

PART II

PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR THE 2008-2009 BIENNIUM

Report No. 2, June 2008 –December 2008,

**Review of UNEP's performance pertaining to expected accomplishments,
Status of implementation of the Programme of Work,
UNEP's financial performance¹, and
Progress report on the implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan.**

Report of the Executive Director

¹ Status of implementation of the Programme of Work and UNEP's financial performance as contained in document A/62/6 (Sect. 14), Proposed Programme Budget for the biennium 2008-2009, and in document A/62/80, Consolidated Report on the Changes to the Biennial Programme Plan as reflected in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009.

Introduction

1. The present Part of the report is submitted to Member States as requested by the Governing Council in the following decisions:
 - a) GC.24/9, paragraph 24, which “requests the Executive Director, further to article VI of the general procedures governing the operations of the Fund, to make available to Governments, twice a year, information on the progress made in the implementation of the programme of work and further requests that the information be structured in accordance with the programme of work”;
 - b) GC.24/9, paragraph 10, which “requests the Executive Director to continue the shift in emphasis from delivery of outputs to achievements of results, ensuring that United Nations Environment Programme managers at all levels take responsibility for the achievement of the programme objectives and the efficient and transparent utilization of resources to that end, subject to United Nations processes of review, evaluation and oversight”.
 - c) GC.SS.VI/2, paragraph 4, which “requests that future activity reports to the Governing Council and to the Committee of Permanent Representatives should present a clear correlation between relevant decisions of the Governing Council and other legislative bodies, activities and resources set aside, actual budget expenditure, and qualitative evaluation of results achieved”.
 - d) GC.24/1, paragraph 4, which “requests the Executive Director to present progress reports on the implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan on an annual basis to the Committee of Permanent Representatives, indicating clearly the ongoing activities and results, including the allocated budgets, that fall within the framework of the Bali Strategic Plan, as well as biannual summary of activities and results”.
2. The report contains reviews of the performance pertaining to each expected accomplishment presented as syntheses of the data collected as the indicator of achievement level combined with other relevant information that show progress towards the goals. The report provides information on the subprogramme progress on the implementation of the programme of work as well as related financial performance. The report shows the progress in Bali Strategic Plan implementation by summarizing the capacity-building and technology support outputs of each subprogramme, as well as showing detailed interventions in the regions.

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ANNEX I, PROGRAMME OF WORK OUTPUTS BY REGIONS CONTRIBUTING TO BALI STRATEGIC PLAN (BSP) IMPLEMENTATION²	

² Term All Regions in the Annex I is used when the BSP outputs are implemented at the global level or in multi regions.

SUBPROGRAMME 1

DIVISION OF EARLY WARNING AND ASSESSMENT

Objective	To keep the state of the world environment under review in order to enable appropriate and timely consideration of environmental challenges by decision makers at the national and international levels, as well as to inform civil society	
Expected Accomplishment (A)	Participatory, policy-relevant and scientifically credible environmental assessments	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(i) Increased number of Governments, United Nations system bodies, Global Environment Outlook Collaborating Centres and scientists contributing to environmental assessment processes led or supported by UNEP.	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 112 governments, 22 UN system bodies, 60 GEO Collaborating Centres, 2 400 scientists. <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 120 governments, 24 UN system bodies, 70 GEO Collaborating Centres, 2 400 scientists.
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, 105 governments (87 % of the target), 26 UN system bodies (exceeding the target by 8 %), 68 GEO Collaborating Centres (97 % of the target), and 1 241 scientists (52 % of the target) are involved in assessments.	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(ii) Increased number of references to UNEP-led or UNEP-supported environmental assessments in intergovernmental fora and scientific journals.	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 10 references in resolutions, decisions, documents and 30 references in scientific journals <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 20 references in resolutions, decisions, documents and 40 references in scientific journals
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, 13 references in decisions (65 % of the target) and 20 references in scientific journals (50 % of the target) have been made to UNEP's environmental assessments and assessment processes.	
Main Achievements	<p>During the first year of the biennium targeted stakeholders have been involved in an estimated 40 UNEP-led global, regional, national and thematic assessment processes or processes supported by UNEP.</p> <p>105 governments (87 % of the target for the biennium) were actively and substantively involved in UNEP's assessment processes. For the Africa Atlas of our changing environment (http://www.unep.org/dewa/Africa/AfricaAtlas/), all 53 African countries contributed to the 100 selected locations featured in the publication. The GEO Amazon is the first ever integrated and complete environmental assessment for the entire Amazon. It was prepared in collaboration with the 8 countries of the Amazonia (Bolivia, Brazil, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, Guyana and Suriname) and the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO).</p> <p>At global level, 119 governments and the EU are involved the process of the informal consultations on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, which are related to the on-going process for the preparation of the Assessment of Assessment on Oceans. In addition, there have been other consultations with governments in preparation of the UNEP Governing Council information document on Overview of the International Assessment Landscape, which include information about the status of environmental assessment in 196 countries (UNEP/GC.25/INF/12 and INF/12/Add.1).</p> <p>Participatory environmental assessments are further attested by a great number of UN system bodies, Global Environment Outlook Collaborating Centres and scientists which are contributing to UNEP led or supported environmental assessment processes. Review of records show that 26 UN system bodies (exceeding the target for the biennium by 8 %) and 68 GEO Collaborating Centres (97 % of the target for the biennium) are actively and substantively involved in UNEP's assessment processes. 25 % of the GEO Collaborating</p>	

Centres are universities of which most are located in developing countries, and the rest is mostly environment agencies and international environmental institutions. Furthermore, 1 241 scientists (52 % of the target for the biennium) are recorded as participating in or contributing to assessment processes in 2008.

The uptake of assessment findings and processes are demonstrated by the number of decisions. There are 13 decisions (65 % of the target for the biennium) recorded by intergovernmental fora during the first year of the biennium, which make reference to UNEP environmental assessments and assessment processes¹. These decisions refer to several assessments, in particular the 4th Global Environment Outlook: environment for development (GEO-4), and others such as The Africa Atlas of our Changing Environment, the 2nd African Environment Outlook (http://www.unep.org/DEWA/Africa/AEO2_Launch/), the UNEP Year Book 2008 (<http://www.unep.org/geo/yearbook/yb2008/>) and assessments processes such as the assessment of assessments (on oceans), environmental indicators, and the GEO Youth process in Latin America and the Caribbean. These decisions demonstrate that UNEP assessments and processes are recognized as authoritative and relevant information sources. In 2008 for the first time the UN General Assembly explicitly acknowledged the findings of a Global Environment Outlook report, thus effectively expanding the wide group of target decision makers well beyond the environmental domain.

An independent initial impact review of GEO-4 carried out in 2008 found that a very high percentage (92 %) of those interviewed professed to have used the GEO-4 report². Thirty percent of respondents in UN agencies and around 10 % of those in government, the private sector and UNEP stated that they had not used it to date. Of those who profess to have used it, just more than half provided actual examples of use, in particular in the academic and government sectors³. Findings were based on 148 interviews with randomly selected potential users in environment, development, government, academia and the non-governmental sector and the private sector (UNEP/GC.25/INF/13). There has been a total of 976 260 downloads, averaging 81 355 downloads per month from <http://www.unep.org> of the GEO-4 report in 2008. This provides an additional indication of the potential for use of the GEO-4.

In addition, there are 20 references (50 % of the target for the biennium) in science journals with references to UNEP environmental assessments and assessment processes⁴. Assessment reports by UNEP have been mentioned in science journals such as *New Scientist*, *Harvard International Review*, *Journal of Environmental Quality*, and *Sustainability Science* among others. This demonstrates that the assessments reports are a useful, relevant and reliable information source for the science community.

1. The decisions which include references to UNEP-led or UNEP-supported environmental assessments include: the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (February 2008), the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (June 2008), the UN High-level Task Force on the Global Food Crisis (July 2008), the UN Economic and Social Council on several occasions (May and June 2008), the Convention of the Biological Diversity (May 2008), the UN General Assembly (December 2008), the Forum of Ministers of the Latin America and the Caribbean (January- February 2008), and the Forum of Ministers of Iberoamerica (September 2008).

2. Those interviewed were selected randomly and from the contact lists of the GEO-4 Coordinating Team: The largest group from government (31%), followed by the academic sector (23%), non-government sector (21%), UN (14 %), the private sector (7%), and not specified (4%). UNEP/GC.25/INF/13 (<http://www.unep.org/gc/gc25/info-docs.asp>).

3. Examples of GEO-4 use by National and Regional Governments: The International Affairs Branch, Environment Canada: reference for briefing notes; Dept. for International Development, UK: to brief and advice managers on ministers on the state of the environment; Parliamentary Working Group, Special Commission on Climate change and Biodiversity of the Congress of Peru, Peru: to analyze policy development .

Examples of GEO-4 use by Non-Government Organizations: Island Resources Foundation: used in checklist for preparing GEF projects; World Wildlife Foundation: used to develop new approach to Medium Term (2008-2009) WWF Global Program Framework.

Examples of GEO-4 use by the private sector: Engineering firm, Bonn: used as academic reference; Consultant, Singapore; used for presentations on trends.

Examples of GEO-4 use by UN Organizations: Millennium Development Goals Support Team, UNDP: used as umbrella framework in research and policy advice, and in presentations to governments; UN University: used as reference point for policy advice.

Examples of GEO-4 use by other Multilateral Organizations: Inter-American Development Bank: used GEO-4 data bases in "Sustainable Development, Environment, Climate Change and Energy: Opportunities for Dialogue and cooperation between the EU and Latin America and the Caribbean" (2008); International Food Policy Research Institute, CGIAR: reference in Medium Term Plan 2008-2010 (October 2007 to work closely with GEO-4 to cross-check their data methods and results.

	<p>4. List of references in science journals: International Journal of Climatology 28: 1723-1734; Journal of Biogeography 35(3), 519-528; Advances in Space Research 41 (11), 1836-1852; European Review of Agricultural Economics 35(3), 385-408; African Journal of Aquatic Science 33(2), 105-113; Journal of Environmental Quality 37: 871-879; Journal of Environmental Management 90(1), 274-283; Harvard International Review 2008; National Geographic 2008; Science and Innovation for Sustainable Development 2008; New Scientist 2008; The Encyclopedia of Earth 2008; NASA Earth observatory 2008; Biodiversity 9: 117-121; Oryx 42: 177-186; PARKS 17(2), 35-42;;Conservation Letters 1: 155-164; Science 320: 1454-1455; Oryx 42: 340-351; Seed Magazine (October 2008).</p>
Performance Constraints and Lessons Learnt	<p>UNEP's environmental assessments aim to provide a sound science and information base for informed decision-making. Many components, including resource and programme considerations, need to be considered in the design of effective assessments processes and assessments with a potentially high level of use by target stakeholders. The involvement of governments and scientists, for example, is an important design aspect, which influences the perceived salience, credibility and legitimacy of the assessment. UNEP assessments compare well with other global assessments, but they are produced in a crowded assessment landscape.</p> <p>Impact reviews can be a useful tool in evaluating and designing new assessments. Lessons learned from the Review of the Initial Impact of the GEO-4 show that it is primarily used in the policy cycle for problem identification and agenda setting. Key factors found to add to the relevance and use of the GEO-4 include its unique global perspective and the significant attention paid to the nexus between environment and development, highlighting developing country concerns and issues. User participation in the assessment processes has been found to lead to more relevant formulation of contexts, priorities and issues.</p> <p>Specific challenges for UNEP include how to define and effectively influence the multiple, broad audiences in environment and development, and at multiple levels; secondly, how to develop clear branding of its global assessment and raise its profile amidst a proliferation of environmental assessments aimed at defined audiences.</p>

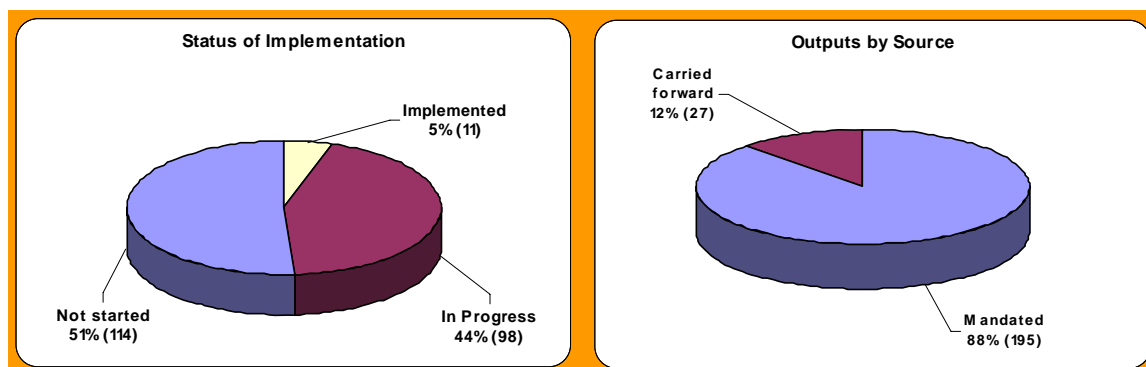
Expected Accomplishment (B)	Greater participation of partner institutions in UNEP-supported networks and improved exchange of available environmental data and information for assessment processes, early warning systems and decision-making	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(i) Increased number of partner institutions participating in data and information networks supported by UNEP.	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 200 partner institutions. <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 250 partner institutions.
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, 152 partner institutions (61 % of the target) are collaborating with UNEP in data and information networks.	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(ii) Increased number of downloads and use of data sets and information materials available through networks supported by UNEP.	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 1 200 downloads per month. <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 1 600 downloads per month.
Mid-term Results	The average number of downloads of GEO data was 2 760 per month over the first year of the biennium (exceeding the target by 72 %).	
Main Achievements	<p>Progress towards greater participation of partner institutions in UNEP-supported networks is demonstrated by involvement of 152 partner institutions (61 % of the target for the biennium) of which most represent national statistical bureaus, environmental protection agencies or management authorities, and universities.</p> <p>During the first year of the biennium the efforts to improve exchange of environmental data and information are demonstrated through the delivery of a number of products and the use of information and data materials. For example, the Worldwide glacier changes: facts and figures publication¹ (http://www.grid.unep.ch/glaciers/) provided access to information that was not previously easily accessible. Findings of the report were presented to delegates in a side event at the twenty-ninth session of the IPCC in September 2008 and consequently, through this partnership the collaborating institution was able to leverage more funding and UNEP and others benefited from access to world renowned glacier scientists and their research findings.</p> <p>The GEO Data Portal is managed in collaboration a wide range of global and regional data providers. Review of records show that the average number of downloads from the GEO</p>	

	<p>Data Portal (http://geodata.grid.unep.ch) for the first year of the biennium is 2 760 exceeding the biennial monthly target of 1 600 average downloads by 72 %. This indicates that the GEO Data Portal (global and regional segments in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and West Asia) continue to provide users with an easily accessible source of data and information source on environmental data and indicators.</p> <p>To enable appropriate and timely consideration of environmental challenges by decision makers, 7 early warning alerts (47 % of the target for the biennium) have been issued in the first year of the biennium. The Environmental Hotspot Alerts (http://na.unep.net/geas/), also published in the Africa Atlas of our Changing Environment (launched June 2008) (http://www.unep.org/dewa/Africa/AfricaAtlas/) have catalyzed actions at national level focusing on ecosystem restoration. UNEP is now working with the governments of Rwanda and Mali on the implementation of environmental restoration projects in two sites identified in the Atlas, namely forest Gishwati and Lake Faguibine in the two countries respectively². Discussions are also ongoing with the Government of Kenya for integrated management project of the Tana river delta and the Yala swamp, two of the three largest swamp systems in Kenya, identified in the Africa Atlas as hotspots of environmental degradation.</p> <hr/> <p>1. Worldwide glacier changes: facts and figures publication is prepared in a joint project of UNEP and the World Glacier Monitoring Service (WGMS). It was reviewed by scientists from around the world with expertise in the research and monitoring of glaciers and ice caps.</p> <p>2. The Lake Faguibine proposal to the tune of about US\$6.8 million is ready for implementation. Forest Gishwati restoration has been added as one of the activities focusing on ecosystems restoration within the on-going environmental initiatives of the government. The estimated cost for this intervention is about US\$ 2.5 million.</p>
<p>Performance Constraints and Lessons Learnt</p>	<p>Providing access to environmental Earth observation data is a core function of UNEP to support assessment, monitoring and early warning in its priority areas. Main performance constraints include inadequate funding and lack of long-term programming supporting relevant and strategically important scientific networks. In order to improve data quality and fill data gaps there are funding constraints to overcome.</p> <p>The participation of UNEP in inter-governmental and inter-agency processes such as the Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS-Water) and the Group on Earth Observations and the global observing systems GCOS, GOOS and GTOS (Climate, Terrestrial and Oceans) is of high strategic importance to UNEP's programmatic delivery and can elevate UNEP's profile and visibility in the international Earth observations arena as the United Nations' environmental voice.</p> <p>These highly specialized networks provide an opportunity for UNEP to underpin its assessment and early warning functions with the best available data and expertise. By having access to these networks and the data and services they provide, UNEP is in return able to add value to the networks through the integration of data and in the science-policy interface—the Earth observing systems and processes do not integrate data with that purpose per se. Assessment publications such as the Atlases and the UNEP Year Book are good examples of the added value of linking data with analysis. The ability to link national level users and networks of experts and institutions to Earth Observation networks and sources is another example. Partnership with such networks can also better equip UNEP and its project managers to perform more effective operational, national level capacity development and technology transfer.</p>
<p>Expected Accomplishment (C)</p>	<p>Enhanced institutional and technological capacity in developing countries and countries with economies in transition for data collection, research, analysis, monitoring, environmental assessment, early warning, networking and partnerships</p>
<p>Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures</p>	<p>(i) Increased number of institutions from developing countries and countries with economies in transition partnering in UNEP-led or –supported environmental assessment processes, and data and information networks.</p> <p><u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 65 MoUs. <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 80 MoUs. Note: SSFAs have now replaced MoUs as short term agreements.</p>
<p>Mid-term Results</p>	<p>As of December 2008, 56 institutions in developing countries and countries with economies in transition (70 % of the target) have an institutional agreement to collaborate with UNEP in environmental assessment-related processes.</p>
<p>Main Achievements</p>	<p>During the first year of the biennium capacity building has been undertaken with a wide range of partners, in particular training of environmental experts from developing countries responding to their specific needs and requests, and enabling them to review their environment. For example, the 100 environmental experts from Panama, which took part in</p>

	<p>virtual training on integrated environmental assessment, are now preparing the GEO Panama 2009 environment report. Training of experts, including stakeholders from civil society and media in Rwanda, Mozambique and Tanzania have facilitated the preparation of new national environment outlook reports for Rwanda and Mozambique and a city environment outlook report for Dar Es Salam which are expected to be ready in 2009.</p> <p>As of December 2008, institutional and technological capacity is being enhanced through 56 new or on-going partnerships (70 % of the target for the biennium) with environmental institutions in developing countries or countries with economies in transition supported through small scale funding agreements (SSFA. In addition, there are 15 partnerships agreements with environmental institutions in developed countries.</p>
<p>Performance Constraints and Lessons Learnt</p>	<p>Building institutional and technological capacity is part and parcel of UNEP's efforts at country level and delivering as One. Training of trainers has proven to be one of the most effective methods for building up training capacity in the regions and for developing national level capacity. Building capacity through knowledge sharing between countries is also very beneficial, for example, having facilitators from all regions help ensure that cultural differences are dealt with effectively.</p> <p>There is need to build further capacity within UNEP to up-scale on-going training of trainers activities. There is also need for UNEP to develop more partnerships with institutions from non-environmental sectors such the health and education sectors to improve the effectiveness of the training provided. Involvement of the private sector has still not been fully exploited and offers major opportunities.</p>

REVIEW OF WORK PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE RELATED FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

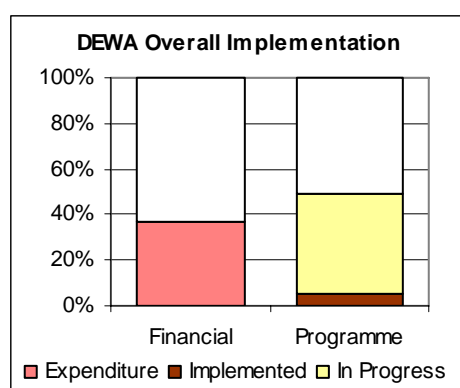
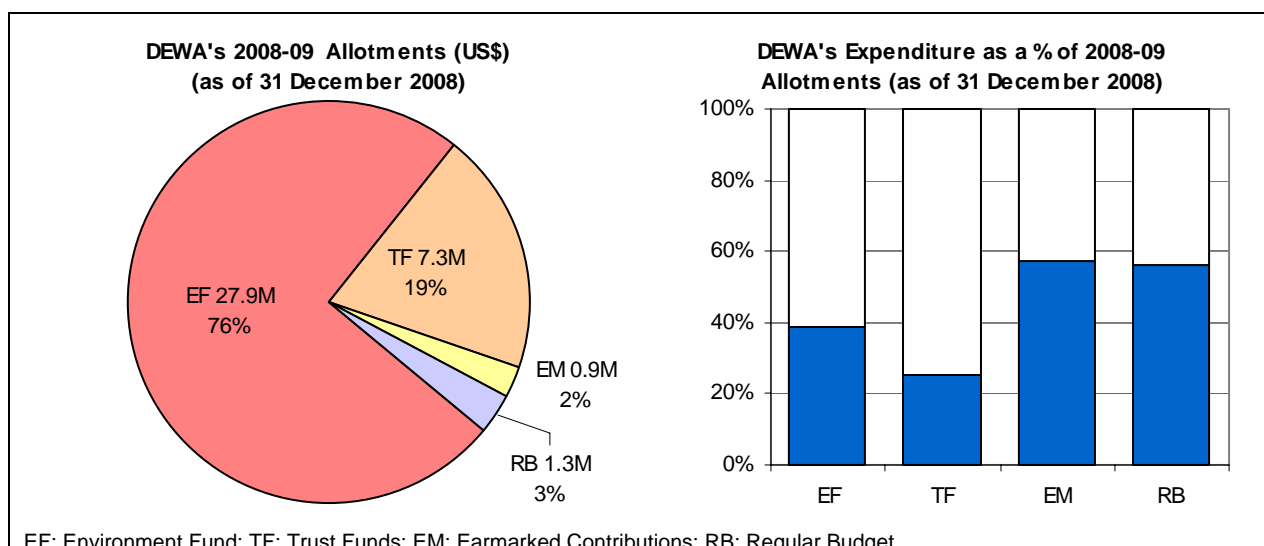
Upon finalizing the reporting for the 12-month review, the DEWA work programme delivery is progressing with 5% of the mandated outputs implemented, 44% currently under implementation, and 51% not started.



88% of the final outputs are mandated in the programme budget for 2008-2009 and 12% of outputs are carried forward³ from 2006-2007 programme of work.

³ Carried forward – An output is considered to have been postponed if, irrespective of its stage of completion, it was not delivered to primary users by the end of the biennium.

