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Item 4 (a) of the provisional agenda\*

**Policy issues: state of the environment**

**Partnerships and contributions relating to South-South  
cooperation**

**Note by the Executive Director**

The following table contains information on partnerships and contributions relating to South-South cooperation. The table and the list of abbreviations used therein are reproduced without formal editing.

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\* UNEP/GC.27/1.

## Ongoing UNEP regional and national activities in promoting South-South Cooperation, as of September 2012

Title of SSC project/initiative		The United Nations Collaborate Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD Programme).
Narrative description of SSC project/initiative		
Objectives, geographical location/scope, timeframes	The UN-REDD Programme supports nationally-led REDD+ processes and promotes the informed and meaningful involvement of all stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and other forest-dependent communities, in national and international REDD+ implementation. The Programme supports national REDD+ readiness efforts in 46 partner countries, spanning Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America, in two ways: (i) direct support to the design and implementation of UN-REDD National Programmes; and (ii) complementary support to national REDD+ action through common approaches, analyses, methodologies, tools, data and best practices developed through the UN-REDD Global Programme. By July 2012, total funding for these two streams of support to countries totalled US\$117.6 million.	
UNEP sub-programme and specific area(s) / issue(s) addressed	The UN-REDD Programme contributes towards the UNEP Programme of Work's sub-programme of climate change, and in particular the "reduction in deforestation and land degradation with countries moving towards sustainable forest management, conservation and full terrestrial carbon accounting based on tackling all drivers of deforestation, and taking fully into account co-benefits and safeguards".	
Key partners - donors, governments, institutions, UN & other organizations, experts, etc. and their inputs	The UN-REDD Programme builds on the convening role and technical expertise of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Donors to the UN-REDD Programme are Denmark, Japan, Norway and Spain.	
Main activities & specific SSC modality adopted/applied by project/initiative	Capacity development, including strengthened expertise at both national and international levels, is a crucial element of the work of the UN-REDD Programme and it is integrated in each of work areas of the "Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme 2011-2015". An area where the UN-REDD Programme continues to make a significant contribution is in the generation, sharing and management of REDD+ knowledge. South-South and regional exchange of experiences will continue to be emphasized, enabling countries to learn and share their experience while strengthening their voice internationally.	
Outputs and results achieved (or expected results)	Under the UN-REDD Programme UNEP-WCMC held a workshop in November 2012 on REDD+ safeguards and multiple benefits. Participants discussed applying REDD+ safeguards in country, the quantification, valuation and mapping of multiple benefits, and monitoring the impacts of REDD+ on ecosystem services and biodiversity. An important outcome of the workshop was to let countries to share their experiences on planning for multiple benefits and safeguard implementation, and to provide an opportunity for South-South learning.	
Challenges, lessons learned, success factors, etc,	South-south knowledge exchange is most successful when the demand for knowledge comes from the UN-REDD partner countries themselves. Therefore, it is a challenge to generate country driven demand, rather than the Participating UN Organizations to organize south-south exchange events. However, the Programme is seeing increased country demand for lessons learned and best practices from other partner countries.	
Future plans, follow-up actions etc.	In October 2012 the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board approved a two year budget (2013-2014) for the "Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme 2011-2015" which includes several activities in which SSC plays an important role within UNEP activities. These include: (i) organize international and regional level dialogues and information events, including South-South cooperation, on lessons learned on information systems that capture the multiple benefits of REDD+ (activity 5.3.4); (ii) facilitate South-South cooperation and partnerships on payments for ecosystem services and REDD+ investment strategies (activity 6.1.6); and (iii) offer technical support and capacity building on successful economic incentives and related disincentives to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, and facilitate related South-South Cooperation (activity 6.2.1).	

