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

iii. Performance

Enabling policy environment

Resources fuel the world's economies. Sustainable consumption and production (SCP) supported by sustainable policy models, including circular economy approaches, can become drivers of poverty alleviation and economic development. It can also increase incomes by 8 and 13 per cent in low- and medium-income countries, respectively, by 2060, and by 4 per cent in high-income countries. In 2022, UNEP supported the implementation of 21 economic, finance, or industry policies or practices to enable just transitions. These included SCP roadmaps in Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic; National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism and Sustainable Public Procurement frameworks in India; and a green economy index in Indonesia launched during its G20 presidency.

Towards a Circular Economy for the Electronics Sector in Africa: Overview, Actions and Recommendations

Sustainable business and industry

UNEP has continued to work with relevant stakeholders to improve the sustainability of supply chains. In 2022, 16 business practices, standards or frameworks were established or adopted to enhance environmental sustainability, with a focus on high-impact sectors such as finance, plastics, agrifood, buildings and construction, electronics and textiles.

For example, UNEP supported the establishment of an alliance for businesses in Buenos Aires, Argentina, to decarbonize the city's economic activities and a certification scheme for sustainable and organic cane sugar with a cooperative in Paraguay. The UNEP Finance Initiative expanded its guidance products targeting, for example, the disclosure of climate-related physical risks, and Finance, Ocean Pollution and Coastal Resilience operations.

"This course is a life changing program for many in changing the way they live and their mindset towards sustainable lifestyle."

Sustainable Lifestyles Self-Paced Course

Informed decision-making

UNEP has continued to generate and disseminate knowledge to empower governments, businesses, civil society and individuals to make informed decisions. In 2022, UNEP supported the development of 43 consumer information tools and measures, educational approaches and advocacy and awareness-raising events and products. These inform decision-making, choices and changes in behaviour towards enhanced environmental sustainability. UNEP has also raised awareness of the role of gender and youth in SCP and contributed to guidelines on sustainable communication with the UN Global Compact.

iv.   Challenges, opportunities and lessons learned

Decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation

The insufficient progress on decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation has systemic and deep-rooted causes, including the dilemma between finite natural resources and infinite economic growth. Despite a higher degree of understanding of these issues, transformative action worldwide lags behind actual needs and commitments. A major shortcoming is insufficient finance and investment, including development finance, to accelerate the shift to sustainable consumption and production patterns, including more circular value chains. Data and underreporting on SDG indicators represent major gaps.

Leveraging green economic transformation

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

UNEP has deepened its collaboration with the UN Development Coordination Office, UN Country Teams and the UN Environmental Management Group, as part of the UN Development System Reform, to accelerate this approach. On sustainable finance, the targeted approach with the climate, biodiversity and pollution nexuses represents concrete avenues for transformative shifts.

Focus on high-impact sectors

UNEP's MTS aims to create more impact through more focused approaches. This has led to the strengthening or establishment of workstreams across key high-impact sectors – such as finance, food, textiles/fashion and extractives – and working with strategic partners. There is growing interest by public and private stakeholders and individuals to act to halt and reverse negative environmental impacts worldwide, through an urgent shift to more sustainable patterns of consumption and production, including circular economy approaches. These range from policies to business practices to more sustainable lifestyles and behavioural change while putting youth and gender in focus.

Enhancing sustainability and circularity in the textile value chain

The textile industry is globally important, providing high levels of employment, foreign exchange revenue and products essential to human welfare. It employs over 300 million people, many of whom are women. Clothing production has approximately doubled in the last 15 years, while the number of times a garment is worn before being discarded has decreased by 36 per cent. More textile products are being produced and consumed than ever before.

The current very low reuse and recycling rates mean that more textiles are also being thrown away, causing increasing associated air, water and soil pollution, as well as considerable value loss. Globally, the annual cost to consumers of throwing out clothing that they could continue to wear is estimated at US$460 billion. With sales expected to grow further, accelerated through ever-increasing demand for fast fashion, actions for a sustainable and circular textile value chain, including new business models, are indispensable for the industry to benefit business, society, and the environment.

UNEP has been building an expert community, comprising over 400 experts from across the textile value chain, to share knowledge and benefit from synergies. As part of its work to enhance sustainability and circularity in the textile value chain, UNEP has been implementing the Innovative Business Practices and Economic Models in the Textile Value Chain (InTex) project in Kenya, South Africa and Tunisia, with funding from the European Commission.

This project aims to develop innovative economic models to improve resource efficiency and promote a circular economy in the textile sector. It does so by increasing access to environmental and lifecycle data; providing evidence of the environmental and socioeconomic impacts of the different sustainable economic models in the textiles value chain; increasing small and medium-sized enterprises' (SMEs) and policymakers' knowledge on resource efficiency, life cycle thinking, circularity and eco-innovation; training stakeholders on eco-innovation and product environmental footprint; and accompanying businesses in transforming their approach and business models to increase sustainability and circularity in the textile value chain.

In Kenya, the textile sector is an important manufacturing industry, employing over 2.5 million people and contributing to about 14 per cent of employment. Most of these employees (84 per cent) work in micro SMEs, and 8 per cent are employed indirectly in support services. The total turnover of the sector is about US$564 million, and it is expected to contribute even more to Kenya's GDP, having increased from 10 per cent in 2019 to 15 per cent in 2022.

Africa Collect Textiles (ACT), a Kenyan start-up, upcycles textile waste into rugs, toys, yarn and other products that can be reintroduced to the market. It has set up convenient drop-off points for the public to drop off used textiles. With support from UNEP through the InTex project, ACT is enabling a circular economy by diverting textiles from landfills, rivers and seas while enabling reuse and recycling, lowering the footprint of the fashion industry (390 tons of CO_2 saved) and creating 60 jobs.

D. Digital Transformations

i. Key results

Methane emissions monitoring: Digital transformation outputs such as UNEP's International Methane Emissions Observatory enabled greater transparency and real-time monitoring data on methane emissions through the use of satellites, ground sensors and data from partners.

Biodiversity data access: Digital transformation outputs such as the UN Biodiversity Lab (UNBL) enabled increased access to the best available data on biodiversity. Over 400 biodiversity data layers are now accessible through the UNBL, which are being used by registered users from 125 countries. Over 11,000 people have been trained through face-to-face programmes and webinars.

Air pollution monitoring: Digital transformation outputs such as UNEP's GEMS Air Pollution Monitoring Platform enabled real-time air pollution monitoring of PM 2.5 through the use of a global network of 25,000 low-cost air pollution sensors in 140 countries.

CODES: UNEP catalysed the Coalition for Digital Environmental Sustainability (CODES) as part of the Secretary-General's Roadmap for Digital Cooperation. CODES is an open-membership multi-stakeholder network leveraging digital transformation to catalyse environmentally sustainable development.[13]

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13 The CODES Action Plan for a Sustainable Planet in the Digital Age was launched at Stockholm+50. It is based on a co-design process involving 1,000 stakeholders from 100 countries and calls for invested and coordinated action on nine Impact Initiatives that seek to: 1) enable the alignment of the visions, values and objectives of the digital age with sustainable development; 2) mitigate negative impacts of digitalization; and 3) accelerate purpose-driven innovation for sustainability.
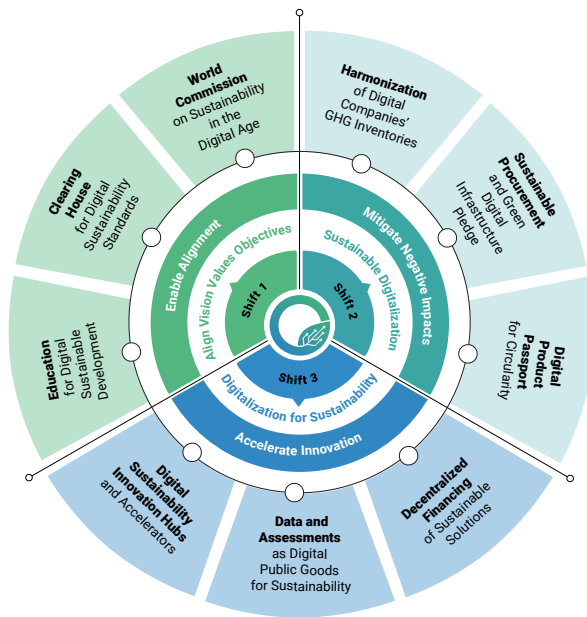
Nine Impact Initiatives of CODES within the Secretary-General's Digital Cooperation Roadmap

ii.   Context

Rapid shifts in digital technologies are changing human opportunities and risks for pursuing the SDGs. The Digital Transformations subprogramme enables the design and development of user-centric digital products and services to support countries and regions to advance their environmental sustainability goals and accelerate solutions to the triple planetary crisis.

iii.   Performance

During 2022, the Digital Transformations subprogramme supported a total of 27 outputs, both digital products and services, divided across the three performance indicators.

Deployment of digital platforms

UNEP delivered nine digital products and services against an initial target of four (225 per cent performance). As one example of impact, over 50 million users are accessing UNEP's GEMs Air Pollution Monitoring Platform on an annual basis. Multiple countries are using the data to support health protection measures including Kenya and Thailand. As another example, UNEP's International Methane Emissions Observatory is contributing to the Methane Alert and Response System that leverages satellite observations to provide rapid, actionable, and transparent data on methane emissions and catalyses on-the-ground mitigation efforts.

Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information in E-commerce
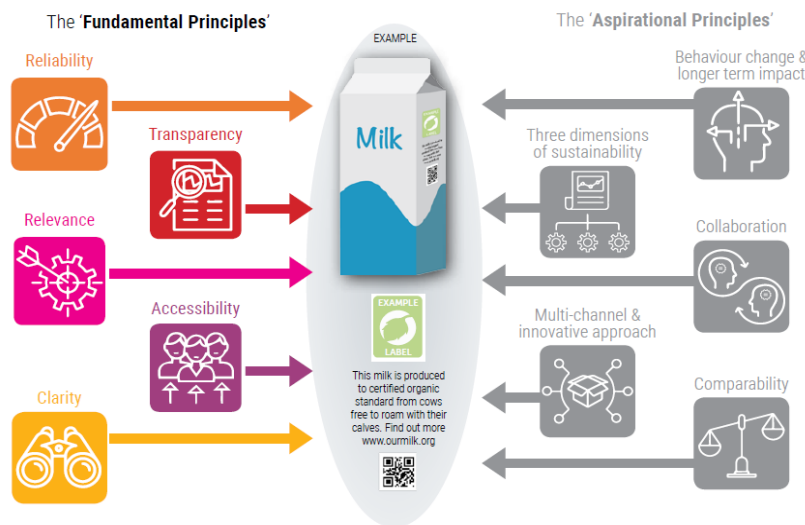
The CODES Action Plan is a critical part of implementing the Secretary-General's Roadmap for Digital Cooperation. In addition, it provides much valued inputs to be considered for the Global Digital Compact that the United Nations is working on now, as part of the Summit of the Future.

Maria-Francesca Spatolisano, Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs and Acting Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology from February 2021 to July 2022

Leveraging of environmental data and digital transformation approaches by businesses

UNEP delivered 10 digital products and services against an initial target of three (333 per cent performance). UNEP co-developed the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information in E-commerce. The guidance outlines how 10 principles for Providing Product Sustainability Information can be applied to the e-commerce setting, thereby supporting online platforms to promote more sustainable consumption. UNEP also convenes the Playing for the Planet Alliance, consisting of 42 major gaming companies with a combined reach of over 1.5 billion active users that are working to integrate green activations in mass-reach games and make new commitments on decarbonization.

Digital applications and engagement platforms to support electronic governance

UNEP delivered eight digital products and services against an initial target of four (200 per cent performance). As one example, UNEP partnered with the UN System Staff College to develop the Digital4Sustainability e-learning course, which includes modules on digital applications for climate action, nature protection and pollution prevention. Over 5,000 stakeholders have registered for the course since its launch. UNEP also published two reports: *Blockchain for sustainable energy and climate in the Global South: use cases and opportunities* and *Reducing Consumer Food Waste Using Green and Digital Technologies*.

iv. Challenges, opportunities and lessons learned

UNEP's digital transformation must address two dimensions of digital sustainability in a balanced manner. It needs to assess and advocate ways to mitigate the impact of digital technology on the environment, including energy and water use, greenhouse gas emissions, critical minerals and e-waste. UNEP must also identify and help operationalize ways that digital technologies can enable solutions to the triple planetary crisis, including climate action, nature protection and pollution prevention. Both dimensions are critical to reflect in future decisions of the UN Environment Assembly as well as within the upcoming Summit of the Future and the Global Digital Compact.

Global data standards for environmental data should be considered. These would help drive interoperability and quality-control that would enable more seamless

Real-time air pollution monitoring from 25,000 low-cost sensors provided by GEMS Air Platform
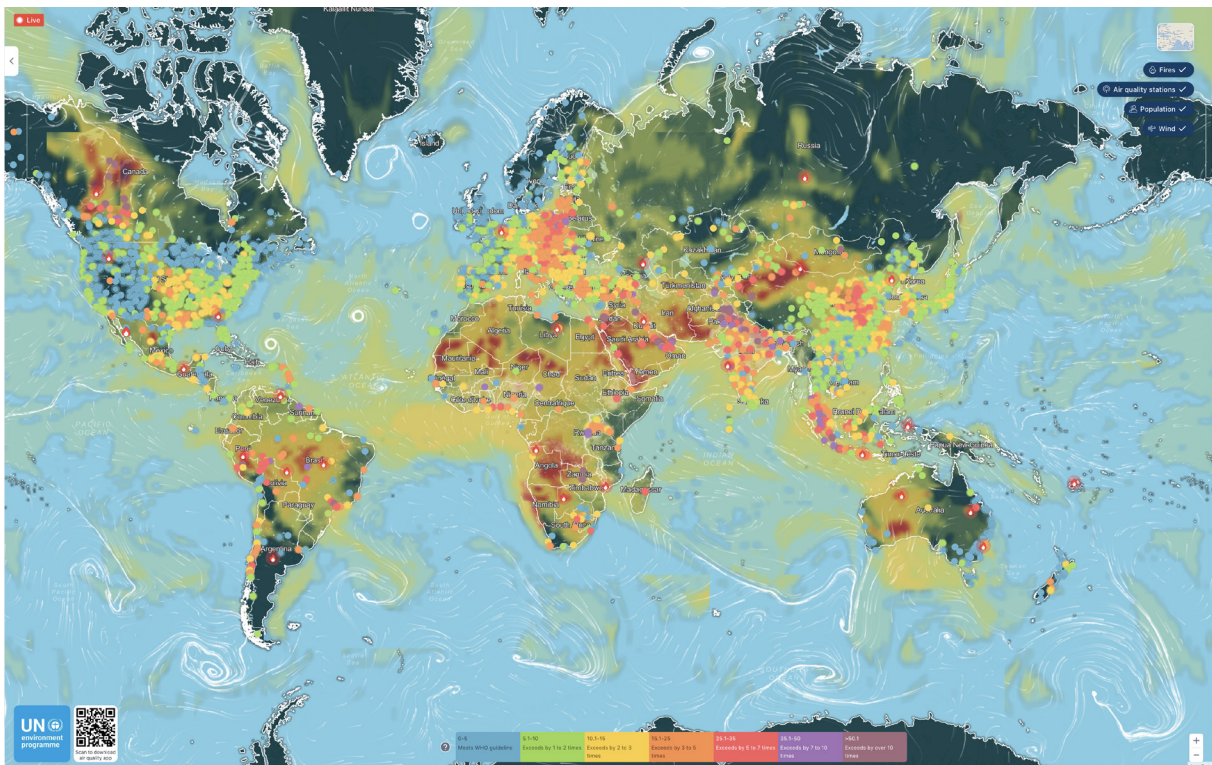
Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

integration, analysis and predictive insights by artificial intelligence.

There is a need for more investment to address key data gaps by collecting global-scale data on the environmental impact of the digital sector, including their greenhouse gas emissions and broader environmental footprints, critical mineral dependencies, e-waste generation and circularity potential.

Additional private sector partnerships are needed to begin influencing a "sustainable by design" approach to digital technologies and platforms. Increasingly digital platforms need to be designed to be as green and environmentally friendly as possible on the hardware and software side, but at the same time, help users to adopt more sustainable behaviours and lifestyles.

The emphasis of CODES must now shift from the problem analysis phase to collective action and impact phase. Leadership organizations for each of the nine Impact Initiatives must be identified, and a new multi-stakeholder governance model is needed to coordinate decentralized implementation.

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

Freshwater Ecosystems Explorer

The Freshwater Ecosystems Explorer platform, developed through a partnership with UNEP, the Joint Research Center of the European Commission and Google Earth Engine, is an open access geo-spatial data platform that provides users with an accurate, high-resolution spatial depiction of the extent that freshwater ecosystems change each year within every country in the world. This capability allows governments across the world to monitor their freshwater resources effectively and efficiently as part of SDG 6.6.1 "Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time".

Earth observations from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the European Space Agency (ESA), combined with machine learning, are used to determine changes to surface water bodies, such as lakes, large rivers, flooded wetlands and reservoirs. Recent advances in analysing satellite imagery have also enabled global data sets on lake water quality, coastal mangroves and inland wetland areas.

The Explorer has been used by 190 countries in their official monitoring and reporting of SDG indicator 6.6.1. It has enabled impactful global analysis of changes to river basins across the world, which has been critical to inform Member States of the global status of freshwater changes. Countries are also using the Explorer to support an evidence base for developing management actions that protect freshwater ecosystems.