The related financial performance is as follows:

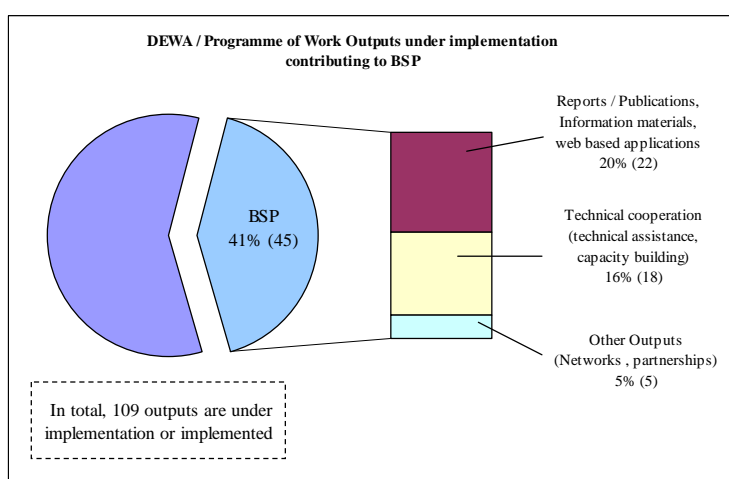


As of 31 December 2008, the resources allotted to DEWA for the 2008-2009 biennium amounted to US\$ 37.3 million of which 76% were from the Environment Fund, 19% from Trust Funds, 2% from Earmarked contributions and 3% from the Regular Budget⁴.

DEWA's expenditure of Earmarked Contributions and Regular Budget resources are ahead of schedule with close to 60% of allocated resources expended. DEWA's Environment Fund expenditures are slightly below target with 39% of resources expended. While DEWA's use of its Trust Fund resources is below target at 25%, it should be noted that expenditures incurred by activities implemented with partners are only recorded in UNEP's accounts when expenditure reports are received from the partners and these resources are only available for implementation when actually received which occurs irregularly during the biennium.

Overall, DEWA's financial performance is slightly lower than the target, however, approximately 50% of the programme has either been delivered or is under implementation which is satisfactory progress mid way through the biennium.

Progress on the implementation of Bali Strategic Plan



Out of the total 109 outputs which are implemented or currently under implementation, 45 (41%) are contributing to the Bali Strategic Plan (BSP) implementation. Most of the BSP assigned outputs are reports, publications, information materials, e-learning tools and web based applications (20%), as well as capacity building and technical assistance services (16%).

The details of the BSP relevant outputs by regions are provided in Annex 1.

⁴ Allotments for the Environment Fund and Regular Budget largely reflect approved appropriations. Allotments for Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions are revised as contributions are received, hence proportions of allotments and expenditures will change throughout the year.

SUBPROGRAMME 2

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND CONVENTIONS

Objective	To enhance the capacity of Member States and the international community to develop and implement legal frameworks, especially at the national level, to respond to environmental challenges, to support the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements by parties, and to facilitate interlinkages and synergies, while respecting the legal autonomy of multilateral environmental agreements and the decisions taken by their respective governing bodies									
Expected Accomplishment (A)	Increased support for enhanced capacity of national governments and other stakeholders for mainstreaming of national environmental objectives into national sustainable development and poverty eradication strategies, including, when appropriate, in a synergistic and interlinked manner									
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(i) Increased number of references to mainstreaming of national and international environmental objectives in decisions, statements and position papers of Governments, international organizations, intergovernmental meetings, and the governing bodies and secretariats of the multilateral environmental agreements	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;"><u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>References</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;"><u>Target 2008-2009:</u></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>References</u></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u>	3	<u>References</u>		<u>Target 2008-2009:</u>	5	<u>References</u>	
<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u>	3									
<u>References</u>										
<u>Target 2008-2009:</u>	5									
<u>References</u>										
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, in line with the biennial target, there are 5 references to mainstreaming of national environmental objectives in decisions, statements and position papers.									
Main Achievements	<p>In line with its biennial target, there are 5 references to mainstreaming of national and international environmental objectives in decisions, statements and position papers of Governments, international organizations, intergovernmental meetings, and the governing bodies and secretariats of the multilateral environmental agreements.</p> <p>The General Assembly, in its resolution 63/222 entitled "Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence", recognized the need for greater coherence among the macroeconomic, trade, aid, financial, environmental and gender-equality policies to support the common aim of ensuring that globalization works as a positive force for all. It reaffirmed the emphasis on the importance of examining the linkages between the environment and development policies expressed at the Global Ministerial Environment Forum convened during the tenth special session of the UNEP Governing Council in February 2008. At the Expert Forum on "Ecosystem Services and Human Well-being: The Role of Law and Governance" held in Geneva in September 2008, recommendations were made towards the application of a more coherent and integrated approach concerning ecosystems services, human-well-being, human rights and the role of law, which among other things addressed the legal and institutional aspects the linkage between the efforts for poverty eradication and the environment. This approach was affirmed by Governments during the negotiation of the draft fourth programme for the development and periodic review of environmental law (Montevideo Programme IV http://www.unep.org/law/About_prog/montevideo_progIV.asp.) in September/October 2008, which eventually incorporated programme elements linking environment and poverty, human rights and other areas of sustainable development. In a parallel development, the Human Rights Council at its ninth session in October 2008 adopted decision 9/1 entitled "Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the adverse effects of the movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights", strongly condemned the dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes that have a negative impact on human rights, and invited the Special Rapporteur to include in his report to the Council comprehensive information on this matter, decided to continue consideration of the issue of the adverse effects of the movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights. Also, the Special Rapporteur, while attending the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention in June 2008, made a reference to the close interlinkage between the human rights and wastes management focusing on human health and well-being. At the High-Level Conference on World Food Security: The Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy held in Rome in June 2008, Heads of State and Government and Ministers from 181 countries and the European Community adopted the Declaration which, inter alia, states that "We support the establishment of agriculture systems and the sustainable forest management practices that positively contribute to the mitigation of climate change and ecological balance." The Ad Hoc Joint Working Group on cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, in its recommendations adopted</p>									

	at its third session in March 2008, recognized the need for enhancing synergies between the environment and national development policies in the context of national implementation of these Conventions by the respective Parties.
Performance Constraints and Lessons Learnt	Integrating environmental component in national development policies, for instance in the context of UNDAF, requires regular engagement with the Government concerned and UN country team, and it poses challenges to UNEP. Global and regional policy forums have proved to be effective in bridging environmental issues and development issues for UNEP being a convener of such forums, but more engagement of government sectors directly involved in development policy making at the national level is desired for further mainstreaming of the environment in national development policies.

Expected Accomplishment (B)	Enhanced collaboration and cooperation between UNEP and multilateral environmental agreements, their secretariats, scientific bodies and global, regional and national stakeholders, as well as enhanced support for collaboration and cooperation among those bodies, aimed at enhancing implementation of, compliance with and enforcement of the multilateral environmental agreements and improving synergies among them, as requested by the governing bodies of the multilateral environmental agreements and enhanced coordination within the United Nations system in undertaking environmental activities	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(i) Increased number of collaborative activities between UNEP and the multilateral environmental agreements, their secretariats, scientific bodies and global, regional and national stakeholders as well as collaborative activities among those bodies facilitated by UNEP, aimed at enhancing implementation of, compliance with and enforcement of the multilateral environmental agreements, and/or improving synergies among them	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 15 Collaborative activities <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 20 Collaborative activities
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, 17 collaborative activities (85 % of the biennial target of 20) are recorded.	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(ii) Increased number of countries involved in collaborative activities	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 10 Countries <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 15 Countries
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, 10 countries are involved in collaborative activities (66 % of the target).	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(iii) Increased number of coordinated initiatives within the United Nations system	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 4 Coordinated initiatives <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 6 Coordinated initiatives
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, in line with the biennial target, there are 2 coordinated initiatives (6 in total) within the UN system.	

<p>Main Achievements</p>	<p>Progress was made in undertaking 17 collaborative activities with the secretariats and relevant bodies of the selected multilateral environmental agreements as well as other intergovernmental organizations. Among these, 4 collaborative activities were undertaken to provide substantive legal services and support to prepare for the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention in June 2008 (including the finalization of the host country agreement), the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Rotterdam Convention, in October 2008 (including the negotiation on the compliance mechanism), the POPs Review Committee at its fourth meeting in October 2008, and the Ad Hoc Joint Working Group on cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions. 9 collaborative activities¹ were carried out to provide substantive inputs and relevant administrative support to the meetings of the multilateral environmental agreements, their secretariats and scientific bodies. Furthermore, additional set of collaborative activities were undertaken together with the secretariat of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in the form of a series of regional briefing meetings for the preparation of the 13th session of the Conference of the Parties. Regarding the work to further develop environmental law knowledge tools, further two collaborative activities were undertaken with FAO and IUCN on ECOLEX (joint legal data base services), as well as on TEMATEA (Issue-based modules for coherent implementation of biodiversity-related conventions, with IUCN).</p> <p>Progress towards enhanced coordination within the UN system in undertaking environmental activities is evidenced by 2 new coordinated initiatives (6 in total in line with the biennial target) namely carbon neutral UN and green procurement through the work of the Environmental Management Group. The 14th Senior Officials meeting of the Environment Management Group (EMG) confirmed that great progress has been achieved in moving towards a Climate Neutral UN (http://www.unemg.org). Almost all of the 46 UN system organizations of the EMG have designated their climate neutral focal points. 13 organizations have established internal task forces to address climate neutrality within their institution, while 16 have designated a "senior-level champion" to drive the process. 9 organizations have prepared a strategy document outlining how they intend to move the organization towards climate neutrality. In addition, good progress has been made by organizations in estimating their greenhouse gas footprints, with some 24 agencies having begun the process. 13 agencies have preliminary data and 6 agencies have final or near-final numbers. Some 13 agencies have developed strategies outlining how they will reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and at least 25 have already begun implementing some measures. 8 organizations have organized specific climate-neutral events through the purchase of offsets. Also, EMG has functioned as a platform for promoting sustainable procurement within the UN system and has developed tools for sustainable procurement practices.</p> <hr/> <p>1. 9 collaborative activities consist of the 9th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the 4th meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; the 13th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to the Convention on Biological Diversity; the work under the Convention on access and benefit sharing, and on the work of liability and redress in the context of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the 57th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; the 4th meeting of the Parties to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement; the 9th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals as well as other agreements developed under the framework of that convention and the Ramsar Convention, especially for the work of the Conference of the Parties in October/November 2008 in addressing certain institutional issues.</p>	
<p>Performance Constraints and Lessons Learnt</p>	<p>Collaboration with multilateral environmental agreements or with other UN agencies is enhanced when senior management of the organization is directly involved. Regular meetings between UNEP senior management and the heads of the conventions secretariats proved to be useful. Regular contacts with them is a key for successful collaboration, but it proved to be human-resource intensive and require constant engagement of staff members.</p>	
<p>Expected Accomplishment (C)</p>	<p>Enhanced environmental legal frameworks aimed at sustainable development</p>	
<p>Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures</p>	<p>(i) Increased number of initiatives underway to improve existing or develop new legal frameworks</p>	<p><u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 92 Initiatives to revise or develop legal frameworks</p> <p><u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 104 Initiatives to revise or develop legal frameworks</p>

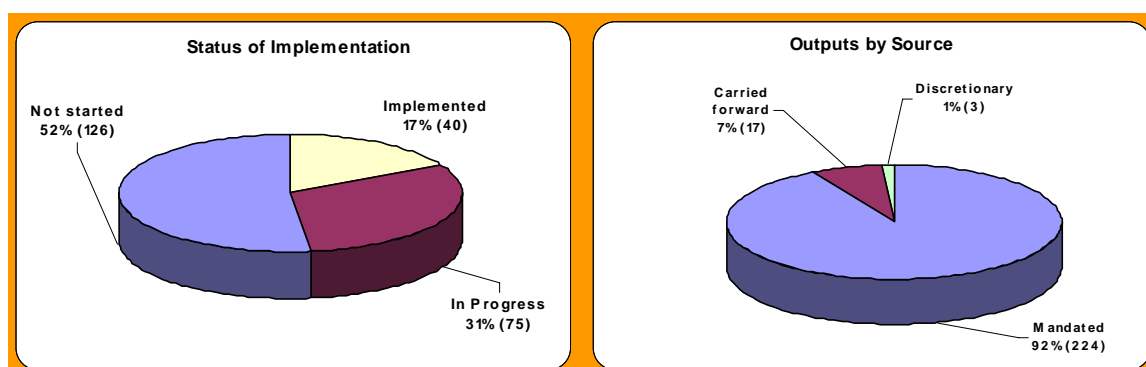
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, there are 10 initiatives (102 in total, 83 % of the biennial target) to revise or develop legal frameworks aimed at sustainable development.
Main Achievements	<p>Progress towards enhanced environmental legal frameworks aimed at sustainable development is demonstrated by 10 new initiatives (102 in total, 83 % of the biennial target) to revise or develop legal frameworks.</p> <p>Five new initiatives are recorded at the global level. The draft fourth programme for the development and periodic review of environmental law (Montevideo Programme IV) was prepared through intergovernmental negotiations and adopted by the UNEP Governing Council at its 25th session providing a strategic guidance for enhancing legal frameworks in the field of environment at all levels for the next 10 years commencing from 2010. Progress was made in the preparation of the draft guidelines on access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters as well as the draft guidelines on liability. Important progress was made in the development of procedures and mechanism on compliance under the Rotterdam Convention through the negotiations during the 4th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in October 2008, with a view to its finalization in its next meeting. The development of a new global legally binding instrument on mercury, identified firstly by the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on Mercury at its second session in Nairobi in October 2008 as a possible option, was decided by the Governing Council at its 25th session. At the regional level, UNEP assisted a group of Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan) to consider developing modalities of implementing the Central Asian Environmental Treaty at the Interstate Sustainable Development Commission meeting held in Kyrgyzstan in November 2008.</p> <p>At the national level, attributable to UNEP's legal assistance, 3 Governments initiated their national processes to develop new legal frameworks or strengthen the existing ones. The Government of Maldives initiated a process to develop a framework environmental law, the Government of Bhutan prepared the draft waste management act, and the Government of Mongolia is in the process to further its legal reform. In addition, case studies on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing arrangements in four African countries (Botswana, Ghana, Uganda and Zambia) resulted in the enactment in Uganda of legislation on access and benefit sharing.</p>
Performance Constraints and Lessons Learnt	As the development or strengthening of legal frameworks normally requires at least several years, the medium term and long term planning remain essential for sustained and strategic interventions in the relevant areas. On the other hand, financial resources for activities remain largely dependent upon extra-budgetary resources, which make such medium and long-term planning rather difficult.

Expected Accomplishment (D)	Strengthened capacity of Member States for enhancing implementation of, compliance with and enforcement of environmental law, as well as strengthened capacity of relevant institutions and stakeholders to facilitate implementation of and compliance with environmental law									
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(i) Increased number of initiatives reported by Member States on the status of enforcement of environment laws and compliance with international environmental treaties and agreements, as well as initiatives reported by relevant institutions and stakeholders on the status of compliance with such treaties and agreements	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u></td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Initiatives reported</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Target 2008-2009:</u></td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Initiatives reported</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u>	65	Initiatives reported		<u>Target 2008-2009:</u>	80	Initiatives reported	
<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u>	65									
Initiatives reported										
<u>Target 2008-2009:</u>	80									
Initiatives reported										
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, there are 9 initiatives (74 in total, 60 % of the biennial target) reported by member states on the status of enforcement of environment laws and compliance with international environmental treaties and agreements.									
Main Achievements	<p>Progress towards strengthened capacity of Member States for enhancing implementation of, compliance with and enforcement of environmental law is demonstrated by 9 new initiatives (74 in total, 60 % of the biennial target) reported by Member States.</p> <p>As a result of the judges capacity building programme¹, the Government of the Philippines designated over 100 courts to deal specifically environmental matters in January 2008. In similar efforts, the supreme courts of Kazakhstan and Indonesia have shown interest in the establishment or designation of environmental courts. An initiative to build capacity regarding alternative dispute settlement on environmental matter was pursued by Indonesia and Japan, in follow up to the 2008 Asia-Pacific Justices and Enforcement Conference. By conducting national and international workshops on selected issues in environmental law,</p>									

	<p>increased knowledge and competences of government officials and relevant stakeholders have been observed in such areas as climate change law as observed among officials in Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao People’s Democratic Republic and Myanmar at the national workshops convened in the respective countries by UNEP with partner organizations during April-September 2008. An initiative to advance the implementation of wastes management policies and laws through improved cooperation among developing countries was identified by experts from 23 countries from Africa, Asia and the Latin American and the Caribbean at a South-South cooperation workshop on waste management, law and governance convened in Bali, Indonesia in June 2008. There was a progress to increase awareness of stakeholders of Andean countries on the avenues or mechanisms available for environmental justice in the legislative framework existing in the region, as seen at the Sub-regional Workshop on Access to Environmental Justice for Andean Countries held in Lima in April 2008.</p> <hr/> <p>1. The judges’ capacity building programme of UNEP is conducted in collaboration with supreme and high courts in Asian countries as well as the Asia Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network.</p>
<p>Performance Constraints and Lessons Learnt</p>	<p>Initiatives being developed and undertaken by Member States normally originate from those activities carried out in the previous years, and sustained technical assistance and training activities of UNEP are essential if further initiatives are taken resulting in concrete outcomes.</p>

REVIEW OF WORK PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE RELATED FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

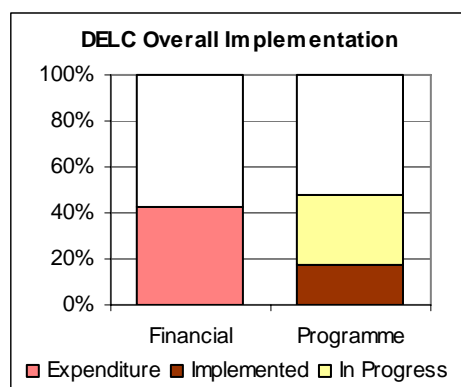
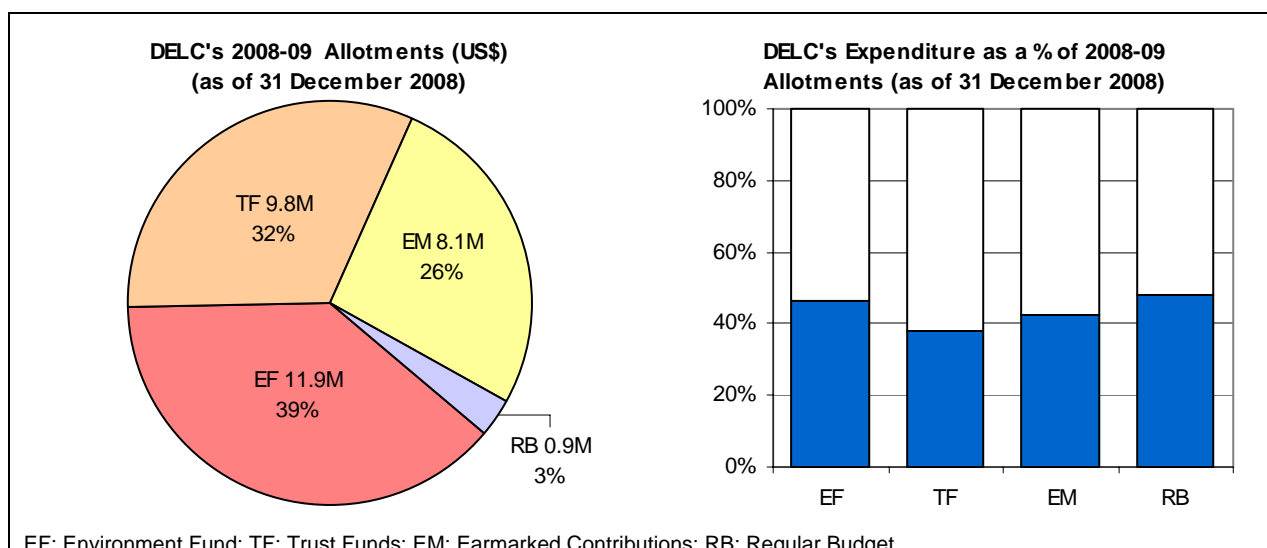
Upon finalizing the reporting for the 12-month review, the DELC work programme delivery is progressing with 17% of the mandated outputs implemented, 31% currently under implementation, and 52% not started.



92% of the final outputs are mandated in the programme budget for 2008-2009 and 7% of outputs are carried forward⁵ from 2006-2007 programme of work. 1% of the outputs are introduced by the discretion of the programme managers.

⁵ Carried forward – An output is considered to have been postponed if, irrespective of its stage of completion, it was not delivered to primary users by the end of the biennium.

The related financial performance is as follows:

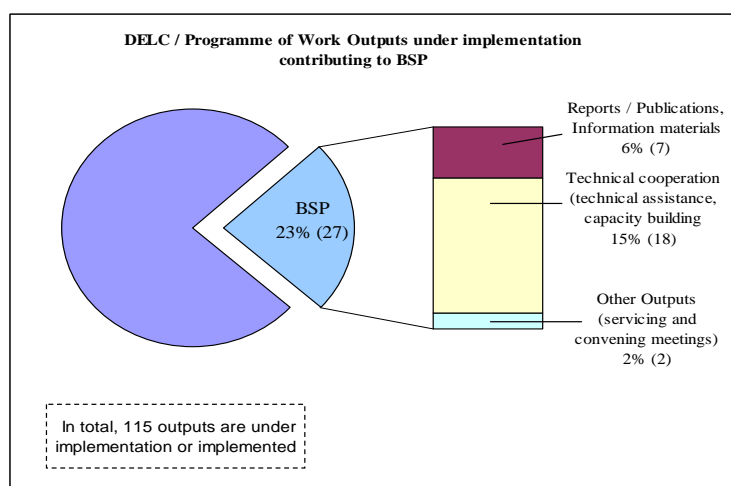


As of 31 December 2008, the resources allotted to DELC for the 2008-09 biennium amounted to US\$ 30.7 million of which 39% were from the Environment Fund, 32% from Trust Funds, 26% from Earmarked Contributions and 3% from the Regular Budget⁶.

DELC's rate of expenditure of core resources, i.e. the Environment Fund and the Regular Budget were close to the 50% target. DELC's expenditure rates for Trust Fund and Counterpart Contributions are slightly below the mid-way target averaging at around 40%. This is reasonable considering that these extra-budgetary resources can only be allotted and expended once they are actually received during the biennium. Moreover, expenditures incurred by activities implemented by partners are only recorded in UNEP's accounts once the partners submit expenditure reports to UNEP.

Overall, DELC's financial performance is satisfactory given that almost 50% of its work programme has either been delivered or is under implementation.

Progress on the implementation of Bali Strategic Plan



Out of the total of 115 outputs which are implemented or currently under implementation, 27 (23%) are contributing to the Bali Strategic Plan (BSP) implementation. Over half of the BSP assigned outputs are capacity building and technical assistance services (15%). Others include reports, publications, information materials (6%) and servicing and convening of meetings (2%).

The details of the BSP relevant outputs by region are provided in Annex 1.

⁶ Allotments for the Environment Fund and Regular Budget largely reflect approved appropriations. Allotments for Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions are revised as contributions are received, hence proportions of allotments and expenditures will change throughout the year.