Title of SSC project/initiative	Enhancing capacity, knowledge and technology support to build climate resilience of vulnerable developing countries
<b>Narrative description of SSC project/initiative</b>	
Objectives, geographical location/scope, timeframes	The overall objective of the project is to help build climate resilience in vulnerable developing countries through providing capacity, knowledge and technology support for key adaptation actions. This project aims to provide a core set of services for developing countries. The geographical scope of the project is in two pilot regions - West Africa and South Asia and in three pilot countries - Mauritania, Nepal and Seychelles. The expected time frame for the project is 48 months, and as it is still in the development phase, start and end dates have not yet been established.
UNEP sub-programme and specific area(s) / issue(s) addressed	The project contributes to the achievement of three expected outcomes (outcomes a, c and e) in Sub-programme 1 (Climate Change) of UNEP's Proposed Biennial Programme of Work for 2012-2013. Sub-programme 1 seeks to strengthen the ability of countries, in particular developing countries, to integrate climate change responses into national development processes. The sub-programme has five expected outcomes (a-e). In the first outcome UNEP seeks to facilitate the incorporation of adaptation into country development planning and policy-making based on scientific assessments, policy and legislative advice and lessons learned from pilot programmes, while in the third outcome it seeks to facilitate target countries' access to climate change finance and promote successful innovative financing mechanisms at regional and global levels. Lastly, in the fifth outcome UNEP aims to increase access of target audiences to relevant climate change assessments and information for decision-making and long-term planning.
Key partners - donors, governments, institutions, UN & other organizations, experts, etc. and their inputs	The overall project management lies with UNEP's Division of Environmental Policy Implementation (DEPI) within the GEF (Global Environment Facility) Climate Change Adaptation unit. The project is executed by the China National Development and Reform Commission. The project is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and is co-financed by the National Development and Reform Commission of China, Chinese Academy of Sciences and SIDA. Other partnering organisations include African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC), Institute of Geographical Science and Natural resource Research and Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)
Main activities & specific SSC modality adopted/applied by project/initiative	The main components/activities of the project include: i) Capacity building for developing countries to plan and implement climate change adaptation; ii) Inter-regional knowledge support for climate change adaptation; and iii) Technology and know-how support through integration and demonstration. Through implementation of this project, the cooperation between China and other developing countries will be enhanced as a new dimension of international cooperation on climate change. Specifically, the programme will promote adaptation technologies, including sustainable agriculture assistance, action towards drought resistance, water conservation, and biodiversity. The programme is increasingly being recognised as one of the key mechanisms assisting vulnerable developing countries and communities fighting climate change. It contributes to the implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building (BSP) (a cornerstone of UNEP's work), particularly with regards to capacity building.
Outputs and results achieved (or expected results)	This project aims to provide a core set of services for developing countries namely: i) capacity building for climate policy setting, planning, and implementation; ii) knowledge support for national and regional adaptation decision-making; and iii) transfer of cost-effective technologies and know-how for adaptation in selected countries.
Challenges, lessons learned, success factors, etc.	The project is currently in the preparation phase and hence it is still too early to state any challenges, lessons learned and successes.
Future plans, follow-up actions etc.	During project preparation phase there will be inception workshops held and detailed studies conducted in order to put together a full project document. The project document will then be submitted to GEF and once approved will begin implementation.