From October 2020 to June 2022, a pilot project helped Argentina, Kazakhstan and Kenya protect and restore freshwater ecosystems through awareness-raising activities, capacity development and multi-stakeholder action planning, with a focus on integration of environmental data into relevant decision-making processes.

Overall, 250 professionals were trained on freshwater ecosystems based on a newly developed training manual, and 130 decision makers attended awareness-raising activities in the countries. The training also included an introduction to the SDG 6.6.1 Freshwater Ecosystems Explorer platform.

Policy- and decision makers often don't have enough information to make an informed decision to improve the health of freshwater ecosystems. With the Freshwater Ecosystems Explorer, countries have an additional tool at their disposal to track and monitor freshwater ecosystems and take necessary actions. More than half of the country actors that provided feedback on the project reported that the project improved their capacity and awareness of the benefit of environmental data integration in decision-making.

Building on these activities, and through a multi-stakeholder engagement process undertaken in close collaboration with mandated institutions, decision makers prepared action plans to protect and restore priority ecosystems. In Kenya, the action plan focuses on the Ewaso Ng'iro North River Basin, in Kazakhstan on Lake Balkhash, and in Argentina on the Esquel-Percy ecosystem and the Marapa-San Francisco River Basin.

The action plans build on an analysis of the current state of ecosystems and challenges faced, as well as strategic and policy frameworks in place. They identify the priority areas of focus for conserving and restoring their ecosystems and the related actions to be implemented. All the action plans enjoyed broad stakeholder validation and are expected to be implemented by national, basin and local stakeholders.

4
Fit for Purpose

A. Leadership for The Planet

" The planet was already showing signs of buckling under the weight of humanity back in 1972 when the agency was founded. In the following decades, UNEP and its partners would work with Member States to combat air pollution, restore the ozone layer, protect the world's seas, promote a green and inclusive economy, and raise the alarm about biodiversity loss and climate change. That work has never been more important. "

UN Secretary-General António Guterres

As UNEP celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 2022, its achievements clearly demonstrated its coming of age. At UNEA-5, UNEP overcame COVID-19 challenges to deliver trailblazing outcomes for people and planet. Through UNEP's leadership of EMG, action on environmental issues percolated across the work of the United Nations. UNEP helped ensure that the United Nations system leads by example by decreasing its environmental footprint through Greening the Blue. As it delivered on actions to address the triple planetary crisis, UNEP remained a trusted partner committed to sound oversight, learning, innovation and internal reform.

i. Key results

UNEA-5.2 and UNEP@50: Ten Heads of State and Government, or their Deputies, attended the meetings which brought together 5,199 meeting delegates (of which 2,396 were Member State delegates), with 3,653 attending in-person and 1,546 attending online. UNEA held its first special session to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of UNEP's establishment. The Secretariat provided travel support to 120 government delegates from 71 countries, and to 50 members of Major Groups and Stakeholders accredited to UNEP from developing countries to attend UNEA-5.2, UNEP@50 and their preparatory meetings.

Stockholm+50: The *Impact of the Stockholm Conference on the UN System: Reflections of 50 Years of Environmental Action* synthesizes the perspectives by the Heads of 33 programmes, funds, specialized agencies and MEAs. The Secretariat provided travel support to 94 government delegates from 61 countries and to 17 members of Major Groups and Stakeholders accredited to UNEP from developing countries to attend Stockolm+50.

Marine Litter and pollution-free planet roadmap: UNEP launched the EMG report on marine litter and microplastics on 13 January through a high-level panel discussion. UNEP held the panel, A UN System Response to Marine Litter and Plastic Pollution, in collaboration with the Geneva Beat Plastic Pollution Dialogues, GRID-Arendal and the Government of Norway.

ii. UNEP@50

UNEA held its first special session to commemorate UNEP's fiftieth anniversary and take stock of the fruits of environmental multilateralism over the past five decades. Heads of State and delegations from 175 countries issued a landmark declaration strengthening their commitment to environmental action. They paid tribute to UNEP's work, which has delivered successes such as protecting the ozone layer and phasing out leaded petrol.

iii. United Nations Environment Assembly

Multilateralism delivered high-impact outcomes at the resumed fifth session of the UN Environment Assembly from 28 February to 2 March in Nairobi. Its ministerial declaration emphasized the urgent need to

Heads of UN entities and MEAs echoed commitment to work together in addressing the triple plenary crisis at Stockholm+50

halt the decline of biodiversity and the fragmentation of habitats. Resolutions on nature covered issues such as biodiversity and health, sustainable lake management and a universal definition of nature-based solutions. Resolutions on resilient infrastructure, a greener recovery from COVID-19 and the environmental aspects of minerals and metals management reinforced the importance of circular economies.

Member States adopted two key resolutions on chemicals, waste and pollution. The first is to start negotiating an international legally binding instrument to end plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, while the second is to establish a science-policy panel on the sound management of chemicals and waste, and prevent pollution.

To enhance monitoring and tracking of these and other resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by UNEA since its first session (annex III), UNEP made improvements to its UNEA monitoring and reporting portal to allow Member States and stakeholders partners to monitor and voluntarily report on the implementation of UNEA outcomes. Improvements include interface optimization; introduction of visual dashboards (reporting progress, milestone attainment status, Google Analytics); development of an online closure request form for resolutions for which no further reporting is required; development of a Member States user guide; and the portal's integration to the UNEP Open Data portal. The portal is now also available to the public.

iv. Stockholm+50

UNEP served as the focal point for the Stockholm+50 international meeting (2–3 June), which marked 50 years since the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment. Stockholm+50 brought together 5,000 participants from over 140 countries, as well as more than 2,000 civil society representatives along with 135,000 online views.

The summit resulted in the Stockholm+50 Recommendations and Actions for Renewal and Trust as well as other outputs reaffirming the need to accelerate system-wide transformations to address a healthy planet for all. Innovative initiatives and ideas were framed around the three organizing principles of engagement: intergenerational responsibility, interconnectivity, and implementation opportunity.

Landmark agreement to end plastic pollution by 2024 adopted at UNEA-5.2 *(Duncan Moore/UNEP)*

v. High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

H.E. Leila Benali, President of UNEA and Minister of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development of the Kingdom of Morocco, conveyed UNEA's messages to the HLPF from 5–15 July. She highlighted actions towards the effective implementation and full integration of the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda, acknowledging that a healthy environment is an essential requirement and key enabler for sustainable development. The HLPF adopted a ministerial declaration by consensus that recognizes the importance of UNEA-5.2, the various COPs, Stockholm+50 and their outcomes.

Women's Major Group celebrating 30 years of activism within the UN *(Kiara Worth/IISD/ENB)*

The declaration makes specific mention of UNEA resolution 5/5 on nature-based solutions, the Assembly's decision to establish a science-policy panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution, and the convening of an intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution. Additionally, it recognised the importance of the extension of the mandate of the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP) to 2030 and takes note of decision of its Board to continue the development of a new Global Strategy on Sustainable Consumption and Production.

Through its engagement in the preparation of the HLPF, including the development of UNEA's contribution to this session, UNEP informed and influenced the discussions and outcomes of the session. UNEP also co-hosted an event with the 10YFP on SCP Secretariat, Secretariat of the CBD and Secretariat of the UNCCD, and it participated in several side events related to the SDGs under review, circularity, financing, among other issues.

" EMG's effectiveness, the Group's convening/ coordinating mandate is highly regarded, and it has exceeded on delivering on nearly all its planned outputs and outcomes. "

Evaluation of the UNEP Project Environment Management Group (2018–2022)

vi.   Environment Management Group

EMG is a system-wide coordination body on environment and human settlements that identifies issues on the international environmental agenda that warrant cooperation and finds ways of engaging its collective capacity in coherent management responses to those issues.

The twenty-eighth Senior Officials Meeting of the EMG, chaired by UNEP, adopted key decisions for system-wide collaboration in addressing the triple planetary crisis. EMG started the preparation of a system-wide Common Approach on Pollution related to the UNEP implementation plan "Towards a Pollution-Free Planet" and brought the UN system together to address plastic pollution in support of the INC process.

The EMG convened the heads of UN entities at Stockholm+50 to renew UN system support for the implementation of the environmental dimensions of the SDGs. Similarly, heads of UN agencies and senior officials came together at CBD COP15 to show their commitment to the GBF through the implementation of the UN Common Approach on Biodiversity. EMG members prepared and adopted a governance structure for the implementation of the Strategy for Sustainability Management in the UN System 2020–2030. They also prepared several tools and a common narrative for upholding the Human Right to a Healthy Environment to Address the Triple Planetary Crisis.


Opening the dialogue at the #COP15, Inger Andersen, Executive Director, UNEP, and EMG Chair, called on participants to integrate biodiversity and NbS into their work *(Natalia Mroz/IISD/ENB)*

vii. Greening the Blue

The 2022 edition of the *Greening the Blue Report* was released in December 2022 and provided 2021 data for 307,000 personnel in 53 entities. The report shows a continued downward trend in the size of the UN system's environmental footprint during 2021, possibly due to new work modalities related to COVID-19. Key takeaways from the summary data include:

- The UN system produced approximately 1.2 million tons CO_2eq, with per capita emissions of 4 tons CO_2eq. This constitutes approximately 0.3 million tons CO_2eq total emissions and 1 ton CO_2eq per capita in emissions reduction from 2020. The UN system's emissions by source were 29 per cent from air travel, 56 per cent from facilities and 15 per cent from other forms of travel.
- The average waste generated for the whole UN system was 316 kg per person. This is a reduction of 80 kg per person from 2020.
- The average water consumption by the UN System in 2021 was 37 m^3 per UN personnel per year, which is a 1m^3 reduction from 2020.
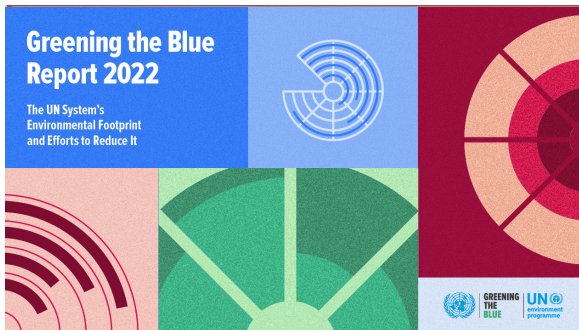
In response to a request from Member States and the CEB, the report provides – for the very first time – data on the ratio of renewable energy vis-à-vis each entity's total electricity usage. UN system entities need to make further efforts in 2023 as reduced environmental emissions in 2021 are likely attributable to reduced air travel in relation to COVID-19 restrictions.

The UN system also made improvements in the areas of environmental governance; 33 per cent of UN system entities met or approached the implementation of an Environmental Management System (EMS). UNEP's Sustainable United Nations facility continues to support UN entities to establish and implement an EMS to meet the target of 100 per cent compliance by 2025.

UNEP, UNFCCC and GORD launched the Green Events Tool, a one-stop shop to plan, calculate, reduce and report emissions and environmental impacts from events. Available to the UN and any event organizer

B. Gender and Environment and Social Safeguards

i. Key results

A gender champion: UNEP met or exceeded 94 per cent of the 17 UN Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP) performance indicators in 2022.

Effective ESSF training: 35 UNEP staff trained on safeguards, human rights and gender equality, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF), rated the training as 4.8/5 (highly satisfactory) on relevance and effectiveness.

Improved risk identification: UNEP project managers' identification of moderate-risk projects has improved steadily.

UN Swap Performance
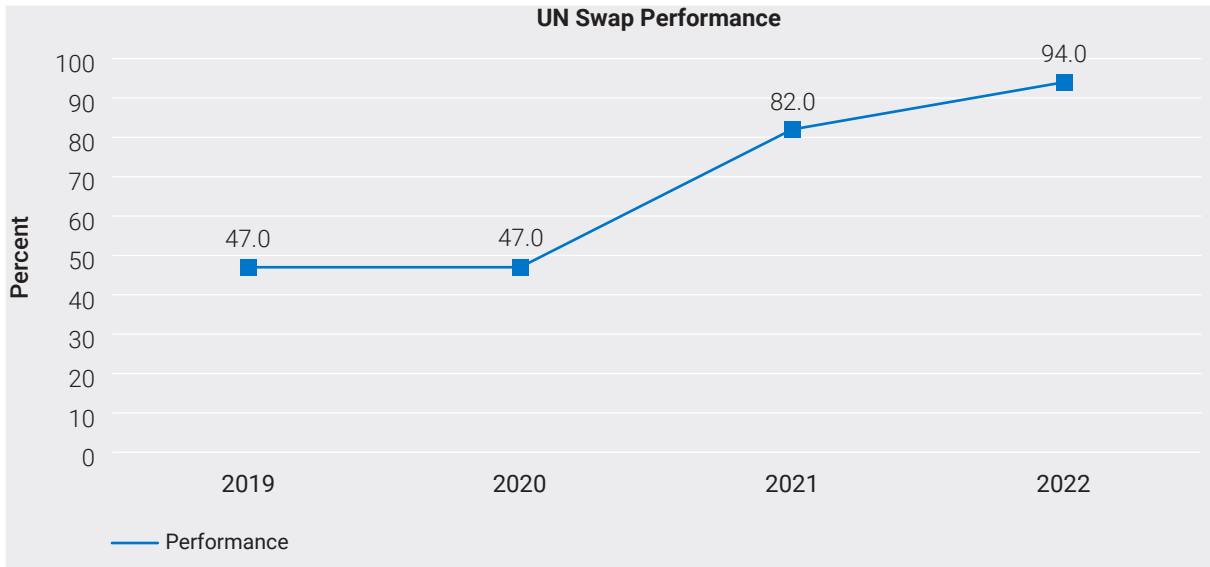
ii. Performance

Commission on the Status of Women (CSW): UNEP led a side event at the sixty-sixth meeting of the CSW, where it made a call to action to address and integrate gender in the context of the triple planetary crisis. UNEP also published a report containing recommended actions to mitigate the gendered impacts of the triple planetary crisis.

Integration of Environmental and Social Safeguards into project implementation: 95 per cent of the moderate risk projects reviewed had safeguard-related management plans as part of their project preparation, with the majority being gender action plans and stakeholder engagement plans, which exceeded the 2023 target of 85 per cent.

Stakeholder Response Mechanism:
Transparency and accountability are essential components of ESSF. UNEP is committed to strengthening the implementation of ESSF by proactively disclosing project and safeguard information on the UNEP Open Data portal. Furthermore, to enhance transparency, any valid complaint and grievance cases received are now made accessible to the public through the UNEP's Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) registry. UNEP project managers are actively promoting the utilization of the UNEP SRM mechanism to stakeholders, encouraging their active engagement and fostering effective communication.

iii. Challenges, opportunities and lessons learned

Analysis of Safeguard Risk Management

Vertical funds demand evidence of partner organizations' capacity, infrastructure, examples, and action plans for any gaps. Therefore, UNEP analyzed the Project Implementation Reports of 40 moderate-risk projects and learned lessons concerning the strengthening of grievance mechanisms, local stakeholder engagement and monitoring of management plans, including gender action plans.

The key findings revealed that although UNEP projects have made progress in developing gender action plans, stakeholder engagement plans and safeguard risk management plans, there is often a lack of emphasis on integrating these plans during project implementation, as attention tends to be primarily focused on activity delivery and financial management. To address these shortcomings, several concrete measures will be implemented in 2023–2024.

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UNEP is committed to conducting regular capacity-building, enhancing communication, and providing oversight during the project implementation phase to ensure effective implementation of ESSF. This exercise was informative in shedding light on ground-level challenges of managing safeguard risks. Safeguard compliance would require system support, advice and close oversight.

Gender Policy & Strategy implementation evaluation

An independent evaluation was conducted to assess the implementation of the Gender Policy and Strategy from 2014 to 2020. The evaluation employed key informant interviews and document reviews to examine various aspects, including effectiveness, financial management, efficiency, sustainability, monitoring, reporting and evaluation, organizational culture, and capacity assessment and development. Based on the evaluation findings, UNEP senior managers established a "Gender High-Level Task Force," consisting of 10 senior managers, chaired by the Deputy Executive Director. This Task Force will oversee the development and implementation of the new gender policy and strategy, as well as the associated capacity-building efforts. Furthermore, the gender focal points within UNEP Divisions and offices will be revitalized and strengthened.

C. United Nations Reform

i. Key results

UNCT Focal Points: UNEP has officially nominated a network of focal points to UN Country Teams (UNCTs) in over 100 countries. This provides the opportunity to enhance engagement of the country team in addressing the environmental dimension of sustainable development.

