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**Assessment, monitoring and early warning: state of the environment**

**Outcomes of intergovernmental meetings of relevance to the  
Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum**

**Follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development:  
contribution of the United Nations Environment Programme to  
the forthcoming session of the Commission on Sustainable Development**

**Progress report on the implementation of Governing Council decisions  
as called for by the twenty-second session of the Governing  
Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum**

**Report of the Executive Director**

*Summary*

The present report presents an overview of the progress in the implementation of Governing Council decisions 22/1 II, 22/4 IV, 22/6, 22/13, 22/20 and 22/21 as called for by the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum at its twenty-second session. A comprehensive implementation plan for decisions adopted at the twenty-second session was developed and submitted to the Committee of Permanent Representatives to UNEP in September 2003.

\* UNEP/GCSS.VIII/1.

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## List of abbreviations and acronyms

AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEO	Global Environment Outlook
GESAMP	Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection
GIWA	Global International Waters Assessment
GRID	Global Resource Information Database
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICRAN	International Coral Reef Action Network
ICRI	International Coral Reef Initiative
IFCS	Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOC/UNESCO	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
IOMC	Inter-Organization Programme on Chemical Safety
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
SAICM	Strategic approach to international chemicals management
SETAC	Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

**I. Contribution of UNEP to the regular process of global assessment of the state of the marine environment as called for in General Assembly resolution 57/141**

1. The present chapter outlines the progress made in response to Governing Council decision 22/1 II (Global assessment of the state of the marine environment), paragraph 4, as the contribution of UNEP to the global marine assessment process, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies including the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (IOC/UNESCO) and the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea.<sup>1</sup>

**A. Immediate follow-up actions to decision 22/1 II**

2. Following the adoption of decision 22/1 II, internal consultations were undertaken by the UNEP secretariat in March 2003 to identify existing programmatic and available budgetary resources that could contribute to the global marine assessment process. Also, in response to the letter from the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea soliciting proposals from Member States and the relevant international organizations, agencies and programmes on modalities for a global marine assessment, and their contribution to the process, UNEP responded, making reference to decision 22/1 II, that the relevant findings of ongoing and future marine assessment activities, including the Global Environment Outlook (GEO), the Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA) and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, could add value and be a significant asset to global marine assessment, and that UNEP sees the global marine assessment as a composite process whereby the various United Nations agencies can contribute within a common partnership framework based on their own expertise and competencies.

3. UNEP established a trust fund in support of decision 22/1 II on 9 April 2003 and requested contributions from Governments.

**B. Informal consultative meetings with Governments and the relevant United Nations agencies**

4. UNEP organized an informal consultative meeting on the contribution of UNEP to the development of global marine assessment in The Hague on 26 and 27 May 2003<sup>2</sup> to explore how UNEP can best serve and contribute to the global marine assessment process based on its existing programmes and available financial resources.<sup>3</sup> The meeting concluded that the competency of UNEP lies in its expertise and experience in the environmental assessment; its extensive global and regional networks of institutions and scientists; its interaction and collaboration with relevant global and regional programmes, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, the regional seas programmes and the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, that could contribute to implementation of the global marine assessment process; and a strong capability-building component targeting developing countries.

5. The meeting also provided key recommendations concerning convening an inter-agency consultation meeting between the relevant United Nations agencies, and convening a meeting to explore the scope and methodology of global marine assessment, including links between the science-based assessment activities of UNEP and other endeavours such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Global Programme of Action and the regional seas programmes.

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<sup>1</sup> The UNEP web site devoted for the global marine assessment process can be found at <http://www.unep.org/dewa/water/marineassessment>.

<sup>2</sup> The participants were from Iceland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, together with representatives of various international organizations including the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP), the Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA), the Land-Ocean Interactions in the Coastal Zone international project, and the UNEP Collaborating Centre on Water and Environment.

<sup>3</sup> A working document outlining the outcome of the consultation and the UNEP contribution was produced and is available at <http://www.unep.org/dewa/water/marineassessment>.

6. UNEP participated in the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea in New York from 2 to 6 June 2003 and conveyed to it the findings of the above-mentioned informal consultative meeting in The Hague on 26 and 27 May 2003. The meeting agreed on the date and venue of the recommended inter-agency meeting, to be organized by the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea. UNEP also held discussions with various key Governments<sup>4</sup> and the relevant United Nations agencies.<sup>5</sup>

**C. Publication of the survey of global and regional marine environmental assessments and related scientific activities**

7. The first contribution of UNEP to the global marine assessment process was the UNEP-IOC/UNESCO joint publication, *A Survey of Global and Regional Marine Environmental Assessments and Related Scientific Activities*, which was published in August 2003 with the support of the Governments of Germany, Iceland and the United Kingdom.<sup>6</sup>

**D. Inter-agency consultative meeting on the establishment of the global marine assessment**

8. The inter-agency consultative meeting on the establishment of the global marine environment assessment<sup>7</sup> was held in Paris from 8 to 9 September 2003 and discussed the general modalities of a global marine assessment in terms of coordinating mechanism, secretariat, involvement of existing assessments, funds, new resources and capacity-building. UNEP presented the findings of the survey during the meeting together with a proposal on the modular partnership approach as a possible modality for global marine assessment whereby each United Nations agency would take responsibility in the assessment according to its mandate and through its existing activities.

**E. Development of policy summary reports and a UNEP module for the assessment of the coastal and marine environment**

9. With a view to contributing to the global marine assessment through its existing programmes and activities, UNEP will produce policy summary reports targeting policy-makers based on the key scientific and policy-relevant findings of the core marine-related assessment projects, inter alia, GIWA and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.

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<sup>4</sup> Including the Governments of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

<sup>5</sup> Those agencies included the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (IOC/UNESCO), and also international organizations such as GESAMP, the Arctic Council and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea.