<b>Title of SSC project/initiative    Capacity Building in Development of Policy Framework for Promotion of Low Carbon Emission Societies in Central Asia</b>	
<b>Narrative description of SSC project/initiative</b>	
Objectives, geographical location/scope, timeframes	The overall objective is to strengthen the institutional capacities of relevant stakeholders in Central Asia for addressing barriers to, and facilitating the diffusion of cleaner energy technologies, through: 1. Stronger national institutions and improved national level networking; and higher levels of awareness on climate change and the potential impacts and opportunities; 2. Reduction in barriers for the uptake of cleaner energy technologies and services; 3. Development of markets for energy efficient technologies. Geographical Region: Central Asia Timeframe: ongoing with plans from 2009 to end of 2013
UNEP sub-programme and specific area(s) / issue(s) addressed	Climate Change Sub-programme
Key partners - donors, governments, institutions, UN & other organizations, experts, etc. and their inputs	Korean Energy Management Cooperation (KEMCO) and Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) Inter-State Sustainable Development Commission (ISDC)/ Ministry of Nature Protection, Turkmenistan Climate Change Focal Point of Central Asian Countries i.e.Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (RRC.AP)
Main activities & specific SSC modality adopted/applied by project/initiative	The project will build capacity and raise awareness about the economic gains from the untapped energy efficiency and renewable energy potential in the region; support the preparation of national action plans for cleaner energy options in the two target sectors; develop the market for energy efficient technologies by supporting the development and implementation of energy efficiency standards for two key cleaner energy technologies, and by creating a network for climate change focal points in the sub region. The above will be built on the Phase I activities particularly on result of assessment of economy wide potential for energy efficiency and renewable energy and on the barriers for their uptake in 2 target sectors. An additional element of the project is South-South Cooperation, evident through the five central Asian Countries working together on the same issues and learning from each other,
Outputs and results achieved (or expected results)	The proposed project aims to deliver three key outputs i.e. a) establishment of Climate Change Network in Central Asia; b) support for the National Clean Technology Planning process; and c) support for the development of Markets for Energy efficient Technologies.
Challenges, lessons learned, success factors, etc.	Engagement of expert in Central Asia is a major challenge as well as key factor for success. Funding for Phase II is also a major challenge
Future plans, follow-up actions etc.	a) Support countries to build readiness to prepare Technology Action Plan for two sectors and two technologies (renewable energy: solar photovoltaic and water heater; and building - energy efficiency) b) Technology Action Plan (renewable energy and energy efficiency) developed by each government and accepted by appropriate body for implementation. c) Support countries for assessing existing energy performance standard and finalization of at least two standards/certification process. d) Development and approval of proposals for phasing out two obsolescent technologies. e) Two more Climate Change Focal Points and Experts Network Meeting will be organized and with an exchange of best practices during network meeting.

Title of SSC project/initiative	
South-South Cooperation between India and China to Phase-Out Production of CFC-based Metered Dose Inhalers in China	
Narrative description of SSC project/initiative	
Objectives, geographical location/scope, timeframes	The UNEP Regional Office for Asia Pacific's Compliance Action Program ("UNEP CAP ROAP") initiated a bilateral exchange between China and India during 23 - 25 May 2011 in New Delhi, India, to discuss how India was able to successfully phase out the production of metered dose inhalers ("MDI's") containing chlorofluorocarbons ("CFC's"). The initiative is one of many bilateral exchanges facilitated by UNEP CAP ROAP under its OzonAction Programme to promote compliance with the Montreal Protocol. <sup>a</sup> The joint exchange was convened by UNEP in furtherance of the Langkawi Declaration, in keeping with the desires of China, and following a consultative meeting of the regional network of ozone officers that was held in Bangkok in January 2010 to finalise essential use nominations under the Montreal Protocol, the participating countries (including Bangladesh, China, India, Iran and Pakistan) all committed to strengthening South-South Cooperation specifically in the MDI sector.
UNEP sub-programme and specific area(s) / issue(s) addressed	UNEP DTIE OzonAction / Montreal Protocol / Ozone Layer Protection
Key partners - donors, governments, institutions, UN & other organizations, experts, etc. and their inputs	Donors: Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund
Main activities & specific SSC modality adopted/applied by project/initiative	(a) Peer-to-Peer capacity-building, (b) Regional cooperation to accelerate phase-out, (c) Sharing of expertise in specialized areas, (d) Information sharing, (e) Institutional capacity-building, (f) Cooperation on implementation of fast track regulations, (h) Initiation of sector-targeted cooperation, (i) Facilitating Public-Private Partnership, (j) Inter-agency joint SSC activities
Outputs and results achieved (or expected results)	<p>The most significant aspect of SSC has proven to be the sharing of experiences and lessons learned through the joint exchange. The Indian delegation explained how they achieved their phase-out through strategically coordinated policy implementation across different sectors of government and with proactive industry engagement and outreach. This included the following relevant initiatives: a) Adoption of a fast-track regulatory approval regime to accelerate a phase-out but which does not compromise international pharmaceutical standards: This was particularly pertinent for the Chinese delegation. This policy is likely to be replicated in China, which is now considering an earlier phase-out target of 31 December 2014. b) Enhanced communication across different sectors of government and between government and industry: This was a major factor in India's successful transition. It was critical to meaningfully engage with the MDI sector as their cooperation was instrumental to the successful phase-out. c) Increased dialogue through a multi-stakeholder working group for project implementation: Opening such avenues for communication helped solicit cooperation from industry. In achieving a CFC transition, governments should play a guiding role while MDI manufacturers should be the main actors. By visiting Cipla factory in Goa, the Chinese delegation was able to observe first-hand how the Indian private sector had developed locally feasible alternative technologies to phase-out CFC-based MDIs. d) Public awareness and outreach particularly in the health industry and with doctors and patients: This was critical to the success of India's overall phase-out. China could also follow a comprehensive public education and awareness campaign to support this technological transition.</p> <p>The visit enabled the development of a complementary wider bilateral exchange network between China and India in this area beyond the regional ozone network. This could be particularly useful going forward as China begins to transition to CFC-free alternatives under its National Strategy.</p>