Mainstreaming environment: UNEP worked with UNCTs providing data, analysis and advisory services throughout their programming cycles to mainstream climate, biodiversity and pollution in 48 Common Country Analyses (CCAs), 41 UNSDCFs and 26 joint UNSDCF workplans.

ii. Performance

In response to the results of an analysis and requests from UN Country Teams, UNEP is focusing on better responding to countries' needs through a specific focus on data and analysis, knowledge curation and dissemination, awareness-raising and advocacy, and dedicated support where possible. These include:

- **Enhancing delivery** of environmental data and analysis to UNCT processes, including through WESR.
- **Tailoring of knowledge** generated by UNEP scientific tools that cover critical data and information gaps. Key messages from Spotlight Publications, for example, ensure accurate credible and timely inputs for policy and decision makers.
- **Advocating stronger uptake** of environmental results in UNSDCFs, particularly by greening Finance and Economic Transformations.
- **Leveraging commitments** made under MEAs.
- **Increasing awareness** and initiating dialogue with UN Resident Coordinators on key topics to address the triple planetary crisis, including on climate action, the conventions and greening economic transformation.
- **Sharing knowledge** through issue-based coalitions (IBCs). UNEP co-leads the IBC on environment and climate change in Africa, Europe, LAC and West Asia. The Organization has benefitted from its engagement with these platforms to curate and share knowledge on key policy areas to add further value to this nature of engagement.
- **Establishing a baseline** of how climate, biodiversity and pollution are addressed in UN CCAs and UNSDCFs. For example, the review identifies that 80 per cent of UNSDCFs include results on climate, 15 per cent on biodiversity and 5 per cent on pollution. This provides the evidence basis to prioritize efforts vis-a-vis UN Country Teams.
- **Proactively leveraging** the wider UN System through the development and implementation of UN-wide strategies on environment. This includes the UNSDG system-wide response to the triple planetary crisis in support of UN Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams, the UN Common Approach to biodiversity, and the UN sustainability strategy.

iii. Challenges, opportunities and lessons learned

Uptake of environment in CCAs and UNSDCFs

UNEP conducted a comprehensive review of 28 CCAs and 20 UNSDCFs to assess how the environment was factored in. The review concluded that the environment is weakly mainstreamed in CCAs, limiting its uptake in solutions in UNSDCFs. Biodiversity and pollution are also under addressed in the CCAs reviewed, and actions to deliver on MEAs are largely absent from UNSDCFs.

Engagement with RCPs and IBCs

Observations and lessons that can inform UNEP's work with Regional Collaborative Platforms (RCPs) and IBCs include:

- Involving UNCTs during the early stages of IBC development enables it to capture as many country-driven priorities as possible and to align them in a regional effort;
- Dedicated staff needed to support RCPs and IBCs in order to achieve consistency and continuity; and
- IBCs working on specific themes rather than very broad ones are more likely to make quick progress and deliver results.

Three prioritized areas of focus

Going forward, UNEP has prioritized three key areas of focus:

- Address knowledge needs through: tailored knowledge products for application by the UN Resident Coordinator system; integrated analytics on environment-people-economy; and internal knowledge network for UN reform engagement.
- Extend country level reach: proposed joint UNEP - UN Development Coordination Office (UNDCO) regional advisors on climate & environment (ongoing pilot in the Asia-Pacific); increase coherence of country level engagement; and enhanced UNEP Technical Division and regional collaboration for UNEP delivery.
- Enhance the UN system's capacity to deliver on environmental results through a UN system-wide response to the triple planetary crisis.

D. A Trusted Partner

i.   Evaluation

❝ The OIOS-administered Evaluation Knowledge Management Platform hosts evaluation reports conducted by all Secretariat entities. We have selected 35 evaluation reports from UNEP as good examples to share with others via the platform... We believe this would enhance the sharing of evaluation knowledge and learning in the Organization, and serve as a good reference for other entities to conduct their own evaluations. ❞

OIOS Inspection and Evaluation Division (December 2022)

a.   Key results

Emphasis on strategic evaluations: In response to recommendations from external assessments such as MOPAN, in 2021 the Evaluation Office proposed a change from a dominant focus on project-level evaluations to increase the emphasis on strategic evaluations. The new approach, rolled out in 2022, and the new *UNEP Evaluation Policy*, approved in October, reflects this change of emphasis to increase the focus of evaluation on more strategic issues. The policy also addresses new UN Secretariat requirements for evaluation introduced in ST/AI/2021/3. The Evaluation Office also approved an *Evaluation Operational Strategy 2022–2025* in 2022 that articulates the priorities for evaluation work in UNEP. The evaluation Policy and Strategy are supported by a new Evaluation Manual.
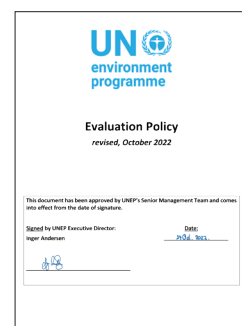
20 independent evaluations: In 2022, the Evaluation Office completed 20 independent evaluations that are available through the Evaluation Office community in UNEP's online document repository. Evaluations of strategic importance include:

- Biennial Evaluation Synthesis Report 2020–2021
- Subprogramme Evaluation of Environmental Governance
- Terminal Evaluation of UNEP Inquiry into Sustainable Financial System design
- Terminal Evaluation of the EMG project

b.   Performance

The PoW performance indicators relating to evaluation work include:

- The percentage of evaluations that record a performance rating of 'Satisfactory' or better. For 2022, 73 per cent of the completed project level evaluations attained an overall performance rating of 'Satisfactory' or 'Highly Satisfactory'.
- The percentage of accepted evaluation recommendations closed as 'Compliant' within timeframes defined in the evaluation recommendation implementation plan. Data for 2022 reflects a positive trend in UNEP's compliance to evaluation recommendations.

Evaluation Recommendation Compliance Status in Implementation Plans 'closed' January–December 2022 (n = 100)

Closed
No further action required — 6%

Closed
Partially compliant — 10%

Closed
Not compliant — 6%

Closed
Transferred to 'UNEP-wide' — 15%

Closed
Compliant — 63%
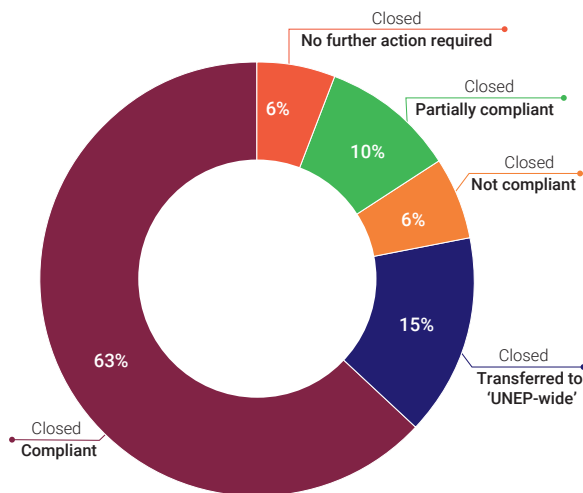
c. Findings and lessons learned

Evaluation of UNEP's Policy & Strategy for Gender Equality and the Environment 2015–2020: The most consistent gender messaging during 2015–2020 was in terms of Gender Parity which speaks to the impact of senior level attention to this aspect of the Gender Policy and Strategy. This has not been matched with attention to gender mainstreaming in UNEP's programme and outreach efforts. The lesson learned is that a balance needs to be maintained between institutional and programme dimensions of mainstreaming if UNEP wants to 'get gender right' in the next iteration of the Gender Policy Strategy.

ii.   Audit

a. Key results

UNEP project and partnerships management: As a result of audit recommendations, UNEP has strengthened the Partnerships Policy and Procedure (PPP) and updated the Programme and Project Management Manual (PPMM).

Increased internal audit coordination and collaboration: UNEP established an Operations and Risk Management (ORM) Unit tasked to support audit coordination, facilitate collaboration across the Organization and monitor the implementation of audit recommendations.

b. Performance

UNEP has increased its staffing and other efforts to better manage the implementation of recommendations by the following oversight bodies:

- External audits by the Board of Auditors (BOA)
- Regular internal audits by the UN Office of Internal Oversight (OIOS)
- Joint Inspection Unit reports on various topics

Given the intense follow-up on open recommendations, including enhanced coordination efforts under the lead of the newly establish Operations and Risk Management Unit and improved monitoring of implementation through periodic focal point meetings and support structures, UNEP achieved an OIOS implementation rate of 55 per cent and BOA implementation rate of 68 per cent in 2022. Given the higher volume of issued recommendations compared to previous years, UNEP continues to strive to keep up this implementation rate. OIOS and BOA provided no critical recommendations during 2022 audits, and they have assessed all open recommendations to be under implementation.

c. Findings and lessons learned

During a detailed review of outstanding prior year recommendations, there are overlaps between some of the issues raised during the internal audit by OIOS and the external audit by BOA that require similar implementation actions and coordination across the Organization. Such recommendations are, for example, related to implementing partners, the renewed Partnership Policy and Programme and Project Manual, the project data transition to IPMR in Umoja, human resources, and the management of MEA secretariats.

Furthermore, interpreting the full extent and scope of recommendations has resulted in some delays in implementation, and therefore, UNEP considers it necessary that audit recommendations be formulated in a clearer and more measurable way to enable timelier implementation in the future. In this context, UNEP will strive to work closely with the auditors during the development of the recommendations in upcoming audits to ensure that audit recommendations are implementable and add value to the Organization.

iii.   Risk management

" **I am pleased to congratulate you on successfully implementing the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework in your respective entities. Your dedication and commitment have paid off, and we are now better equipped to manage risks effectively and "efficiently.**

Memo from Catherine Pollard, Under-Secretary-General for Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance (20 April 2023)

a. Key results

Risk Focal Point Network: UNEP established a Risk Focal Point Network with personnel from Divisions, Regional Offices and MEAs from different duty stations.

Risk management awareness: The first cohort of 21 Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) focal points completed the training modules and participated in a virtual workshop.

Statement of Internal Control: Under the UN Secretariat internal control framework, UNEP completed the internal control self-assessment to evaluate the effectiveness and compliance of all key controls in UNEP. For the four areas where UNEP's maturity level was "weak" or "needs strengthening", an action plan to take corrective measures and strengthen the area in question has been proposed for the review and approval of the Executive Director.

b. Key developments

UNEP continues to review and assess risks as part of Enterprise Risk Management (ERM). The ERM process enables risk identification and ensures drafting of treatment and response strategies and implementation of those strategies to mitigate the risks.

In 2022, UNEP established a Risk Focal Point Network across all Divisions, Regional Offices and the Secretariats of UNEP-administered global MEAs to help spread risk knowledge across all levels of the Organization. UNEP updated the Corporate Academy accordingly. Subsequently, it performed a divisional risk assessment exercise that provided a more in-depth review of internal control and procedures. This can help assess the potential risks in mitigation plans in more detail.

UNEP is updating its approaches to programme management and engagement with Implementing Partners. These include guidance on engagement with partners and the development of a tool kit on practical actions to assess and manage risks linked to programme implementation.

iv.   Quarterly Business Review

During 2022, UNEP continued to make improvements to the Quarterly Business Review reports that it introduced in 2021 as a tool to provide its leadership with a snapshot of organizational health on 15 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) by 17 Divisions and Regional Offices.

These KPIs include project performance, funds utilization, management of donor and implementing partner agreements, human resources management and compliance with BOA and OIOS audit recommendations.

The reports are presented to and reviewed quarterly by UNEP's Senior Management Team, leading to discussions and organization-wide sharing of challenges, opportunities, good practices and lessons learned towards improving overall organizational management.

v.   Global Environment Facility

a. Key results

Record GEF investment in UNEP programming: UNEP mobilized over US$748 million in funding in the 2018–2022 GEF-7 cycle, making it the third-largest deliverer of GEF programming globally.

A high-performing partner: GEF's independent third-party review placed UNEP amongst the leading GEF Agencies in terms of implementation capacity and effectiveness, rating the Organization as fully compliant in terms of Minimum Fiduciary Standards, Gender Equality, Environmental and Social Safeguards and Stakeholder Engagement.

b. Key developments

With a history of collaboration spanning more than 30 years, UNEP and GEF have developed a strong and enduring partnership based on close alignment between their mandates and a shared vision of a healthy planet and people. Today, GEF stands as UNEP's leading source of earmarked funds, while UNEP remains amongst GEF's leading implementing partners, with a project portfolio valued at over US$1.44 billion at the end of 2022.

GEF-7

2022 marked the close of the GEF-7 cycle, in which UNEP's GEF-supported programming reached a record level of over US$748 million in grants and fees, an increase of over 35 per cent on the previous four-year funding cycle and placing UNEP as the third-largest recipient of GEF funding behind the World Bank and UNDP. With GEF-7 funding alone, UNEP-led projects are poised to benefit over 50 million people, delivering Global Environmental Benefits including:

- Improved management of over 16 million hectares of terrestrial and marine habitats
- Mitigation of over 198 million metric tons of greenhouse gases (CO2e)
- Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of 2,000 metric tons of toxic chemicals

GEF-8

The commencement of the GEF-8 cycle in late 2022, with a record replenishment of over US$5.3 billion promises an even more substantial boost to multilateral environmental action in the four years ahead. Meanwhile, with both UNEP and GEF's organizational strategies putting people firmly alongside nature in their ambitions – reflected in UNEP's "For People and Planet" MTS framing and GEF's "Healthy planet, healthy people" approach – and focusing on integrated approaches to overcoming the triple planetary crisis of nature, climate and pollution, the two organizations are today more closely aligned than ever in their priorities and approaches.

These synergies have been underlined by the selection of UNEP to lead or co-lead four of the 11 GEF-8 Integrated Programmes: Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution, the Congo Basin Integrated Programme, the Global Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator and Eliminating Hazardous Chemicals from Supply Chains. This is in addition to a wide range of existing global flagship GEF programmes led or supported by UNEP, such as the GEF-7 Congo Basin and Sustainable Cities Impact Programmes, the Great Green Wall Initiative, the GEF Global E-Mobility Programme, and the global planetGOLD programme.

vi.   Green Climate Fund

a. Key results

Upgrade of accreditation: Accreditation upgrade to medium-sized projects with a maximum budget of US$250 million per project will enable UNEP to support vulnerable developing countries to improve their access to adaptation and mitigation finance through Green Climate Fund (GCF) projects and programmes.

Launch of the Climate Technology Centre and Network Partnership and Liaison office: The Office was launched in June 2022 through support from the Republic of Korea, to support the implementation of the COP decision on linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC.

As the GCF National Designated Authority for Tuvalu, I take this opportunity to acknowledge and appreciate all the work that UNEP has done that has enabled this programme to be considered by the GCF Board. The support and efforts put forth by the national team from the Tuvalu Meteorological Service and the Climate Change Department in the formulation of this project proposal is highly commended. At this opportune time, I sincerely thank the GCF Board and its Secretariat for their intense work. We look forward to the timely implementation of the programme in the five Pacific Island Countries. The programme is envisaged to strengthen the provision of reliable, delivery of climate information to aid decision making for resilience building

Seve Paeniu, Minister for Finance and Climate Change of Tuvalu

b. Key developments

UNEP's engagement with GCF, since its accreditation to the Fund in June 2015, continues to bring about transformative change for low-emission sustainable development, enhancing adaptation and building resilience to climate change. Because of its emphasis on impact and paradigm shift, GCF programming is critical to progressing UNEP's foundational and enabling subprogrammes on science-policy support; environmental governance; finance and economic transformations; and digital transformation. UNEP continues to leverage its partnership with GCF to support Member States to respond to the triple planetary crisis through the implementation of impactful projects.

UNEP continued to grow its accreditation profile in 2022. This provides the requisite mechanism to design and deliver impactful projects and programmes funded by GCF. UNEP's portfolio of projects has experienced a steady growth with a combined worth of US$256.49 million for full-size funding projects and readiness projects.

As a priority partner to GCF, UNEP updated its Strategy for engagement with the Fund in 2022. This is aimed at forging a stronger partnership stimulating new and innovative areas of engagement and providing focus and overarching direction in line with the UNEP Medium Term Strategy for 2022–2025. Going forward, the Strategy will embed priority areas of GCF's Updated Strategic Plan (USP) for the 2024 to 2027 GCF-2 programming period.

vii. Leveraging private-sector partnerships

In 2022, UNEP enabled and informed game changers across the globe through innovative and transformative partnerships with a wide range of private-sector actors. The Partners Portal processed 37 private-sector entities in 2022, out of which five bilateral partnerships were formalized in the reporting period. Strengthened engagement with the private sector supported implementation of UNEP's PoW and the Sustainable Development Goals. More details are available here.

5
A Worthwhile Investment

UNEP has been a leading advocate for the environment and a trusted partner for over 50 years, providing science-based advice to policymakers and decision makers to support action on environmental challenges. UNEP – Your Partner For People and Planet, published in 2022, presents an overview of UNEP – its mission, vision, strategy and action for tackling the triple planetary crisis. It presents environmental highlights from the past five decades, shows how UNEP works in partnerships and explains why it is crucial that funding provided to UNEP keeps pace with the growing expectations placed on the Organization to deliver results in support of people and planet.

A. Budget Performance

i. Introduction

UNEP's projected overall budget for 2022 was US$437.8 million. This comprised the UN Regular Budget – including the UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) and UN Account allocations – the Environment Fund, earmarked funds, global funds and programme support cost fund. The actuals for the year 2022 as of 31 December 2022 were:

- Total income US$683.9 million,[14] including multi-year contributions (applied against future years)[15]
- Total expenditure US$650.4 million
- Total available resources US$1.1355 billion

ii. Financial resources

Financial resources constitute funding from the Regular Budget, the Environment Fund, Global funds and Earmarked Contributions. The available resources for the Regular Budget, the Environment Fund and programme support cost fund are annual, while the Global funds and Earmarked Contributions funds, being multi-year funds, include unspent balances brought forward from previous periods.

The budgets indicate financial resources approved by governing bodies across all subprogrammes[16] (thematic, foundational, enabling) and components (Executive Direction and Management, Policymaking Organs, Programme Management and Support) for 2022 as per the PoW 2022–2023. The expenditures reflect commitments and actual disbursements in 2022 in line with the available resources for the period.