SUBPROGRAMME 3

DIVISION OF POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

Objective	To enhance, at all levels, the implementation of environmental policies and management practices for the sustainable management of natural resources and for the mitigation of environmental degradation, particularly at the national level	
Expected Accomplishment (A)	Improved access to relevant implementation tools (including dialogue forums) for integrated natural resources management and restoration of degraded ecosystems, including, inter alia, freshwater, coasts and oceans, by Governments and other stakeholders	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(i) Increased number of implementation tools for integrated natural resources management and ecosystem restoration made available to international, national and local stakeholders	<p><u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 20 tools, guidelines, fora, programmes, action plans, projects, and strategies and 26 practical applications of implementation tools</p> <p><u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 25 tools, guidelines, fora, programmes, action plans, projects, and strategies and 35 practical applications of implementation tools</p>
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, 3 implementation tools (23 in total, 60% of the biennial target) were developed and made available to stakeholders. 4 practical applications of implementation tools (30 in total, 44% of the biennial target) were recorded.	
Main Achievements	<p>Progress towards improved access to implementation tools for integrated natural resources management and ecosystem restoration is evidenced by 3 new implementation tools (23 in total, 60% of the biennial target) which were developed and made available to stakeholders. These implementation tools are on freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems; marine and coastal ecosystems; and disaster and conflict management. In addition, an implementation tool on adaptation to climate change is being developed.</p> <p>Progress was also made on the practical applications of implementation tools which numbered 4 (30 in total, 44% of the biennial target). The practical applications of tools include constructed wetlands systems of wastewater treatment to capacity building of national experts in disaster and conflict management through "learning by doing" approach to undertake environmental assessment.</p> <p>In the area of freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems UNEP facilitated the establishment of a south-south cooperation capacity building programme involving 20 countries¹ from Asia and the Pacific, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean to further integrate ecosystem management in their national water policies. UNEP also facilitated the development of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) plans. As a result, 19 countries² have established partnerships for sharing knowledge and experiences on the environmental component of IWRM, including addressing issues on adaptation to climate change, and the use of rainwater harvesting to augment water sources and restore ecosystems. For instance, following UNEP's assistance 5 countries³ in Latin America and Asia have developed community-based action plans and related projects. A support mechanism is being established in partnership with UNDP (Cap Net programme) to further enhance such cooperative activities.</p> <p>As a result of UNEP's effort, the Government of Kenya established a multi-stakeholder task force to address deforestation and illegal settlements in the Mau complex forest ecosystem in Kenya. Recommendations have been developed for the long term protection of the ecosystem; and a specific management plan for one of the 22 forest blocks has been prepared.</p> <p>The capacity of decision makers and practitioners was enhanced in the Caribbean, Mediterranean and African regions to address land based sources of pollution (LBS) through the enactment of LBS protocols that led to National Action Programmes (NPAs) focused on tangible implementation on the ground. For instance, in Eastern Africa, this process allowed the implementation of nine demonstration sites through the WIO-Lab project that piloted innovative approaches to addressing the main challenges faced by the</p>	

	<p>region. Several projects focused on the application of constructed wetlands systems for wastewater treatment, a cost effective method of using natural cleansing capacity of wetlands for treating municipal wastewater, for which sample schemes were developed in Pemba (Tanzania).</p> <p>UNEP's capacity building effort in disaster and conflict management resulted in the active involvement of national experts to undertake environmental assessment, through "learning by doing" approach; as well as the integration of environmental issues in planning and policy formulation as regards natural resource management for peace building in 10 conflict-affected countries.⁴ UNEP has further fostered Environmental Conflict and Peacebuilding on an understanding and a common approach to greening peacebuilding processes through technical support and provision of tools and guidelines to the Expert Advisory Group on addressing the links between conflict, environment and peacebuilding in a more coherent and systematic manner.</p> <p>UNEP is building the capacity of African countries towards reaching a common approach to dealing with adaptation to climate change issues through facilitating dialogues among policy makers and the development of a Global Climate Change Adaptation Network. The first phase of Network development involves a process of consultations with interested governments, organizations, institutions, and individuals, aiming at reaching a common understanding on the exact functions, structure and management mechanism for the Network, and building ownership among the participating entities.</p> <hr/> <p>1. South Africa, Kenya, Egypt, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Tanzania, Algeria, Botswana, Sudan, Uganda, Lesotho, Brazil, Panama, Saint Lucia, Oman, Syria, China, Vietnam, India and Indonesia.</p> <p>2. <u>Central Asia</u>: Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan; <u>Latin America and the Caribbean</u>: Argentina, Columbia, Grenada, Peru, Union Island; <u>South-East Asia</u>: Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam; <u>Africa</u>: Lesotho, Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia.</p> <p>3. Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, Antigua & Barbuda and the Philippines.</p> <p>4. The Philippines, Bolivia, Ecuador, Albania, Myanmar, China, Georgia, Ukraine, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo.</p>		
Performance Constraints and Lessons Learnt	<p>Although UNEP's effort was successful in engaging policy makers at the national level, it did not adequately address stakeholders at the local level. More effort should be focused on activities with higher multiplier-effect to reach the local level. Predictable and adequate financing continues to be a challenge on programme design and implementation. Quite often the requests for assistance e.g. in disaster and conflict situations is not matched with timely and adequate funding. Furthermore in a number of countries, programme implementation has been deterred by insecurity and change in government.</p>		
Expected Accomplishment (B)	<p>Strengthened capacity of Governments and other stakeholders to mainstream best practices and a gender equality perspective in natural resources management into national development planning processes and for the restoration of degraded ecosystems</p>		
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	<table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="416 1458 1066 1668">(i) Increased number of national development planning processes incorporating best practices and gender equality for natural resources management</td> <td data-bbox="1070 1458 1423 1668"> <p><u>Baseline 2006-2007</u>: 5 national development planning processes</p> <p><u>Target 2008-2009</u>: 10 national development planning processes</p> </td> </tr> </table>	(i) Increased number of national development planning processes incorporating best practices and gender equality for natural resources management	<p><u>Baseline 2006-2007</u>: 5 national development planning processes</p> <p><u>Target 2008-2009</u>: 10 national development planning processes</p>
(i) Increased number of national development planning processes incorporating best practices and gender equality for natural resources management	<p><u>Baseline 2006-2007</u>: 5 national development planning processes</p> <p><u>Target 2008-2009</u>: 10 national development planning processes</p>		
Mid-term Results	<p>As of December 2008, 3 national development planning processes (8 in total, 60 % of the biennial target) incorporate best practices for natural resources management.</p>		
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	<table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="416 1765 1066 1915">(ii) Increased number of national and local initiatives leading towards ecosystem restoration at the local level</td> <td data-bbox="1070 1765 1423 1915"> <p><u>Baseline 2006-2007</u>: 31 restoration initiatives</p> <p><u>Target 2008-2009</u>: 40 restoration initiatives</p> </td> </tr> </table>	(ii) Increased number of national and local initiatives leading towards ecosystem restoration at the local level	<p><u>Baseline 2006-2007</u>: 31 restoration initiatives</p> <p><u>Target 2008-2009</u>: 40 restoration initiatives</p>
(ii) Increased number of national and local initiatives leading towards ecosystem restoration at the local level	<p><u>Baseline 2006-2007</u>: 31 restoration initiatives</p> <p><u>Target 2008-2009</u>: 40 restoration initiatives</p>		
Mid-term Results	<p>As of December 2008, 4 initiatives (35 in total, 44 % of the biennial target) are recorded for ecosystem restoration at the local level.</p>		
Main Achievements	<p>Good progress towards strengthened capacity of Governments and other stakeholders is being evidenced by 3 new national development planning processes (8 in total and 60 % of</p>		

the biennial target) which incorporate best practices for natural resources management and 4 new restoration initiatives (35 in total and 44 % of the biennial target) for ecosystem restoration at the local level.

As a result of UNEP's intervention, 3 countries (DR Congo, Cameroon and Indonesia) have embarked on developing national environmental framework laws to take into consideration regional/cross-boarder forests and wildlife conservation issues as well as the conservation of high-value forest landscapes. Consequently, partnerships have emerged in Indonesia between conservation, industry and government agencies to monitor and manage long-term land use solutions for each of these landscapes. Also, the capacity of 2 countries (Cameroon and Cote d'Ivoire) was further enhanced to develop and implement local development plans targeting the engagement in decision making of rural communities in conservation and wildlife monitoring taking into account, among others, the rights and traditional practices of indigenous peoples. These initiatives have increased communities' understanding of the importance of sustainability of forest use, and enhanced the national capacity for wildlife monitoring and forest conservation decision making.

The capacity of officials involved in water-related issues has been strengthened to address the environmental aspects of integrated water resources management and hence the ability to develop and mainstream ecosystem management approach in their national water policies and plans to address issues such as environmental flows in water allocation.

UNEP assisted government officials to understand the analytical approach and framework for mainstreaming coastal and marine resource issues into national development frameworks. As a result 6 countries (Seychelles, Mauritius, Kenya, Barbados, St. Lucia and Belize) are in the process of starting a mainstreaming process by first indentifying elements of existing planning and institutional systems that provide building blocks for such a process.

UNEP's capacity building effort has further enabled 7 countries (Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles and Tanzania), to undertake pilot projects as well as increase their understanding on how the pollution of marine and coastal environment from land-based sources and activities can be practically addressed, using innovative and locally appropriate technology methods such as constructed wetlands for wastewater treatment and joint management of project by government agencies and civil society organizations, as well as multi-agency involvement and more importantly engagement of private sector. The sustainability of the effort by UNEP can be demonstrated by the co-financing from national sources, which amounted to US\$4.0 million.

In terms of gender equality in natural resource management, women were actively involved in the project steering committees in 7 national programmes. The average gender balance among participants in capacity building interventions and consultative meetings was at 48% female to 52% male. Community conservation and alternative sustainable livelihoods have been developed and implemented in Cameroon, DR Congo and Indonesia with specific regard to the needs of and the opportunities for women. A comprehensive socioeconomic analysis of gender balance is planned at the end of the biennium.

UNEP's environmental recovery programmes in Afghanistan and Sudan have strengthened the capacity of national and local environmental authorities to rehabilitate damaged ecosystems, mitigate risks and ensure that resources are used sustainably within recovery and development processes. Four national governments (Myanmar, China, Rwanda and Côte d'Ivoire) have requested technical support to integrate environmental needs on their recovery and reconstruction agenda, with funding from both national budgets and international donors.

Performance Constraints and Lessons Learnt	<p>Working in post conflict countries poses special challenges due to debilitated physical and institutional infrastructures thus causing delays in project implementation. Furthermore local capacity is scattered requiring longer periods of intervention to create critical pools of human resources.</p> <p>Also, new concepts generally take longer to be understood hence the need for more lead time when planning projects in the future. To make mainstreaming effective, it is of paramount importance to firstly, present priorities for coastal areas within the framework of national development plans and, secondly, where possible to articulate these priorities based on an economic analysis that demonstrates the full value of the sustainable management of marine and coastal resources to national development.</p> <p>Mobilising co-financing for demonstration projects remains a challenge as environmental issues are not given priority in national budgeting. There could be some limited success of private sectors and other agencies involvement and contribution to cover the cost of implementation.</p>	
Expected Accomplishment (C)	<p>Increased incorporation by partners of UNEP-tested tools and best practices for natural resources management and ecosystem restoration into their regular programmes and activities</p>	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	<p>(i) Increased number of development assistance frameworks (e.g., United Nations Development Assistance Framework) containing substantive and operational actions on natural resources management and ecosystem restoration</p>	<p><u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 7 National development assistance frameworks with natural resource components</p> <p><u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 15 National development assistance frameworks with natural resource components</p>
Mid-term Results	<p>As of December 2008, there are 3 national development assistance frameworks (10 in total, 38 % of the target) with natural resource components.</p>	
Main Achievements	<p>Progress towards increased incorporation by partners of UNEP-tested tools and best practices for natural resources management into their programmes and processes is demonstrated by 3 new (10 in total, 38 % of the biennial target) national development assistance frameworks with natural resource components.</p> <p>As a consequence of UNEP's expert advice on the development of United Nations Development Framework (UNDAF) freshwater and land governance, these issues have been incorporated in the final Botswana UNDAF document for 2008 – 2013. Through UNEP's efforts in capacity building in Afghanistan and Sudan, national institutions and key stakeholders are now able to prioritize and integrate environment into national planning for reconstruction and development. As a result, environment and natural resource management were included as major themes in country programming documents developed in both countries in 2008, i.e. in the new UNDAF for Afghanistan, and in the 2009 humanitarian and early recovery work plan for Sudan.</p> <p>UNEP's substantive input to the UN-Water has seen the environmental aspect of freshwater given higher profile by partner organisations, resulting in a full chapter being dedicated to the issue in the UN Water report '<i>Status Report on IWRM and Water Efficiency</i>' and a chapter on <i>drivers of change</i>, of the 3rd World Water Development Report thus catalyzing the uptake of environmental aspects of freshwater by other UN agencies. UNEP is also providing guidance on developing water plans and capacity building in the joint project in Mozambique on adaptation to climate change thus facilitating the coordination of the environmental work of FAO, UNEP, UNHABITAT, UNIDO, UNDP and WFP.</p> <p>In its role as the focal point for environmental expertise within the United Nations Development Operations Coordination Office (UNDOCO) and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), UNEP is leading the development of environmental guidelines and methodologies for conducting post-conflict and post-disaster needs assessments. In addition, UNEP developed a training programme for emergency response to acute environmental risks caused by conflicts, disasters or industrial accidents, as part of the Rosersberg Initiative.</p>	
Performance Constraints and	<p>While the organisation was successful in integrating water and land related components in the United Nations Development Framework (UNDAF) process for Botswana, it was apparent that UNEP needs a strategy on how to better engage in the entire process. This</p>	

Lessons Learnt	<p>will help alleviate problems related to provision of input as to where assistance is needed in a country, coordination from within including carrying out missions and liaison with the United Nations Development Programme on the ground.</p> <p>Within other UN agencies addressing security and development issues or multi-agency processes on the ground, environment competes with other priorities for both attention and funding. Without a dedicated and continuous presence (such as that UNEP has been able to establish with the Peace building Commission Support Office), delays in receiving or relaying information, as well as lack of visibility and coordination can impede the integration of environmental issues within policy frameworks and planning. UNEP will need to focus more on training, and the effective dissemination of the guidance it develops. The development of a roster of trained experts is also an essential step towards providing the required technical support on a more systematic and coherent basis.</p>									
Expected Accomplishment (D)	Enhanced capacity of Member States to incorporate the urban dimension of environmental issues into policies, strategies and planning processes for sustainable development, as well as the enhanced capacity of relevant stakeholders to facilitate and engage in such processes									
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(i) Increased number of initiatives by Member States with stakeholder involvement that incorporate the urban dimension of environmental issues into national policies, strategies and development planning processes	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u></td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Initiatives</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Target 2008-2009:</u></td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Initiatives</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u>	12	Initiatives		<u>Target 2008-2009:</u>	15	Initiatives	
<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u>	12									
Initiatives										
<u>Target 2008-2009:</u>	15									
Initiatives										
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, there are 20 initiatives (exceeding the biennial target of 15 by 133 %) by Member States to incorporate the urban dimension of environmental issues into national policies, strategies and development planning processes.									
Main Achievements	<p>Review of records show that there are 20 initiatives (exceeding the biennial target of 15 by 133 %) by Member States to incorporate the urban dimension of environmental issues into national policies, strategies and development planning processes. In addition, support to the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles (PCFV - www.unep.org/pcfV) is increasing as evidenced during a series of regional workshops in Latin America and the Caribbean and Eastern and North Africa sub-regions where the participating representatives/ministers of 67¹ national governments agreed to 50ppm sulphur level targets in fuels with defined timelines.</p> <p>The total number of countries in the process of reviewing their national policies with the aim to eliminate lead, reduce or eliminate sulphur in diesel and developing policies on vehicle standards is 16 (Togo, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Mongolia, Namibia, Lesotho, Benin, Malawi, Gambia, Montenegro, Hungary, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Yemen and Afghanistan). These 16 countries formalized their commitments under legally binding agreement while an official agreement is under preparation with 4 others countries (Burundi, Mali, Laos and Bangladesh).</p> <p>Out of the 16 countries, one country (Morocco) has already effected the change to its national legislation effective January 2009 and is now at 50ppm and 500 sulphur level in diesel fuel – down from 5,000ppm respectively. One country, Malawi, has new standards which require 500ppm sulphur in diesel fuel down from 5,000 which is the legislative process to become law.</p> <p>Meanwhile, 4 countries (Gambia, Mongolia, Montenegro and Togo) have formed national taskforces who are currently in the process of proposing the review of existing legislation and proposing changes for the introduction of lower sulphur levels in diesel fuel than current levels.</p> <p>Sensitization was effected through the program in Hungary where fleet managers and owners learnt to measure the impact of the fleet emissions. The sensitization process, for policy and decision makers, continues and is in progress in 7 other countries (Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Namibia and Tunisia) while in Djibouti and Yemen, assessment efforts on how to implement a national program are-going. Djibouti held talks with Ethiopia with whom they share a common storage on how they can introduce 500ppm while in Yemen assistance from ESCWA who run a Clean Fuels National Policy Seminar in October 2008, was sought.</p> <p>In addition, the Clean Fleet Management Toolkit was promoted in 3 regions in Central and Eastern Europe in Hungary, West Asia in Dubai and Asia Pacific in Bangkok. Attributable to TNT Express – a global transport company – office in Turkey the efforts have led to a 41% (122) vehicle replacement with cleaner models, while monthly CO2 emissions per vehicle</p>									

	<p>dropped by 15% in 16 months and fuel costs were reduced by 100,000 Euro.</p> <p>As a result of the 3 regional cleaner fleet training, which showcased the TNT case study, national stakeholders in these trainings recommended the adoption of the Toolkit in their respective countries. Four countries are working to launch and roll off the toolkit during this biennium.</p> <p>After UNEP successfully advocated the integration of the environmental dimension in Cities Alliance Medium-Term Strategy 2008-2010, a joint work programme was developed. Over the next three years, UNEP will develop a methodology on integrating environmental and climate change issues in City Development Strategies and Slum Upgrading.</p> <p>UNEP's collaboration with UN-HABITAT was increased and institutionalized through the development of a Partnership Framework 2008-2013. Based on this Framework, the two agencies prepared an Implementation Plan 2008-2009 with 5 focus areas of joint action (Climate Change, Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Integrated Waste Management, Eco-Mobility and Non-motorized Transport as well as information outreach). UNEP's activities with UN-HABITAT brought the environment and the role of cities in the area of climate change to the attention of urban policy-makers at international meetings such as the fourth session of the World Urban Forum.</p> <hr/> <p>1. 67 National governments consist of 41 countries in Latin America, 14 countries in Southern Africa and 12 countries in Eastern Africa.</p>
<p>Performance Constraints and Lessons Learnt</p>	<p>Lessons learnt as reviewed by the Partnership at the Global Partnership (PCFV) meeting in April 2008 show that the PCFV has been successful over the past 5 years for a number of reasons, key of which were the clear, measurable and achievable goals set, representation of the relevant sectors and their involvement as Partners, bringing different technical skills and expertise, the use of Chatham Rules and the involvement of UNEP as a neutral party.</p> <p>Other lessons included the need for regional approaches in particular when approaching small countries. These countries often import shares of one fuel delivery due to their comparably low fuel consumption in total. Therefore, it would be too expensive for single countries (e.g. Togo or Benin) to change fuel standards. Instead, the countries should be addressed by PCFV individually but aiming for a regional solution. The same applies for vehicle standards.</p> <p>Areas needing improvement are to enhance communication within the PCFV, to Member States and the public at large. Effective and broad based communication was identified as being necessary both on the accomplishments and successes of the PCFV, the tools and materials available within UNEP – PCFV and also creating awareness on the health and environmental benefits of clean fuels and vehicles. In addition, the availability of the PCFV as an organization for policy and technical support to member states for the development of environmental sustainable urban policies and strategies needs to be communicated. Overall, there is a need for an evaluation after 5 years which is being discussed with the Evaluation Unit.</p> <p>The collaboration between UNEP and UN-HABITAT needs to stronger emphasize concrete activities. Also, it has to be broadened and include other than the urban section, especially the Regional Offices.</p>

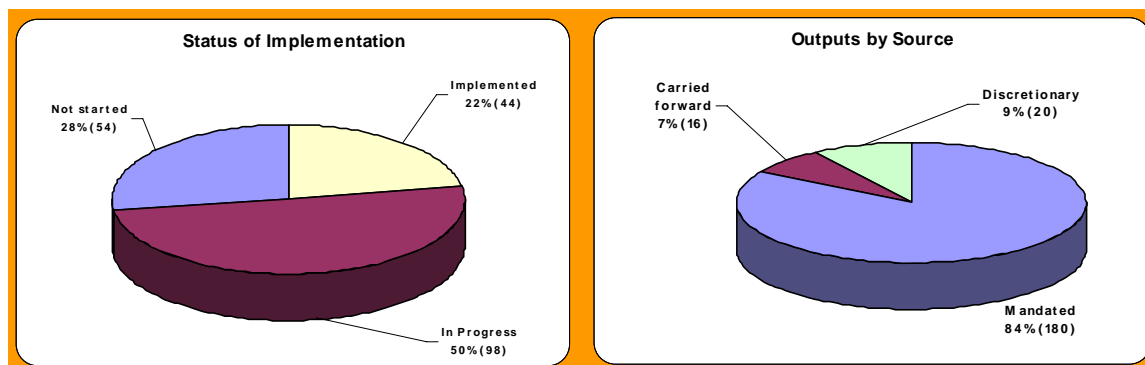
<p>Expected Accomplishment (E)</p>	<p>Wider access to formal and non-formal environmental education and training designed for various target groups to promote environmental sustainability</p>	
<p>Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures</p>	<p>(i) Increased number of environmental education and training programmes designed by institutions of higher learning in collaboration with UNEP for various target groups</p>	<p><u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 4 environmental education and training programmes and 15 institutions of higher learning offering programmes</p> <p><u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 8 environmental education and training programmes and 30 institutions of higher learning offering programmes</p>
<p>Mid-term Results</p>	<p>As of December 2008, 2 environmental education and training programmes (6 in total, 50 % of the target) have been designed by learning institutions in collaboration with UNEP and</p>	

	5 institutions of higher learning are offering these programmes to promote environmental sustainability (20 in total, 33 % off the target).
Main Achievements	<p>UNEP collaborated with its partners in the UN, National Education Systems and Institutions of Higher Learning to implement environmental education and training (EET) programmes and develop training tools/kits that would influence environmental policies, curriculum, legislation and management practices at the national level. Review of records show that by December 2008, 2 environmental education and training programmes have been designed by learning institutions in collaboration with UNEP (6 in total and 50 % of the biennial target) and 5 institutions of higher learning are offering these programmes to promote environmental sustainability (20 in total and 33 % off the biennial target).</p> <p>The Nigerian Universities Commission organized a course on Education for Sustainable Development for all 93 Nigerian Universities. The Ugandan National Environmental Management Authority sensitized 15 university leaders on how to introduce environment and sustainability course in their various universities, share experiences on existing initiatives and programmes and developed an action plan for mainstreaming environment and sustainable development in Ugandan universities. The Zambian National Institute of Public Administration (NIPA) is using a Trainer of Trainer approach for their staff to introduce sustainability criteria into curricular and pedagogy for certificate and diploma programmes, promote research activities and develop training in pedagogical innovation for sustainability for teaching staff. The Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and Ramboll Natura offered an International Training Programme (ITP) on Education for Sustainable Development in Higher Education to 45 participants from 31 African countries. As a consequence, Mbarara University of Science and Technology is changing its curricula, University of Cape Town and Nairobi University are introducing new courses and Obafemi Awolowo University is using students as change agents to promote environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Progress towards wider access to environmental education and training is further attested in 6 African Universities which are under the UNEP MESA Partnership¹ developing, revising and re-orientating their programmes. The University of Botswana is introducing a Masters Degree in Environmental Education, the University of Zanzibar has added a module on sustainable development into the Development Studies curriculum, and is re-orienting the law curriculum to integrate community issues relevant to sustainable development issues. The University of Cape Town is in the process of re-structuring the environmental law curriculum to ensure a wider perspective on environmental law as well as access to environmental law modules for more university students. The Department of Agricultural Economics in the University of Nairobi has re-oriented the curriculum to include a stronger focus on environmental sustainability, as it was previously based only the economic and some social aspects of agriculture. At the Obafemi Awolowo University sustainable development issues are being mainstreamed into four programmes in the Humanities and the University of Seychelles is in the process of establishing a core module on Sustainable Development of Small Island States. In addition, the Engineering faculty at the University of Mauritius is researching technologies for composting paper waste, and also for providing more sustainable energy resources for Mauritius.</p> <p>The First MESA International Conference² brought together 192 participants from over 25 countries and profiled the Second MESA Awards that supported and recognized innovation in African universities in the context of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD). The winners were Mr. Alexander Paterson who was recognised for his role in <i>building the ESD Abilities of Africa's Lawyers</i> at the University of Cape Town. Mr. Gelvan Lule Kisolo from Uganda Martyrs University (UMU) was recognized for his role in the community engagement practice for <i>Sustainable production and sales of agricultural inputs, development of marketing opportunities, and improvement of the nutritional situation in Nkozi sub-county Uganda</i>. The Runners-Up were Dr. Charles Namafe from University of Zambia who was recognized for his role in <i>developing Undergraduate and Postgraduate Curriculum Development in Environmental and Sustainability Education for University Teacher Education</i> and Mr. Basil Tibanyendera from Mbarara University of Science and Technology who was awarded in recognition for his role in the process of <i>re-orienting teaching strategies towards achieving Education for Sustainable Development</i>.</p> <hr/> <p>1. Mainstreaming Environment and Sustainability in African (MESA) Universities Partnership is an initiative by UNEP and other partners such as UNESCO, Southern African Development Community (SADC-REEP), the Association of African Universities (AAU), the Nile Basin Environmental Education Initiative (NBI) and the UNU/Global Virtual University.</p> <p>2. The First MESA International Conference was hosted by UNEP and its partners: African Network for Agriculture, Agroforestry and Natural Resources Education (ANAFE); Horn of Africa Regional</p>

	Environment Centre and Network (HoA-REC/N); Southern African Development Community – Regional Environmental Education Programme (SADC-REEP; African Association of Universities (AAU).
Performance Constraints and Lessons Learnt	There is need for a greater strategic investment and cohesion in delivering on environmental education and training in UNEP. Collaboration with partners, regionally or internationally, proved invaluable in pooling resources for the various activities and increasing UNEPs visibility.