<sup>6</sup> The *Survey* was undertaken by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre between September 2002 and January 2003 in collaboration with UNEP and IOC/UNESCO. It is available at <http://www.unep-wcmc.org/marine/GMA/>.

<sup>7</sup> The United Nations agencies and international organizations participating in the inter-agency meeting included FAO, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR) Commission, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, United Nations Development Programme/Global Environment Facility (UNDP/GEF), UNEP, IOC/UNESCO and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

10. UNEP organized, back-to-back with the Fifth Global Meeting of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans, a planning meeting<sup>8</sup> in Nairobi from 19 to 21 November 2002 on the development of a module for the assessment of the coastal and marine environment. The objective of the meeting was to develop, in relation to the proposed partnership approach, a multi-purpose module for the assessment of the coastal and marine environment.

11. The objectives of the module would be to address the needs of relevant policy instruments such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Global Programme of Action and the regional seas programmes. The development of the module is also seen as an integral part of the wider efforts to strengthen the scientific base of UNEP in its assessment and monitoring of global environmental change called for in Governing Council decision 22/1 I. The planning meeting also discussed how current assessments by UNEP could contribute to the module and identified areas of cooperation with key partners. Development of the module would be part of the contribution of UNEP to the overall global marine assessment process. In that context, the module would provide the knowledge base for integrating environmental concerns into the policies and plans of social and economic sectors handled by other agencies.

12. The report of the Secretary-General entitled "A regular process for the global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment: proposals on modalities" (A/58/423, dated 8 October 2003) fully reflects the contribution of UNEP to the process and its proposal on the modular partnership approach. Activities will continue with the production of policy summary reports based on key scientific and policy-relevant findings of the marine-related assessment projects, and also with the development of a UNEP coastal and marine module, which is indicated in the report of the planning meeting in Nairobi.<sup>9</sup> UNEP will keep Governments informed of the status of implementation.

## II. Progress in the development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management

13. The present chapter outlines the progress in the development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management (SAICM), as called for by the Governing Council in its decision 22/4 IV (Strategic approach to international chemicals management), paragraphs 1 to 8.

14. The further development of a strategic approach was mandated by the Governing Council in its decision SS.VII/3 (Strategic approach to international chemicals management) and subsequently endorsed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development, setting a target of 2005 for completing the strategic approach. Governing Council decision 22/4 IV further elaborated the SAICM mandate, *inter alia*, by endorsing the concept of an open-ended consultative process, involving representatives of all stakeholder groups, taking the form of preparatory meetings and an international conference. The World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) International Labour Conference adopted resolutions, in May and June 2003 respectively, supporting the engagement of WHO and ILO in the SAICM process.

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<sup>8</sup> The meeting was attended by experts from developing countries, representatives from assessment programmes and UNEP centres including the Global Environment Outlook (GEO), GIWA, the Global Resource Information Database (GRID), the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, the regional seas programme, the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, and also by representatives of various United Nations and other international organizations and conventions such as IOC/UNESCO, the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Large Marine Ecosystem project and GESAMP.

<sup>9</sup> The report of the meeting and the background paper are available at <http://www.unep.org/DEWA/water/MarineAssessment/meetings.htm>.

## A. Progress to date

15. UNEP organized two additional planning meetings of the inter-agency SAICM Steering Committee<sup>10</sup> which focused on preparations for the first session of the SAICM Preparatory Committee, in Bangkok from 9 to 13 November 2003. The venue and dates for first session of the Preparatory Committee were selected so that it would follow on from the fourth meeting of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), which had the strategic approach as a major agenda item. This co-scheduling was intended to facilitate IFCS input into the SAICM process in the spirit of decision SS.VII/3<sup>11</sup> and to facilitate cost-sharing. Also, with a view to ensuring that the SAICM process remains open, transparent and inclusive, UNEP arranged an open-ended information meeting in Geneva on 29 April 2003<sup>12</sup> to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to be informed of and give feedback on preparations for the SAICM process.

16. UNEP sent a letter to Governments and other stakeholders on 11 March 2003 reminding them of the invitation of the Governing Council for contributions to compiling possible draft elements of a strategic approach. Submissions were made by 24 Governments, nine intergovernmental organizations and four non-governmental organizations. The compilation was presented as a tabular summary of the individual contributions and a thematic summary for consideration by the SAICM Preparatory Committee at its first session.

17. In response to the request in decision 22/4 IV, the Executive Director wrote to the President of IFCS and the Chairman of IOMC on 3 April 2003 to propose that the final SAICM conference should be held in conjunction with the ninth special session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, in early 2006. IFCS and IOMC agreed that planning should proceed on that basis.

18. Following up on the call in decision 22/4 IV for extra-budgetary contributions to the SAICM process, the Executive Director wrote to Governments and other stakeholders on 14 July 2003 to remind them of the need for such contributions. Reflecting the importance attached by the Governing Council in its decision 22/4 IV to coordination with the chemicals-related multilateral environmental agreements, UNEP has drawn the strategic approach to the attention of the convention secretariats and briefed the Open-ended Working Group of the Basel Convention in that regard on 1 May 2003.

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<sup>10</sup> The Committee comprises the seven participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme on Chemical Safety (IOMC), namely FAO, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), UNEP, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank.

<sup>11</sup> In decision SS.VII/3 the Governing Council called for the Executive Director to work with IFCS (among others) and for the strategic approach to take the IFCS Bahia Declaration and Priorities for Action beyond 2000 as its foundation.

<sup>12</sup> Attended by 38 Governments, 11 intergovernmental organizations and 11 non-governmental organizations.