Overall available resources, consisting of unused budgets from the prior and current year, totalled US$1.1355 billion across all funding sources, against which expenditures of US$650.4 million were recorded. The budget approved for 2022 in the PoW was US$437.8 million. Available resources provide amounts available for budgeting in the financial period and are higher than the approved budgets for earmarked contributions and Global funds due to multi-year funds being rolled forward

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14 The figures do not include conventions and protocols administered by UNEP.
15 Per the UN Secretariat interpretation and application of the International Public Service Accounting Standards (IPSAS), UNEP's financial and administrative management platform, Umoja, does not allow for a breakdown of multi-year contributions into annual figures for income.
16 Includes the Resilience to disasters and conflicts subprogramme that has been mainstreamed beginning in 2022.

from previous periods. In the case of the Environment Fund, considering the unused cash balances brought forward from previous years and expected collections in 2022, the Executive Director approved a US$97 million budget envelope.

iii.   Overview of income

The revenue generated during the reported period exceeded the projected budget largely in part due to the receipt of multi-year funding and the financial regulation policies on revenue recognition. Earmarked funds accounted for 51 per cent of the total income received, while global funds contributed 30 per cent, primarily from GEF and GCF.

United Nations Regular Budget and unrestricted voluntary contributions to the Environment Fund also contributed 19 per cent of the total revenue received, with substantial contributions from various funding partners including governments, the European Commission, foundations/ NGOs, the private sector, the Multilateral Fund (Montreal Protocol), and other United Nations organizations.

Budget vs Income (US$ million)
January–December 2022

UNEP Financial Performance by source of funding
as at 31 December 2022
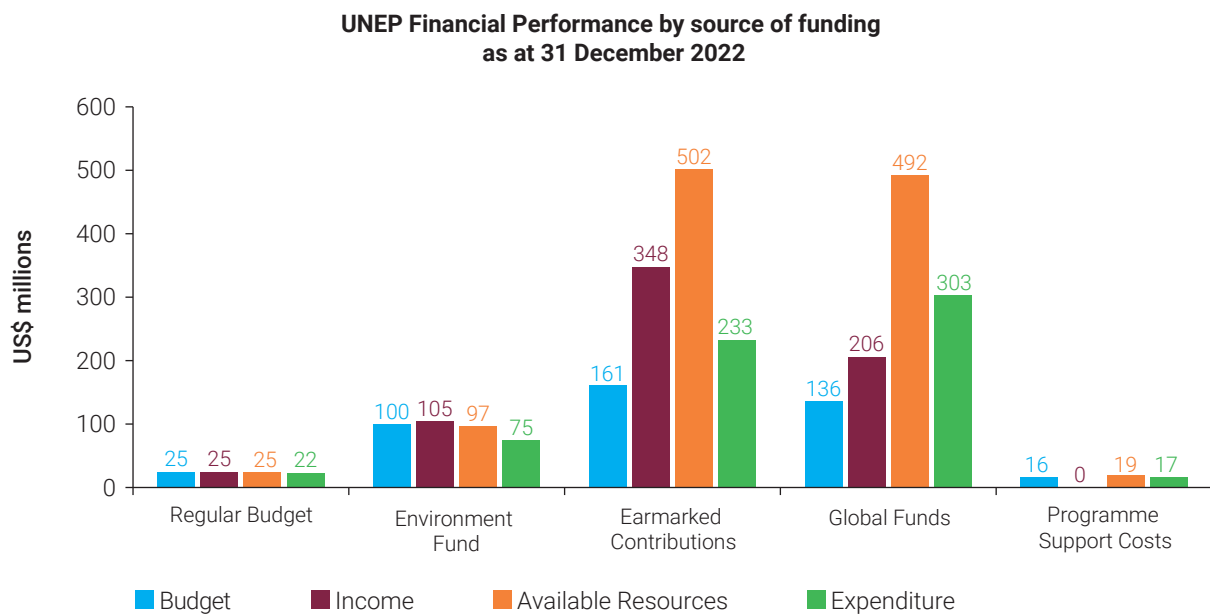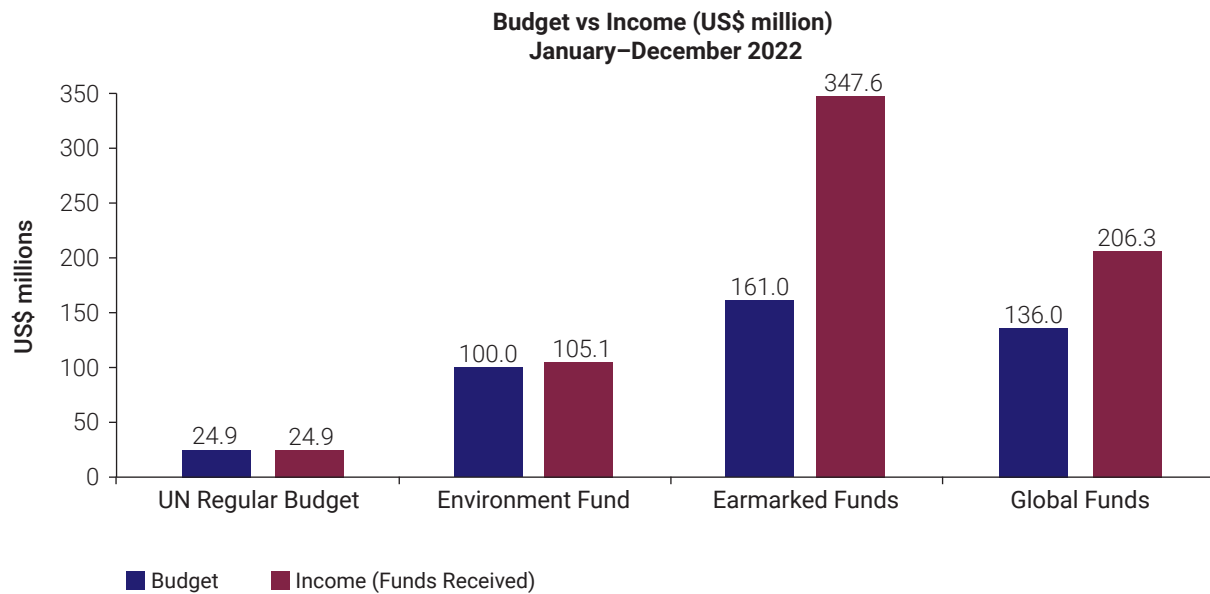
iv.   Core contributions

The Environment Fund and the UN Regular Budget jointly form UNEP's core funding that support the delivery of the mandate and the approved PoW of the Organization. The core funding gives UNEP the flexibility to implement the programme as agreed by the Member States and to strategically respond to emerging challenges.

a.   United Nations Regular Budget

The UN Regular Budget provided US$24.9 million to UNEP in 2022 and constituted 4 per cent of the total income. It covers substantive support for the governing bodies and coordination of environmental programmes in the UN system. It also ensures effective cooperation with relevant global scientific and professional communities.

b.   Environment Fund

The Environment Fund is UNEP's main source of flexible, un-earmarked funds. Its funding is critical for UNEP to address the triple planetary crisis, and to ensure that scientific evidence on the state of the global environment influences government policy and drives global action. The funding from the Environment Fund is the precondition for UNEP to deliver on its mandate and programme as agreed to by the Member States.

The fund pays for strategic direction, critical resources for programme delivery, robust oversight and accountability, and supports UNEP's convening power in bringing together governments, the private sector and civil society to advance the global environmental agenda, for example through the UN Environment Assembly.

In 2022, contributions received to the Environment Fund amounted to US$105.1 million (including multi-year funding), which accounts for 15 per cent of the total income for the year, representing a 19 per cent increase from the previous year. UNEP will continue to endeavour to grow the Environment Fund to reach closer to full funding of the budgeted amount as this is critical for UNEP to address its mandate and better meet the needs of Member States.

**Environment Fund
January – December 2022**

45 contributed their full share

193 Member States

110 did not contribute

38 contributed other amounts
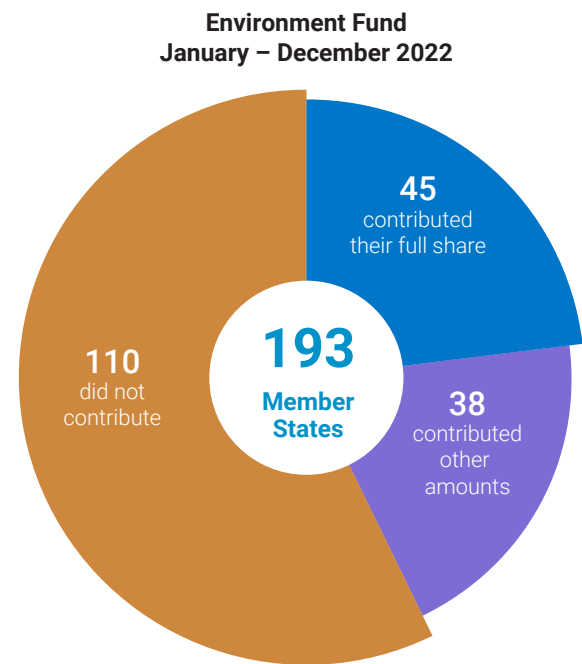
**Number of contributing Member States to the Environment Fund for Years 2015 to 2022
(*as at 31 December of respective year)**

Year	Full share contributors	Other contributors	Non-contributors
2015	18	58	117
2016	32	53	108
2017	35	53	105
2018	40	43	110
2019	30	52	111
2020	32	45	116
2021	39	40	114
2022	45	38	110

■ Full share contributors   ■ Other contributors   ■ Non-contributors
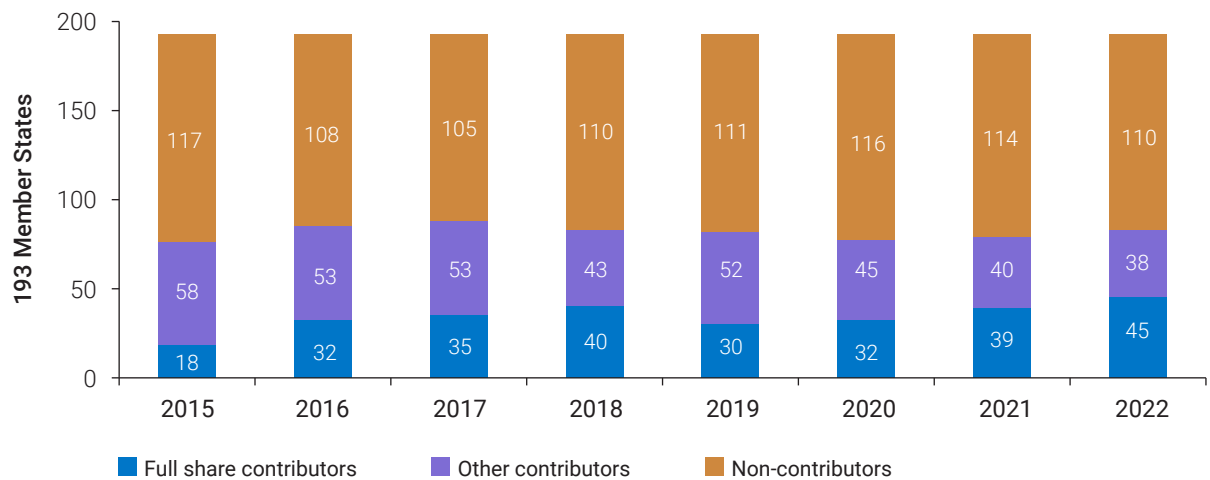
There are additional positive trends regarding the Environment Fund in recent years – as both total income and the number of contributing Member States have increased. In 2015, 76 Member States contributed to the Environment Fund, out of which 18 contributed their full share as established by the voluntary indicative scale of contributions (VISC). In 2022, 83 Member States contributed, out of which 45 provided their full share of the budget.

UNEP is appreciative of the additional stability and predictability provided by multi-year agreements/pledges from Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Monaco, Norway and South Africa, which amounted to a total of US$43.9 million or 42 per cent of the Fund's income. This funding is instrumental in bridging the significant funding gap and helps to support the Organization's initiatives towards achieving its objectives.

v.   Earmarked contributions

a. Earmarked funds

Earmarked contributions are funds provided by the funding partner that are either softly earmarked for a specific theme or subprogramme, or tightly earmarked at project or country level. The main purpose of earmarked contributions is to enable expansion and replication of results of UNEP's core work, including building capacity in more countries and with more partners.

Income per Source of Funds (US$ millions)
January–December 2022

USD
683.9M

- UN Regular Budget
- Environment Fund
- Earmarked Funds
- Global Funds

In 2022, earmarked funds received (including multi-year contributions to be applied against future years) amounted to 216 per cent of the annual budget. This was 66 per cent more than in 2021. Earmarked funds were provided by Governments (68 per cent), United Nations organizations (9 per cent), the Multilateral Fund (Montreal Protocol - 7 per cent), the European Commission (7 per cent), the UNEP Finance Initiative (5 per cent), foundations and NGOs (4 per cent), and the private sector (0.3 per cent).

Earmarked funds provide a welcome complement to core funding, especially the softly earmarked funds that give the Organization more flexibility in programming. By 31 December 2022, 94 per cent of the earmarked funds were tightly earmarked and 6 per cent were softly earmarked.

Where possible, instead of hard earmarked funding, UNEP encourages Member States to consider *soft earmarking*, for example at a thematic level. Sweden provided funds at the subprogramme level and continued this support by the signing of a new three-year agreement.

b. Global funds

The funds provided by GEF and GCF are also earmarked to specific programmes and projects. GEF totalled 96 per cent and GCF totalled 4 per cent of the global funds in 2022.

c. Thematic Funds

UNEP@50 (March 2022) launched three new Thematic Funds to address Climate Stability, Living in Harmony with Nature, and a move Towards a Pollution-Free Planet. The Funds aim to shift the balance away from rigidly earmarked funding towards improved income distribution and resource allocation for bigger impact. The Funds were operationalized in October 2022, in accordance with a dedicated internal governance guide. The first contributions came from Norway (US$3 million for Climate, US$5 million for Nature - including US$2 million additional funding - and US$3 million for Pollution) and Belgium (Euro 3 million for Climate).

vi. Funding partners

The success of UNEP depends on partners who champion and fund its mission. UNEP is grateful to all partners that provide financial support. Every contribution matters.
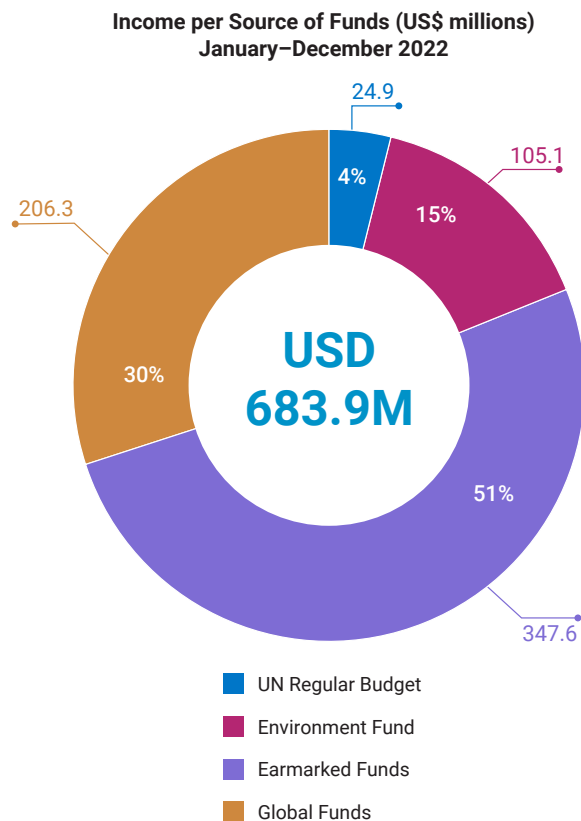
Top 15 Contributors to the Environment Fund (January–December 2022)

Member States	US$*
Netherlands	8.3
Germany	7.9
USA	7.6
France	7.5
Norway	7.0
Denmark	6.5
Sweden	5.0
United Kingdom	4.4
Belgium	4.2
Switzerland	4.0
Italy	3.3
Finland	2.6
Canada	2.5
Japan	1.5
China	1.3
*in US$ millions	

Top 15 Contributors to Earmarked Funds (January–December 2022)

Funding partners	US$*
Germany	64.9
Norway	48.0
UN bodies[17]	32.7
United States of America	26.9
European Commission	25.9
Sweden	25.4
Multilateral Fund (Montreal Protocol)	22.9
Denmark	21.3
UNEP Finance Initiative[18]	16.6
Foundations/NGOs	13.5
Switzerland	11.3
United Kingdom	9.7
Canada	7.9
Japan	4.4
Belgium	3.5
*in US$ millions	

Member States that contributed their full share of Environment Fund as represented by the VISC (January 2022–December 2022)

Albania	Fiji	Myanmar
Angola	Finland	Netherlands
Antigua and Barbuda	France	New Zealand
Armenia	Georgia	Norway
Barbados	Guyana	San Marino
Belarus	Iceland	Serbia
Belgium	Ireland	Seychelles
Belize	Italy	Slovenia
Bhutan	Jordan	Sri Lanka
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Latvia	Sweden
Botswana	Luxembourg	Switzerland
Cyprus	Mauritius	Timor-Leste
Denmark	Micronesia (Federated States of)	United Kingdom
Dominican Republic	Monaco	Tanzania
Eritrea	Mozambique	Uruguay

17   Funding received through Multi-Partner Trust Funds and other collaboration agreements with UN entities.
18   UNEP Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI) is a partnership between UNEP and the global financial sector, mobilizing private sector finance for sustainable development. The income reported reflects the membership fees of the financial and other institutions that are members of UNEP-FI.

UNEP thanks all 83 Member States that contributed in 2022 to the Environment Fund and extends a deep appreciation to the 45 Member States that led by example and provided funding at or above the level of their full share of the budget as established by VISC. UNEP recognizes and is grateful for the continued support of the 15 Member States that provided 91 per cent of the income to the Environment Fund.