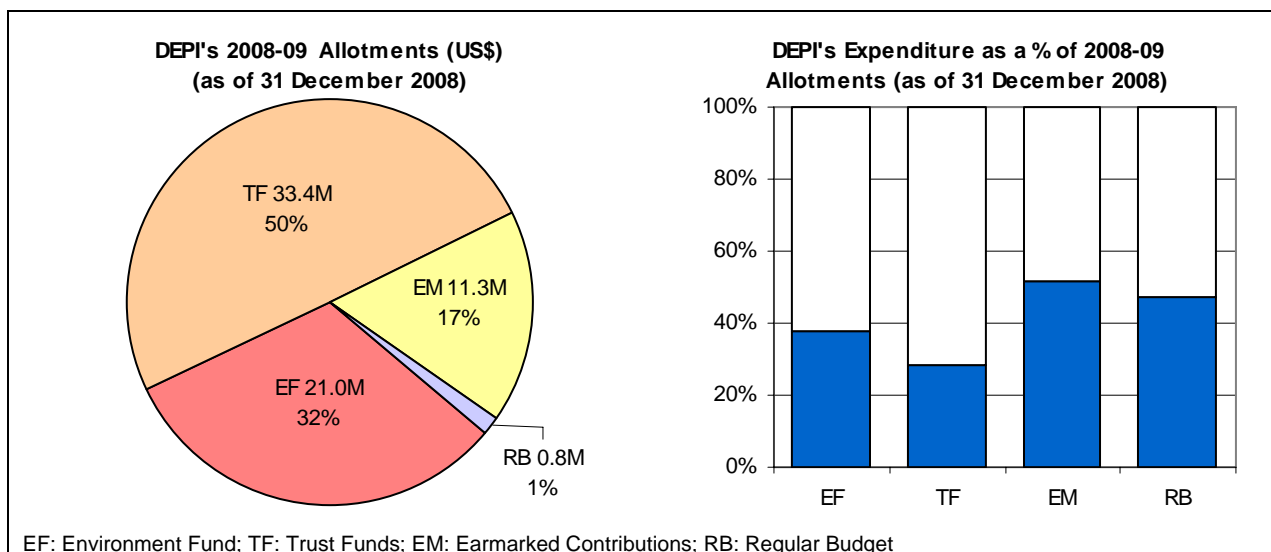
REVIEW OF WORK PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE RELATED FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Upon finalizing the reporting for the 12-month review, the DEPI work programme delivery is progressing with 22% of the mandated outputs implemented, 50% currently under implementation, and 28 % not started.

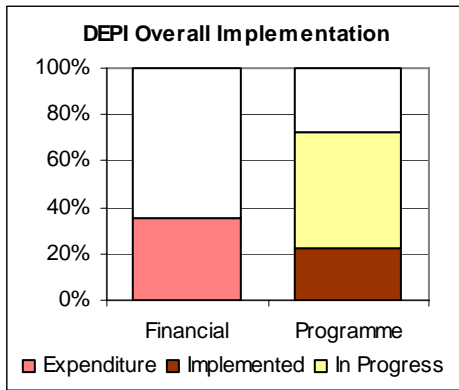


84% of the final outputs are mandated in the programme budget for 2008-2009 and 7% of outputs are carried forward⁷ from 2006-2007 programme of work. 9% of the outputs are introduced at the discretion of the programme managers.

The financial performance is as follows:



⁷ Carried forward – An output is considered to have been postponed if, irrespective of its stage of completion, it was not delivered to primary users by the end of the biennium.

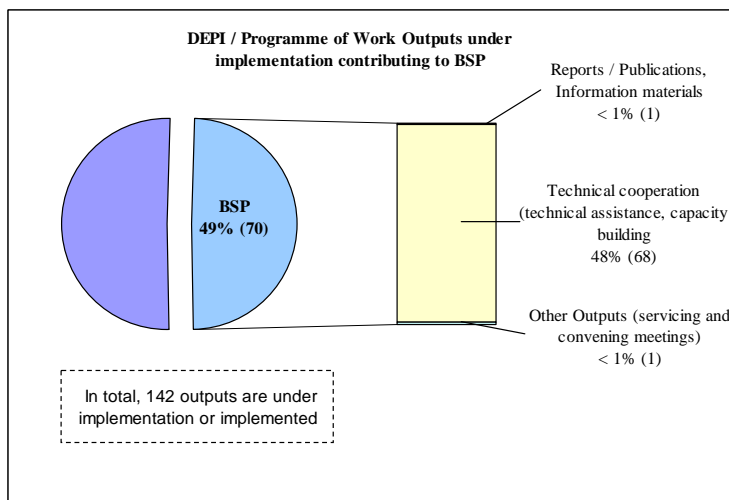


As of 31 December 2008, the resources allotted to DEPI amounted to US\$ 66.4 million of which 32% were from the Environment Fund, 50% from Trust Funds, 17% from Earmarked Contributions and 1% from the Regular Budget⁸.

While DEPI's use of its Earmarked Contributions and Regular Budget resources are close to the target of 50%, its Environment Fund and Trust Fund resources are below target at 38% and 29% respectively. However, when compared to the implementation of Programme, DEPI's performance is above target for the biennium with just over 70% of its programme either already delivered or under implementation. It should be noted that those activities that DEPI implements with partners are only recorded in UNEP's accounts once expenditure reports are received from partners which results in the figures for financial performance being lower than actual financial

performance. Nevertheless, overall, DEPI's programme is on target to be delivered by the end of the biennium.

Progress on the implementation of Bali Strategic Plan



Out of the total of 142 outputs which are implemented or currently under implementation, 70 (49%) are contributing to the Bali Strategic Plan (BSP) implementation. Almost all of the BSP assigned outputs are capacity building and technical assistance services (48%).

The details of the BSP relevant outputs by regions are provided in Annex 1.

⁸ Allotments for the Environment Fund and Regular Budget largely reflect approved appropriations. Allotments for Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions are revised as contributions are received, hence proportions of allotments and expenditures will change throughout the year.

SUBPROGRAMME 4

DIVISION OF TECHNOLOGY, INDUSTRY AND ECONOMICS

Objective	To promote and facilitate the implementation of appropriate environmentally sound technological, industrial and trade policies and strategies by Governments, the business community and industry partners	
Expected Accomplishment (A)	Greater human and institutional capability to integrate environmental and social considerations in energy-related decisions, with a focus on reducing energy-related greenhouse gas emissions	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(i) Number of additional public and private sector institutions implementing energy policies and programmes aimed at reducing environmental impacts of the energy sector, with UNEP assistance.	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 20 institutions and 16 countries <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 25 institutions and 23 countries
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, 2 institutions (22 in total, 40 % of the target) and 3 governments (19 in total, 43 % of the target) are developing energy technology programmes.	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(ii) Increased volume of financial support by financial institutions for cleaner energy investments as a result of UNEP efforts	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 100 US\$ million <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 120 US\$ million
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, the financial support by financial institutions for cleaner energy investments has increased to 150 US\$ million (exceeding the target by 25%).	
Main Achievements	<p>Human and institutional capacities have been increased to integrate environmental and social considerations in energy-related decisions through UNEP's support to decision-makers in public and private sectors.</p> <p>The success of the programme can be measured in terms of both the increased number of public and private sector institutions implementing energy policies and programmes aimed at reducing the environmental impacts of the energy sector, and the increased volume of financial institution support for cleaner energy investments as a result of UNEP's interventions. UNEP's efforts are to be seen as both a part to a global trend toward cleaner and less carbon intensive energy systems, and a catalyst of this transition.</p> <p>Commitments from both public and private sector institutions to implement cleaner energy policies and programmes have grown in recent years. This is evidenced by 2 institutions (22 in total, 40 % of the biennial target) and 3 governments (19 in total, 43 % of the biennial target) which are developing energy technology programmes (United Arab Emirates, Tanzania and Uganda). In addition, through the Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century, UNEP and GTZ are 'custodians' of 145 policy commitments made by governments in 2008 as part of an international renewable energy policy process that began with the seminal Bonn Renewables Conference in 2004. This success is attributable to UNEP's direct involvement with two National Cleaner Technology Centers in eastern European countries, 2 in Asia (India and Indonesia), and 2 in West Asia (Jordan, Egypt) on technology centers; and 10 governments in Africa (Benin, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Mali, Madagascar, Morocco, Senegal and Zambia) on CDM and carbon finance.</p> <p>Notable results of the energy programme include helping establish commercial lending programmes for renewable energy technologies, influencing government policies toward rural electrification programmes, clarifying the role of risk mitigation mechanisms in financing renewable energy projects, improving data about solar and wind energy resources and the potential for renewable energy development in developing countries, and working with local authorities to establish expanded and more efficient public transport systems. The programme has also serviced networks supporting policy-relevant knowledge generation on energy in the context of sustainable development and renewable energy.</p> <p>Worldwide, investments in clean energy are growing rapidly, with 148 billion of new investment in 2007, mostly in developed countries but with a growing share going to China, India and Brazil. The crisis that shook financial markets in 2008 has slowed investment</p>	

	<p>activity as financing for projects becomes more costly, however the outlook for the sector remains fairly positive at US\$144 billion. Attributable to UNEP's efforts the financial support by financial institutions has increased to 150 US\$ million, exceeding the biennial target by 25%.</p> <p>UNEP is seeing increased investment activity in developing countries, in some countries due to direct programmes run through local partners. For instance in Tunisia UNEP has helped increase solar water heating installations by 800% since 2004 due to a concerted programme of awareness raising, government support and local bank financing. A total of \$35 million has been mobilised for that programme alone. Similar initiatives are also running, or commencing, in ten additional countries (recently including Albania, Montenegro, Chile and Mexico).</p> <p>These trends respond to a number of global challenges and concerns, including climate change, increasing energy demand and energy security. The investment community recognises the importance of the sector and the opportunities for value creation it presents. Similarly, consumers and companies are supporting the creation of a new energy infrastructure. Most importantly, governments and policy makers are introducing legislation and support mechanisms that accelerate the development of the clean energy sector.</p>
Performance Constraints and Lessons Learnt	Heightened political interests in both the energy sector and climate change are likely to result in increased demands on UNEP. Even more than in the past, the usefulness of UNEP's services will be contingent to the extent of governments' commitments to multilateral action in the areas of energy and climate change.

Expected Accomplishment (B)	Increased understanding and implementation by public and private sector decision makers of sustainable consumption and production, including in sectors such as construction and tourism, and increased voluntary initiatives promoting corporate environmental responsibility, as well as prevention of and response to environmental emergencies, giving due consideration to gender equality issues	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(i) Increased number of national and local governments introducing sustainable consumption and production policies and practices, aimed at industry, including tourism and other stakeholders	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 25 governments <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 40 governments
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, 4 sustainable production and consumption policies and programmes (29 in total, 26 % of the target) have been introduced by governments.	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(ii) Increased number of companies introducing sustainable business and finance initiatives, policies and practices based on principles promoted by UNEP	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 2 500 companies <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 3 500 companies
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, 4921 companies (exceeding the target by 40 %) have introduced sustainable business and finance initiatives, policies and practices, based on principles promoted by UNEP.	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(iii) Increased number of countries with Governments/industry sectors introducing environmental risk management and emergency response and prevention programmes	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 35 countries <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 40 countries
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, in line with the target, 5 countries (40 in total) have developed prevention and preparedness programmes to deal with environmental emergencies.	
Main Achievements	Progress towards increased understanding and implementation of environmentally sound management practices is evidenced by 4 governments which have introduced sustainable production and consumption (SPC) policies and programmes. In total, 29 SPC policies and programmes have been introduced (26 % of the biennial target of 40) covering the areas: National SCP roundtables (China, India and South Africa); National SCP programmes (Indonesia; Mauritius; Tanzania; Senegal; and Cairo (Egypt) and Maputo (Mozambique) with the support of national and local governments; Waste management (Lesotho, China, India and Sri Lanka); sustainable public procurement (Argentina); Natural disaster awareness and preparedness (Thailand and Peru); Integration of SCP into poverty reduction (Senegal); Sustainable resource management and Strengthening the scientific base for advancing SCP practices (Canada, Egypt, Tanzania, South Africa, China, Japan,	

Korea, Germany, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Russia) (<http://www.unep.fr/scp/rpanel.htm>).

More political engagement and commitment to the Marrakech Process was secured at the national, regional and global levels as evidenced by the Arab regional meeting held in Al Ain, UAE, regional African meetings held in Johannesburg, the Asia Pacific Meeting in Cebu, Philippines, the North American Meeting on SCP in Washington, and the Mediterranean Meeting in Barcelona Spain. The Marrakech Process Advisory Committee is integrated by government representatives of each regions, Marrakech Task forces and business and NGO major groups to provide advice on the development of the 10 Year Framework of Programmes for SCP (10YFP) and to bring more political support to the Marrakech Process. As a consequence, the first public draft of the proposal for a 10YFP is being consulted with all regions and stakeholders and important progress was achieved in the Arab Region and North America identifying SCP priorities and building cooperation with the Marrakech Process. (<http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional>)

The work of the Marrakech Task Forces advanced as follows; the Swedish Task Force on Sustainable Lifestyles launched the Global Survey on Sustainable Lifestyles in December 2008 (<http://www.unep.fr/gssl/>). It has build cooperation with more than 15 countries and universities; The French Task Force on Sustainable Tourism Development delivered the "Green Passport" web-campaign, which launched during spring 2008 and after a very positive feedback from the industry and public, will be extended into the production and dissemination of a hard copy Green Passport in collaboration of governments and other organizations. Together with 30 partners UNEP launched in October 2008 the Global Sustainable Tourism Criteria, developed to offer a common framework to guide the emerging practice of sustainable tourism. This is designed to help businesses, consumers, governments, non-governmental organizations and education institutions to ensure that tourism helps, rather than harms, local communities and the environment. The International Hotel and Restaurant Association (a global association representing over 750.000 hospitality operators, and suppliers in more than 150 countries) has officially endorsed the criteria and committed to structure its sustainable tourism awards programme on the basis of the criteria. The Sustainable Tourism Stewardship Council has decided also to use the Criteria as the basis for its accreditation programme. The Green Globe certification programme has endorsed the criteria and the newly established Sustainable Tourism certification programme for the Red Sea has used the criteria as the basis for its eco-label.

New training material on SCP has been developed together with the Marrakech Task Forces. National SCP roundtables were held in Brazil, China and India and National SCP programmes initiated in Mauritius and Indonesia. As a result of the roundtables and associated meeting as well as the use of the training material, capacity on developing national SCP Action Plans and on individual SCP policies has been built in several countries (Mauritius, Indonesia, Argentina, China, India, Brazil, African region, MECOSUR countries, etc). UNEP developed a guidance framework for the development of SCP related indicators for developing countries, as well as guidelines on developing national SCP programmes, and these tools are in use by at least four governments (Bhutan, Ecuador, Mauritius and Indonesia).

The Sustainable Buildings and Construction Initiative (SBCI) is a UNEP-coordinated partnership between private sector stakeholders in the building and construction sector together with municipalities. Significant outcome within *Policy* focus area is an International review of effective policy packages for GHG reductions from the building sector which lead to the development of a policy database and a web-base policy selection tool (<http://uosis.mif.vu.lt/~jasaitis/sbci>).

The Sustainable United Nations (SUN) facility was established in early 2008 to assist UN organizations in their efforts to reduce GHG emissions. During the year, the SUN facility provided support to some 45 organizations, offices and networks, assisting to identify and implement opportunities for emission reductions. As a result, progress has been made by organizations in estimating their greenhouse gas footprints, with some twenty-four agencies having begun the process. At least 25 organizations/offices have started rolling out initiatives that reduce emissions and at least 7 organizations have made specific events that they have organized as climate-neutral events through the purchase of offsets.

In its effort to demonstrate the applicability of the Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) approach with focus on 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), projects were carried out at Wuxi New District, PR China; Pune, India; Maseru, Lesotho; and Matale, Sri Lanka. Facilitated with a series of extensive tailor-made training workshop, the projects resulted in development of local specific ISWM Plans. Through the sub-projects/schemes contained in the specific ISWM Plans, it was shown that 40-60% of the waste could be recycled/reused thus diverting it from being disposed in the landfills. Encouraged by the success of these

	<p>projects, UNEP is planning to carry out similar work in other cities.</p> <p>In Jamaica, Breadnut Walk community with a 500 population is directly benefiting from the water supply extension to their village. In addition community of Ginger Hill with an approximately population of 5000 is benefiting from the improvement in the water intake. In Bocaina, Brazil, an artificial wetland is under construction/stabilization and it will take some more time to get the results on impact of water quality.</p> <p>The number of companies, industry associations and business organizations that have introduced sustainable business and finance initiatives, policies and practices, based on principles promoted by UNEP, has increased from 2500 to 4921, representing a 97 % increase over the biennium and exceeding the biennial target of 3500 companies. These initiatives (UN Global Compact, Global Reporting Initiative, UNEP Finance Initiative, UNEP Sustainable Building and Construction Initiative) commit companies to environmental principals and include joint work programmes with private sector and public funding.</p> <p>UNEP continued to engage the private sector in voluntary initiatives, in collaboration with the UN Global Compact and the Global Reporting Initiative. Under the Caring for Climate Initiative of UNEP, UN Global Compact and WBCSD, over 300 companies have now signed up to its statement of commitment to targeted action on climate change. Business was engaged in a discussion on industry sector approaches to climate change at the Business & Industry Global Dialogue; also UNEP conducted new activities on capacity building via global supply chains, examining greening measures taken by companies of the CT and food & beverages sectors. A report entitled “Unchaining Value” (http://www.unep.fr/scp/unchaining/index.htm) was published on this topic, providing case study examples of supply chain partnering in developing, supplier countries..</p> <p>Outcomes achieved in 2008 in the UNEP Life Cycle Initiative that promotes practical tools for evaluating the environmental and economic opportunities, risks and trade-offs associated with products and services over their entire life cycle include an increase in capacity built and a global network reaching 1100 practitioners from business, the academia and governments worldwide (a 37 % increase from 800 practitioners in 2007). A portal to contribute to capability development has been launched with free training tools on life cycle management (LCM) and on life cycle assessment (LCA) for delegates and trainers (http://lcinitiative.unep.fr/). The portal received positive feedback from the users (over 100 per month and increasing). In addition, twenty life cycle projects have been initiated in 2008 by a number of entities in developing countries and are supported with free licenses of life cycle tools provided through the Life Cycle Initiative. Partnerships with the private sector and key UNEP activities have been successfully achieved: with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Building and Construction Initiative and the Strategic Approach for International Chemicals Management (SAICM).</p> <p>The Global Environment Sustainability Initiative - GeSI (http://www.gesi.org/) is a UNEP initiated industry initiative launched in 2001 and for which UNEP served as the secretariat up to the summer of 2008. GeSI has now become an independent industry association with its own legal entity; UNEP however continues to lead the GeSI work stream on electronic waste.</p> <p>In line with its biennial target, five countries (40 in total) working through three UNEP led projects on promoting prevention of and preparedness to industrial and natural disasters, including Peru, Thailand, India, Sri Lanka and Morocco developed prevention and preparedness programmes to deal with environmental emergencies.</p>
<p>Performance Constraints and Lessons Learnt</p>	<p>UNEP has an important role in facilitating the establishment of industry initiatives, however once they grow into major entities they tend to become independent due to internal dynamics and the interest of the companies involved. One example of this is the case of GeSI which became an independent industry association mid 2008. UNEP continues to work with or be associated with such initiatives but only on particular areas of mutual interest.</p> <p>UNEP’s objectives and implementation of the POW must be factored in the cooperation with the private and business sectors in order to bring value added to both.</p> <p>Encouraged by the success of Integrated Solid Waste Management projects, UNEP is planning to carry out similar work in other cities (Novo Hamburgo, Brazil and Nairobi Kenya) in partnership with national/local government and a local institution to help build local capacity.</p>