## **B. Summary of major outcomes of the first session of the SAICM Preparatory Committee**

19. The first session of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management was held in Bangkok from 9 to 13 November 2003. It was attended by 420 participants representing 127 Governments, 19 intergovernmental organizations and 22 non-governmental organizations and umbrella networks. In keeping with the multi-sectoral emphasis of the SAICM mandate, the session was attended by representatives from the full spectrum of sectors with an interest in international chemicals management, including agriculture, development, environment, foreign affairs, health, industry, labour and science and technology.<sup>13</sup>

20. At its first session the Preparatory Committee succeeded in setting out a structure for discussing the development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management and began to identify elements to be considered for incorporation under the various headings. There was broad agreement that the overarching goal for the strategic approach should be expressed in terms of the World Summit on Social Development target of ensuring, by 2020, that chemicals are used and produced in ways that minimize significant adverse impacts on the environment and human health. The compilation by UNEP of possible draft elements and the outcomes of the fourth meeting of IFCS were among the principal sources drawn upon by the Preparatory Committee. Progress will be consolidated in new documents to be prepared intersessionally by the secretariat at the request of the Preparatory Committee. Further opportunities for input will be provided for all stakeholders prior to the second session of the Preparatory Committee. The form of the eventual strategic approach remains undecided, but a number of participants have expressed support for a Ministerial declaration accompanied by a policy document and global plan of action.

## **III. Activities to accelerate the shift to sustainable consumption and production patterns**

21. The present chapter outlines the activities to accelerate the shift to sustainable consumption and production patterns, as set forth in paragraph 15 of the Plan of Implementation, in response to Governing Council decision 22/6 (Promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns), paragraph 8.

### **A. Outcome and implication of the major international meetings and initiatives in the area of promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns**

22. The International Expert Meeting on the 10-Year Framework of Programmes for Sustainable Consumption and Production<sup>14</sup> was organized by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and UNEP<sup>15</sup> in Marrakech from 16 to 19 June 2003 and was attended by over 100 experts from Government agencies, international organizations, consumer organizations, business and industry. The Marrakech meeting received the reports of the two preceding regional expert meetings on sustainable consumption and production, held in Buenos Aires from 22 to 23 April 2003 and in Yogyakarta, Indonesia from 21 to 23 May 2003.

23. The main outcomes of the Marrakech meeting to be implemented in the context of the Marrakech Process are as follows:

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<sup>13</sup> Funding was made available to support participation of up to three Government officials from different sectors in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and also for non-governmental organizations. The session was opened by the Hon. Prapat Panyachatraska, Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of Thailand, and by the Executive Director. The Committee elected Mr. Halldor Thorgeirsson (Iceland) as its President. Donor contributions for the first session of the Preparatory Committee of approximately \$550,000 were supplemented from the UNEP budget. The remaining shortfall of \$250,000 was covered by a loan from the Environment Fund Reserve. The holding of further meetings will depend on the provision of additional donor resources as well as on resources from the Environment Fund.

<sup>14</sup> The development and implementation of the 10-year framework of programmes to support the shift towards sustainable consumption and production is sometimes referred to as the Marrakech Process.

<sup>15</sup> Financial support was provided by Governments of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden.

(a) United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and UNEP to conduct a survey of international activities, providing information on responses of international organizations to the priorities as identified at the meeting;

(b) United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN-HABITAT and UNEP, in cooperation with others, to prepare a report on actions needed at the international level to support national actions in human settlements (wastes, transportation, construction, water and sanitation) in relation to consumption and production, as input to the twelfth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

(c) Strengthening of regional processes in all regions, with a broad review meeting at international level in two years' time, supported by informal task forces or round tables;

(d) Involving all stakeholders and calling on business and business associations to implement sustainable production and consumption;

(e) UNEP to continue its activities in this area including the cleaner production activities, the life cycle initiatives, communication awareness campaigns and advertising, and the contribution to the United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection;<sup>16</sup>

(f) United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and UNEP to explore a United Nations code on sustainable procurement and to initiate procurement programmes for all United Nations offices and operations.

## **B. Efforts aiming at integrating production and consumption, including product design and life-cycle management**

24. UNEP has been promoting the integration of production and consumption aspects throughout its capacity-building initiatives and its national cleaner production centre activities. The integrated function-based approach was introduced by UNEP at various forums.<sup>17</sup> UNEP has also been encouraging all regional cleaner production round tables to develop an integrated agenda; there are particular expectations that the eighth International High Level Seminar on Cleaner Production, scheduled for June 2004 in Cancún, Mexico, will further enhance the integrated function-based approach as an important strategy for achieving progress.

25. Activities to promote sustainable consumption and production are continuing, including the production and distribution of the "Profiting from Cleaner Production" series of booklets and checklists, executive presentations and training resource kits.<sup>18</sup> Other related activities include the preparation of a training kit on sustainable procurement for officers responsible for procurement in developing countries, continuing the activities of the UNEP/Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) life-cycle initiatives<sup>19</sup> and contributing to various events and activities at all levels.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>16</sup> United Nations Conference on Trade and Development document E/CN.4/Sub.2/2003/38.

<sup>17</sup> Including the presentation of the function-based approach at the regional meeting on cleaner production hosted by the Regional Activity Centre on Cleaner Production in Barcelona, Spain from 26 to 28 February 2003.

<sup>18</sup> These are final products of the Norwegian-funded project. Workshops were held in Guatemala and Nicaragua in this connection.

<sup>19</sup> Activities in this regard include the organization of a UNEP/Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) Conference and a meeting of the International Life Cycle Panel in Hamburg, Germany, from 28 to 30 April 2003, and also an "Eternally yours" workshop focusing on product and service design, Paris, 17 April 2003.

<sup>20</sup> Activities in this regard include participation in the SusProNet conference, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 5-6 June 2003, delivery of a speech at the European Commission Green Week and contribution to the publication of the French guide for sustainable lifestyles.