UNEP expresses its gratitude to the top 15 funding partners that were instrumental in providing 96 per cent of the total earmarked income. Their significant contributions have been vital in ensuring UNEP's ability to deliver on its priorities and support Member States in achieving their environmental goals.

vii. Expenditure analysis

Total expenditure as of 31 December 2022 was US$650.3 million, against available resources of US$1.1355 billion from all UNEP funding sources.

a. Regular Budget

The approved appropriation by the General Assembly for 2022 was US$24.9 million, comprising US$22.9 million from the Regular Budget and US$2 million from the UN Development Account. As of 31 December 2022, UNEP expenditure was US$22.4 million.

b. Environment Fund

The authorized budget for 2022 was US$100 million. The approved allocation was US$97 million based on the projected income. The total use of the funds as of 31 December 2022 was US$74.8 million towards the core delivery of the PoW.

c. Programme support costs

The authorized budget for 2022 was US$16 million, with allocation of US$19.3 million based on previous years' program support cost earned from earmarked funds. The expenditure as of 31 December 2022 was US$16.6 million.

d. Earmarked funds

The earmarked funds continue to make up the largest part of the UNEP budget. These contributions prioritize core activities that could be implemented over multiple years. As such, the available resources include the allocations issued in 2022 as well as unused balances of previous years. The approved budget for 2022 was US$161 million with available resources as of 31 December 2022 amounting to US$502.2 million. The total expenditure as of 31 December 2022 amounted to US$233.1 million.

e. Global funds

The global funds comprises GEF and GCF with an authorized budget for 2022 of US$136 million. The available resources in 2022 include balances from previous years and amounts to US$492.1 million with expenditure level of US$303.4 million as of 31 December 2022.

UNEP is committed to providing value for money by efficiently and effectively delivering results, partnering for increased impact, responding to global, regional and local challenges and ensuring robust oversight and accountability.

viii. Resource mobilization strategy

UNEP's resource mobilization strategy aims to increase income, widen the funding base, attract new partners, and improve the balance of core and earmarked funding. To achieve its priorities and support Member States in achieving their environmental goals, UNEP prioritizes securing sustained contributions to the Environment Fund and increasing flexible funds.

UNEP made progress during the first full year of implementation of the revised UNEP Resource Mobilisation Strategy, aimed at adequately resourcing the 2022–2025 Medium-Term Strategy (MTS) and delivering on the approved Programme of Work and Budget 2022–2023, highlights of which are outlined below.

In addition to launching the three Thematic Funds, UNEP has made successful efforts to grow the Environment Fund. Increased strategic communication also brought together the continued efforts to increase messaging on UNEP's mandate, mission and strengths, as well as results achieved throughout the Organization's five decades of existence.

Recognizing the urgent need to amplify efforts in tackling the triple planetary crisis, UNEP is developing a strategy to engage with the philanthropic sector which it sees as a natural and necessary partner to advocate for solutions to tackle the triple planetary crisis.

Finally, increased strategic dialogue with Members States culminated in the first annual structured funding dialogue titled "Financial Outlook and Funding Challenges for UNEP" held as part of the Ninth Annual Subcommittee Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives in October 2022. The recommendations from this session will inform further action on improved resource mobilization of the Organization in 2023 and support UNEP's work towards greater efficiency and effectiveness while increasing investments in the Organization.

B. Human Resources

i.   Key results

Gender parity: UNEP met or exceeded its gender parity targets at all levels of the professional and above categories. UNEP is within the top three entities in the UN Secretariat with the highest female representation in the Professional and above categories.

Geographical Diversity: UNEP is committed to improving the overall geographical diversity of the Organization and has endorsed a Four-point plan (UNEP/EA.5/26) aimed at addressing the overall imbalance of the regional group diversity composition of its staff. Geographical diversity was considered for every selection in the Professional and above categories. UNEP increased internal direction, messaging and awareness targeting top management and operations, enhanced its outreach activities through existing and new tools and platforms to promote jobs and improve employer branding, and established new partnerships to position UNEP as an employer of choice among candidates from less represented geographical regions. UNEP had an overall increase (compared to 2021) of over 35 per cent in the selection of candidates from less represented regional groups for positions in the Professional and above categories.

Young Talent Pipeline: UNEP advanced on the design and coordination for the roll-out of a Young Talent Pipeline initiative with a focus on improving regional geographical representation in the Organization. The Pipeline is aimed at seeking young, passionate, and skilled talent from less-represented geographical regions to join the Organization and become the environmental leaders of tomorrow.

ii. Overview

As of 31 December 2022, UNEP employed 1330 staff members comprising 1038 (78 per cent) in the Secretariat and 292 (22 per cent) in the MEAs and Conventions. Of the 1330 staff members, 810 (61 per cent) were in the Professional and higher categories, 13 (1 per cent) in the National Professional Officer category, and 507 (38 per cent) in the General Service category. At the P-5 and above levels, there were 198 (14 per cent) staff.

iii. Gender distribution

In 2022, UNEP met gender parity targets at all levels within the Professional and above categories, including at the D-1 and P-5 levels, in which the parity targets had not been met in 2021. This is an improvement compared to the previous periods of reporting. As of 31 December 2022, the overall gender distribution in UNEP was 62 per cent female and 38 per cent male. The UNEP Secretariat employed 1,038 staff, of which 637 (61 per cent)

UNEP staff component 2020−2022

UNEP Staff Component	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total P+	Total NPO	Total GS	Total
Secretariat (2022)	1	2	7	45	99	214	195	76	639	13	386	1038
MEAs (2022)	0	1	4	8	31	51	147	29	171	0	121	292
Total (2022)	**1**	**3**	**11**	**53**	**130**	**265**	**242**	**105**	**810**	**13**	**507**	**1330**
Secretariat (2021)	1	2	7	41	101	207	181	73	613	8	380	1001
MEAs (2021)	0	1	4	7	32	47	47	30	168	0	120	288
Total (2021)	**1**	**3**	**11**	**48**	**133**	**254**	**228**	**103**	**781**	**8**	**500**	**1289**
Secretariat (2020)	1	2	4	39	100	193	160	70	569	7	368	944
MEAs (2020)	0	1	3	10	36	53	49	28	180	1	144	325
Total (2020)	**1**	**3**	**7**	**49**	**136**	**246**	**209**	**98**	**749**	**8**	**512**	**1269**

were female and 401 (39 per cent) were male. UNEP continues to assess and improve its overall Gender Parity Strategy at all levels of the Organization. UNEP met all its gender parity targets in the year 2022. The overall female-to-male representation was as follows:

- ASG level: parity target attained
- Professional level: 56 per cent female and 44 per cent male

- General Service level: 73 per cent female and 27 per cent male

Regarding female representation at the entry and mid-management Professional levels (P-2 to P-4), female representation increased by 2 per cent since 2020 from 55 per cent to 57 per cent. At the senior management levels (P-5 to USG), female representation increased by 8 per cent since 2020 from 43 per cent to 51 per cent.

Gender Distribution 2022

Gender	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total P+	Total NPO	Total GS	Total
Female	1	3	8	25	63	132	148	70	450	6	370	826
Male	0	0	3	28	67	133	94	35	360	7	137	504
Total	1	3	11	53	130	265	242	105	810	13	507	1330
F %	100%	100%	73%	47%	48%	50%	61%	67%	56%	46%	73%	62%
M %	0%	0%	27%	53%	52%	50%	39%	33%	44%	54%	27%	38%

Gender Distribution 2021

Gender	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total P+	Total NPO	Total GS	Total
Female	1	3	7	24	59	122	136	63	415	3	367	785
Male	0	0	4	24	74	132	92	40	366	5	133	504
Total	1	3	11	48	133	254	228	103	781	8	500	1289
F %	100%	100%	64%	50%	44%	48%	60%	61%	53%	38%	73%	61%
M %	0%	0%	36%	50%	56%	52%	40%	39%	47%	63%	27%	39%

Gender Distribution 2020

Gender	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total P+	Total NPO	Total GS	Total
Female	1	2	5	19	58	120	126	58	389	3	377	769
Male	0	1	2	30	78	126	83	40	360	5	135	500
Total	1	3	7	49	136	246	209	98	749	8	512	1269
F %	100%	67%	71%	39%	43%	49%	60%	59%	52%	38%	74%	61%
M %	0%	33%	29%	61%	57%	51%	40%	41%	48%	63%	26%	39%

Overall P and Above Level-gender Distribution 2021–2022
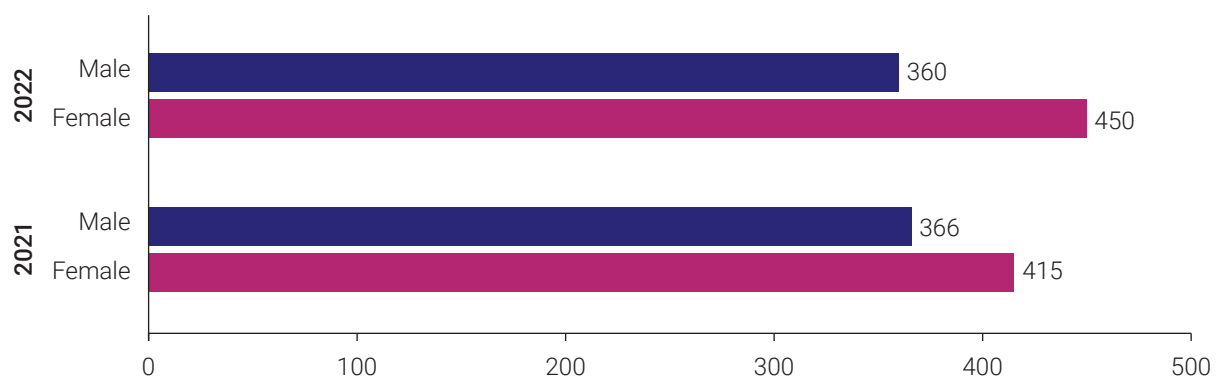
Overall P5 and Above Level-gender Distribution 2021–2022
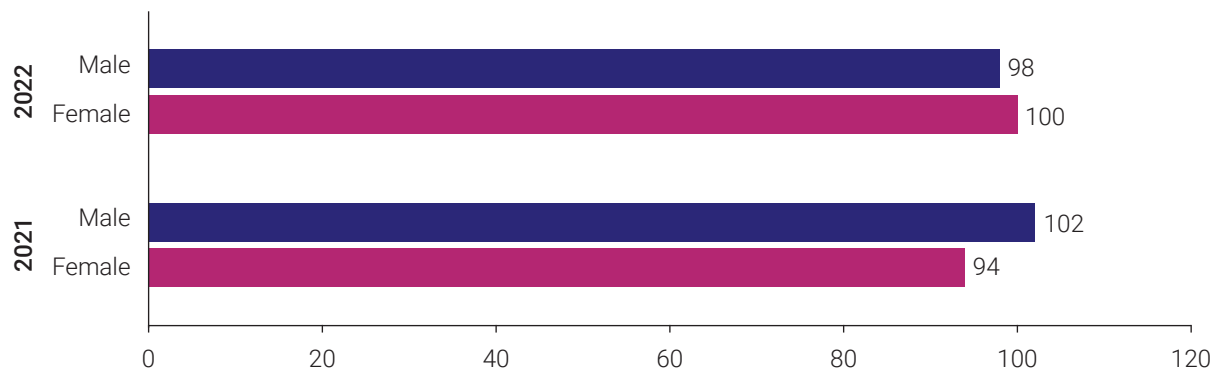
iv.   Regional representation

a. Overall regional representation

As of 31 December 2022, UNEP employed staff members from 120 countries in the Professional and above categories, increasing by five additional countries the overall geographical representation since 31 December 2020.

UNEP continues to focus on recruiting staff members from as wide a geographical base as possible and is committed to improving upon both its regional representation and representation from unrepresented and under-represented countries.

Regional representation of UNEP staff - 2022

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

Regional Representation of Staff - 2022

- African Group
- Asia Pacific Group
- Eastern European Group
- Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
- Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
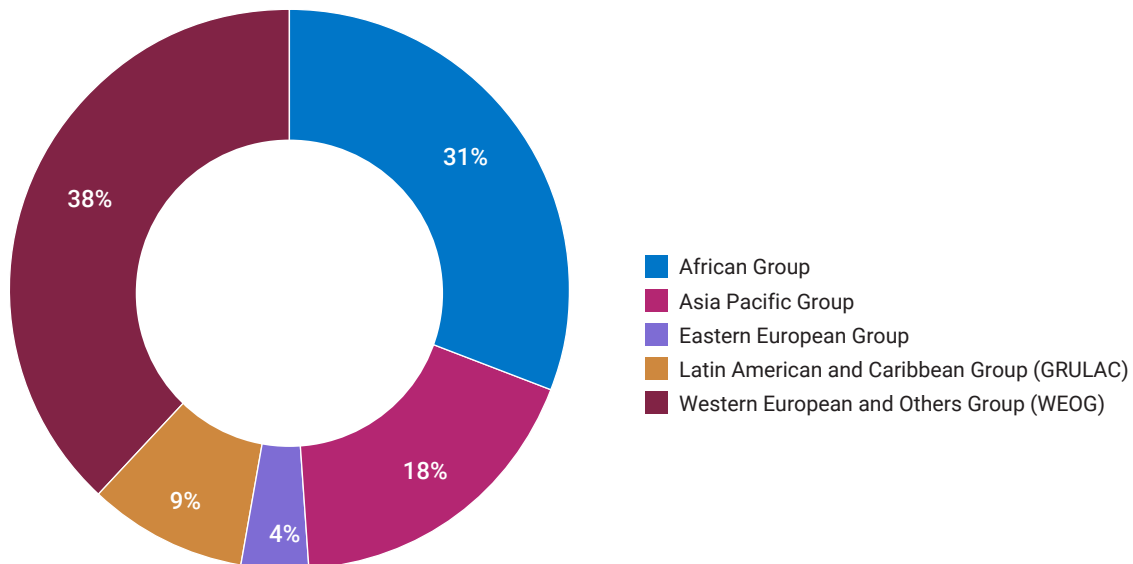
b. Regional group diversity of professional staff and above

In 2022, there was an overall increase (compared to 2021) of over 35 per cent in the selection of candidates from less represented regional groups for positions in the Professional and above categories.

Within that context, the professional and above categories increased by approximately 10 per cent from Latin America and the Caribbean, 12 per cent from the Asia Pacific Group and 20 per cent from the Eastern European Group in 2022.

Regional representation of Professional & above staff

Region	Total
African Group	143
Asia Pacific Group	167
Eastern European Group	34
GRULAC	80
WEOG	386
Total	**810**

Regional Representation Professional Level and Above 2022

- 18% African Group
- 20% Asia Pacific Group
- 4% Eastern European Group
- 10% Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
- 48% Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Regional Representation Professional Level and Above 2021–2022

Region	2022	2021
Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	386	387
Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)	80	75
Eastern European Group	34	25
Asia Pacific Group	167	148
African Group	143	145
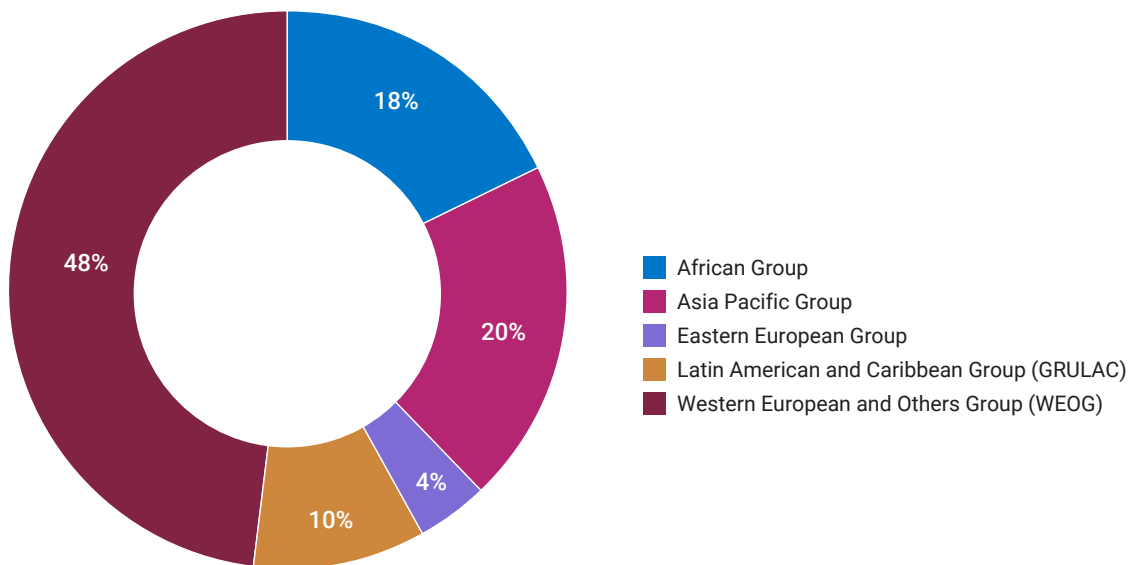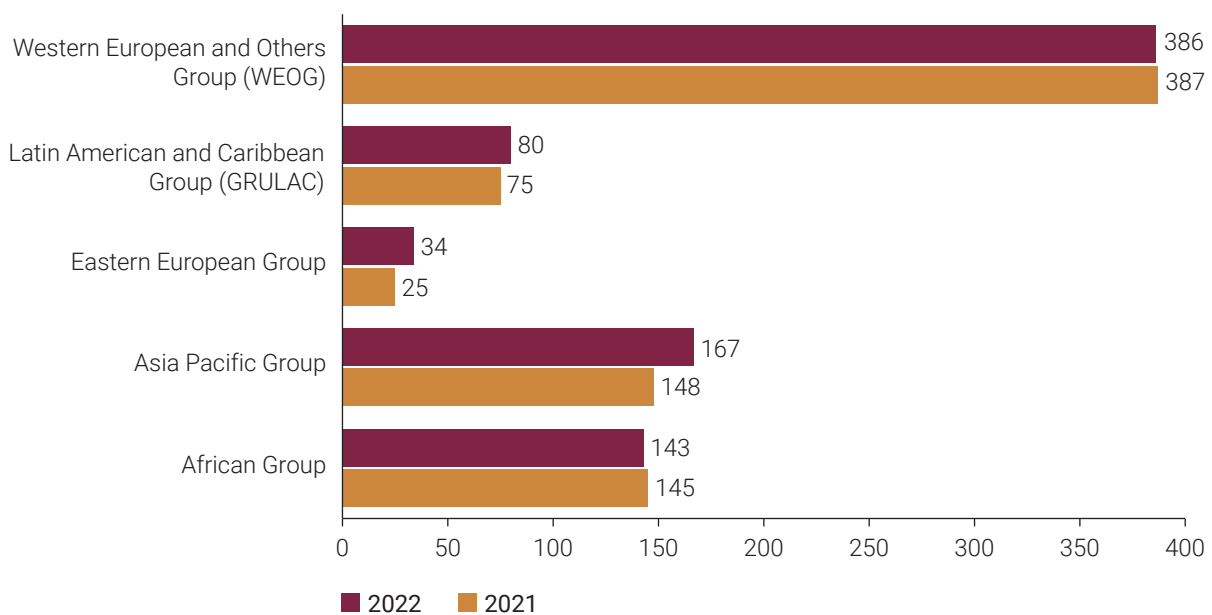
c. Regional group diversity of P-5 staff and above

In 2022, there was an overall increase (compared to 2021) in the UNEP Secretariat in the selection of candidates from less-represented regional groups for positions in the P-5 and above categories.