<sup>a</sup> The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer is a protocol to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer. The Montreal Protocol is designed to phase out the production and use of certain substances that cause stratospheric ozone depletion, including chlorofluorocarbons. The Montreal Protocol entered into force on 1 January 1989.

Title of SSC project/initiative <b>South-South Cooperation between India and China to Phase-Out Production of CFC-based Metered Dose Inhalers in China</b>	
Narrative description of SSC project/initiative	
Challenges, lessons learned, success factors, etc.	<p>Intergovernmental organizations such as UNEP can play a unique role in catalysing South-South Cooperation on a strategic level, and coordinate the diffusion of best practices in a particular region by featuring successful programmes.</p> <p>Publicizing a successful country programme within a region can inspire neighbouring countries to adopt similar programmes. Given India's significant population and huge market for MDI's, it has provided a compelling example throughout the region that a CFC phase-out is both practical and achievable. In fact, the previous Iranian delegation acknowledged that India's successful transition instilled confidence in both the Iranian government, health and industry sectors that such a transition was genuinely feasible. The Indian example is particularly pertinent for China, given that it has a similarly large market for MDI's.</p> <p>South-South Cooperation can also involve policy replication. Although this initiative did not involve any technology transfer, policy replication can deliver significant outcomes in terms of facilitating the transition to CFC-free technologies.</p> <p>The full case study can be accessed at: <a href="http://www.unep.org/South-South-cooperation/case/casefiles.aspx?csno=48">http://www.unep.org/South-South-cooperation/case/casefiles.aspx?csno=48</a></p>
Future plans, follow-up actions etc.	<p>UNEP DTIE OzonAction is committed to continue promoting South-South Cooperation to assist Parties of the Montreal Protocol to implement and sustain compliance with their phase-out commitments.</p> <p>For the near future, UNEP was requested to facilitate the following SSC activities: <i>a) On Quota and Licensing Systems:</i> Afghanistan, Bhutan, Maldives, Mongolia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka will cooperate with China import/export office in developing an online licensing system for imports of HCFC. <i>b) On Capacity Building:</i> Iran and Pakistan experts will visit Afghanistan for training of the new NOO of Afghanistan; Indonesia and the Philippines will assist Timor Leste on capacity building and awareness activities and with Australia on ozone regulation. <i>c) On Combating Illegal Trade in ODS:</i> Bangladesh and India on the illegal trade targeted at HCFCs through a border dialogue in Bangladesh; Bhutan-Bangladesh border dialogue in Bangladesh and custom training with assistance of NACEN (India-Bhutan) on the illegal trade targeted at HCFCs; Border dialogue on controlling &amp; monitoring ODS trade between Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam'; Bilateral cooperation between Lao-China in the northern border of the country; Greater Sub-Mekong countries to meet with China to discuss the strengthening of trade control of ODS; Border dialogue at the border between Indonesia and Timor Leste. <i>d) On Climate and Energy Efficiency Linkages of HPMPs:</i> Providing technical assistance to Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Maldives in collaboration with India's Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) to national stakeholders on energy efficiency and ozone-climate linkages; NOU Pakistan to assist other countries on Energy Efficiency issues. <i>e) ODS Destruction and Halons:</i> Visit of DPR Korea to Indonesia to study the mechanism of destruction facility and management; Visit of Philippines to the ODS destruction facility and Halon bank in Indonesia; Visit of Bangladesh new NOO to Indonesia to study the mechanism for the destruction facility. <i>f) Others:</i> Sri Lanka and Philippines experts to visit Indonesia to assist in phasing-out the CFC use in activated carbon sector; Provision of information to DPR Korea on alternatives to HCFC-22 and HCFC 141b and conversion plans for production plants in China; Development of Manual for phase-out of HCFCs from the fisheries sector based on the Maldives experience and share this with other network countries</p>