26. Also, UNEP continues to liaise with the Office of the Secretary-General on the organization of the Global Compact Dialogue on Sustainable Consumption, to be hosted by UNEP in March 2004.

### C. National and regional level activities on the shift to sustainable consumption and production patterns

27. With a view to forging a global consensus on integrating production and consumption, various national-level activities have been undertaken which include the delivery at the national level of training programmes,<sup>21</sup> missions to assess national cleaner production initiatives and hosting signing ceremonies for the International Declaration on Cleaner Production.<sup>22</sup> In support of those activities, a web page providing profiles of the declaration signatories and their activities was developed.<sup>23</sup>

28. Efforts at the regional levels are also continuing, including a meeting on the establishment of a revolving fund for cleaner production in East Africa, held in Nairobi on 19 March 2003, discussion on future coordination and synergies with the European Commission Directorate on General Research and the Cleaner Production Programme, held in Paris on 1 April 2003, and the commencement of a project to establish a mechanism for a permanent African round table on cleaner production and sustainable consumption.<sup>24</sup>

29. UNEP, jointly with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, is facilitating the regional process on 10-year framework for sustainable consumption and production, which included regional expert meetings for the Latin America and Asia-Pacific regions, held in April and May 2003 respectively (see also paragraph 22 above). Two follow-up regional meetings were organized in Managua on 15 and 16 October 2003 and in Seoul on 6 and 7 November. The meeting in Nicaragua resulted in a recommendation that a regional strategy should be elaborated and that a regional council of governments experts on sustainable consumption and production should be established, with a secretariat coordinated by the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean. The meeting in the Republic of Korea resulted in a proposal that a secretariat or "help desk" should be established to facilitate national and regional initiatives on sustainable consumption and production. The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific were invited to elaborate a joint proposal towards that end.<sup>25</sup>

### IV. Appropriate modalities for the effective implementation of the recommendations contained in decision 22/13 on small island developing States

30. The present chapter outlines the results of the request to the Executive Director to identify appropriate modalities for the effective implementation of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 1 to 3 of decision 22/13 (Small island developing States), as called for in paragraph 5 of that decision.

<sup>21</sup> Training programmes on clean development mechanisms were delivered for national cleaner production centres in China, India and Viet Nam, and the progress of the work was reviewed in those countries as part of the UNEP/GEF Cleaner Production Energy Efficiency project. Training programmes were also delivered in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kenya, Mexico, Slovakia and Tanzania on sustainable consumption and production: "Making the Connection" (sustainable consumption and cleaner production); Using Cleaner Production to Facilitate the Implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements; and Application of Environmental Technology Assessment.

<sup>22</sup> Signing ceremonies were conducted in Uganda in March 2003, in Torino, Italy and in Beirut in June, in Porto Alegre, Brazil in August, and in Panama City and Brasilia in November. The home page for the International Declaration is <http://www.uneptie.org/pc/cp/declaration/home.htm>.

<sup>23</sup> <http://www.uneptie.org/pc/cp/declaration/feature.htm>. The home page for the International Declaration is <http://www.uneptie.org/pc/cp/declaration/home.htm>.

<sup>24</sup> With the support by the Government of Norway.

<sup>25</sup> Background reports and full meeting reports are available at [www.uneptie.org/sustain](http://www.uneptie.org/sustain).

31. With a view to implementing the recommendations effectively within the context of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States<sup>26</sup> (the Barbados Programme of Action) and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development<sup>27</sup> (the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation), the adopted modalities have been framed within the context of UNEP substantive programmes and projects. Those consist, among other things, in the organization of thematic workshops, the elaboration and dissemination of technical papers, the provision of technical assistance, the facilitation of institutional capacity-building, cooperation with regional organizations, and also the development and submission of fund-raising proposals.

#### A. Modalities to strengthen the institutional capacity of small island developing States

32. At the request of small island developing States in the various regions, UNEP has provided technical and financial support to assist with the preparation of national assessment reports for the comprehensive review of the Barbados Programme of Action<sup>28</sup> in a number of small island developing States.<sup>29</sup> Resources have also been allocated, particularly in the Caribbean, to facilitate the preparation of a regional synthesis report based on the national assessment reports and also to facilitate the inputs of Caribbean civil society<sup>30</sup> into the preparatory process for the international meeting in 2004.

33. A matrix showing all programmatic activities of UNEP in support of small island developing States at the national and regional levels since 1995 has been completed and provided to all small island developing States members of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), and also to the relevant regional organizations and United Nations agencies, with a view to providing inputs to national assessment reports and regional assessment reports being elaborated in preparation for the international meeting decided on by the General Assembly in its resolution 57/262.<sup>31</sup> On the basis of that exercise, activities undertaken since February 2003 to strengthen small island developing States' capacity to achieve sustainable development goals include the following:<sup>32</sup>

(a) In the context of environmental assessment, monitoring and reporting: production of updated versions of the 1999 environment outlooks on three regions of small island developing States, the Caribbean, the Pacific islands and the western Indian Ocean, linking the preparation of national assessment reports and the regional reports, to be launched at the international meeting;

<sup>26</sup> *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution I, annex II.

<sup>27</sup> *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

<sup>28</sup> In its resolution 57/262 of 20 December 2002, the General Assembly decided to convene an international meeting in 2004 to undertake a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of Barbados Programme of Action, as called for in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (para. 61).

<sup>29</sup> Through the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, support was provided to the Bahamas, Cuba, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. Through the Regional Office for Africa and the Secretariat of the Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region (Nairobi Convention), support was provided to the Comoros, Mauritius and Seychelles. Through the Regional Office for West Asia, support was provide to Bahrain.

<sup>30</sup> Through the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, UNEP facilitated the convening of the Caribbean Civil Society Consultation in collaboration with the Caribbean Network for Integrated Rural Development, the Caribbean Conservation Association and the Caribbean Policy Development Centre, held in Port of Spain on 5 October 2003.