Within that context, the P-5 and above levels saw an increase during 2022 of approximately 20 per cent of staff from Latin America and the Caribbean, 10 per cent from the Africa Group, and approximately 14 per cent from the Eastern European Group.

Regional Representation P5 and Above 2022

- African Group
- Asia Pacific Group
- Eastern European Group
- Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
- Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Regional Representation P5 and Above 2021−2022

Group	2022	2021
Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	86	93
Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)	25	24
Eastern European Group	10	8
Asia Pacific Group	37	37
African Group	40	34
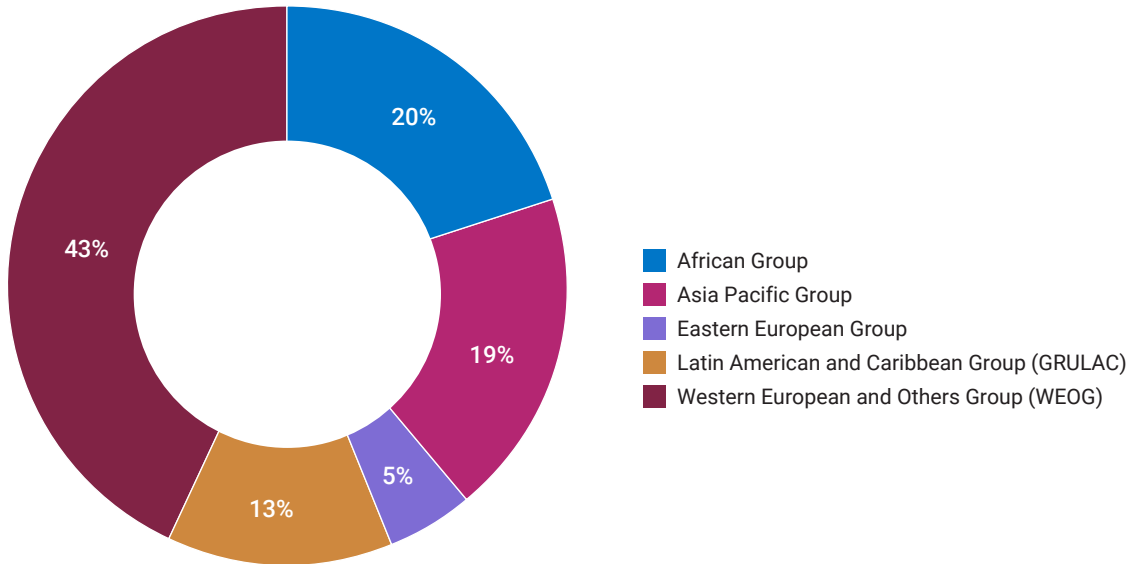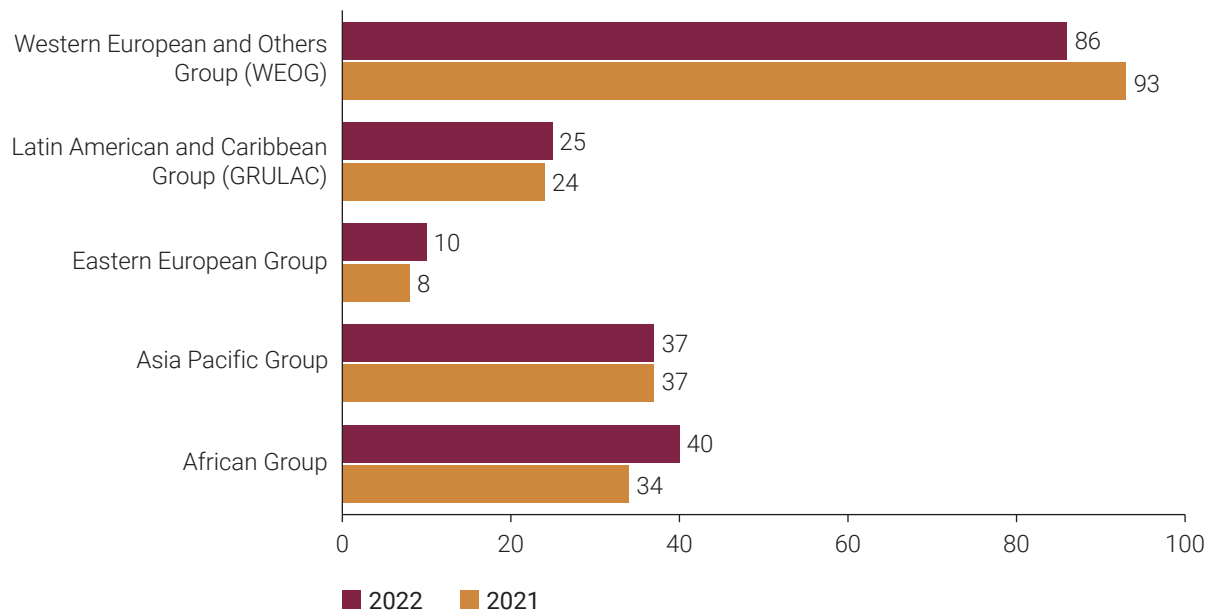
d. Country representation

As of 31 December 2022, UNEP employed 1,330 staff representing 128 countries. The 810 P+ staff represent 120 countries; 507 GS staff represent 67 countries while 13 NO staff represent nine countries. The breakdown of each country's representation is shown below.

Number of staff by country

Country	GS	NO	P+	Total	Country	GS	NO	P+	Total	Country	GS	NO	P+	Total
Afghanistan	1		1	2	Ghana			3	3	Paraguay	1	1		2
Albania			2	2	Greece	8		10	18	Peru	2		4	6
Algeria			3	3	Grenada			1	1	Philippines	14		8	22
Argentina	1		5	6	Guatemala			1	1	Poland	1		6	7
Australia			11	11	Guyana			1	1	Portugal			5	5
Austria	1		10	11	Haiti	1			1	ROK*3	2		13	15
Azerbaijan	1		1	2	Honduras	4		1	5	RO Moldova*4	1			1
Bahamas			1	1	Hungary			1	1	Romania			4	4
Bahrain	2			2	India	1	3	23	27	Russia*5	4		6	10
Bangladesh			7	7	Indonesia		1	4	5	Rwanda			2	2
Barbados			1	1	Iran*2			1	1	Saint Lucia			4	4
Belarus	1		1	2	Iraq		1	2	3	Samoa			1	1
Belgium	4		9	13	Ireland	1		4	5	Saudi Arabia			2	2
Benin			1	1	Italy	3		31	34	Senegal	1		2	3
Bhutan			1	1	Jamaica	11			11	Serbia	1		1	2
Bolivia*1	1		2	3	Japan	3		21	24	Seychelles			1	1
Botswana			1	1	Jordan			4	4	Singapore			2	2
Brazil	2		19	21	Kazakhstan	1		4	5	Slovenia	1			1
Bulgaria			3	3	Kenya	254	2	58	314	South Africa			14	14
Burkina Faso			1	1	Kyrgyzstan	1		2	3	Spain	2		29	31
Cabo Verde			1	1	Latvia			1	1	Sri Lanka	1		2	3
Cameroon	1		6	7	Lebanon	7		10	17	Sweden			15	15
Canada	36		37	73	Libya			2	2	Switzerland	7		9	16
Chile	1		1	2	Lithuania	1			1	Syria*6	2		3	5
China	4		25	29	Luxembourg			1	1	Thailand	22		3	25
Colombia			12	12	Malawi			2	2	Togo	1			1
Costa Rica			3	3	Malaysia			3	3	T&T*7	1		4	5
Côte d'Ivoire	1		1	2	Mauritania			3	3	Tunisia			2	2
Cuba			2	2	Mauritius			2	2	Turkey			3	3
Czech Republic			1	1	Mexico	2		8	10	Turkmenistan	1		1	2
Denmark	1		5	6	Mongolia			3	3	Uganda	2		9	11
Djibouti			1	1	Montenegro			2	2	Ukraine	1		2	3
Ecuador			3	3	Morocco			3	3	UK*8	12		34	46
Egypt			5	5	Myanmar			1	1	Tanzania*9		1	3	4
Eritrea	1		1	2	Namibia			1	1	USA*10	4		46	50
Eswatini			1	1	Nepal	2	2	4	8	Uruguay	1		3	4
Ethiopia	2		6	8	Netherlands	1		19	20	Uzbekistan	2		1	3
Fiji			3	3	New Zealand			6	6	Venezuela*11	1		3	4
Finland			19	19	Niger			1	1	Vietnam	1	1	1	3
France	25		41	66	Nigeria	1		4	5	Yemen			2	2
Gambia	1		1	2	Norway	1		1	2	Zambia	2		1	3
Georgia			3	3	Pakistan	1		6	7	Zimbabwe			1	1
Germany	11		44	55	Panama	14	1	1	16	**Grand total**	**507**	**13**	**810**	**1330**

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

v.   Age distribution

As of 31 December 2022, UNEP staff in the 41-to-55 age group increased by 3 per cent from 51 per cent to 54 per cent, and staff members in the age group 40 years and below decreased by 5 per cent from 27 per cent to 23 per cent. Staff members reaching the mandatory age of retirement in the next four years remains at 7 per cent.

Overall age distribution of staff

Age category	2020 No. of staff	2021 No. of staff	2022 No. of staff
<30	31	18	12
31-35	119	95	120
36-40	189	178	174
41-45	223	216	226
46-50	257	259	255
51-55	196	223	236
56-60	168	174	177
>61	86	126	130
Grand total	1,269	1,289	1,330

Overall Age Distribution of Staff 2021–2022
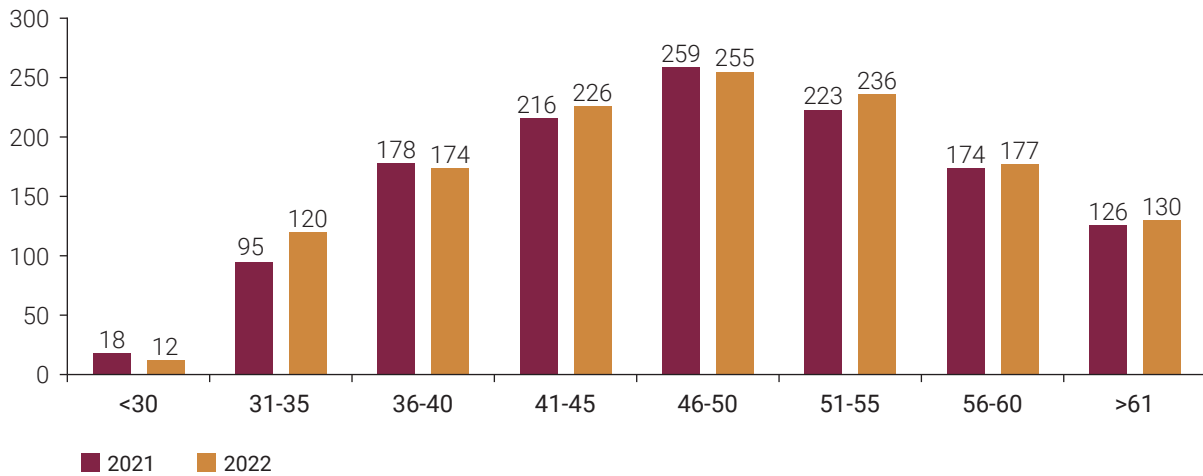
vi.   Challenges, opportunities, lessons learned and changes made

Furthering regional group diversity

The Executive Director presented a report to the fifth session of the UN Environment Assembly on the implementation of paragraph 18 of decision 5/2 on the application of the principle of equitable geographical distribution in the recruitment strategy of UNEP towards greater Regional Group Diversity.

The report outlines the following four-point plan that the Organization is implementing to increase the proportion of less represented regional groups to reduce the overall imbalance in UNEP staff's regional group diversity composition:

- **Increased internal direction,** messaging, guidance and monitoring and awareness campaigns targeting both the top management and operations of UNEP and strengthened accountability mechanisms;

- **Continuously enhancing outreach activities** both offline and online through existing and new tools and platforms to promote jobs and improve employer brand;
- **Leveraging knowledge, experience and resources** of Member States, other UN organizations and international organization networks; and
- **Establishing a new UNEP programme for less represented regional groups** and un- and underrepresented Member States.

Young Talent Pipeline

UNEP made significant progress in developing a Young Talent Pipeline initiative for entry-level professional positions, which it launched in the first quarter of 2023 with the goal of improving geographical representation in the Organization. The Pipeline aims to attract young talent to UNEP, such as recent graduates or those with entry-level work experience from less-represented regional geographical groups.

The expected outcome is to increase the representation of targeted underrepresented regional geographical groups, develop the participants' skills in technical areas critical to the Organization, and retain them as future leaders.

In 2022, there was an overall increase (compared to 2021) of over 35 per cent in the selection of candidates from less-represented regional groups for positions in the Professional and above categories.

Eradicating Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment

UNEP's senior management has invested heavily in enhancing the Organization's work culture by developing a series of policies and training to eradicate Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment in all and any of its forms, both among UNEP staff and its Implementing Partners. UNEP also made efforts to highlight the importance of upholding integrity and taking firm actions against fraud and corruption. These include:

- **External communication:** Enhanced information availability on the UNEP public website on SEA, Integrity and Fraud and Corruption and whistle-blower protection.
- **Policy development and enhancement:** UNEP developed two policies on protection from SEA and response to sexual harassment: Statement on the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Response to Sexual Harassment for UNEP Personnel and the Statement on PSEA for Implementing Partners.
- **Development and circulation of two reports:** The Conduct and Discipline Annual Report and the Report on Fraud and Corruption for 2021 capture actions taken by UNEP in these areas and provide statistics and information on cases. Available on the UNEP website, the Organization has shared the annual reports with its personnel and Member States.
- **Dissemination of information on conduct and discipline** to all UNEP personnel, with targeted training to senior managers and vulnerable groups on zero tolerance to sexual harassment as well as special presentations on integrity to new personnel.

Anti-racism Taskforce

Between 2021 and 2022, UNEP operated an Anti-racism Taskforce to create an anti-racist workplace. The Taskforce produced guidance on "Do's and Don'ts" and how to report on racial discrimination within the Organization. Elements of the work building on the recommendations from the Taskforce and linked to the UN Secretariat-wide *Strategic Action Plan on Addressing Racism and Promoting Dignity for All* include:

- Identification and design of communications tools and resources to raise awareness about racism, identifying it in the workplace, and reporting or addressing its occurrence.
- Capacity-building initiatives not limited to incorporating anti-racism and implicit bias training for senior leadership as well as forming part of induction training for all staff.
- Review of internal processes (such as engagement of partners and in project design and implementation), monitoring progress, utilizing "pulse check" activities for review at agreed timeframes.

Business intelligence

UNEP launched a new human resources dashboard and a monthly staffing report to provide updated workforce data and metrics to senior managers across the Organization to improve and facilitate management information and decision-making, human resources monitoring of new trends, challenges and opportunities, transparently tracking problem areas, and strengthening corporate oversight and accountability systems. These new data management tools provide additional insight into staffing resources disaggregated in critical areas such as staffing overview, geographical representation, gender parity, and retirement forecast.

Outreach and branding

UNEP conducted eight outreach events in different languages to promote the Organization as an employer of choice in 2022, reaching out to over 12,500 potential candidates. UNEP also formed various strategic alliances to position itself as an employer of choice by leveraging the knowledge, experience and resources of Member States, other UN organizations and international organization networks.