Title of SSC project/initiative <b>Promote the regional implementation of the Montreal Protocol in the Pacific Islands</b>	
Narrative description of SSC project/initiative (NOT bullet points)	
Objectives, geographical location/scope, timeframes	To build/enhance the capacity of the ozone officers as well as other stakeholders' capacity for the daily implementation of the Montreal Protocol among countries of in the Pacific Islands region during the compliance period from 2011 onward
UNEP sub-programme and specific area(s) / issue(s) addressed	Sub-programme: HSHW The implementation of the Montreal Protocol on the Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
Key partners - donors, governments, institutions, UN & other organizations, experts, etc. and their inputs	The Department of Environment, Fiji; The Department of Environment and Conservation, Vanuatu; National Environment Service, Cook Islands; Department of Economic Affairs, Micronesia; Department of Commerce Industry and Resources, Nauru; Department of Environment, Tuvalu; Ministry of Mines and Energy, Solomon Islands; Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Samoa.
Main activities & specific SSC modality adopted/applied by project/initiative	<p>From 28 March to 1 April 2011, the National Ozone Unit (NOU) of Fiji sent its two resource persons to assist the Vanuatu Department of Environment and Conservation for the implementation of the Action Plan to return to compliance through training the national stakeholders: Two training workshops for technicians on good practices in the refrigeration servicing sector during 28-29 March 2011 in Port Vila, and during 31 March-1 April, in Espirito Santo; One training workshop for customs officers on the enforcement of national regulation of ODS import/export control on 30 March, Port Vila. More than 45 technicians and 7 customs officers were trained.</p> <p>On 16-20 May 2011, back-to-back with the PIC network meeting in Fiji, the new ozone officers from Cook Islands and Samoa joined the attachment programme with the NOU, Department of Environment, Fiji for the capacity building to manage its daily operation of the NOU for 5 days. During this period, the NOU Fiji organized training sessions on the Montreal Protocol including the obligations, national policy/regulations, cooperation with national stakeholders, development and implementation of the project under the Multilateral Fund, reporting requirement etc. The NOU further organised on-site visits to the end-user, inspection of the servicing workshops etc.</p> <p>During 3 -8 May 2012, back to back with the PIC network meeting in Port Villa, the NOU, Department of Environment and Conservation, Vanuatu organized a 5-day capacity building programme for the new ozone officers from Micronesia, Nauru, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu following the similar models of Fiji's attachment programme. UNEP staff participated in the first two days of the programme as well.</p>
Outputs and results achieved (or expected results)	The South-South Cooperation for the capacity building in the PIC region strengthened the capacity of the national stakeholders, and enabled them to comply with the reporting requirement, and other obligations under the Montreal Protocol. In the case of the Vanuatu technicians and customs training workshops, it assisted the country to return back and maintain in compliance following its non-compliance in the year 2008 for the control target of the CFC under the Montreal Protocol. The SSC also promoted the experience and lessons sharing among peers.
Challenges, lessons learned, success factors, etc.	The success factor, among others is to make the programme more suitable to the needs of the country. The challenge is to sponsor travel, particularly per diem.
Future plans, follow-up actions etc.	Such kinds of SSC will be continued in the PIC region with consideration of the higher turnover of the ozone officers in this region, and the different level of the capacity among countries for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, as well as the impact of the SSC on the regional implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