<sup>31</sup> The matrix also illustrates how UNEP activities have contributed to the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and it presents an overview of areas of future cooperation. Also, a general overview of UNEP programmatic areas and their current and potential delivery in small island developing States is being conducted.

<sup>32</sup> In addition to the listed activities, institutional strengthening support has been provided to the Caribbean Climate Change Centre, which was established in Belize at the end of 2003 to address sustainable development issues in general, particularly the region's response to the implementation of Barbados Programme of Action and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

(b) In the context of legal and institutional development: organization of a meeting to sensitize Caribbean small island developing States to the UNEP Guidelines on Compliance with and Enforcement of Multilateral Environmental Agreements<sup>33</sup> and seek feedback on the draft manual to assist in the implementation of the Guidelines,<sup>34</sup> and provision of support to the preparation of a regional needs assessment of the legal profession in respect of environmental issues;<sup>35</sup>

(c) In the context of sustainable use and management of natural resources:

- (i) Provision of support for the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), founded and launched at the Barbados Conference<sup>36</sup>, and the International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN) for promoting effective and sustainable coral reef management practices. UNEP is a member of ICRI, which adopted the ICRI resolution on Small Island Developing States and Coral Reefs;<sup>37</sup>
- (ii) Provision of support for the implementation of a training of trainers programme in marine protected area management in the Caribbean to protect the region's biodiversity through the establishment of protected areas;<sup>38</sup>
- (iii) Provision of support for the establishment of exchange programmes between marine protected areas in the East Asian seas to promote sustainable resource use and livelihoods;<sup>39</sup>
- (iv) Provision of support to the organization of an expert meeting to discuss the modalities of implementation of the recommendations of the "Diagnosis of the Erosion Processes in the Sandy Beaches of the Caribbean", and a regional meeting on mitigation and management methods of coastal erosion in the Eastern African region;<sup>40</sup>

<sup>33</sup> UNEP(DEPI)MEAs/WG.1/3 and Corr.1, annex II, adopted in Governing Council decision SS.VII/4.

<sup>34</sup> The meeting was held in Kingston from 20 to 23 October 2003.

<sup>35</sup> This activity has been undertaken through Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean in collaboration with the legal fraternity of the Caribbean, with a view to designing a long-term capacity-building programme, including production of an information kit on dispute-settlement mechanisms for addressing environmental issues, a set of training manuals and a handbook.

<sup>36</sup> Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994.

<sup>37</sup> The resolution, ICRI-CPC(2)2003/7.2/Final, was adopted at the meeting of the ICRI Coordinating and Planning Committee, held in the Turks and Caicos islands from 17 to 19 November 2003. The resolution, in recognizing the link between sustainable development, poverty alleviation and coral reefs and the need to reverse the decline in coral reefs in island regions, called, inter alia, upon small island developing States in cooperation with other States, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and donors to support and actively participate in regional efforts for addressing coral reef issues. It further called upon the international community, including the private sector, to support, inter alia, tangible national and regional efforts (such as the regional seas programmes, and also regional monitoring efforts aimed at establishing and coordinating assessment, monitoring and research focused on coral reefs, associated ecosystems and the impacts of human activities). The resolution also called on the international community, and also the private sector, to support the work of ICRAN and the replenishment of the Coral Reef Fund. The text is available through <http://www.icriforum.org>.

<sup>38</sup> The programme has been developed by ICRAN in collaboration with the UNEP Caribbean Environment Programme. Managers from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Jamaica and Saint Lucia participated in the programme.

<sup>39</sup> Also with the context of ICRAN-UNEP cooperation.

<sup>40</sup> The meetings for the Caribbean and the Eastern Africa regions were held in Kingston on 8 and 9 September 2003 and in Nairobi from 27 to 29 November 2002.

- (v) Organization of a meeting of waste management experts in the Caribbean region to review a draft directory of environmentally sound technologies for the integrated management of solid, liquid and hazardous wastes for small island developing States;<sup>41</sup>
- (vi) Provision of support to activities to review and demonstrate the management effectiveness of current marine protected areas through demonstration sites in St. Anne Marine Park in Seychelles;
- (vii) Development of national programmes of action for the protection of the marine environment from land-based activities in Jamaica and Saint Lucia,<sup>42</sup> and in Palau and Vanuatu;

(d) In the context of promoting public participation in environmental management: provision of support to the organization of an expert group meeting on environmental education for the South Pacific.<sup>43</sup>

## **B. Modalities to continue to increase funding for UNEP activities related to small island developing States during the biennium 2004-2005**

34. In the context of the Global Programme of Action programme of work, efforts have been made by the regional offices, regional seas programmes (including the Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region (Nairobi Convention)) and other existing institutional arrangements of UNEP, together with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Foundation, to raise funds to implement the environmental agenda of small island developing States. Specific resources have been assigned to UNEP secretariat activities relating to small island developing States.

35. UNEP, as one of the GEF implementing agencies, is involved in a number of projects which engage small island developing States. Activities in that regard include:<sup>44</sup>

(a) Organization of regional/subregional workshops in support of the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants;<sup>45</sup>

(b) Organization of a workshop for small island developing States under the UNEP/GEF global project on the development of national biosafety frameworks;<sup>46</sup>

<sup>41</sup> The draft directory was prepared in collaboration with the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC). Experts in the three regions of small island developing States were involved in the review of the draft directory.

<sup>42</sup> Financial support has been provided by the Government of the United States of America for the development of national programmes of action for the protection of the marine environment from land-based activities in Jamaica and Saint Lucia.

<sup>43</sup> The meeting, held in Apia in July 2003, reviewed progress under the Action Strategy on Environmental Education and Training for South Pacific, 1999-2003, and prepared a harmonized approach for the upcoming Decade on Education for Sustainable Development, 2005-2014.