Expected Accomplishment (C)	Enhanced capacity of countries and the international community towards achieving the 2020 goal of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to use and produce chemicals in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health, including gender equality aspects, and the environment	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(i) Increased number of countries and stakeholders that show clear progress in implementing the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals management, including participation in the Quick Start Programme	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 0 countries and 0 reports to the 2nd meeting of the ICCM in 2009 <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 70 countries and 70 reports to the 2nd meeting of the ICCM in 2009
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, 73 countries and stakeholders participate in the Quick Start Programme (exceeding the target by 5 %). 30 reports have been received (43 % of the target) on progress in the implementation of SAICM for ICCM2.	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(ii) Increased number of UNEP-supported national, subregional, regional and global projects and processes that build national capacities to manage chemicals and chemical waste in a manner that minimizes significant risks to human health and the environment	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 15 projects <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 35 projects
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, 27 UNEP-supported projects and processes (60 % of the target) are recorded to build national capacities to manage chemicals and chemical waste.	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(iii) Increased number of active partnership arrangements among main stakeholders, such as Governments, intergovernmental organizations, chemical industry associations and environmental public interest groups promoting chemical safety	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 6 partnerships <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 10 partnerships
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, 13 active partnerships (exceeding the target by 30 %) are promoting chemical safety.	
Main Achievements	<p>The 'Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management' (SAICM) was adopted in 2006 providing a global policy framework to achieve the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation goal which states that, by 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that minimize significant adverse effects on human health and the environment. By the end of 2008, there were 157 national, 5 regional, 12 IGOs and 55 NGOs who had designated focal points for this multi-sectoral approach, representing a global increase of 20% since 2007. (http://www.saicm.org).</p> <p>UNEP continues to support the implementation of SAICM and facilitates the "Quick Start Programme (QSP)" to assist developing countries and those with economies in transition in their initial implementation of SAICM <i>inter alia</i> through a UNEP-administered trust fund. Since its inception in 2006, the trust fund has received pledges for an approximate total of \$18,782,000. The projects are being implemented by 60 individual Governments, 7 multi-country and seven civil society organizations and involve activities in 73 countries, including 34 Least Developed Countries and/or Small Island Developing States. A total of 73 countries and stakeholders that participate in the QSP is already exceeding the biennial target of 70 and is a clear proof of progress in the SAICM implementation as well as towards enhanced capacities towards improving chemical safety.</p> <p>Preparations for the 2nd International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM2), to be held in May 2009, have well advanced in 2008. It is the main international forum for SAICM., including preparations for discussions of new and emerging issues such as needs for information on chemicals contained in articles / products. Reports on progress in the implementation of SAICM for ICCM2 had by the end of 2008 been received from 30 countries and other stakeholders. This figure is expected to increase to close to the biennial target of 70 by May 2009 when the second International Conference on Chemicals Management takes place. (http://www.saicm.org/index.php?content=meeting&mid=42&def=1&menuid=9)</p> <p>With the aims to continue improve synergies with the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology support and Capacity building, UNEP developed a set of initiatives to implement the plan that was developed to support the implementation of the environment related components of SAICM. These include the expansion of the Chemicals Information and Exchange</p>	

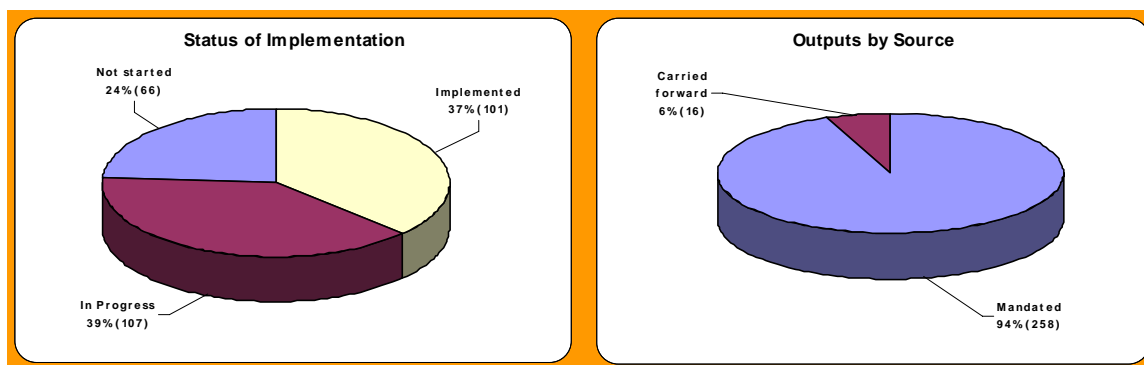
	<p>Network (CIEN). During 2008, various electronic training and discussion tools have been integrated to the CIEN curriculum in order to encourage their use and to strengthen country capacity for the sound management of chemicals including POPs and other chemicals of global concern. This was achieved in 4 developing countries during 2008.</p> <p>In partnership with UNDP start up of integrating sound management of chemicals into poverty reduction strategies have been successfully done in 4 countries in three different regions. Increased understanding between officials from ministry of environment/ministry of health and the ministries for planning and finance has been achieved in four countries in South-East Asian region and in 6 countries in the African Region. Women participation in these projects reached 30-40%.</p> <p>UNEP also completed a joint project with WHO to support countries by developing a guidance for identifying populations at risk from mercury exposure, <i>inter alia</i> addressing particular concerns regarding exposures of women in childbearing age to methyl mercury as the developing nervous system of fetuses, newborns and young children are particular sensitive to this harmful substance. Ensuing from the long standing cooperation with WHO on the issue of DDT and malaria control there is now further cooperative projects initiated to ensure environmentally sound disposal and recycling of insecticide treated nets, which in many situations provide a good alternative method to DDT and are massively being distributed in efforts to control malaria.</p> <p>The number of projects and processes to build national capacities to manage chemicals and chemical waste that are supported by UNEP have hence increased by 12 to a total of 27, which represents a 60% increase towards the target for the biennium.</p> <p>UNEP also focused efforts on specific chemicals of global concern such as developing scientific reviews for lead and cadmium, and assessing measures to address the global issue of mercury. An open-ended working Group meeting was held on mercury, which provided outcomes to be reported the 25th session of the Governing Council, and included a policy framework to address the mercury challenge as well as two options to implement this policy framework.</p> <p>The partnerships promoting chemical safety increased from 6 to 13, representing a two fold increase from the last biennium and a 30 % increase of the target of 10 partnerships. An overarching meeting on the Partnerships on mercury agreed on the overall goal, operational guidelines and developed the format for business plans. Specific partnerships have been established under this framework for the following 6 areas: artisanal and small scale gold mining; mercury cell chlor-alkali production; mercury air transport and fate research; mercury in products; mercury releases from coal combustion; and mercury waste management.</p> <p>Following the first Inter-ministerial Conference on Health and Environment in Africa in August 2008, UNEP and WHO collaborate through a joint task team to mobilize the UN system, other partners and resources to support the Health and Environment Strategic Alliance established by the African countries at the Conference.</p> <p>UNEP continued partnership activities with WHO and, as relevant, with the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention to promote the management of harmful chemicals, including pesticides and persistent organic pollutants (POPs) such as DDT and dioxins. Results included guidance on release-inventories adopted by the Parties to the Stockholm Convention; the use of the UNEP/WHO training tool on Sound Management of Pesticides and Diagnosis and Treatment of Poisoning for developing specific training courses such as a training course in Spanish for agricultural schools in Latin America.</p>						
Performance Constraints and Lessons Learnt	<p>Resources were lacking for some activities in particular those addressing developing countries' needs in assessment and management of pesticides.</p>						
Expected Accomplishment (D)	<p>Improved capacity of countries and institutions, including financial institutions, to integrate ecosystem issues into consideration of their economic and trade policies and practices to achieve sustainable development and poverty reduction</p>						
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="421 1930 1062 2063">(i) Increased number of governmental and non-governmental, regional and subregional institutions with enhanced capacity to integrate ecosystem issues into consideration of trade and development policies</td> <td data-bbox="1067 1930 1417 2063"> <table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1072 1930 1369 1995"><u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u></td> <td data-bbox="1374 1930 1417 1995">46 institutions</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1072 2002 1369 2063"><u>Target 2008-2009:</u></td> <td data-bbox="1374 2002 1417 2063">60 institutions</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	(i) Increased number of governmental and non-governmental, regional and subregional institutions with enhanced capacity to integrate ecosystem issues into consideration of trade and development policies	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1072 1930 1369 1995"><u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u></td> <td data-bbox="1374 1930 1417 1995">46 institutions</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1072 2002 1369 2063"><u>Target 2008-2009:</u></td> <td data-bbox="1374 2002 1417 2063">60 institutions</td> </tr> </table>	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u>	46 institutions	<u>Target 2008-2009:</u>	60 institutions
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Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, 11 institutions (57 in total, 78 % of the biennial target) are involved with the integration of ecosystem issues into trade and development policies.	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(ii) Increased number of financial institutions subscribing to the guidelines and principles that have been developed under the UNEP Financial Initiative	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 175 financial institutions <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 180 financial institutions
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, 173 financial institutions (96 % of the target) are subscribing to the guidelines. 12 new financial institutions are currently subscribing to the guidelines which is over a two fold increase of the biennial target of 5 new institutions.	
Main Achievements	<p>Good progress towards improved capacity of countries and institutions is demonstrated by 11 additional institutions (57 in total and 78 % of the biennial target), which are involved with the integration of ecosystem issues into trade and development policies.</p> <p>Following the assistance provided by the UNEP-UNCTAD Capacity Building Task Force (CBTF) to the governments of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania to realize the environmental, social and economic trade benefits of organic agriculture (including the development of the East African Organic Products Standard (EAOPS), policies have been adapted to integrate ecosystem issues. The 3 National Bureau of Standards agreed to put the regional standard above the national ones, which were subsequently dissolved. In Uganda, national stakeholders led by the Export Promotion Bureau included organic products as a priority in their National Export Promotion Strategy 2007-2012. Further, CBTF was consulted by various stakeholders in the Pacific during the creation of the Pacific Organic Standard, which was finally modeled to a large extent after the EAOPS.</p> <p>Capacities in the 6 government agencies and the 6 national research institutions (in Jamaica, Cameroon, Mauritius, Madagascar, Uganda and Papua New Guinea) have further been built to integrate ecosystem issues in trade-related policies as part of the country projects implemented under UNEP's trade and biodiversity initiative through the participation in the 2nd International Review Meeting and advisory missions to selected countries in 2008. As a consequence, these 6 countries have completed integrated assessment studies and drafted policy recommendations aiming at the further integration of ecosystem services issues into national policies.</p> <p>Under another CBTF initiative, implemented jointly with the CITES Secretariat, the capacity of the 4 government agencies and the 4 national research institutions (in Madagascar, Uganda, Vietnam, Nicaragua) was improved to design sustainable national wildlife policies through four country projects. Consequently, these 4 countries have completed wildlife trade policy reviews, and presented their results and recommendations in a final outcome meeting in March 2008. Governments have notified their intention to adopt some of the proposed suggestions. The initiative has further increased the discussion of policy measures within the CITES community, leading to the development of a regional wildlife trade policy review for Central America, the organization of a regional workshop on wildlife trade policy reviews for Arabic-speaking countries, and the reiteration by the CITES Conference of the Parties (COP) of its commitment to undertake voluntary national wildlife trade reviews (COP 14 Decisions 14.21-14.24).</p> <p>Support provided under UNEP fisheries work stream, helped to increase the capacity of 3 institutions in Ecuador, Vietnam and Southern Africa to analyze the link between voluntary commitments, public spending, resource depletion and economic efficiency in their fisheries sector. Recommendations on market-based and trade-related measures have been developed and discussed at national workshops by a wide range of public and private stakeholders, including trade, environment and fisheries ministries, seafood supply chain representatives, research institutes and NGOs.</p> <p>While capacity building has already taken place in the initiatives mentioned above, countries have experienced a number of challenges on the way to policy reform, including cooperation of the relevant actors at national level and quickly changing circumstances at international level, such as unsteady WTO negotiations, the volatile oil price, rising food prices and the financial crisis, all having a direct impact on possible policy options.</p> <p>At the international level, technical assistance provided to Mc Gill University in Canada, enabled the university to extend their Master programme on sustainability-related assessment, including the delivery of lectures on integrated assessment of trade-related policies and integrated policy making.</p>	

	<p>UNEP also continued its effort to inform fisheries subsidies negotiations at the WTO and to promote the concept of sustainability criteria for fisheries subsidies, as well as raise awareness for the linkages between climate change and trade liberalization and the potential implications for national policies. The increased interest of trade delegates in fisheries subsidies was shown by the presence of 80 participants and the intense informal discussions at a technical workshop on WTO disciplines on fisheries subsidies co-hosted by UNEP in January 2008.</p> <p>The newly launched Green Economy Initiative (GEI), which aims to provide guidance to governmental and non-governmental institutions for the 'greening' of national economies, including investments in environmental assets and green production and the creation of green jobs, has significantly raised the recognition of environmental investment's contributions to economic growth, decent jobs creation, and poverty reduction, including particular opportunities during the financial crises. This was proofed by the high interest in the launch meeting (130 participants) and expert group discussion held in December 2008 and by an extensive press coverage of the topic world wide (including an interview of the UNEP Executive Director on BBC News Hard Talk), following two press releases by UNEP and two articles on the topic (by the UN Secretary General and UNEP Executive Director) (http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/). At the 25th Governing Council (GC) in February 2009, ministers expressed their support for the GEI and the president of the GC stated that moving to a green economy is overwhelmingly recognized as a means to deliver multiple benefits for the international community and all nations in addressing food, energy, water security and climate change (http://www.unep.org/gc/gc25/).</p> <p>2008 has proven to be a tumultuous year for the financial services sector with the much publicized financial crisis that has reformed the outlook of the finance sector and made it a particularly difficult year to focus on environmental issues with all financial institutions becoming dominated by the crisis with a few succumbing to the crisis. Despite this current testing climate, UNEP Finance Initiative has had a number of successes in 2008 with a total of 12 new financial institutions subscribing to the guidelines. These new institutions signing up to the guidelines have come from across the globe including Canada, China, Germany, Nigeria, South Korea, UK and USA showing the overall global significance in the guidelines and of UNEP FI's overall work to improved the capacity of financial institutions to integrate ecosystem issues into economic practices to achieve sustainable development and poverty reduction. However, despite of exceeding its biennial target of 5 new institutions by 70 %, the total number of financial institutions subscribing to the guidelines has dropped to 173 which is 96 % of the biennial target of 180. The decrease in subscribers is principally due to several signatory institutions merging with other institutions to form one company which was the case with members such as Wachovia, Fortis, Abbey National, ABN AMRO. The other reason is a change in the overall price structure as UNEP FI has made an effort to strengthen its membership in developing and emerging markets. These changes refer to the current category definition that determines the amount that each signatory is required to pay (i.e. global, national or local financial institution). The rationale being that the operational size and financial capacity of a "national" or "local" financial institution from a developed country could be several times larger than its counterpart from developing or emerging markets.</p>
<p>Performance Constraints and Lessons Learnt</p>	<p>The primary challenges in promoting mutually supporting trade and climate change policies remains the uncertainty regarding ongoing negotiations in the trade and climate change regimes. The constraint of uncertain negotiation outcomes for WTO disciplines on fisheries subsidies is currently countered by a stronger focus on national and regional reform approaches. A main challenge for the Green Economy Initiative is the incredible pace of institutional and political changes triggered by the financial crisis, which need immediate attention in order to not miss opportunities for intervention.</p> <p>The fundamental challenge for UNEP FI has clearly been the current financial crisis as it has produced a climate of ambiguity. The lack of confidence and credit in the markets has produced two varying lines of thought which underpin the uncertainty of the future direction in the sector. First is the need to broaden the risk radar and integrate environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues into product and services which can assist in redressing the short-term thinking and promote more active ownership and longer-term thinking about extra financial factors. Second direction is to halt the recent strides in the industry and backtrack and use the crisis as a convenient excuse to sideline sustainability issues.</p>

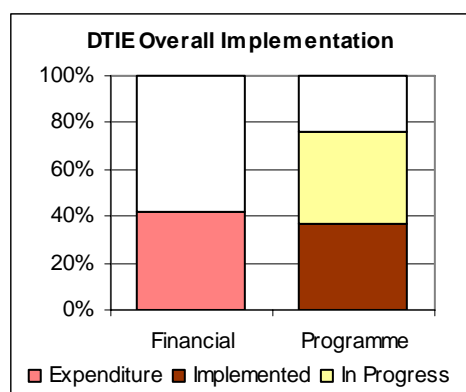
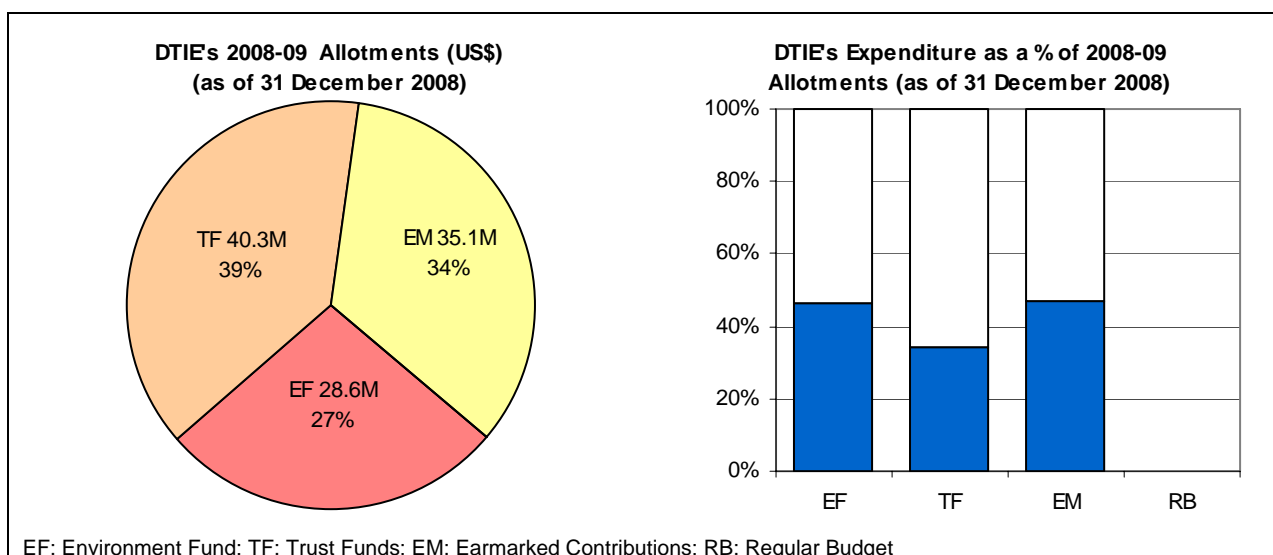
REVIEW OF WORK PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE RELATED FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Upon finalizing the reporting for the 12-month review, the DTIE work programme delivery is progressing with 37% of the mandated outputs implemented, 39% currently under implementation, and 24% not started.



94% of the final outputs are mandated in the programme budget for 2008-2009 and 6% of outputs are carried forward⁹ from 2006-2007 programme of work.

The financial performance is as follows:



As of 31 December 2008, the resources allotted to DTIE for the 2008-2009 biennium amounted to US\$ 104 million with 27% from the Environment Fund, 39% from Trust Funds and 34% from Earmarked Contributions¹⁰.

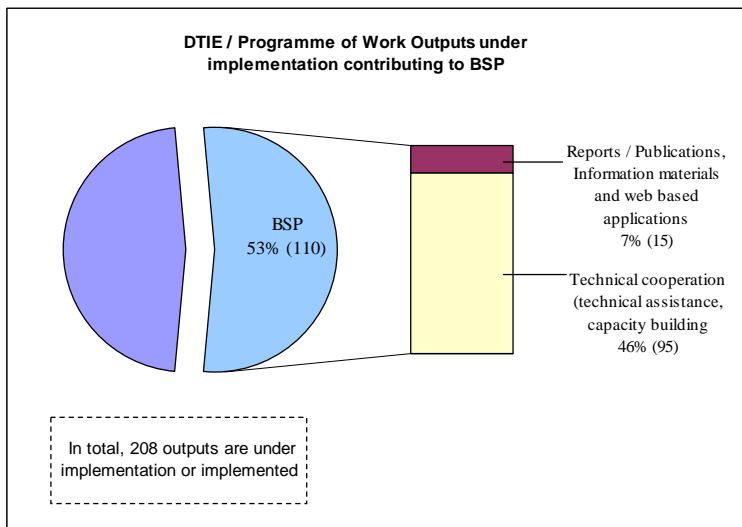
DTIE's financial performance is largely on track, particularly with respect to its resources from the Environment Fund and Earmarked Contributions where approximately 46% of allotted resources have been expended. Expenditure on Trust Funds is below target at 34% of allotted resources for the biennium which is partly due to the fact that expenditures incurred by implementing partners are only recorded in UNEP's accounts when received from partners. In addition, extra-budgetary resources are only allotted, and hence utilized, after they have been received which occurs sporadically during the biennium.

Overall, 76% of DTIE's programme is either under implementation or delivered which is satisfactory mid-way through the biennium and compares well with the expenditure rate of 40%.

⁹ Carried forward – An output is considered to have been postponed if, irrespective of its stage of completion, it was not delivered to primary users by the end of the biennium.

¹⁰ Allotments for the Environment Fund and Regular Budget largely reflect approved appropriations. Allotments for Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions are revised as contributions are received, hence proportions of allotments and expenditures will change throughout the year.

Progress on the implementation of Bali Strategic Plan



Out of the total of 208 outputs which are implemented or currently under implementation, 110 (53%) are contributing to the Bali Strategic Plan (BSP). Almost all of the BSP assigned outputs are capacity building and technical assistance services (46%). Others are reports, publications and information materials (7%).

The details of the BSP relevant outputs by regions are provided in Annex 1.

SUBPROGRAMME 5

DIVISION OF REGIONAL COOPERATION

Objective	To ensure the coherent delivery of UNEP programmes in the regions and to catalyse and strengthen regional cooperation with all partners in response to challenges and priorities identified by national governments and regional and subregional bodies, including mainstreaming environment into national development plans	
Expected Accomplishment (A)	Process of policy deliberations and consensus-building globally and in the regions facilitated and supported	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(i) Increased amount of positive feedback from ministerial regional and subregional consultations/policy forums on the substantive and organizational support provided by UNEP	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 7 communications by delegations <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 10 communications by delegations
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, 27 positive communications are issued by delegations (exceeding the target by 170 %).	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(ii) Increased number of major groups and relevant stakeholders collaborating with UNEP	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 7 major groups and relevant stakeholders <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 9 major groups and relevant stakeholders
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, in line with its target, 2 major groups (9 in total) are collaborating with UNEP.	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(iii) Increased numbers of major groups' and relevant stakeholders' organizations with balanced geographical coverage that participate in UNEP regional and global civil society forums	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 109 organizations and 55 countries <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 120 organizations and 60 countries
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, 243 organizations (exceeding the target by 102 %) and 92 countries (exceeding the target by 53 %) participate in UNEP regional and global civil society forums.	
Main Achievements	<p>UNEP is achieving its expected accomplishment of providing effective support to the policy deliberation and consensus-building processes globally and in the regions, as evidenced by the 27 positive formal communications received in 2008 by the Regional Offices from delegations, which already exceeds the target of 10 that was set for the current biennium by 170 %. Further evidence of this progress is the engagement of two new major groups in UNEP's Global Civil Society Forum, thus achieving the total of 9 that was targeted for the end of the biennium. Another indicator of achievement in this area is the increase in number of the organizations participating in the regional and Global Civil Society Forum processes. The records show that 243 organizations from 92 countries participated, exceeding by far (102 % and 53 %) the biennial target of 120 organizations and 60 countries. The process of policy deliberations and consensus building was successful in the African region in 2008 as evidenced by 3 intergovernmental environmental agreements that were adopted by the governments¹. The adoption of these agreements demonstrates that the African governments' trust UNEP's capacity and leadership in facilitating and strengthening the cooperation among the countries in the region, and it is an acknowledgement of UNEP's leadership role in caring for the environment.</p> <p>In Asia and the Pacific, UNEP supported various sub-regional consultations, for example in Central Asia (ISDC), South Asia (SACEP/SAARC), Southeast Asia (ASEAN/GMS), Northeast Asia (NEASPEC) and the South Pacific (SPREP) over the past 12 months. This has resulted in enhanced visibility for UNEP as evidenced by specific requests by Central Asian Ministers to service the Secretariat for the Framework Convention on Environmental Protection and with the formulation of Medium Term Strategy for the Inter-State Sustainable</p>	

Development Commission (ISDC). It has also resulted in stronger sub-regional intergovernmental processes in the Asia Pacific region such as ISDC, which is now formulating a medium-term strategy (MTS) that is closely linked to UNEP's MTS areas for 2010-2013. These sub-regional processes have further been consolidated in an annual Subregional Environmental Policy Dialogue (SEPD), which brings all the 5 sub-regions together and serves as a primary mechanism for regional feedback for UNEP's global, regional and emerging issues, thus contributing to UNEP's objective of strengthening regional cooperation in response to challenges and priorities identified by subregional bodies.