Annexes

Annex 1: Subprogramme indicator performance

Thematic Subprogrammes:

Climate Action Sub Programme

100% attained   **60 to <100%** partially attained   **below 60%** not attained

		337%	
117%	119%		130%

QN (i)	QN (ii) (a)	QN (ii) (b)	QN (iii)
Target: 91	Target: 555	Target: 251	Target: 55
98	**564.64**	**396.68**	**61**
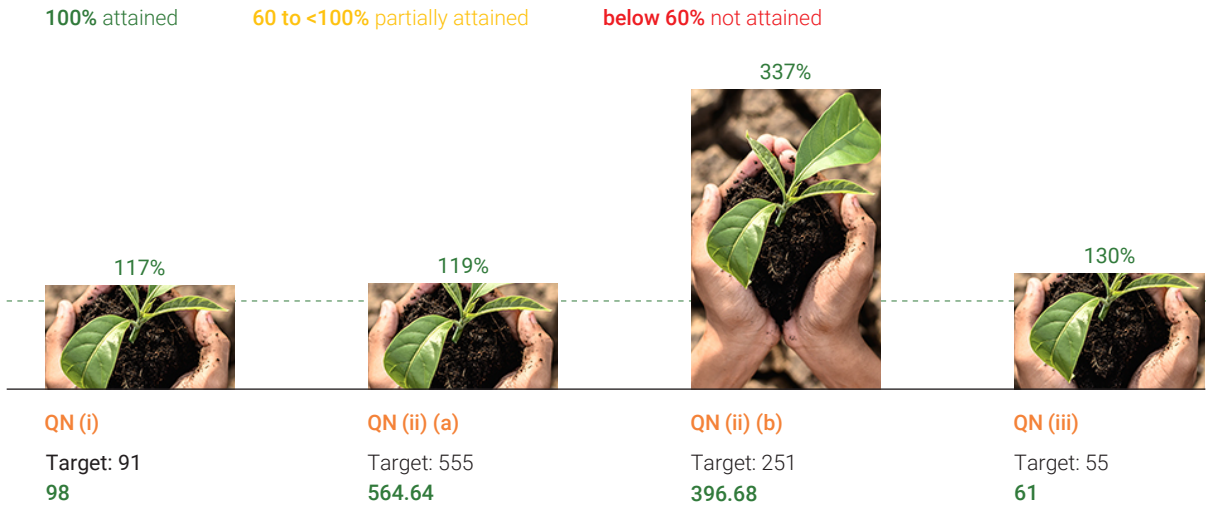
QN (i): Number of national, subnational and private sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support.

QN (ii): Amounts provided and mobilized in $ per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the $100 billion commitment through to 2025 with UNEP support.
   (a) United States dollars per year invested by countries or institutions for climate action.
   (b) United States dollars of decarbonized assets.

QN (iii): Number of national, subnational and private sector actors reporting under the enhanced transparency arrangements of the Paris Agreement with UNEP support.

*QN: Quantitative Indicator

Nature Action Sub Programme

100% attained   **60 to <100%** partially attained   **below 60%** not attained

1242%

538%

155%

QN (i)

Target: 8
43

QN (ii) (a)

Target: 19
236

QN (iii)

Target: 40
62
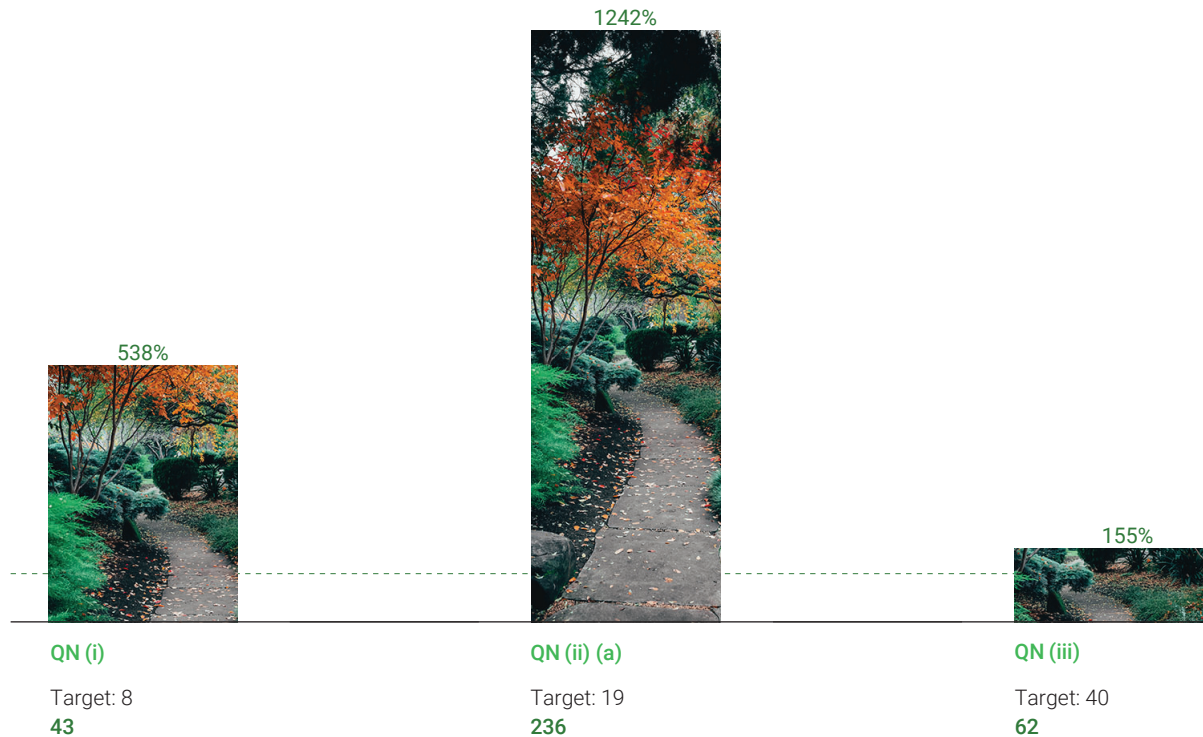
QN (i):   Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity.

QN (ii):   Number of financial, public- and private sector entities whose financial decisions and risk management frameworks take biodiversity and ecosystem services into consideration, and the increase in financial flows towards ecosystem management as a result of UNEP support.

    (a1) Number of financial institutions that have a set of biodiversity targets for their impact.

    (a2) Number of public- and private-sector entities that consider biodiversity and ecosystem services in their financial decision-making and risk management frameworks.

    (b1) Increase in inclusive wealth of countries, and in particular natural capital, as a result of public and private investment in nature.

    (b2) United States dollars unlocked for investment in support of sustainable ecosystem management and/or restoration.

QN (iii):   Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas.

QN (iv):   Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration.

*QN: Quantitative Indicator

*The Programme of Work 2022-2023 has no December 2022 targets for these indicators. They will be reported on against the December 2023 targets.

Chemicals and Pollutions Action Sub Programme

100% attained   **60 to <100%** partially attained   **below 60%** not attained

67%   120%   93%   104%

QN (i)   **QN (ii)**   **QN (iii)**   **QN (iv)**

Target: 224   Target: 28   Target: 78   Target: 1200
206   **29**   **77**   **1245**
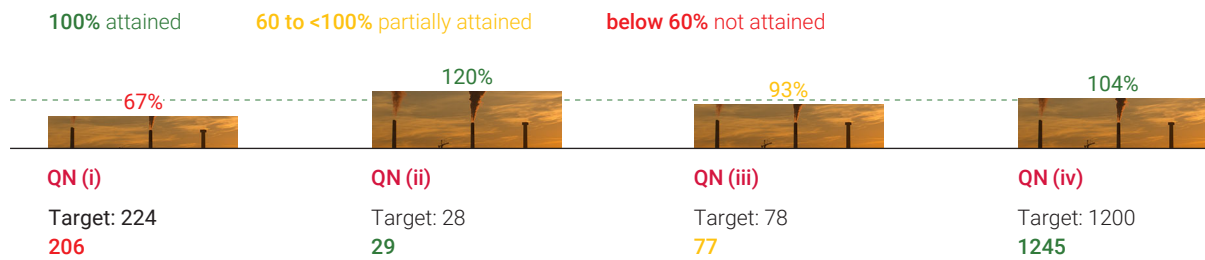
QN (i):	Number of Governments that, with UNEP support, are developing or implementing policies, strategies, legislation or action plans that promote sound chemicals and waste management and/or the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and the existing framework on chemicals and waste.
QN (ii):	(ii) Number of Governments developing or implementing policies, strategies and mechanisms to prevent or reduce waste and ensure environmentally sound waste treatment or disposal, including in the context of disaster or conflict-related environmental emergencies, with UNEP support.
QN (iii):	Number of policy, regulatory, financial and technical measures developed with UNEP support to reduce pollution in air, water, soil and the ocean.
QN (iv):	Reduction in releases of pollutants to the environment achieved with UNEP support.

*QN: Quantitative Indicator

Foundational Subprogrammes:

Science-Policy Sub Programme

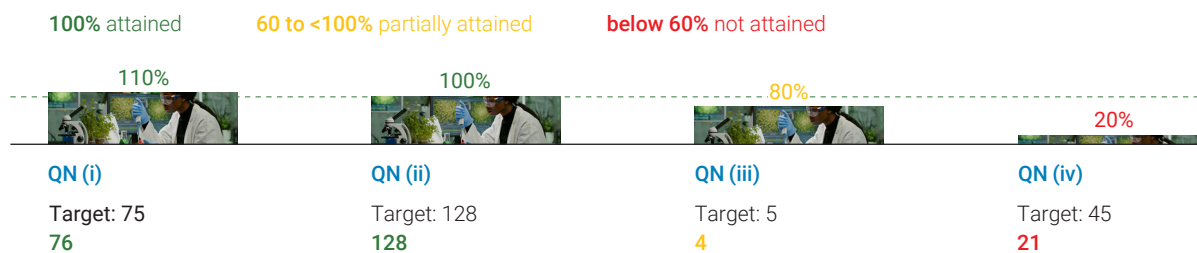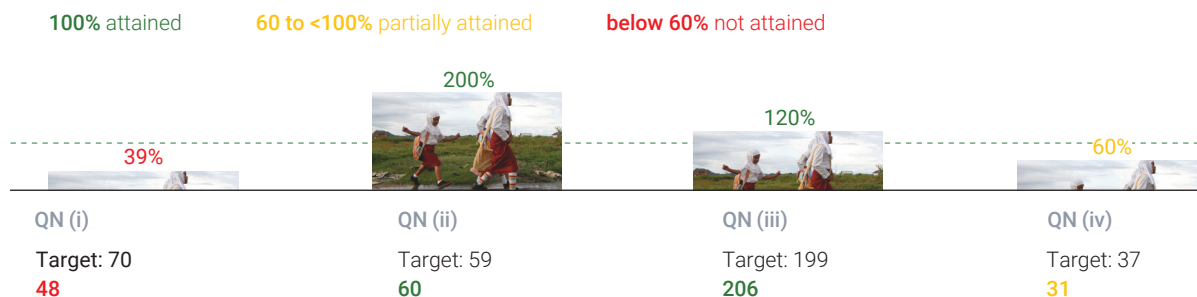**100% attained**   **60 to <100%** partially attained   **below 60%** not attained

110%	100%	80%	20%
QN (i)	**QN (ii)**	**QN (iii)**	**QN (iv)**
Target: 75	Target: 128	Target: 5	Target: 45
76	128	4	21

QN (i):	Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities that, as a result of UNEP support, have strengthened capacity to develop sound environmental data, statistics, scientific assessments and early warning systems.
QN (ii):	Number of relevant global, regional and national forums, institutions and Governments using data, statistics, scientific assessments and early warning and foresight systems provided by UNEP for catalysing policymaking and action.
QN (iii):	Number of United Nations agencies and multilateral environmental agreement secretariats using data and statistics on environmental trends and assessments identified through UNEP to catalyse policy recommendations.
QN (iv):	Number of United Nations country teams using data and statistics on environmental trends and assessments identified through UNEP to catalyse policy recommendations.

*QN: Quantitative Indicator

Environmental Governance Sub Programme

100% attained   **60 to <100%** partially attained   **below 60%** not attained

	200%	120%	
39%			60%
QN (i)	**QN (ii)**	**QN (iii)**	**QN (iv)**
Target: 70	Target: 59	Target: 199	Target: 37
48	60	206	31

QN (i):	Number of countries supported by UNEP under the Montevideo Programme in developing and implementing environmental rule of law and related technical and institutional capacities to address internationally agreed environmental goals.
QN (ii):	Number of international legal agreements or instruments advanced or developed with UNEP support to address emerging or internationally agreed environmental goals.
QN (iii):	Number of plans, approaches, strategies, policies, action plans or budgeting processes of entities at the national, regional and global levels that include environmental goals as a result of UNEP support.
QN (iv):	Number of entities at the national, regional or global levels that UNEP has supported in developing integrated approaches and tools for enhanced coordination, cooperation and synergies for the coherent implementation of MEAs.

*QN: Quantitative Indicator

Enabling Subprogrammes:

Finance and Economic Transformations Sub Programme

100% attained   **60 to <100%** partially attained   **below 60%** not attained

QN (i)	QN (ii)	QN (iii)
105%	107%	143%
Target: 124	Target: 1223	Target: 291
125	**1224**	**304**
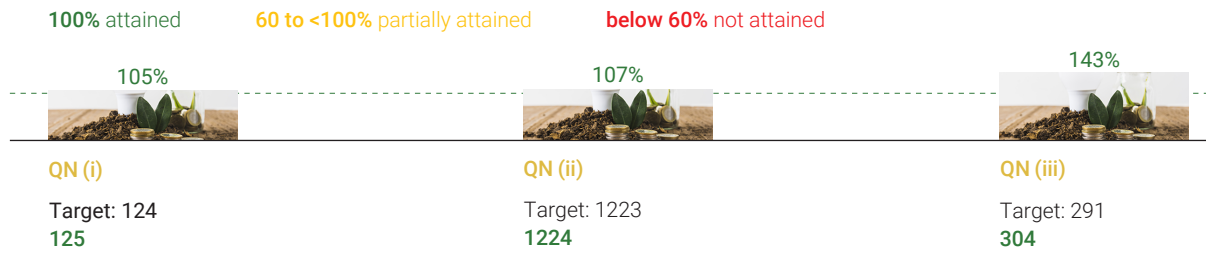
QN (i):	Number of economic, finance, industry and trade policies, practices, partnerships and initiatives put in place or implemented to enable just transitions.
QN (ii):	Number of business alliances, principles, practices, standards or frameworks established or adopted with UNEP support to enhance environmental sustainability.
QN (iii):	Number of consumer information tools and measures, educational approaches and advocacy and awareness-raising events and products that inform decision-making, choices and changes in behaviour towards enhanced environmental sustainability, developed with UNEP support.

*QN: Quantitative Indicator

Digital Transformations Sub Programme

100% attained   **60 to <100%** partially attained   **below 60%** not attained
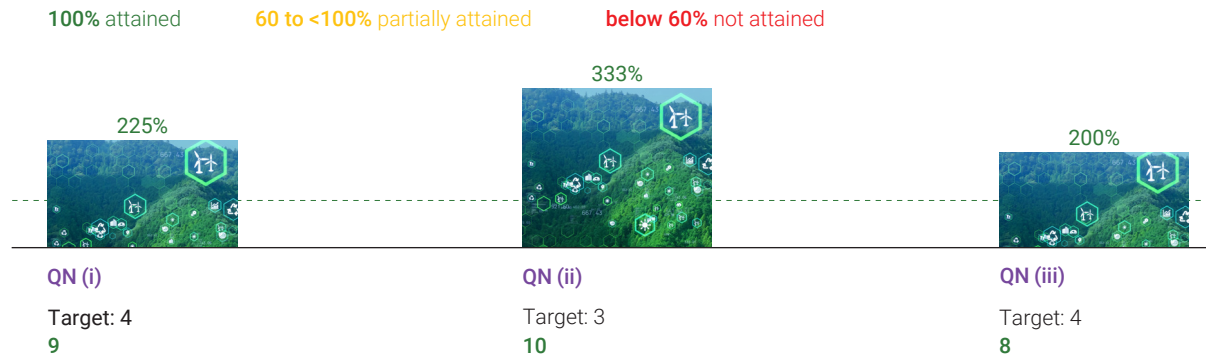
QN (i)	QN (ii)	QN (iii)
225%	333%	200%
Target: 4	Target: 3	Target: 4
9	**10**	**8**

QN (i):	Number of digital platforms deployed as a result of UNEP support for automatically monitoring global progress against climate, nature and chemicals and pollution targets to support transparency, predictive analytics and risk identification.
QN (ii):	Number of business alliances, partnerships and networks leveraging environmental data and digital transformation approaches to incentivize environmental sustainability and a circular economy within financial markets.
QN (iii):	Number of digital applications and engagement platforms created with UNEP support to support electronic governance and enhance public participation in environmental monitoring, consensus-building, decision-making and digital transformation linked to climate, nature and chemicals and pollution actions, including the reduction of environmental digital technology inequalities in impact chains, consumer behaviours and policymaking.