<b>Title of SSC project/initiative Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD)</b>	
<b>Narrative description of SSC project/initiative (NOT bullet points)</b>	
Objectives, geographical location/scope, timeframes	<p>Objective: GNESD is a South-South knowledge exchange network designed to promote energy access in developing countries and to establish synergistic opportunities between energy access and development. It undertakes scientific research and provides practical policies that help governments and intergovernmental organizations to further mutually inclusive energy access and development activities. It is facilitated by UNEP. The Secretariat is hosted at the UNEP Risø Centre.</p> <p>Geographical location/scope: The GNESD network is global however its member centres operate locally at national and regional levels.</p> <p>Timeframe: Project duration August 2002 to December 2013.</p>
UNEP sub-programme and specific area(s) / issue(s) addressed	DTIE/Energy Branch
Key partners - donors, governments, institutions, UN & other organizations, experts, etc. and their inputs	<p>Partners in Africa were: Environnement et Développement du Tiers Monde (ENDA-TM) in Senegal, The African Energy Policy Research Network/Foundation for Woodstove Dissemination (AFREPREN/FWD) in Kenya, Energy Research Centre (REC) in South Africa, Mediterranean Renewable Energy centre (MEDREC) in Tunisia. Latin America: Fundación Bariloche (IDEE/FB) in Argentina, CentroClima at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro in conjunction with CENBIO – University of São Paulo, Brazil. Molina Centre for Energy and the Environment in Mexico. Asia: The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) in India, The Energy Research Institute (ERI) of the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) in China, The Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) in Thailand. GNESD is facilitated by UNEP. The Secretariat is hosted at the UNEP Risø Centre in Denmark.</p> <p>Donors were: GNESD work has been funded by the governments of Germany, Denmark, France, Italy, and the United Kingdom, as well as the UN Foundation, UNDP and REEEP.</p>
Main activities & specific SSC modality adopted/applied by project/initiative	GNESD works through Centres of Excellence that are predominantly based in different developing regions of the world (especially in Africa, Asia and Latin America). To strengthen South-South Cooperation, activities of the network through dialogue, workshops and studies are designed to foster close collaboration among all member centres in the network. Main activities of GNESD include conducting technical studies in the three GNESD focused regions (i.e. Africa, Asia and Latin America) aimed at promoting energy access in developing countries and to establish synergistic opportunities between energy access and development in these countries. Discussions and presentations by members at GNESD meetings help facilitate a healthy exchange of ideas and working together among GNESD experts, further building on the South-South collaborative effort. Finally (but not least), dissemination of findings from GNESD studies is done in member countries that provide policy makers with possible recommendations based on research.
Outputs and results achieved (or expected results)	Scientific and popular articles; technical studies in the three GNESD focused regions (i.e. Africa, Asia and Latin America); lead authorship in IPCC publications; awareness raising activities to highlight the need for pro-poor energy policies (e.g. African Pilot Outreach Facility etc.); provision of analytical inputs to various roundtable discussions (e.g. IEA, IRENA, UN Energy, SEFA- Africa etc.); reviewing UN and other organisations' energy access publications; stakeholders consultations; press briefings, etc.
Challenges, lessons learned, success factors, etc.	<p>In order to facilitate the uptake of findings from GNESD research into national policy formation in member countries, a Policy Dialogue Panel (PDP) has been developed by the GNESD network to be an essential component of all thematic studies. In the PDP process, GNESD researchers and policy makers in member countries work in joint effort to address key energy access issues in member countries.</p> <p>Several consultative meetings have been held to date between GNESD researchers and policy makers in GNESD member countries to address urban energy access problems under the Urban and Peri-urban Energy Access (UPEA-III) Thematic Study.</p>
Future plans, follow-up actions etc.	Applying the Policy Dialogue Panel (PDP) process to new thematic studies, Launching the following: 1. GNESD Energy Access Database; 2. Urban and Peri-urban Energy Access (UPEAIII) publication; 3. Biofuel Sustainability Policy Papers