In the **European** region, within the framework of the Environment for Europe (EfE) ministerial process in 2008, delegations praised the role of UNEP in supporting the process. Several delegations, in particular, reiterated in over 10 instances the proposal for a more significant role of UNEP in the Secretariat of the EfE process. At the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS) Board meeting organized in October 2008, the role played by UNEP in the PEBLDS process was highly praised by the Board members. In the 2008 annual consultations the European Union renewed its commitment to UNEP and broadened the scope of UNEP's institutional cooperation with the European Commission, including for the first time, DG Research, in addition to DG Environment, DG External Affairs, and DG Development and Europe Aid. Russian Federation decided to almost double its contribution to the Environment Fund in 2008 and 15 countries in Europe contributed in excess of US\$60 million. This record amount of contributions to the Environment Fund from European countries reflects their trust in UNEP and facilitates the objective of ensuring coherent delivery of UNEP programmes in the regions.

During the XVI Meeting of the Forum of Ministers of Environment for **Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)**, countries expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the meeting which took place in a good environment with excellent political exchange among countries. UNEP provided reports such as the one on ILAC (Latin American and Caribbean Initiative for Sustainable Development) 5 years after its implementation, and the Regional Action Plan, which have been consistently used by countries and agencies as a tool for tracking environmental activities in the region and follow up of ILAC's implementation. It is important to note that the main areas and Regional Action Plan 2008-2009² for LAC region, adopted by the Ministers, are consistent with those in UNEP's Medium Term Strategy, which is a further indication of UNEP's influence and credibility in shaping environmental policies in the region.

In **West Asia**, the report of Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment on its work during the year 2008 contained over 20 references to work implemented with and through UNEP, emphasising the important role that UNEP is playing the development and implementation of programmes and activities in the West Asia and wider Arab region. This is further attested by the regular invitations of the Gulf Cooperation Council for UNEP to participate in the Ministerial sessions to provide technical inputs for the development of programmes for the sub-region such as a Green Gulf Initiative.

In **North America** UNEP's Executive Director participated in the U.S. Presidential Climate Action Project, which convened senior policy advisors of the three principal presidential campaigns to brief them on the latest climate science and its implications for national security. Attributable to UNEP's influence, a follow up meeting solidified the organisation's position as a contributor to the U.S. climate change debate. Furthermore, meetings which were organised to stimulate interest in the ratification of UNEP MEAs have resulted in members of U.S. international environmental law institutes pledging pro bono work in legal analysis of the Convention on Biological Diversity and Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species, both treaties which North America has not yet ratified. As a consequence of the first North American Workshop on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) which was attended by more than 70 senior U.S. and Canadian experts from government, academia and think tanks, industry and trade associations, and NGOs the U.S. and Canada have joined efforts to engage in dialogue on this very important issue. Concrete follow up steps include North American leadership and/or support for a Task Force on sustainable agriculture; creating an interactive online forum for collaboration to allow SCP conversations to continue; and, working on developing a vision for North America to be discussed at a future meeting.

In line with UNEP's objective of catalysing and strengthening cooperation in response to environmental challenges and priorities, action was taken to facilitate funding of CA\$100,000 from Environment Canada, in order to ensure the temporary continuation of operations of UNEP's Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS) multi-faceted water science program. As a consequence, there has been renewed interest in the GEMS/Water program and potential donors are attempting to find a more permanent financing arrangement. For example, briefing sessions with USAID, the State Department and various Congressional Appropriations Staff have resulted in engagement and support on their part

for broadening the mandate of existing legislation, in order to enable UNEP's GEMS/Water to be eligible for U.S. funding. Formal inter-agency consultations with the Canadian Government were well received and as a result, CIDA has requested UNEP to submit detailed proposals for Canadian funding.

UNEP's support to policy deliberations and global consensus-building is further attested by its broadened engagement with **major groups and stakeholders**, to which two new groups – business and industry, and local authorities – were included. As part of its responses to pressing environmental and climate challenges, UNEP, as part of its Green Jobs Initiative in partnership with others³, produced the report entitled "Green Jobs: Towards Decent Work in a Sustainable, Low-Carbon World" (http://www.unep.org/labour_environment/PDFs/Greenjobs/UNEP-Green-Jobs-Report.pdf) which was released in September 2008. The report has been downloaded 289,350 times from the UNEP website in the period October - December 2008 suggesting that it is considered a valuable resource -- by policymakers, business and industry, workers and trade unions -- for evidence on existing green jobs, and for an overview of the complexity and policy relevance of global environmental challenges such as climate change and employment in the context of the transition towards a low-carbon economy. UNEP's current partners, in particular workers and trade unions, and business and industry, have further pledged to support the UNEP global initiative on Green Economy that is expected to encompass the second phase of the Green Jobs Initiative.

UNEP has also facilitated the contribution of indigenous peoples to the development and implementation of environmental policy. In 2007, UNEP initiated a project⁴ that has enabled the traditional hunters and gatherers around two National Parks in Cameroon to participate effectively in protected areas management for Great Apes, and has helped to illustrate significant overlaps between communities' forests and those used by gorillas in and around the Park and associated forest areas (http://www.unep.org/civil_society/PDF_docs/WWF-carte-densites-%20de-singes-Cameroun.pdf). It has also provided an opportunity to document positive attitudes of communities towards gorilla and ape conservation and enabled communities to present the results of their participatory mapping to government agencies managing these forests. This has led to the establishment of a collaborative agenda for enabling community rights to be protected in the park management plan while achieving conservation objectives. Furthermore the project has helped to set the stage for the development and implementation of a more cooperative and successful conservation strategy for great apes in southeast Cameroon, and for a more inclusive and participatory natural resource planning and management process in parts of the country (http://www.unep.org/civil_society/PDF_docs/cameroon-unep-report-nov08-eng-FINAL.pdf and http://www.unep.org/civil_society/PDF_docs/WWF-CMR-report-IPs.pdf).

A two-year project⁵ launched in April 2007 has resulted in (i) a strengthened Climate change and Chemicals network of experts among trade unions in the regions and globally, and (ii) improved trade unions' expertise, representation in international environmental processes, and contribution to drafting and implementing international environmental strategies that take into account labour aspects, with a view to sustainable development. This is evidenced by the number of trade union substantive contributions and statements at meetings/conferences/fora, which so far attest to an increased understanding and knowledge of environmental issues and their interlinkages with and impacts on employment (http://www.unep.org/labour_environment/international-conferences/index.asp).

UNEP continued to support the engagement of civil society in consultations on key environmental issues.⁶ A Forum was convened in Asia and the Pacific that brought together around 50 civil society leaders to engage in a regional exchange, debate and dialogue. The Forum increased the participants' understanding and knowledge of international environmental governance, as evidenced by their position as included in the regional civil society statement to the 25th session of the Governing Council to be held in February 2009 (http://www.roap.unep.org/program/civil_reg_meeting08_IEG.cfm and http://www.unep.org/civil_society/GCSF10/pdfs/Asia-Pacific-Statement-CSO-2008.pdf).

The annual global civil society forum cycle provided a platform for exchange and consultation around key environmental issues to be addressed by the Member states during the 25th session of the GC/GMEF in February 2009 and also facilitated Major Groups' contribution to the process. It also built the capacities of major groups from developing regions and from regions with economies in transition, to be able to engage in the discourse on environment and international environmental governance. Attendance at the regional and global meetings has increased both in terms of numbers (243 organizations compared to 109 in 2007) and categories of major groups (9 as compared to 7 in 2007), while achieving an impressive gender balance (40 % female participation), and bringing in a more diverse expertise. The new Guidelines on Improving the Global Civil Society Cycle (http://www.unep.org/civil_society/PDF_docs/Guidelines-Round1-CSO-revised-31Mar08.pdf), have contributed to this growth as they validate the framework for civil society

	<p>involvement in the governance debate at UNEP. A set of key messages and recommendations on “Globalization and the Environment: Mobilizing Finance to Meet the Climate Challenge”, was drafted for presentation to the GC/GMEF, and 3 representatives from civil society attended as full participants in each of the Ministerial roundtables. The increase in participation implies increased interest by civil society to engage in decision making with regard to environment, but also shows the inclusive effort on the part of UNEP to involve them.</p> <p>In addition, as of 15 December 2008, 235 organizations were accredited to UNEP , an increase of approximately 6 % compared to 2007. These include 13 new organisations representing NGOs (10), scientific and technological community (2) and business and industry (1).⁷ Accredited organizations contribute substantively to the electronic consultations on issues to be discussed at the GC/GMEF, and in return mobilize their networks around the GC issues.</p> <hr/> <p>1. These are: (i) the AMCEN Johannesburg Declaration on Environment for Sustainable Development; the President of AMCEN’s summary on the ministerial policy dialogue; and decisions adopted during the 12th regular session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment in June 2008 in Johannesburg, South Africa; ii) The Libreville Declaration on Health and Environment in Africa adopted during the first ever Inter-Ministerial Conference on Health and Environment in Africa in August 2008 that brought together ministers in charge of environment and those of Health; and iii) The Sharm El-Sheikh Commitments on Water and Sanitation adopted by the Heads of Government at the 11th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union (African Union Summit), held in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt in June 2008.</p> <p>2. The main areas of the Regional Action Plan 2008-2009 for LAC are Climate Change; Biodiversity; Water management; Vulnerability, Human settlements and sustainable cities; Social issues, including health, inequity and poverty; Economic issues, including competitiveness, trade and production and consumption patterns (energy); and Institutional arrangements.</p> <p>3. The Green Jobs Initiative is a partnership with the International Labor Organization (ILO), the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) and the International Employers Organization (IEO) which was established in 2007 to contribute to the work of UNEP in two of its priority areas for action: climate change and resource efficiency, and sustainable production and consumption.</p> <p>4. The “Indigenous People’s Participation in Mapping of Traditional Forest Resources for Sustainable Livelihoods and Great Ape Conservation” project is a collaboration between the Great Apes Survival Project (GRASP) and the Major Groups and Stakeholders Branch of UNEP, and was implemented by WWF (World Wildlife Fund) and FPP (Forest Peoples Program/UK).</p> <p>5. The “Strengthening Trade Union Participation in International Environmental Processes” project (http://www.unep.org/labour_environment/features/trade-unions-project.asp) is a partnership with the International Labour Foundation for Sustainable Development (Sustainlabour), the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), and its affiliates, and the International Labour Organization (ILO).</p> <p>6. UNEP is collaborating with the University of New South Wales (Australia) on a project to strengthen civil society leadership in Asia and the Pacific in building momentum and support for international environmental governance; and to foster regional cooperation with enhanced transparency and accountability among civil society leaders.</p> <p>7. The 13 new organisations are from 11 countries, and are regionally distributed as follows: 5 from Europe, 3 from North America, 1 from Latin America and the Caribbean, 1 from Africa, 1 from West Asia, and 2 from Asia and the Pacific.</p>
<p>Performance Constraints and Lessons Learnt</p>	<p>The capacity of the regional offices should be strengthened to be able to sustain UNEP’s engagement and support at the regional level.</p> <p>There is a pressing need for an increased and more substantive engagement with farmers, business and industry, and local authorities. Similarly, there is a need to attract major organisations with solid technical background and influence to lobby governments, and engage in more long-term strategic partnerships on specific issues. Furthermore, more emphasis has to be placed on partnerships with major groups as they are key in building ownership of those partnerships with stakeholders, therefore making them more sustainable. UNEP should develop an overall and comprehensive picture of the different types, scope and nature of engagement of civil society in its activities as well as an impact evaluation of that engagement in the delivery of its programme. This will facilitate learning from the current experiences of partnerships between UNEP Divisions and civil society, and enhance partnerships for the future. To build genuine partnership, international environmental governance needs to be translated into effective and efficient institutional frameworks enabling proper participation of CSOs and grass-root organizations in the decision-making processes. While accreditation is one of the formal ways of engaging with civil society at the governance level, it may be a limiting factor although it is meant to encourage further participation of civil society into the GC/GMEF. Many organisations are not interested in only having an observer status at UNEP’s GC, but rather wish to be involved in concrete and active partnerships with UNEP Divisions or the delivery of UNEP’s mandate and objectives.</p>

	<p>In the framework of the project on “Indigenous People’s Participation in Mapping of Traditional Forest Resources for Sustainable Livelihoods and Great Ape Conservation, both implementing partners will continue their work in this area and expand it in Cameroon and replicate the project in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Lessons learnt concerning indigenous peoples’ participation could also be applied to emerging approaches regarding avoided deforestation models (REDD) and initiatives at the local, national, regional and global levels. The methodology of community mapping will be useful in future projects which foresee to promote community and indigenous people’s engagement in decision making through, inter alia, ensuring their participation at key meetings.</p> <p>UNEP is seeking to implement a carbon neutral strategy as well as a Climate Neutral UN in the future. A decision was made to offset all the carbon emissions generated by the 9th GCSF and the 10th Special Session of the GC/GMEF through the support of the Prince Albert II Foundation in Monaco and the Barclays Bank. The total emissions calculated for the meetings, amounted to approximately 1,040.6 tonnes of CO2. These were offset through the purchase of Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) generated under the Kyoto Clean Development Mechanism. The related CDM certified project is the Puente Gallego Landfill gas recovery project, Gallego, Rosario, Argentina. It is recommended that other activities build on this experience with a view to reducing UNEP’s carbon footprint in the course of its regular activities.</p>		
Expected Accomplishment (B)	Increased cooperation with Governments and intergovernmental, non-governmental and United Nations partners in the delivery of programmes and projects at the regional, subregional and national levels, addressing environmental priorities identified by the UNEP Governing Council and by the regional institutions		
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%; padding: 5px;">(i) Increased number of regional and subregional cooperative activities agreed with partners to deliver programmes at the regional, subregional and national levels</td> <td style="width: 40%; padding: 5px;"> <u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 45 active cooperative arrangements with partners <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 60 active cooperative arrangements with partners </td> </tr> </table>	(i) Increased number of regional and subregional cooperative activities agreed with partners to deliver programmes at the regional, subregional and national levels	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 45 active cooperative arrangements with partners <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 60 active cooperative arrangements with partners
(i) Increased number of regional and subregional cooperative activities agreed with partners to deliver programmes at the regional, subregional and national levels	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 45 active cooperative arrangements with partners <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 60 active cooperative arrangements with partners		
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, 59 cooperative arrangements (98 % of the target) concluded with partners.		
Main Achievements	<p>Progress towards increased cooperation with development partners in addressing environmental priorities through programmes and projects is evidenced by 59 active cooperative arrangements with development partners which is 98 % of the target of 60 that was set for the current biennium.</p> <p>In the Africa region, through close collaboration with African governments and other partners, including the UN agencies working in Africa, major efforts were made to facilitate the development and implementation of 8 regional, sub-regional and national programmes and projects.¹ As a result, countries in the region agreed to develop a common negotiating position on a comprehensive international climate change regime beyond 2012; and a comprehensive framework of African climate change programmes. This attests to the increased credibility of UNEP in the region, and improved communication with relevant partners at the sub-regional and national levels, as well as timely provision of relevant support.</p> <p>In the Asia and the Pacific, an overall of 10 cooperative arrangements have been concluded with development partners for increased cooperation in the region. Framework Agreements with countries in various sub-regions (Mongolia, Bhutan, Nepal, Laos, Vietnam, etc.) have been concluded to assist with priority activities/projects. Specific partnerships with media in the region have been undertaken and another partnership with Parliamentarians and Judges has been enhanced through the organization of specific workshops, in collaboration with bilateral donors. The existing 5 sub-regional youth and environment networks have been further consolidated through annual meetings and implementation of specific projects in partnership with Bayer. Currently, more than 50 regional institutions support UNEP in scientific and advocacy related work through the Collaborative Action Network (CAN). UNEP has also increased cooperation with UN agencies active in the Asia Pacific region, by co-chairing the regional Inter-agency Thematic Working Group on Environment and Disaster Management and participating in the One UN initiative in the 2 pilot countries in the region, Vietnam and Pakistan.</p> <p>A total of 20 cooperative arrangements led to increased cooperation with a variety of partners in the European region. An agreement was signed between the UNEP-serviced Carpathian Convention, the Alpine Convention and the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>		

(CBD) to increase cooperation between the global and the two regional conventions within their respective and approved programmes of work, thus enabling the Alpine and Carpathian Conventions to become sub-regional platforms for the implementation of the CBD's programme of work on Mountain Biodiversity in the regions.

In June 2008, the UNEP-serviced Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians (Carpathian Convention) adopted a list of 16 decisions by consensus. Among other points, the ministers welcomed the Carpathian Convention's joining the Mountain Partnership, and emphasized their readiness to share experiences with other mountain regions of the world. A Protocol on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological and landscape Diversity was adopted and consequently signed by the Carpathian countries.

In November 2008, the Parties to the UNEP-serviced Framework Convention for the protection of the Marine Environment of the Caspian Sea (Tehran Convention) adopted the Strategic Convention Action Programme (SCAP) as a ten year strategic framework for action and as a long term agenda for the implementation of the Tehran Convention and its future Protocols over a period of 10 years. They also adopted the first SCAP-based Programme of Work (POW) for 2009-2010 and agreed to finalize four protocols² for adoption and signature at COP3.

In the course of frequent contacts with local authorities the Chairman of ENCORE (Environmental Conference of the European Regions), who is the Environment Minister of Aragon in Spain, decided to join UNEP's Climate Neutral Network (CN Net) and to encourage other members of ENCORE to join. As an outcome of the UNEP/UNIDO workshop which had 70 participants from the region, a regional programme for renewable energy was developed and is currently being implemented with the involvement of 7 Carpathian countries.

In **Latin America and the Caribbean**, UNEP has been involved in implementing 12 cooperative activities with a wide range of partners including Governments, intergovernmental institutions and other entities. There has been increased participation in UN Country Programming Processes in the Region as evidenced by UNEP's participation in the UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) for 7 countries, namely, Haiti, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Ecuador, Guatemala, Brazil and the One UN Pilot Project in Uruguay. In addition, UNEP has supported the implementation of the MDG Joint Programmes for Panama, Peru and Nicaragua. As a result, the environmental dimension is gaining more presence in National Action Plans in these countries, and in some cases the delivery of UNEP activities is being complemented with the work of other agencies for more effective delivery of UN work towards the MDGs as sustainability has been identified as a key cross-cutting issue in these UNDAF processes. For example, the preliminary priorities in Ecuador's National Development Plan 2007-2010 recognize environmental matters such as "environmental sustainability and risk management". Similarly in Guatemala, "environmental degradation and natural disasters vulnerability" has been identified as one of the 6 main problems to be addressed in the Guatemala Common Country Assessment (CCA).

In response to the priorities of the Forum of Ministers of Environment of LAC, the region has benefitted from cooperative activities in the area of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP). Targeted capacity building interventions in the Central American Region have resulted in the acceptance of a specific recommendation presented to the Ministers of Environment, which has been placed on the agenda for approval by the Presidents of the member countries at the Summit held on 5th December. In collaboration with national and subregional partners³, Regional Sustainable Production and Consumption information platform has been developed benefitting all LAC countries and a SCP Information Center was created for the Caribbean subregion.

As a consequence of UNEP's cooperation with Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) on the production of GEO Amazon, experts and scientists, representing eight Amazon countries (Brazil, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname, Venezuela, Peru and Colombia) have entered in the participatory process for Integrated Environmental Assessment in order to produce diagnoses of environmental issues in the Amazon, the existing shares, future prospects, and possible solutions. This has led to the increased availability of geospatial information on the limits of the Amazon and associated statistics, by consensus of all Amazonian countries.

The GEO process has also contributed to the creation and strengthening of a regional network of scientific centers and experts working on monitoring the status of the local, national and regional environment and gathering and disseminating environmental information. For example, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay have expressed satisfaction for GEO MERCOSUR which they use as an instrument in their work.