*QN: Quantitative Indicator

Annex II: Executive Direction Management, Policymaking Organs and Programme Management and Support

Outcome	Indicators	Unit of measure	Baseline December 2021	Progress as of December 2022[1]	December 2023 Target
Executive Direction and Management					
Outcome 1: UNEP achieves coherent delivery and integrated implementation of environmental policies and priorities within the United Nations system through United Nations reform.	i) Uptake of environmental policy issues or approaches by United Nations entities emerging from UNEP policy advice and/or support.	Percentage of United Nations country teams developing United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks that include environmental goals.	30%	In 2022, UNEP supported United Nations country teams in developing United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks that include environmental goals. Data on progress will be provided at the end of 2023 in accordance with the results framework of the PoW.	45%
	ii) Number of regional issue-based coalitions that focus on environment-related themes or incorporate environmental perspectives into their work through the use of UNEP tools and support.	Number of relevant regional issue-based coalitions.	5	In 2022, UNEP supported a number of regional issue-based coalitions to incorporate environmental perspectives into their work. Data on progress will be provided at the end of 2023 in accordance with the results framework of the PoW.	4
	iii) Percentage of Governments in each region that rate UNEP support to countries as coherent and good quality.	Percentage of Governments in each region that rate UNEP support to countries as coherent and of good quality.	72%	UNEP provided support to countries in each region on a regular basis throughout 2022 and a survey will be conducted towards the end of 2023 to assess the level of satisfaction of Member States.	94%[2]

Outcome	Indicators	Unit of measure	Baseline December 2021	Progress as of December 2022[1]	December 2023 Target
Outcome 2: UNEP has promoted cooperation and coherence in the United Nations system in mainstreaming and delivering on the environmental dimensions of the 2030 Agenda through the United Nations Environment Management Group	i) Number of impact-oriented inter-agency partnerships or joint initiatives addressing integrated approaches related to climate change, nature and pollution, as a result of UNEP support.	Official policy documents, strategies, initiatives and plans of United Nations entities and international organizations or policy documents, strategies, initiatives and plans emerging from intergovernmental forums at the global level.	36	By the end of 2022, UNEP promoted cooperation and coherence in the UN system through 43 impact oriented inter-agency partnerships/ joint initiatives that addressed integrated approaches relating to climate change, nature and pollution.	46
	ii) Number of entities reporting on mainstreaming and implementing the environmental dimensions of the 2030 Agenda, including under the System-Wide Framework of Strategies on the Environment.	Entities reporting on mainstreaming and implementing the environmental dimensions of the 2030 agenda.	0	By end of 2022, three (3) UN system entities reported on mainstreaming and implementing the environmental dimensions of the 2030 Agenda, including under the System-Wide Framework of Strategies on the Environment.	25
Outcome 3: UNEP has strengthened its transparency and accountability as a results-based organization and improved the sustainability of its operations.	i) Implementation of audit and investigation recommendations.	Percentage of audit and investigation recommendations acted upon.	94%	By the end of 2022, 57% of OIOS audit recommendations have been closed as implemented.	75%
	ii) Evaluations providing a rating of "satisfactory" or higher for project performance.	Number of quarterly business reviews implemented by the UNEP senior management team.[3]	39%	73% of projects evaluated in 2022 attained an overall performance rating of 'satisfactory' or better.	50%

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3   The actual unit of measure is the % of projects evaluated during the reporting period that attained an overall performance rating of "satisfactory" or better.

Outcome	Indicators	Unit of measure	Baseline December 2021	Progress as of December 2022[1]	December 2023 Target
	iii) Implementation of accepted evaluation recommendations within the time frame defined in the implementation plan.	Percentage of accepted evaluation recommendations closed as compliant within the time frame defined in the evaluation recommendation implementation plan.	86%	By the end of 2022, 18% of accepted evaluation recommendations were closed as compliant within the time frame defined in the evaluation recommendation implementation plan.	85%
	iv) Reduction in annual greenhouse gas emissions from UNEP operation and travel by staff.	Percentage reduction in greenhouse gas emissions per annum.	2019 Total emissions (11275 tCO2eq)	By the end of 2022, UNEP had attained a 60% reduction in GHG emissions (relative to the established 2019 baseline) in its operations and travel by staff.	2.7%
Outcome 4: UNEP has implemented the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP).	i) UNEP performance in terms of meeting or exceeding the UN-SWAP 2.0 indicators.	Percentage of UN-SWAP 2.0 indicators met or exceeded.	82%	By the end of 2022, UNEP had met or exceeded 94% of UN-SWAP 2.0 indicator targets.	82%
	ii) UNEP performance in terms of meeting or exceeding the average UN-SWAP performance for the United Nations Secretariat and the overall United Nations system.	Number of operative paragraphs implemented by the Secretariat and Member States.[4]	United Nations Secretariat 66% and the overall United Nations system 63%	By the end of 2022, UNEP had met or exceeded 94% of UN-SWAP performance indicators which is better than the performance of the United Nations Secretariat (67%) and the overall United Nations system (71%).	> United Nations Secretariat average and United Nations System
	iii) Degree of implementation of Environment Assembly resolution 4/17 on promoting gender equality and the human rights and empowerment of women and girls in environmental governance.	Number of UNEP projects assessed for gender equality impact.	70	In 2022, 55 projects were assessed for gender equality impact bringing the total for number of assessed projects to 125.	+80

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4   This unit of measure is UNEP's performance in meeting or exceeding UN-SWAP 2.0 performance indicators relative to both the United Nations Secretariat and the overall United Nations system.

Outcome	Indicators	Unit of measure	Baseline December 2021	Progress as of December 2022[1]	December 2023 Target
Policymaking Organs					
Outcome 1: The Environment Assembly attracts significant interest from key decision-makers and stakeholders.	i) Prominence of media reach (online, print and broadcast) and social media coverage on environmental issues during and following Environment Assembly sessions.	Number of media mentions.	10,000	14,449 media mentions of environmental issues were recorded during UNEA 5.2 in February 2022.	11,000
	ii) Sustained engagement of Member States and United Nations representatives, in particular from the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements, in the Environment Assembly.	Number of representatives from Member States, United Nations entities and secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements attending the relevant Environment Assembly session.	1038	5,212 representatives from Member States, United Nations entities and secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements attended UNEA 5.2 in February 2022.	1,400
	iii) Enhanced engagement of major group and stakeholder representatives in the Environment Assembly.	Number of representatives from civil society participating in the Environment Assembly.	667	744 representatives from civil society participated in UNEA 5.2 in February 2022.	770
Outcome 2: The Environment Assembly sets the global environmental policy agenda for the upcoming years.	i) Percentage of surveyed UNEP partners in Governments and in the United Nations system that rate the Environment Assembly as useful in providing policy guidance on important global environmental issues.	Percentage of positive responses in the Environment Assembly survey.	94%	Due to low response rate from Member States (<20%), the survey results were not included in 2022 performance.	80%
Programme Management and Support					
Outcome 1: UNEP makes management decisions based on risk information.	i) Extent of adoption and implementation of the UNEP risk management framework.	Number of UNEP organizational units that have implemented the framework.[5]	1	By the end of 2022, two UNEP organizational units have adopted and implemented the UNEP risk management framework.	13

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5   Indicator measures the number of UNEP areas of operation on which management decisions have been informed by the risk management framework.

Outcome	Indicators	Unit of measure	Baseline December 2021	Progress as of December 2022[1]	December 2023 Target
	ii) Extent to which an established risk management framework is used as a basis for management decisions in UNEP operations.	Number of UNEP areas of operation covered.	9	By the end of 2022, management decisions on four (4) area of operation (strategic, operations, financial, and fraud and corruption) have been informed by the risk management framework.	+4
Outcome 2: Policies and standards are in place for oversight and management	i) UNEP programme implementation is governed by up-to-date UNEP-specific norms, guidelines and standard operating procedures.	Number of specific norms, guidelines and standard operating procedures developed.	0	During 2022, pertinent outputs include the development an updated evaluation policy, a SOP on the establishment, management and closure of trust funds and guidelines on the next normal.	5
	ii) Integration of environmental and social safeguards into project implementation.	Percentage of relevant projects that demonstrate the integration of environmental and social safeguards.	61%	By the end of 2022, 95% of relevant projects demonstrated the integration of environmental and social safeguards.	85%
	iii) Integration of gender considerations into project implementation.	Percentage of projects that demonstrate the integration of gender based on the gender marker coding system.	95%	By the end of 2022, 85.6% of UNEP's projects demonstrated the integration of gender based on the gender marker coding system.	85%

Annex III: United Nations Environment Assembly Outcomes

Resolutions and Decisions of the First to Fifth Sessions of the UN Environment Assembly

No.	Symbol	Title
Fifth Session II of the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA 5.2)		
Political Declaration		
1	UNEP/EA.SS.1/4	Political declaration of the special session of the United Nations Environment Assembly to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme
Ministerial Declaration		
2	UNEP/EA.5/HLS.1	Ministerial declaration of the United Nations Environment Assembly at its fifth session: Strengthening actions for nature to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals
Resolutions		
3	UNEP/EA.5/Res.1	Animal welfare environment and sustainable development nexus
4	UNEP/EA.5/Res.2	Sustainable Nitrogen Management
5	UNEP/EA.5/Res.3	Future of Global Environment Outlook
6	UNEP/EA.5/Res.4	Sustainable Lake Management
7	UNEP/EA.5/Res.5	Nature-based Solutions for supporting sustainable development
8	UNEP/EA.5/Res.6	Biodiversity and Health
9	UNEP/EA.5/Res.7	Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste
10	UNEP/EA.5/Res.8	Science-Policy Panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution
11	UNEP/EA.5/Res.9	Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure
12	UNEP/EA.5/RES.10	Environmental dimension of a sustainable, resilient, and inclusive post COVID-19 recovery
13	UNEP/EA.5/Res.11	Enhancing Circular Economy as a contribution to achieving sustainable consumption and production
14	UNEP/EA.5/Res.12	Environmental aspects of minerals and metals management
15	UNEP/EA.5/Res.13	Due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution, in accordance with paragraph 3 of article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations
16	UNEP/EA.5/Res.14	End plastic pollution: Towards an international legally binding instrument

Fifth Session I of the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA 5.1)

No.	Symbol	Title
Decisions		
1	Decision 5/1	Management of trust funds and earmarked contributions
2	Decision 5/2	Medium-term strategy for the period 2022–2025 and programme of work and budget for the biennium 2022–2023
3	Decision 5/3	Adjournment and resumption of the fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly
4	Decision 5/4	Provisional agenda, date and venue of the sixth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly.

Fourth Session of the UN Environment Assembly

No.	Symbol	Title
Ministerial Declaration		
1	UNEP/EA.4/HLS 1	Ministerial declaration of the United Nations Environment Assembly at its fourth session
Resolutions		
2	UNEP/EA.4/RES.1	Innovative Pathways to Achieve Sustainable Consumption and Production
3	UNEP/EA.4/RES.2	Promoting sustainable practices and innovative solutions for curbing food loss and waste
4	UNEP/EA.4/RES.3	Sustainable Mobility
5	UNEP/EA.4/RES.4	Addressing environmental challenges through sustainable business practices
6	UNEP/EA.4/RES.5	Sustainable Infrastructure
7	UNEP/EA.4/RES.6	Marine Plastic Litter and Microplastics
8	UNEP/EA.4/RES.7	Environmentally Sound Management of Waste
9	UNEP/EA.4/RES.8	Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste
10	UNEP/EA.4/RES.9	Addressing Single-use Plastic Products Pollution
11	UNEP/EA.4/RES.10	Innovation on biodiversity and land degradation
12	UNEP/EA.4/RES.11	Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities
13	UNEP/EA.4/RES.12	Sustainable Management for global health of mangroves
14	UNEP/EA.4/RES.13	Sustainable coral reefs management
15	UNEP/EA.4/RES.14	Sustainable Nitrogen Management
16	UNEP/EA.4/RES.15	Innovations in sustainable rangelands and pastoralism
17	UNEP/EA.4/RES.16	Conservation and sustainable management of peatlands
18	UNEP/EA.4/RES.17	Promote gender equality, and the human rights and empowerment of women and girls in environmental governance
19	UNEP/EA.4/RES.18	Poverty Environment Nexus
20	UNEP/EA.4/RES.19	Mineral resource governance
21	UNEP/EA.4/RES.20	Fifth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law (Montevideo V): Delivering for People and the Planet
22	UNEP/EA.4/RES.21	Implementation Plan "Towards a Pollution-free Planet"

Fourth Session of the UN Environment Assembly		
23	UNEP/EA.4/RES.22	Implementation and follow up of United Nations Environment Assembly Resolutions
24	UNEP/EA.4/RES.23	Keeping the World Environment under Review: Enhancing UNEP's Science Policy Interface and Endorsement of the Global Environment Outlook
Decisions		
25	Decision 4/1	Proposed programme of work and budget for 2020–2021
26	Decision 4/2	Provisional agenda, date and venue of the fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly
27	Decision 4/3	Management of Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions

Third Session of the UN Environment Assembly		
No.	**Symbol**	**Title**
Ministerial Declaration		
1	UNEP/EA.3/HLS.1	Ministerial declaration of the United Nations Environment Assembly at its third session: Towards a pollution-free planet
Resolutions		
2	UNEP/EA.3/Res.1	Pollution mitigation and control in areas affected by armed conflict or terrorism
3	UNEP/EA.3/Res.2	Pollution Mitigation by Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Key Sectors
4	UNEP/EA.3/Res.3	Contributions of the United Nations Environment Assembly to the high-level political forum on sustainable development
5	UNEP/EA.3/Res.4	Environment and Health
6	UNEP/EA.3/Res.5	Investing in innovative environmental solutions for accelerating the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals
7	UNEP/EA.3/Res.6	Managing soil pollution to achieve Sustainable Development
8	UNEP/EA.3/Res.7	Marine litter and microplastics
9	UNEP/EA.3/Res.8	Preventing and reducing air pollution to improve air quality globally
10	UNEP/EA.3/Res.9	Eliminating exposure to lead paint and promoting environmentally sound management of waste lead-acid batteries
11	UNEP/EA.3/Res.10	Addressing water pollution to protect and restore water-related ecosystems
12	UNEP/EA.3/Res.11	Implementation of paragraph 88 (a)–(h) of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want"
Decisions		
13	3/1	Extension of the delivery date for the sixth Global Environment Outlook report
14	3/2	Provisional agenda, date and venue of the fourth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly
15	3/3	Management of trust funds and earmarked contributions

Second Session of the UN Environment Assembly		
No.	Symbol	Title
Resolutions		
1	UNEP/EA.2/Res.1	Amendments to the rules of procedure
2	UNEP/EA.2/Res.2	Role and functions of the regional forums of ministers of environment and environment authorities
3	UNEP/EA.2/Res.3	Investing in human capacity for sustainable development through environmental education and training
4	UNEP/EA.2/Res.4	Role, functions and modalities for UNEP implementation of the SAMOA Pathway as a means of facilitating achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals
5	UNEP/EA.2/Res.5	Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
6	UNEP/EA.2/Res.6	Supporting the Paris Agreement
7	UNEP/EA.2/Res.7	Sound management of chemicals and waste
8	UNEP/EA.2/Res.8	Sustainable consumption and production
9	UNEP/EA.2/Res.9	Prevention, reduction and reuse of food waste
10	UNEP/EA.2/Res.10	Oceans and seas
11	UNEP/EA.2/Res.11	Marine plastic litter and micro-plastics
12	UNEP/EA.2/Res.12	Sustainable coral reefs management
13	UNEP/EA.2/Res.13	Sustainable management of natural capital for sustainable development and poverty eradication
14	UNEP/EA.2/Res.14	Illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products
15	UNEP/EA.2/Res.15	Protection of the environment in areas affected by armed conflict
16	UNEP/EA.2/Res.16	Mainstreaming of biodiversity for well-being
17	UNEP/EA.2/Res.17	Enhancing the work of UN Environment Programme in facilitating cooperation, collaboration and synergies among biodiversity- related conventions
18	UNEP/EA.2/Res.18	Relationship between UN Environment Programme and the multilateral environmental agreements for which it provides the secretariat
19	UNEP/EA.2/Res.19	Midterm review of the Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environment Law (Montevideo Programme IV)
20	UNEP/EA.2/Res.20	Proposed medium-term strategy for 2018-2021 and programme of work and budget for 2018-2019
21	UNEP/EA.2/Res.21	Sand and dust storms
22	UNEP/EA.2/Res.22	Review of the cycle of sessions of United Nations Environment Assembly of UN Environment Programme
23	UNEP/EA.2/Res.23	Management of trust funds and earmarked contributions
24	UNEP/EA.2/Res.24	Combating desertification, land degradation and drought and promoting sustainable pastoralism and rangelands
25	UNEP/EA.2/Res.25	Application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in the Latin America and Caribbean Region

No.	Symbol	Title
First Session of the UN Environment Assembly		
Resolutions		
1	1/1	Ministerial outcome document of the first session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme
2	1/2	Amendments to the rules of procedure
3	1/3	Illegal trade in wildlife
4	1/4	Science-policy interface
5	1/5	Chemicals and waste
6	1/6	Marine plastic debris and microplastics
7	1/7	Strengthening the role of UNEP in promoting air quality
8	1/8	Ecosystem-based adaptation
9	1/9	Global Environment Monitoring System/Water Programme (GEMS/Water)
10	1/10	Different visions, approaches, models and tools to achieve environmental sustainability in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication
11	1/11	Coordination across the UN system in the field of the environment, including the Environment Management Group
12	1/12	Relationship between UNEP and multilateral environmental agreements
13	1/13	Implementation of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
14	1/14	Revised programme of work and budget for 2014-2015
15	1/15	Proposed programme of work and budget for 2016-2017
16	1/16	Management of trust funds and earmarked contributions
17	1/17	Amendments to the Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility
Decisions		
18	1/1	Implementation of paragraph 88 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
19	1/2	Provisional agenda, date and venue of the second session of the United Nations Environment Assembly