<sup>44</sup> UNEP will continue to assist small island developing States through GEF and other funding mechanisms.

<sup>45</sup> The workshops discussed the management of persistent organic pollutants and their releases, aiming inter alia at initiating the development of the relevant national strategies, action plans and projects and at strengthening regional cooperation. In that context, a workshop was held with AOSIS to support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in small island developing States, in St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda, from 7 to 10 April 2003.

<sup>46</sup> The workshop was held in Sigatoka, Fiji, from 18 to 21 February 2003 to discuss risk assessment and management and also public awareness and participation.

(c) Implementation of a GEF project on integrating watershed and coastal area management in 13 small island developing States in the Caribbean, with a view to enhancing the capacity of those countries to plan and manage their aquatic resources and ecosystems on a sustainable basis.

### **C. Modalities to provide focused support for the development and execution of partnership initiatives**

36. UNEP, in collaboration with the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands,<sup>47</sup> undertook a preliminary analysis of the voluntary partnership initiatives, to examine how the type II initiatives correspond with the small island developing States' targets and timetables agreed in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and to identify gaps, financial needs, priorities and the actors involved. The analysis provides the basis for the formulation of specific recommendations to focus the support to be provided for the development and execution of partnership initiatives relating to small island developing States. Organization of meetings and forums for the exchange of ideas and experiences and for promoting the partnership initiatives among potential donors have been suggested.

37. Also, as part of follow-up activities to the Johannesburg Summit, cooperation with regional organizations has been strengthened, including with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in the organization of a regional meeting<sup>48</sup> on Summit follow-up and preparation for the 2004 international meeting, and with SPREP in identifying the needs and the priorities of the South Pacific small island developing States.<sup>49</sup> Also, cooperation with ICRAN has been strengthened to continue site-based activities to build partnerships.

38. It has been proposed, moreover, that arrangements should be made, with the participation of Government representatives from each region of small island developing States, representatives of civil society from each region and potential donors, to review the outputs of the preparatory process for the 2004 international meeting with a view to further supporting the implementation of current partnerships and introducing new ones.

### **V. Progress in the development of preliminary data for the regional annexes of the UNEP programme of work for the biennium 2006-2007**

39. The present chapter provides information on progress concerning the development of preliminary data for the regional annexes of the programme of work of UNEP, as called for by the Governing Council in its decisions 22/20 (Environment Fund budget: proposed biennial programme and support budget for 2004-2005), paragraph 31, and 22/21 (Regional implementation of the programme of work of the United Nations Environment Programme), paragraph 7.

40. A proposed format for the regional annexes to be prepared for the programme of work for the biennium 2006-2007 is provided below. The example used is based on the programme of work for the biennium 2004-2005 of subprogramme 1 of the Division of Early Warning and Assessment.

41. The example contains a synopsis by region of the area of work of the division and an annex which indicates the format for the presentation of the resource plan (total Environment Fund resources of the approved programme of work for the biennium per subprogramme and the percentage of the resources of the respective subprogrammes to be implemented at the regional level).

<sup>47</sup> The Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands was created following the World Summit on Sustainable Development by the Summit's informal coordinating group on oceans, coasts and islands, with a membership of individuals drawn from Governments and from intergovernmental, international and non-governmental organizations (environmental, scientific/technical, industry, foundations) with the common goal of encouraging the sustainable development of oceans, coasts and islands (see <http://www.udel.edu/CMS/csm/globoceans/index.html#forum>).

<sup>48</sup> The meeting was held in Grand Anse, Grenada from 14 to 16 April 2003 to develop a strategy on Johannesburg Summit follow-up and to finalize partnership proposals for execution under the Latin American and the Caribbean Initiative for Sustainable Development, and also to involve stakeholders in the Johannesburg Summit follow-up process and the preparatory processes for the 2004 international meeting.

<sup>49</sup> Subsequent to the meetings between UNEP and SPREP, the inputs from the Pacific were incorporated into a UNEP strategy for Asia and the Pacific 2003-2005.

42. It is proposed that the annex indicating the Environment Fund resources allocated and the percentage to be implemented at the regional level per subprogramme should be included as an integral part of the programme of work for the biennium 2006-2007.

43. It is proposed also that the synopsis by region and by division should be provided to the sessions of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, starting from the biennium 2006-2007, as a separate information document.

## Programme of work 2004-2005

### Regional annex: Africa

#### Division of Early Warning and Assessment

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##### Regional activities and outputs

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##### Environmental assessment and early warning

- Provide regional support to follow up and implement UNEP Governing Council decision 22/1 I on strengthening the scientific base of UNEP.
- Coordinate regional activities and inputs to GEO-4 and to the annual UNEP GEO reports, including the participation of selected collaborating centres in Africa.
- Contributions to other global assessments.
- Technical and substantive contributions to the Africa Environment Outlook (AEO) report and other reports concerning early warning.
- Technical assistance to African countries and regional organizations on early warning and issues relating to vulnerability assessment.
- Assistance to African countries in conducting national integrated environmental assessments.
- Technical assistance to countries in Africa in designing and initiating early warning monitoring projects as a means to evaluate perceived environmental threats and support preparedness planning as necessary.

##### Networking and data management

- Develop, with the support of partners, a harmonized integrated database of indicators for Africa feeding into the GEO global data portal.
- Develop and publish, in cooperation with partners, integrated environmental assessment methodologies and guidelines, training manuals, Internet and CD-ROM resources and environmental education materials.
- Facilitate capacities and capabilities for environment assessments, information systems and observation technologies (seminars, group training and workshops, technical assistance, partnership initiatives).
- Programme and technical support to the preparation of environment outlook reports for two subregions of Africa.
- Programmatic and technical inputs to the Norwegian-supported international partnership initiative to strengthen environmental management capacity at the national and local levels as a contribution to poverty eradication in Africa, with special attention on the role of women in poverty alleviation.
- Substantive participation in and contributions to the establishment of a regular process for reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment in Africa, building on existing regional assessments.
- Programmatic and technical contribution to the development of programmes of work for partner institutions in the Africa region through participation in their steering/advisory committee and/or board meetings.
- Regional-level information systems to support regional environmental assessment processes and service regional ministerial environmental forums such as the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) and the African Ministerial Conference on Water (AMCOW).