	<p>A strategic alliance with the Albatros Foundation has increased the visibility of UNEP and contributed to the creation of awareness on the reality of environmental challenges faced by the region through production of spots and TV programs that are being shown in 45 both national and regional TV channels across Latin America, including a regular supply of material (TV spots and information) to CNN in Spanish.</p> <p>Increased cooperation in the West Asia region is further attested by 2 cooperative arrangements with development partners. Cooperation with the Islamic Educational, Social and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO) to implement a number of joint activities is providing a bridge between the work of CAMRE and that of the wider Islamic world. Collaboration with the Bahrain International Circuit (BIC, the Middle East's only Formula 1 Circuit) for the implementation of "BIC Goes Green" Project is the first involvement of UNEP with a F1 circuit. Through this initiative the BIC is striving to become an Environmental Centre of Excellence amongst F1 Circuits.</p> <p>In the North American Region 7 cooperative arrangements have increased cooperation amongst various partners. The highlights include a joint US\$ 20 million GEF funded project with the Inter-American Development Bank establishing a Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management to help the countries of the Wider Caribbean in meeting relevant obligations of the Cartagena Convention, and contributing to global efforts to reduce pollution of the coastal and marine environment from untreated discharges of domestic wastewater.</p> <p>Increased cooperation in the area of public awareness and environmental education is evidenced by the partnership with <i>Discovery Network</i> in which UNEP has been asked to lay a prominent role in positioning this channel as the most comprehensive and trusted global media voice in the field of environmental sustainability. Through another partnership a personalized K-12 distance learning program has provided interactive access to worldwide environmental projects to thousands of children on the North American continent.</p> <hr/> <p>1. The newly adopted and/or implemented major programmes and projects in Africa are i) the AMCEN Work Programme for the biennium 2009-2010 which was by the 12th regular session of AMCEN in June 2008; ii) the development of the joint programmes on environment and climate change under the UNDP-Spain Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund (MDG-F) Thematic Window for Environment and Climate Change; iii) development of the project Capacity Building for Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) Implementation in Africa funded by the European Union.</p> <p>2. The four protocols include biodiversity conservation, Land-based sources of pollution and activities (LBSA), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in a transboundary context; and regional preparedness, response and cooperation in combating oil pollution incidents).</p> <p>3. The Regional Information Platform on SCP for LAC was developed in collaboration with the Technology and Environmental Sanitation Agency in Brazil (CETESB). The Subregional Caribbean SCP Information Center was implemented as a joint effort with the Caribbean Community CARICOM, and the Caribbean Center for Environmental Health Institute (CEHI).</p>
<p>Performance Constraints and Lessons Learnt</p>	<p>As a consequence of better coordination, the environmental dimension is gaining more presence in National Action Plans in the countries, and in some cases the delivery of UNEP activities is being complemented with the work of other agencies for more effective delivery of UN work. Nevertheless, in some cases the absence of Regional Office staff in the countries in the region poses some limits in the implementation of programmes in the countries.</p> <p>Some Regional Offices have made an attempt at adapting their structure and work to the UNEP's Medium Term Strategy (MTS) and the 2010-2011 POW already in 2008. This has proven to be a complex process, not yet fully achieved in this transition period, as the 2008-2009 POW is still based on the previous structure and processes within UNEP.</p> <p>However, it has still been useful to adjust current activities in line with the six priority areas under UNEP's MTS. This exercise will facilitate transition towards the operationalization of the MTS and enhancing UNEP's strategic presence in the regions. A lesson drawn from this is the need to ensure flexibility in programme design and implementation.</p> <p>Active participation in the Regional Directors Team in 2008 has been very useful as it serves as a venue to mainstream environment and promote collaborative work among UN agencies in working towards the achievement of MDGs, such as the document prepared jointly by ECLAC and UNEP as a guide for the MDG-7 report for 2009, the workshop organized by UNEP and UNOPS for Sustainable UN (SUN), and promotion for each agency to prepare a SUN Work Plan for 2009.</p>

Expected	Enhanced coherence in the delivery of UNEP programmes and projects at the regional,
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Accomplishment (C)	subregional and national levels in responding to needs and priorities expressed at the same levels	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(i) Increased number of agreed/ coordinated capacity-building and technology transfer programmes and projects under implementation in the regions and countries.	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 30 programmes and projects in the regions and countries <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 50 programmes and projects in the regions and countries
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, in line with its biennial target, 50 capacity-building and technology transfer programmes and projects are under implementation in the regions and countries.	
Main Achievements	<p>Enhanced coherence in UNEP's delivery of programmes and projects is progressing through engagement with UN partners at country level to integrate UNEP's contribution into common country programming, while also improving the capacity of national partners through capacity-building programmes. To date, 20 new capacity-building and technology transfer programmes and projects, which are based on country needs and agreed and coordinated with the development partners, are being implemented in the regions and countries. This brings the total to 50 programmes and projects showing that the biennial target has already been achieved. Highlights from the various regions are evidenced below.</p> <p>In Africa the 'delivering as one' concept has been incorporated into UNEP's programmes and projects in a number of countries in the region. Through this approach, UNEP has based its country activities on the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) with the result that UNEP's programmed activities respond to country needs and are undertaken in coordination with other partners in the UN system. The development of programmes on environment and climate change under the UNDP-Spain Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund (MDG-F) in Mozambique and Ethiopia, and the development of joint programmes in Tanzania and Democratic Republic of Congo adopted a similar approach, and were undertaken in collaboration with the UN country teams.</p> <p>A UNEP-Kenya Country Programme was created in April 2008 to strengthen UNEP's support to the environmental priorities expressed by its host country. This move also served to consolidate the coordination of UNEP project and programme activities in Kenya, providing an opportunity for UNEP to make its programmes more coherent and strategic.</p> <p>In the Asia and the Pacific region, a regional strategy has been developed based on needs assessment and consultations with governments, sub-regional organizations and various development partners to highlight the various capacity building interventions required at the national and sub-regional levels. In response to these needs, UNEP has organized capacity building workshops on environmental economics, environmental law, environmental leadership, poverty reduction and climate change, under the Bali Strategic Plan. These have led to increased knowledge and skills amongst key decision makers in the region, as evidenced by the initiation of a new Framework Law on the Environment for Mongolia, adoption of a sub-regional Convention on Sustainable Development for Central Asia, and national policies with enhanced environmental considerations in Bhutan and Laos. Educational and Leadership programmes have been developed and implemented at the UNEP-Tongji Institute of Environment for Sustainable Development (IESD), and the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT). These capacity building initiatives are implemented in partnership with leading institutions of the Region to maximize their coherence and impact.</p> <p>Responding to a confirmed need for training negotiators who are involved in environmental diplomacy in the European region, three Environmental Diplomacy Training courses¹ were organized to advance the skills necessary to participate in global and (sub)regional negotiations in environment, sustainable development and related fields. The usefulness of the programme was evidenced by the increase in the number of applicants per course from 95 in 2006 and just over 80 in 2007 to 130 in 2008, with an increase of applicants from developing countries of well over 100%. In addition, the alumni praised the courses as having significantly increased and enhanced their understanding and ability to represent their constituency and handle and defend the environment in the sustainable development debate and related North-South dialogue.</p> <p>In Europe, the Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) partners² in response to a request from national governments have joined efforts in halting the loss of biodiversity in the mountain ranges of the region. In 2008 the transboundary cooperation was strengthened through the preparation by UNEP of feasibility studies (gap and opportunity analyses') for the establishment of three planned transboundary protected areas in the Balkan and Dinaric Arc region³.</p>	

	<p>In Latin America and the Caribbean, UNEP has built coherence in its activities through partnerships with universities and other institutions in the framework of the Environmental Training Network and also using South-South Cooperation as a tool for transferring knowledge, best practices and technical and other resources among the countries of the region. Within the 5th edition of the Latin American Programme on Environmental Law, the participants expressed their appreciation of the course as a useful platform for networking among other colleagues to share experiences and cases from their own countries, as well as a positive interaction between participants and lecturers to share knowledge about environmental law from other countries, its implementation, applications, setbacks and latest developments. As a consequence of positive outcomes of the training in rainwater catchment techniques and water harvesting as an alternative and sustainable supply of water and as a potential source of income particularly amongst indigenous women in Nicaragua and Guatemala, proposals have been made to replicate it in other communities across the region.</p> <p>In the West Asia, UNEP continued to engage with the UN country teams (UNCTs) within the region, with a view to ensuring alignment of its activities with country needs, and coherence of its efforts with UN partners in the Region. Given that UNEP has a presence in Bahrain, its work with UNCT Bahrain is strong and ongoing towards the implementation of MDG7 in the country as part of ongoing UNCT activities.⁴ UNEP has also taken part in the review of the UNDAF for Lebanon, emphasizing its role as a Non-Resident Agency in the process.</p> <hr/> <p>1. Environmental Diplomacy Training courses (July-December 2006; June-December 2007; May – December 2008) were organized in cooperation with the University of Geneva and the Geneva based Graduate Institute for International and Development studies.</p> <p>2. The ENVSEC partners are United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), The Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Committee of North Atlantic Treaty Organization, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), and Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC).</p> <p>3. Balkan and Dinaric Arc region consist of Bjeshkët e Nemuna - Prokletije Mountains; Sharr/Sara Mountains - Mt. Korabi; area including Durmitor NP, planned Bioc-Maglic-Volujak Regional Park, and Tara River region (in Montenegro), and Sutjeska NP (in Bosnia and Herzegovina).</p> <p>4. See MDG Progress Work for 2004-2007 at http://www.undp.org/bh/pub_MDG_PROREP0407.html.</p>
<p>Performance Constraints and Lessons Learnt</p>	<p>It has been found that synergies between UNEP's different units and divisions provides for a more effective and coherent implementation of work. During consultative meetings, countries have expressed appreciation when UNEP acts as one organized, coordinated agency rather than different units working independently. For this reason information sharing and exchange channels need to be widely implemented among UNEP's Divisions and Regional Offices to ensure a common understanding and knowledge on activities being implemented, and to improve and harmonize coordination of UNEP's work along all priority areas in the different regions.</p> <p>With regard to the LAC Environmental Law Programme, despite the developments in Environmental Law both institutionally and dogmatically, it has a very low level of application and severe difficulties regarding a broad and effective access to justice. The creation of specialized institutions, such as tribunals, prosecution offices, with sound work plan and action strategies needs to be created.</p> <p>A constraint faced in the West Asia region concerns security, with some missions being cancelled or postponed due to security phasing.</p>

<p>Expected Accomplishment (D)</p>	<p>Enhanced capacity of Member States to integrate environmental sustainability into national development processes including PRSPs and MDG implementation plans</p>	
<p>Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures</p>	<p>(i) Increased number of initiatives by Member States to incorporate environmental sustainability in national policies, strategies and development planning processes.</p>	<p><u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 13 initiatives to incorporate cross-sectoral issues</p> <p><u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 15 initiatives to incorporate cross-sectoral issues</p>

Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, there are 8 initiatives by Member States (54 % of the target) to incorporate cross-sectoral issues.
Main Achievements	<p>Good progress towards enhanced capacity of Member States to integrate environmental sustainability into national development processes is demonstrated by 8 initiatives undertaken by the countries, which is 54 % of the target of 15.</p> <p>Building on support from the joint UNDP-UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI) in the previous biennium:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>2 member states have integrated poverty and environment linkages into development planning (e.g. policies, plans or strategies):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In Uganda, PEI contributed to getting the Government identify 'environment and sustainable use of natural resources' as one of the six main objectives and pillars/thematic areas of the new National Development Plan (NDP 2009-2014) currently being formulated. Through this support, Uganda's National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) is leading the environment sector's engagement in the NDP 2009-2014 formulation process. Also, Sustainable Management of environment and natural resources has been incorporated into District Development Plans of three districts (Butalejja, Nakasongola and Masindi districts). o In Kenya, through PEI, the Ministry of Planning and National Development (MPND) and Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) supported the work of seven thematic taskforces and the National Steering Committee in the production of the Environment Policy Paper that fed into the Draft Environment Policy (submitted in June 2008). 2. <u>1 member state has put in place mechanisms for mainstreaming environmental issues in budget frameworks:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In Uganda, through PEI's support, the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED) included Environment in the Budget Frameworks (BFPs) Preparation Guidelines and a Checklist was developed for use in reviewing BFPs for adequacy of integration of environmental concerns. Also, Sustainable Management of environment and natural resources has been incorporated into district budgets of three districts (Butalejja, Nakasongola and Masindi districts). 3. <u>1 member state has strengthened their monitoring and evaluation systems by integrating of P-E issues:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In Tanzania P-E indicators were included in the Poverty Monitoring System in 2007. In 2008, PEI supported the Vice President Office's Division of Environment (VPO/DoE) to strengthen the data management system to update the P-E indicators. As a result, Tanzania is now measuring and reporting progress towards environmental sustainability using poverty and environment relevant indicators and data. 4. <u>The capacity of 4 member states in integrating poverty and environment linkages into development planning, decision making and budgeting has been enhanced:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In Tanzania, Training of Trainers on mainstreaming livelihood data in regions, districts and village plans were conducted. Zonal workshops to review local government planning and budget guidelines were undertaken and commitment was made to P-E mainstreaming at all levels in the country. o In Uganda, general awareness on poverty and environment linkages has been increased through PEI's partnerships with CSOs and CBOs for awareness raising workshops at local and national levels. As a result, thirteen districts through their LCV Chairmen, Councilors and Technical planning committees made commitments to address environmental issues by developing and implementing district environmental ordinances and by-laws. Also, Members of the Parliamentary committee on Natural Resources have committed themselves to advocate for increase in budget allocation to the environment. o In Mozambique, general awareness on poverty and environment linkages has been increased through capacity building workshops in 3 provinces Zambezia, Cabo Delgado and Gaza. As a consequence there is a strong commitment to P-E mainstreaming at provincial level and additional trainings have been requested in order to be able to contribute positively towards formulation of 'Plano Economico e Social' (PES 2010) at district and provincial levels. Stakeholders also demonstrated significant interest in implementation of P-E demonstration projects and contributed to development of selection criteria for P-E demonstration projects. o In Rwanda, planning and budget officers from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN) as well as planners from key Ministries were trained on poverty and environment issues and implications for national

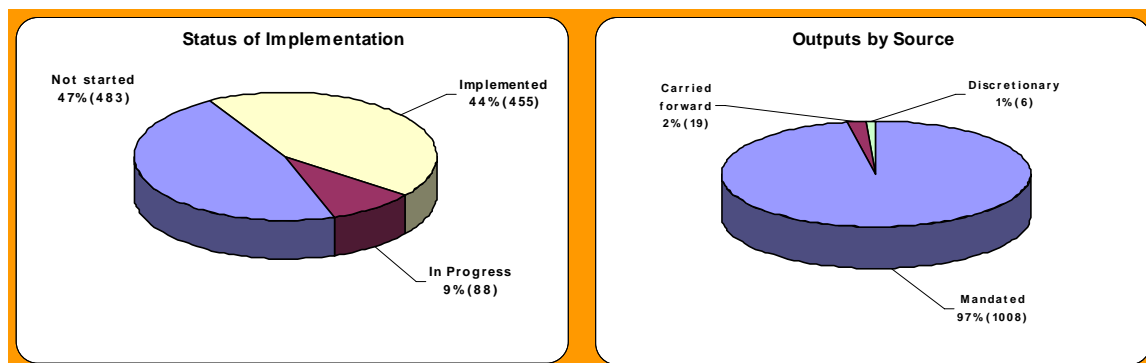
	<p>development. As a consequence, MINECOFIN committed to enhance budgeting for environment as a cross cutting issue with PEI's support. The Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) trained 170 District technical officers from all 30 Districts (District Environment Officers, Planners and Statisticians) on the links between poverty and environment and on integrating environment into development planning (practical approaches to planning, budgeting and reporting for integration of environment into development planning) and as a result there is a strong commitment to P-E mainstreaming at district level. District participants requested for further focused training on environmental Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), on review of policies, on the application of Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) principles to DDPs and on applying Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) at the local levels.</p>
<p>Performance Constraints and Lessons Learnt</p>	<p>The lessons have been taken into account in the 'handbook for practitioners' (currently being finalized) which provides guidance on 'poverty-environment mainstreaming into national development planning' to practitioners and champions at the country level, UN country teams and UN Agencies.</p> <p>The lessons from the previous biennium are being applied in the ongoing PEI country programmes and in the new PEI model applied at the country level.</p> <p>A very detailed mapping of government macro and sectoral policy, planning and decision-making processes, institutions and individuals relevant to the national development process is conducted in all PEI countries to better identify the entry points, the target groups and the key stakeholders to involve in the P-E mainstreaming process. This permits to strengthen the focus and impacts of the PEI country programmes.</p> <p>A strong emphasis is put on strengthening the partnership with Ministries of Finance/Planning (or equivalents) and actively engaging them in the P-E mainstreaming activities. This facilitates the engagement of the other line Ministries (sectors) and high level decision makers (which is critical to succeed the P-E mainstreaming).</p> <p>Country-specific, concrete evidence on the links between environment, poverty reduction and pro-poor growth is produced to convince sceptical policy makers, economists and planners that investment in environment sustainability is worthwhile. Specific efforts are made to synthesize the key findings in targeted briefing notes in a language suitable to policy makers, economists and planners.</p> <p>At the country level, PEI puts strong efforts in providing tools and capacity building to internalize environmental mainstreaming into the planning and sectoral ministries' standard operating procedures.</p> <p>Strong emphasis has been put on strengthening partnerships with key in-country donors as it is vital for long term success of P-E mainstreaming and its operationalization.</p> <p>All lessons learnt will be reviewed during the first quarter of 2009. With the start of phase 2 in some country programmes in Africa, some new lessons will emerge.</p>

<p>Expected Accomplishment (E)</p>	<p>Enhanced mainstreaming, cooperation and liaison within the United Nations system in undertaking environmental activities</p>	
<p>Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures</p>	<p>(i) Increased number of inter-agency mechanisms and intergovernmental processes that incorporate environmental dimensions</p>	<p><u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 25 interagency environmental activities and related intergovernmental processes</p> <p><u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 30 interagency environmental activities and related intergovernmental processes</p>
<p>Mid-term Results</p>	<p>As of December 2008, 27 inter-agency mechanisms and intergovernmental processes (40 % of the target) incorporate environmental dimensions.</p>	
<p>Main Achievements</p>	<p>Progress towards enhancing UN cooperation and policy coordination in the field of the environment, both within the system and at the intergovernmental level is demonstrated by 2 new (27 in total, 40 % of the biennial target) inter-agency mechanisms and intergovernmental processes that incorporate environmental dimensions, namely the SG's High-Level Task Force on Food Security, and the UNDG Task Team on Climate Change</p>	

	<p>and Environmental Sustainability.</p> <p>In GA resolutions¹ and the ECOSOC Ministerial Declaration² UNEP played an active role in policy and programme discussions, particularly on the interconnected challenges of climate change, and the global food, energy and financial crises. Within the framework of the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), including the UN Development Group, and within various General Assembly processes, UNEP was able to bring to the fore environmental causal factors, implications and solutions – underscoring aspects such as the importance of the integrity of ecosystems, the need for sustainability criteria for bio-fuels, and mobilizing and re-focusing the global economy towards investments in clean technologies and “natural” infrastructure such as forests and soils which are essential for growth, combating climate change and triggering employment.</p> <p>Within UNDG, demand from UN country teams for more training tools and methodologies on how to mainstream environmental sustainability as well as user friendly environmental information in general is growing. Additional tools to support the mainstreaming of environment into the UNDAFs are being produced via the UNDG task team on environmental sustainability and climate change.</p> <p>Intergovernmentally, the continued practice of providing briefings to major regional groups and bilaterally to key Member States resulted in the reaffirmation in GA resolution 63/220 of UNEP as “the leading global environmental authority and principal body within the United Nations system in the field of environment.” The new strategic framework and the Medium-term Strategy 2010-2013 (MTS) also received strong GA support in the same resolution. Overall, the GA adopted about 20 resolutions of direct relevance to the UNEP programme of work, particularly in the context of the six thematic areas highlighted in the MTS.</p> <hr/> <p>1. Document UNEP/GC.25/INF3 2.Document E/2008/L.10 and A/63/3</p>
<p>Performance Constraints and Lessons Learnt</p>	<p>With regard to UNDG, the lesson learned during 2006-2007 regarding the need to build close links with the newly appointed Resident Coordinators (RCs) and agency resident representatives (RRs) have led to continued UNEP briefings to this group and to more direct interaction with RCs and RRs in the field, including with the UN Country Teams in the 8 'Delivering as One UN' pilot countries as well as with the 15 UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) roll-out countries in 2008. Through these activities, UNEP, as well as the inter-agency community, is learning that a non-resident agency can effectively engage at the country level while maintaining its non-resident nature. More broadly, the value of providing quality and timely inputs to inter-agency processes, aimed at developing a common UN system strategic approach to a particular substantive policy challenge, should be recognized within UNEP so that it gains an overview of complementary work being done by other parts of system that could in turn bolster UNEP's own efforts. In the intergovernmental arena, the main lesson to be learned is that UNEP's active engagement at senior manager level in both formal and informal processes, as well as through the continued provision of briefings to Member States does result in enhanced recognition of the environmental dimension of development.</p>

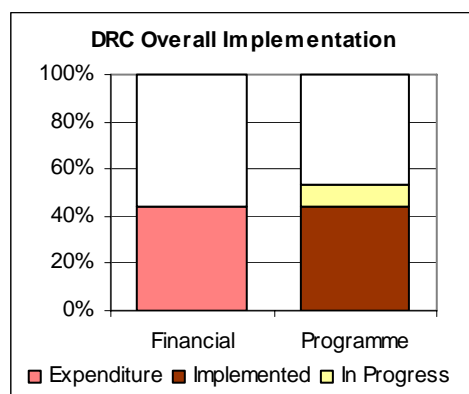
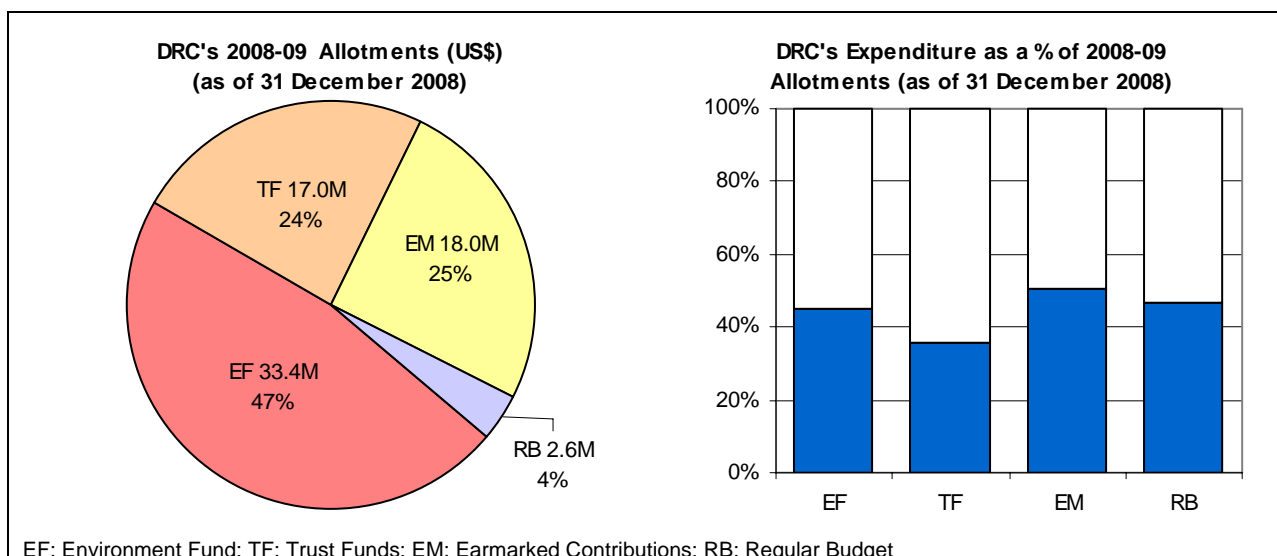
REVIEW OF WORK PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE RELATED FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Upon finalizing the reporting for the 12-month review, the DRC work programme delivery is progressing with 44% of the mandated outputs implemented, 9% under implementation, and 47% not started.



97% of the final outputs are mandated in the programme budget for 2008-2009 and 2% is carried-forward ¹¹from 2006-2007 programme of work. 1% of the outputs are introduced by the discretion of the programme managers.

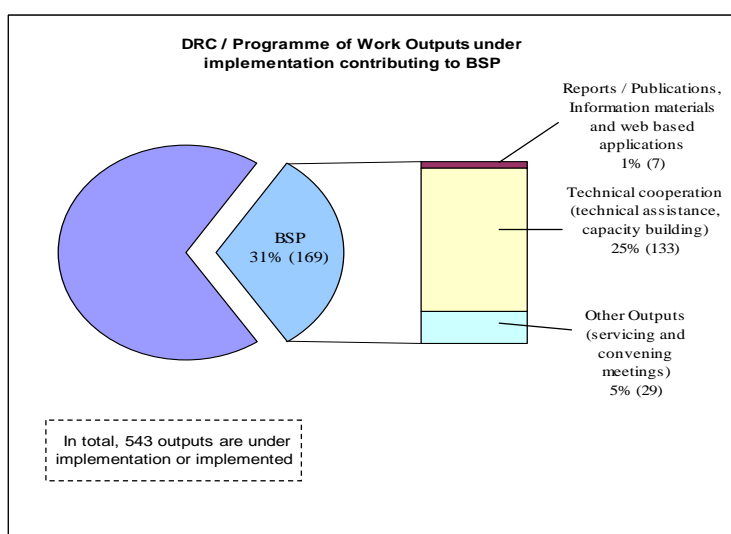
The financial performance is as follows:



As of 31 December 2008, DRC's allotted resources amounted to US\$ 71 million of which 47% were from the Environment Fund, 24% from Trust Funds, 25% from Earmarked Contributions and 4% from the Regular Budget ¹².