Title of SSC project/initiative <b>Spatial Planning in the Coastal Zone – Disaster Prevention and Sustainable Development</b>	
Narrative description of SSC project/initiative (NOT bullet points)	
Objectives, geographical location/scope, timeframes	The overall goal of the project is to reduce and prevent the impacts of natural disasters, climate change and sea level rise and to promote sustainable development of the coastal areas in COBSEA member countries through the application of spatial planning for integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) and Ecosystem Based Management (EBM). In achieving the overall goal, the specific objectives are: 1) To develop regional policy, resource and guidance document “ <i>Spatial Planning in the Coastal Zone of the East Asian Seas Region: Integrating Emerging Issues and Modern Management Approaches</i> ”; 2) To strengthen national capacities in sustainable coastal spatial planning through the application of the document into national needs and capacities for the COBSEA countries for spatial planning and disaster risk reduction; and 3) To enhance the capacity of countries to integrate the consideration of new concepts such as climate change, ecosystem based management, disaster risk reduction and integrated land-sea planning into their existing national spatial planning procedures and systems. The project has a total cost of USD 1,292,000 and a duration of 3years and 10 months from 1 January 2010 to 31 October 2013. The geographical scope of the project is regional and will be implemented in six of the COBSEA member countries: Cambodia, China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.
UNEP sub-programme and specific area(s) / issue(s) addressed	This project specifically supports UNEP’s Medium Term Strategy 2010-13 Sub-programme 3: Ecosystem Management to include key themes such as climate change, disaster risks and ecosystem management. Furthermore, the activities under this project will contribute to the activity streams developed by UNEP’s Marine and Coastal Strategy. These activities include: Marine and Coastal Ecosystems for Humanity; Reconciling Resource Use and Marine Conservation; and Vulnerable People and Places. This project is also in line with COBSEA’s priorities as agreed by the 19th Intergovernmental Meeting of COBSEA (Jan. 2008, Cambodia) and reflected in the “New Strategic Direction of COBSEA (2008-2012).
Key partners - donors, governments, institutions, UN & other organizations, experts, etc. and their inputs	The geographical scope of the project is regional and the partner institutions involved in the project are: 1) UNEP COBSEA Secretariat, responsible for administrative arrangements, overall project planning, management, coordination, monitoring and evaluation; 2) National Executing Institutions - national and local institutions responsible for the field application of the guidelines/criteria in the country; 3) Project’s National Focal Points (PNFP), nationals nominated by the COBSEA Focal Points belonging to the National Executing Institutions or other national organizations which are responsible for the development spatial plans in the country. The PNFPs will be responsible for the coordination and organisation of activities with relevant government departments and technical/scientific institutions; 4) Technical Advisory Institutions and/or technical experts to provide specific technical expertise and input during one or more of the project activities. The UNEP COBSEA Secretariat with technical support provided by UNEP/DEPI Marine and Coastal Ecosystems Branch, Nairobi, Kenya. The donor for this project is the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).
Main activities & specific SSC modality adopted/applied by project/initiative	The project is being implemented in three phases: <u>Phase 1</u> - Producing a Regional Resource and Guidance Document for the integration of new concepts, such as climate change, disaster risk reduction, ecosystem-based management and results-based management into existing coastal spatial planning policies and procedures. The Regional Guidelines will focus on the integration and mainstreaming of these new concepts into spatial planning and setback lines management to assist countries in the prevention and reduction of the impacts of natural disasters, climate change and sea-level rise. <u>Phase 2</u> - National consultations and planning of national adaptation of the Regional Resource Document. This phase will focus on the planning of national adaptation of the generic Regional Document to national settings and needs, upon consultations with the six participating countries. <u>Phase 3</u> - Capacity building, national adaptation, and demonstrations. This phase will focus on capacity building and adaptation activities (of the Regional Resource Document). This phase will be based on the results of the consultations, needs analysis and priorities of the participating countries and will be ‘tailor-made’ to each of the participating countries.