## Regional annex: Asia and the Pacific

### Division of Early Warning and Assessment

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#### Regional activities and outputs

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##### Environmental assessment and early warning

- Provide regional support to follow up and implement UNEP Governing Council decision 22/1 I on strengthening the scientific base of UNEP.
- Coordinate regional activities and inputs to GEO-4 and to the annual UNEP GEO reports, including the participation of selected collaborating centres in Asia and the Pacific.
- Contributions to other global assessments.
- Technical support to the preparation of the environment outlook reports for three subregions of the Asia and Pacific region.
- Regional assessment reports on the implementation of the regional environmental action plan for Central Asia.
- Provide technical and financial assistance to facilitate integrated environmental assessments at the subregional and national levels (five countries) in conjunction with Governments and expert centres using the GEO process and methodology.
- Conduct capacity-building activities on integrated environmental assessment and the GEO methodology for regional and national partners.

##### Networking and data management

- Develop, with the support of partners, a harmonized integrated database of indicators for Asia and the Pacific feeding into the GEO global data portal.
- Produce a data toolbox for use by countries to help collection and harmonization of data and indicators.
- Develop a core set of environmental indicators for Asia and the Pacific and run an expert workshop to define those indicators.
- Develop tools to enhance the exchange and dissemination of environmental data and information.
- Establish a regional environmental knowledge centre that provides a one-stop source for environmental information in the region which integrates the efforts of various partner agencies and civil-society networks.

## Regional annex: Europe

### Division of Early Warning and Assessment

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#### Regional activities and outputs

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##### Environmental assessment and early warning

- Provide regional support to follow up and implement UNEP Governing Council decision 22/1 I on strengthening the scientific base of UNEP.
- Coordinate regional activities and inputs to GEO-4 and to the annual UNEP GEO reports, including the participation of selected collaborating centres in Europe.

- Contributions to other global assessments.
- Substantive servicing of the governmental consultative meetings of the Global Environment Outlook development process and regional sectoral assessment reports, and environmental performance review chapters, in cooperation with the European Environment Agency and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.
- Assistance and participation in regional/subregional assessments (Dobris to Kyiv “Environment for Europe” conferences + 10 , subregional and regional environmental outlook reports), early warning.
- Missions to countries to assess hot spots to improve environmental security in Europe.

**Networking and data management**

- Develop, with the support of partners, a harmonized integrated database of indicators for Europe feeding into the GEO global data portal.
- Develop and publish, in cooperation with partners, integrated environmental assessment methodologies and guidelines, training manuals, Internet and CD-ROM resources and environmental education materials.
- Facilitate capacities and capabilities for environmental assessments, information systems and observation technologies (seminars, group training and workshops, technical assistance, partnership initiatives).
- Develop, with partners, the Global Environment Outlook data portal and the river basin information system.
- Facilitate and support management of and access to environmental knowledge by regional-level information systems, regional UNEP.net portals and other thematic portals.

## Regional annex: Latin America and the Caribbean

### Division of Early Warning and Assessment

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#### Regional activities and outputs

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##### Environmental assessment and early warning

- Provide regional support to follow up and implement UNEP Governing Council decision 22/1 I on strengthening the scientific base of UNEP.
- Coordinate regional activities and inputs to GEO-4 and to the annual UNEP GEO reports, including the participation of selected collaborating centres in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Contributions to other global assessments.
- Conduct integrated environmental assessments and thematic assessments at the regional and subregional levels in collaboration with subregional organizations and collaborating centres.
- Provide technical and financial assistance to facilitate assessments at the subregional and national levels in conjunction with Governments and expert centres using the GEO process and methodology.
- Provide technical and financial assistance for the development of city assessments using the GEO Cities methodology in collaboration with partners and municipal authorities.
- Undertake youth assessment activities within the GEO for Youth programme including regional and national GEO for Youth reports, capacity-building courses and so on.
- Hold capacity-building workshops on integrated environmental assessment and the GEO methodology for regional and national partners.
- **Networking and data management**
- Technical guidance and assistance to countries and (sub)regional bodies in Latin America and the Caribbean in conducting integrated assessments and producing state-of-environment reports (based on the GEO methodology), in conducting thematic assessments, vulnerability and risk assessments and early warning studies, and in developing information systems.
- Develop, with the support of partners, a harmonized integrated database of indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean feeding into the GEO global data portal.
- Produce a data toolbox for use by countries to help collection and harmonization of data and indicators.
- Develop a core set of environmental indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean, run an expert workshop to define those indicators, present to the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean for approval and begin the process for collection at the national level.
- Develop tools to enhance the exchange and dissemination of environmental data and information, including a Division of Early Warning and Assessment (Latin America and the Caribbean) CD-Rom and relevant web pages.
- Support the development of the Latin America and the Caribbean data portal feeding into the global GEO data portal.
- Develop an early warning programme related to health and environment assessment for Latin America and the Caribbean, including development of a harmonized methodology, setting up a partner network and producing assessments feeding into the Health and Environment Ministers of the Americas (HEMA) process.

- Develop a network of forest-fire experts for Latin America and the Caribbean to promote the exchange of experiences and information, including the organization of workshops.
- Coordinate the development, publishing and launch of an early warning report on climate change in the Caribbean.