DRC's financial performance was on track with respect to its Environment Fund, Earmarked Contributions and Regular Budget resources which stood at 45%, 50% and 47% respectively. DRC's Trust Fund resources was below target with 36% of allotted resources expended, however, as expenditures incurred by partners are only reflected in UNEP's accounts once partners submit expenditure reports, actual expenditures on activities implemented with partners could be higher in reality. When compared to programme delivery, DRC's progress is satisfactory with 44% of its work programme already delivered and a further 9% in progress.

Progress on the implementation of Bali Strategic Plan



Out of the total of 543 outputs which are implemented or currently under implementation, 169 (31%) are contributing to the Bali Strategic Plan (BSP) implementation. Most of the BSP assigned outputs are capacity building and technical assistance services (25%). Others include servicing and convening meetings (5%) and public information materials (1%).

The details of the BSP relevant outputs by regions are provided in Annex 1.

¹¹ Carried forward – An output is considered to have been postponed if, irrespective of its stage of completion, it was not delivered to primary users by the end of the biennium.

¹² Allotments for the Environment Fund and Regular Budget largely reflect approved appropriations. Allotments for Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions are revised as contributions are received, hence proportions of allotments and expenditures will change throughout the year.

SUBPROGRAMME 6
DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

Objective	To increase international awareness of environmental challenges and responses to them in order to promote environmentally friendly attitudes and actions throughout society at all levels.	
Expected Accomplishment (A)	Increased awareness of and focus on environmental issues and the work of UNEP among all sectors of society	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(i) Increased international, regional, national and local media coverage of the work of UNEP	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 4 400 media clippings <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 4 600 media clippings
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, 3,660 clippings of the work of UNEP were recorded (80 % of the target).	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(ii) Increased level of use of UNEP websites and online resources	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 130 000 000 page views <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 170 000 000 page views
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, 59,138,648 page views (35 % of the target) have been recorded.	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(iii) Increased demand for UNEP technical and capacity-building publications and other public information materials	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 6 600 publications sold and 380 000 publications distributed <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 10 000 publications sold and 410 000 publications distributed
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, 8646 publications were sold (86% of the target) and 265 896 publications were distributed (65% of the target).	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(iv) Increased interest in UNEP-led environment award schemes	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 80 media clippings related to UNEP Sasakawa Prize and 130 media clippings related to UNEP Champions of the Earth <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 100 media clippings related to UNEP Sasakawa Prize and 160 media clippings related to UNEP Champions of the Earth
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, 117 media clippings (73% of the target) cite the Champions of the Earth ceremony. Media clippings on the Sasakawa Award are 10 (10% of the target).	
Main Achievements	<p>UNEP monitors print, electronic and broadcast media and analyses web hit statistics on the organization's website to assess the impact and reach of the environmental message that is disseminated worldwide. From January to December 2008, 185 UNEP news releases were electronically distributed to a total of 1,299 journalists worldwide, 810 international and 489 local based.</p> <p>A UNEP Newsdesk was created in late 2008 to better target the organization's media work, keep the website more up-to-date and relevant and ensure that UNEP is present in the strategically-crucial news space.</p> <p>During the period January to December 2008, 3,660 clippings citing UNEP or the Executive</p>	

Director were recorded, showing clear progress towards the target of 4,600 clippings target for the biennium. The continuously rising coverage of UNEP's activities in the international media recorded over the past biennia takes UNEP's environmental message to an increasing number of people around the globe. While some of the increase can be attributed to the enhanced centrality of environmental topics, the achievement of 79% of the biennial target by the end of 2008 also clearly demonstrates the enhanced impact of UNEP's media. To date 117 clippings, 73% of the biennial target of 160 clippings, cite the Champions of the Earth ceremony in the international media. Media clippings on the Sasakawa Award are at only 10% of the biennial target of 100 clippings. This can be attributed to the fact that the award ceremony, where most of the media coverage is expected, is only scheduled for February 2009.

UNEP's website (www.unep.org), is a leading environmental online resource. Success is evidenced by the statistics which measure hits, visits and page views, all of which continued to grow. The website achieved and exceeded the targeted goals. From January to December 2008, www.unep.org registered 12,037,337 visits, 179,438,845 hits, and 59,138,648 page views. In 2008, the visits have increased by 5.9 % since the previous year, 33.6 % over two years, and 95.3 % over three years. The hits have increased by 20.9 % since the previous year, 51.1 % over two years, and 68.7 % over three years. The page views have increased by 18.7 % since the previous year, 21.1 % over two years, and 25.7 % over three years, representing 35% achievement of the biennial target of 170 million page views.

The five most popular websites in 2008 are the News Centre, GEO, World Environment Day, Expert of the Day and the Billion Tree Campaign. Multilingualism is encouraged and WED, GEO and BTC - three of five most popular sites - are offered in all six official UN languages. Press releases and main sections of the News Centre are available in English, French and Chinese.

It is encouraging to see the slight shift in geographic distribution of website visitors and that the number of visitors from developing countries is steadily increasing. More visitors are now registered from North America, than from any other region including Europe, with 37.22 % of visitors registered from North America, compared to 29.05 % of visitors registered from Europe. Visitors from Asia comprise 18.82 %, Oceania 5.63 %, Africa 4.88 % and South America 4.40 %.

In 2008 the website registered 22,136,042 downloads, whereby 11,796,009 downloads were registered in 2007. The most frequent downloads were: GEO 4 in English (1,003,864), UNEP Green Jobs Report (388,127), GEO 4 in Spanish (277,714), Geo Ice and Snow (192,128), Kick the Habit (157,087).

Furthermore, two major UNEP publications (Kick the Habit: A UN Guide to Climate Neutrality and Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: An Environmental Review), are available as e-books on www.unep.org with UNEP moving in the direction of e publishing.

26 *Earth Report* programmes, co-sponsored by UNEP have been aired in the past 12 months. First broadcast on BBC World, *Earth Report* is shown five times a week, reaching 270 million homes and hotel rooms worldwide. UNEP was also partner in the *Responsible Business Television* series. Broadcast on CNBC World. 24 films produced by Global Initiatives in partnership with the UN Global Compact featuring stories on companies and organizations that are taking the lead in addressing today's most pressing global issues ranging from the environment and climate change to managing a responsible supply chain and food security. In December 2008, UNEP produced in partnership with IRIN (UN/OCHA Integrated Resource Information Network) the "*Gathering Storm - The humanitarian impact of climate change*" eight short videos on the human impact of climate change in Africa. The series was launched at the conference of the Framework Convention on Climate Change and highlighted on UNFCCC, Gateway to the UN System's Work on Climate Change, UN Channel on You Tube, Green TV web sites.

Sales via the UNEP online bookshop www.earthprint.com make UNEP publications easily available to the public at large. In order to make UNEP publications accessible to everyone, publications are sold at a 50% discount to developing countries and at a 75% discount to Least Developed Country (LDC) customers. During 2008, UNEP's UK based partner sold 8646 UNEP publications, representing 86% of the biennial target of 10,000 and distributed 265 896 publications, representing 65% of the biannual target of 410,000. The following publications topped the list of best sellers in the 2008 period: GEO 4, GEO Year Book 2007, Global Outlook for Ice and Snow, Africa: Atlas of Our Changing Environment, UNEP Year Book 2008, Kick the Habit - A UN Guide to Climate Neutrality, Climate Action 2007/08, Ting

	<p>and the Possible Futures.</p> <p>UNEP publications are also featured on Google Books which allows the Organization to reach out to new groups and markets.</p> <p>Online readership of UNEP publications is also healthy. Overall readership of the two UNEP magazines — the flagship <i>Our Planet</i> and <i>Tunza</i> for youth — with readers coming from more than 160 countries continues to go well. In 2007 <i>Our Planet</i> registered an estimated 366,963 visits while other publications registered some 260,775 visits. In 2008, the figure for <i>Our Planet</i> was 290,953 visits and other publications 247,198.</p> <p>OARE (Online Access to Research in the Environment), is a partnership project led by UNEP in collaboration with Yale University, WHO, FAO and leading publishers (Elsevier, Blackwell, Springer, etc.). The overall objective is to expand access to environmental research in the developing world through a portal, http://www.oaresciences.org, thereby contributing to a reduction in the digital divide (which is top of the UN agenda and one of the objectives of the Millennium Development Goals). Since its inception in October 2006, over 1,200 institutions from more than 50 developing countries have enrolled to access OARE resources. In addition, OARE has established a strategic partnership with Microsoft and built up a website as a central resource for journalists, researchers, students and the general public who are interested in OARE programme.</p>
<p>Performance Constraints and Lessons Learnt</p>	<p>Insufficient human and financial resources preclude extensive monitoring of international media coverage, particularly in languages that are not mastered by Division staff, as well as an analysis of the impact of UNEP's media work. A Newsdesk has been created (by reorganizing current staff within the Division rather than creation of new posts). Training of journalists to enhance quality of reporting on environmental matters should be reinforced. Sasakawa Prize Cooperation with media and organizing the event has to be enhanced to ensure greater visibility of prize. Repositioning of prize for 2009 cycle is ongoing. Insufficient human and financial resources limit the development of internet content in all official UN languages other than English. While progress has been made in developing French and more recently, Chinese content, information in other official UN languages (Arabic, Spanish and Russian) remains very limited.</p>

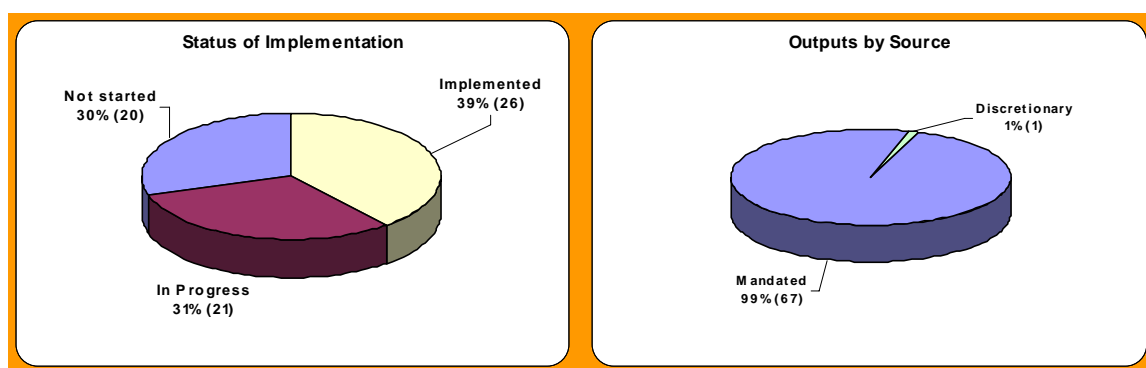
<p>Expected Accomplishment (B)</p>	<p>Expanded partnerships between UNEP and children and youth organizations, sports associations, non-governmental organizations, Governments and the private sector in promoting environmentally friendly attitudes and actions taking gender considerations into account</p>	
<p>Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures</p>	<p>(i) Increased level of participation of its partners in UNEP-led or jointly organized campaigns and events, such as World Environment Day (WED) to promote environmental sustainability</p>	<p><u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 750 voluntary initiatives by Governments, NGOs and private sector to celebrate WED, 14 UNEP partnerships with Children and Youth organizations and 72 countries represented at UNEP Children's and Youth Conferences</p> <p><u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 800 voluntary initiatives by Governments, NGOs and private sector to celebrate WED, 16 UNEP partnerships with Children and Youth organizations and 78 countries represented at UNEP Children's and Youth Conferences</p>
<p>Mid-term Results</p>	<p>As of December 2008, there were over 787 individual initiatives and celebrations registered (98% of the biennial target) to celebrate WED 2008. 21 UNEP partnerships with Children and Youth organizations were established (exceeding the biennial target by 31 %). 106 countries were represented at Children's Conference for the Environment (exceeding the biennial target by 36%).</p>	

Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(ii) Increased level of external financial support for UNEP outreach activities, including environmental award schemes, publications and audio-visual and other promotional products	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 1 000 000 US\$ <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 1 300 000 US\$
Mid-term Results	As of December, US\$ 854 000 of financial support has been mobilized for outreach activities (65% of the biennial target).	
Indicator of Achievement/ Performance Measures	(iii) Increased number of activities by sports and sports-related organizations to mainstream environmental concerns into their activities	<u>Baseline 2006-2007:</u> 9 activities <u>Target 2008-2009:</u> 12 activities
Mid-term Results	As of December 2008, 18 partnerships and joint activities have been established with sports and sports-related organizations to mainstream environmental concerns into their activities (exceeding the biennial by 50 %).	
Main Achievements	<p>World Environment Day (WED), marked annually on 5 June, is one of the principal vehicles through which UNEP engages partners in environmental activities. The impact of WED is evidenced by the hundreds of voluntary initiatives and actions that governments, the private sector, children and youth organizations, and NGOs organize every year around the world on the occasion of WED. There were over 787 individual initiatives and celebrations registered from over 83 countries around the globe to celebrate WED 2008 which represents 98% of the biennial target of 800. Asia Pacific was the most active continent in 2008 with 272 initiatives. India recorded the most initiatives for a single country (89) for the fourth year in succession.</p> <p>On UN Day, UNite to Combat Climate Change, a UN wide campaign to promote a deal at the climate talks in Copenhagen in late 2009 was launched at UN HQ, via the Paint for the Planet, an exhibition and auction of selected winning entries from the past 17 years of International Children's Painting Competitions. The 26 auctioned paintings raised US\$ 21,000.00 for UNICEF to benefit children affected by climate-related disasters. The Paint for the Planet exhibition has generated a lot of interest resulting in a subsequent exhibition at the climate conference in Poznan, to be followed by Governing Council session in Nairobi, Ministry of Environment in Malta, the 2009 Champions of the Earth in Paris and WED 2009 celebrations in Mexico.</p> <p>The Billion Tree Campaign grew from strength to strength; Local and national governments, private sector companies, schools, as well as several UN Agencies have joined the campaign. This unique and people-centered campaign has generated an unprecedented movement in both industrialized and developing countries in tree planting, restoration of biodiversity, and environmental regeneration. By May 2008, the campaign had catalyzed the planting of two billion trees, double its original target. As a result of this success the campaign's objective was raised to seven billion trees, one tree per person on the planet by the climate change meeting in Copenhagen, Denmark in late 2009. The campaign won a UN 21 Award in recognition of its "exceptional contribution towards improving efficiency in the United Nations". By December 2008 the campaign's website had registered 4.31 billion tree planting pledges 2.59 and trees planted.</p> <p>Children and youth organizations are key partners in environmental outreach efforts. These activities have been expanded through the TUNZA programme, encompassing conferences, retreats, on-line discussion fora, and publications. 21 UNEP partnerships with Children and Youth organizations were established by December 2008, indicating that the biennial target of 16 partnerships had already been achieved. The TUNZA network has expanded to over 7,800 active members as a result of conferences and events participation and through recruitment from regional networks. The internship programme within the DCPI's Children and Youth Unit has grown to reach 53 interns from 17 countries. Out of the 53 interns 35 (66%) were female.</p> <p>During 2008, UNEP hosted five TUNZA conferences. The TUNZA International Children's Conference for the Environment held in Stavanger, Norway 17-21 June 2008 brought together 1,000 children and their chaperones from 106 countries, exceeding the biennial target of 78 countries by 36%.</p> <p>The 17th international Children's Painting Competition attracted over 15,000 entries, the highest number since the commencement of the Competition. Additionally, there has been a growing interest in national competitions. To this end, national competitions have been</p>	

	<p>introduced in China and India. New requests for national competitions continued to be received. It is noteworthy that the first Chinese children's competition received an unprecedented 1.5 million entries from children in China – this number is bound to increase in the subsequent competitions.</p> <p>In August 2008 the UNEP Executive Director and UNEP representatives attended the Beijing Olympic Games to witness first hand the environmental aspects implemented in the staging of the Games and monitor the measures put in place. UNEP rates the environmental measures undertaken by Beijing as significant. During 2008, UNEP established 18 partnerships and joint activities with sports and sports-related organizations to mainstream environmental concerns into their activities, there by already reaching and exceeding the biennial target of 12.</p> <p>In October 2008, UNEP and its partner, the Global Sports Alliance of Japan hosted the Global Forum for Sport and the Environment in Alicante, Spain. The Forum coincided with the Volvo Ocean Race, a periodic world premiere sailing event. This Volvo sponsored Forum brought together 100 participants comprising sport stars, sport organizations, event organizers and sporting goods industry. The Forum provided a platform to discuss the role of sport in promoting environmental awareness, showcase best practices and create awareness on the link between sport and climate change and to inspire participants to take action to reduce their carbon footprint. The participants concluded the Forum with a Declaration which commits them to engage in measures to reduce their carbon footprint, and that of the organizations they represent, and integrate environmental issues into sport activities. The Declaration has been shared with stakeholders in the sport arena and is available on the UNEP website www.unep.org/sport.</p> <p>Despite the challenges posed by the global financial crisis, significant amount of financial support has been mobilized for outreach activities from a number of external partners amounting to 854 000 US\$ and representing 65% of the biennial target of 1 300 000 US\$. In an effort to strengthen UNEP's outreach activities an presence in the regions, about half of this amount (US\$436,000) were given to UNEP's the Regional Offices for the implementation of children and youth activities.</p>
<p>Performance Constraints and Lessons Learnt</p>	<p>There is need to increase children and youth organizations in the networks, especially the indigenous groups and country participation globally in Africa, West Asia and the Latin America and the Caribbean regions.</p>

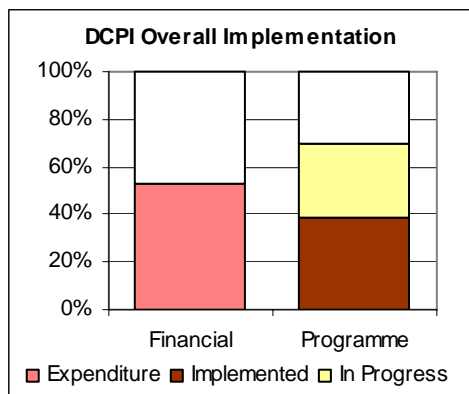
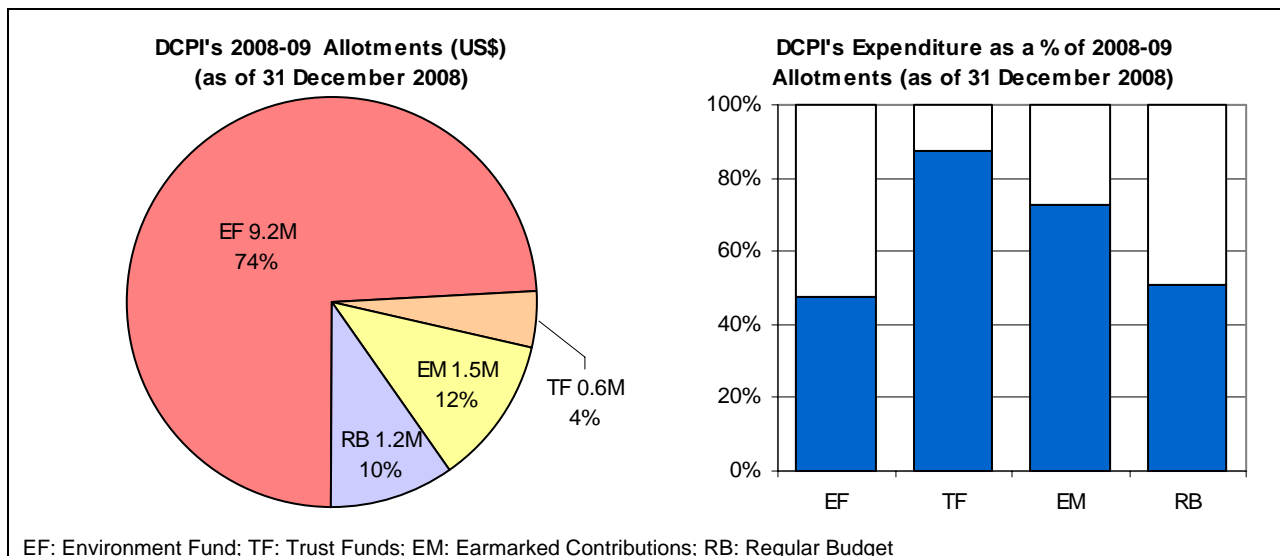
REVIEW OF WORK PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE RELATED FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Upon the finalizing of the 12-month review, the DCPI work programme delivery is progressing with 31% of the mandated outputs under implementation, 39% implemented and 30% not started.



99% of the final outputs are mandated in the programme budget 2008-2009. 1% of the outputs are introduced by the discretion of the programme managers.

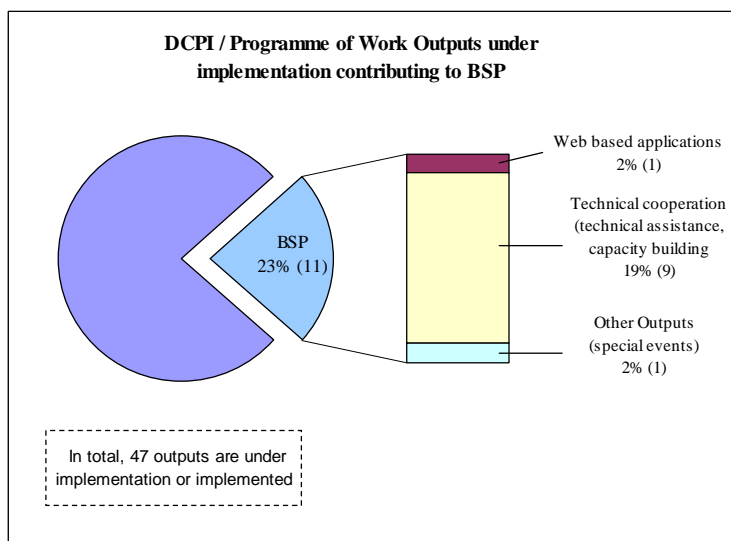
The financial performance is as follows:



As of 31 December 2008, DCPI's allotted resources amounted to US\$ 12.5 million of which 74% were from the Environment Fund, 4% from Trust Funds, 12% from Earmarked Contributions and 10% from the Regular Budget¹³.

DCPI's financial and programme performance are on track with roughly 50% of its resources expended and 70% of its programme either delivered or in progress. All DCPI's funding sources are either at the 50% level of expenditure or well above this target level and the Division is well on track to delivering on its programme and budget.

Progress on the implementation of Bali Strategic Plan



Out of the total of 47 outputs which are implemented or currently under implementation, 11 (23%) are contributing to the Bali Strategic Plan (BSP) implementation. Almost all of the BSP assigned outputs are capacity building and technical assistance services (19%). Other outputs include special events (2%) and web based applications (2%).

The details of the BSP relevant outputs by regions are provided in Annex 1.

¹³ Allotments for the Environment Fund and Regular Budget largely reflect approved appropriations. Allotments for Trust Funds and Earmarked Contributions are revised as contributions are received, hence proportions of allotments and expenditures will change throughout the year.