## **Regional annex: North America**

### **Division of Early Warning and Assessment**

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#### **Regional Activities and Outputs**

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##### **Environmental assessment and early warning**

- Provide regional support to follow up and implement UNEP Governing Council decision 22/1 I on strengthening the scientific base of UNEP.
- Coordinate regional activities and inputs to GEO-4 and to the annual UNEP GEO reports, including the participation of selected collaborating centres in North America.
- Contributions to and promote the development of global environmental assessments (conservation of biodiversity, forests and others).
- Promote, in cooperation with partners, environmental assessment and monitoring activities to ensure the availability of scientific information for environmental policy-making.
- Encourage the monitoring of targets, set out in the Plan of Implementation of the Johannesburg Summit, by communities, civil society and women's groups.
- Encourage partners and communities to develop regional and subregional integrated environmental assessments as a part of the GEO process.

##### **Networking and data management**

- Support cooperative assessment networking by UNEP in developing regions and countries with economies in transition.
- Promote the development of methodologies, guidelines and training modules to create harmonized and effective environmental assessment and reporting systems.
- Strengthen capacities and capabilities for environment assessment, information systems and cooperative environmental monitoring through the North American node of UNEP GRID, Sioux Falls.
- Promote management of and access to environmental knowledge by regional-level information systems, regional UNEP.net portals and other thematic portals.

## **Regional annex: West Asia**

### **Division of Early Warning and Assessment**

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#### **Regional activities and outputs**

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##### **Environmental assessment and early warning**

- Provide regional support to follow up and implement UNEP Governing Council decision 22/1 I on strengthening the scientific base of UNEP.

- Coordinate regional activities and inputs to GEO-4 and to the annual UNEP GEO reports, including the participation of selected collaborating centres in West Asia.
- Contributions to other global assessments.
- Establish and strengthen the Regional Centre for Environmental Information and Assessment at the Arabian Gulf University in Bahrain.
- Assessment of national institutional capacities and support to the development of frameworks for integrated environment assessment, and assistance to countries of the region in producing state-of-environment reports, including vulnerability and risk assessments.
- Update and produce the Arab Region Environment Outlook.
- Coordinate and prepare the Arab region millennium ecosystem assessment report .
- Prepare assessment reports on hot spots as input to enhancing environmental security in the region, including providing inputs to the desk studies, and their follow-up, of Palestine and Iraq.
- Implement the capacity-building plan in integrated environmental assessment and sectoral integrated assessments.
- Provide technical assistance and advisory services to member countries in integrated environmental assessment, early warning and related information systems

#### **Networking and data management**

- Develop, with the support of partners, a harmonized integrated database of indicators for West Asia feeding into the GEO global data portal.
- Assist member countries in developing their national environmental data portals, including geographic information systems (GIS) and environmental statistics.
- Provide technical assistance to the implementation of the Abu Dhabi Global Environmental Data Initiative (AGEDI).
- Strengthen the regional collaborative network for environmental assessment and early warning.

## VI. Status of the Environment Fund

44. The present chapter provides information on the execution of the Environment Fund budget in the biennium 2002-2003, in keeping with operative paragraph 8 of Governing Council decision 22/20. Detailed information in this regard is given in document UNEP/GCSS.VIII/INF/9.

45. At its twenty-first session the Governing Council approved appropriations in the amount of \$119,880,000 for the Environment Fund Programme and support budget, i.e. \$100 million for the Environment Fund Programme, \$5 million for the Fund Programme Reserve and \$14,880,000 for the Support Budget.

46. Pending official closure of UNEP accounts in March 2004, the Environment Fund resources available for 2002-2003 are estimated at \$116,820,000 including an initial balance on 1 January 2002 of \$14,280,000, paid, pledged and estimated contributions of \$99,540,000 and miscellaneous income of \$3 million. The estimated contributions of \$99,540,000 fall short by \$17,460,000 of the projected income of \$117 million which formed the basis for the biennium 2002-2003 budget approved by the Governing Council.

47. Taking into account the afore mentioned projected resources available to the Environment Fund, the Executive Director has issued 2002-2003 allocations for the Fund Programme at the level of 100 per cent of the appropriations, i.e. \$100 million. Biennial allocations for the support budget have been issued at 80 per cent of the appropriations, or \$11,900,000. Allocations for the Fund Programme Reserve have been approved at the level of 100 per cent, i.e. \$5million.

48. The 2002-2003 expenditures amount to \$107,470,000 including \$93,900,000 for the Fund Programme, \$3,170,000 million for the Fund Programme Reserve and \$10,400,000 million for the support budget.

49. With the total projected 2002-2003 resources of \$116,820,000 and the total projected expenditures of \$107,940,000 (including adjustments for prior years), the fund balance at the end of 2003 is estimated at \$8,880,000.

**Annex**

**UNEP resource plan 2004-2005**

Division	Environment Fund	
	Total (\$) As per approved programme of work 2004-2005	Environment Fund resources to be implemented at the regional level (%)
Early Warning and Assessment	\$-----	X%
Policy Development and Law		
Policy Implementation		
Technology, Industry and Economics		
Regional Cooperation and Representation		
Environmental Conventions		
Communications and Public Information		

While the Environment Fund is a substantial part of UNEP resources, it is not the only source of contribution to the UNEP programme of work at the regional level. In viewing the information in the regional annex tables, the following sources of contribution must be borne in mind:

- The cumulative human capacity built over the years in the regional offices and in the divisions to enable UNEP to implement programmes in the regions
- The substantial contribution to the programme of work by donor countries through strategic partnership agreements and trust funds
- Financial resources for the implementation of GEF projects
- Programmes supported by the General Assembly allocation from the United Nations Development Account
- Country-level support for junior professional officers in UNEP
- In-kind and direct contributions from external partners and donor countries in the implementation of regional programmes