Title of SSC project/initiative <b>Spatial Planning in the Coastal Zone – Disaster Prevention and Sustainable Development</b>	
<b>Narrative description of SSC project/initiative (NOT bullet points)</b>	
Outputs and results achieved (or expected results)	The most significant outputs of the project were: 1) Production of a Regional Resource Document ‘Spatial Planning in the Coastal Zone of the East Asian Seas Region: Integrating Emerging Issues and Modern Management Approaches’ (Interim Edition, November 2011) which integrates emerging issues and new management concepts into spatial planning and coastal zone management procedures and processes, thereby enhancing countries capacity to prevent and reduce the impacts of natural disasters, climate change and sea-level rise.;The RRD was produced and packaged in coordination and after consultation with the six participating countries in a Regional workshop (December 2010, Thailand) where the countries reviewed the draft resource document as well as presented and shared their coastal and marine spatial planning status, legal and institutional systems. 2) Development of a Training and Capacity Building for Coastal Spatial Planning in the East Asian Seas Region: ‘Menu and Syllabus’ (September 2011) which provides a ‘menu’ of possible capacity-building options or approaches that will serve as basis for the national consultation with participating COBSEA countries in identifying their country-specific needs and priorities for training and capacity building activities; 3) Organization of six national consultation meetings (November-December 2011) to present and discuss the RRD and training menu as well as discuss and identify country specific needs and priorities on the adaptation and capacity building activities, with reports on the identified and prioritized activities, and corresponding implementation schemes (work plan and budget) for each participating country. The results of the national consultations were presented in a Regional Workshop (January 2012, Philippines) to share to and learn from other countries their activities on coastal spatial planning. 4) Organisation of a Regional Train-the-Trainer Course on Spatial Planning in the Coastal and Marine Zone of the EAS Region (May 2012, Thailand) to build the capacity of national teams from six participating countries on how to integrate emerging issues and modern management approaches into their national spatial planning processes and regimes; 5) Establishment of six national teams of instructors that have the knowledge and capacity to design and conduct national training programs in their own countries and languages; 6) Development of six national training syllabi and curricula which will be translated into local languages and used for national training courses; and 7) Translation and adaptation of the Regional Resource Document into national setting to help local planners, researchers, students, and national authorities on relevant information on coastal spatial planning in the country and for use as resource materials in national training courses.
Challenges, lessons learned, success factors, etc.	Some challenges in the implementation of project activities are the level of participation and commitment of relevant national governments and stakeholders in project implementation including the coordination and organization of project activities. This is due to the fact that coastal management and spatial planning authorities in a country are scattered among several institutions, which are often located in ministries and agencies that are not COBSEA focal points. To address such challenges and risks, COBSEA ensured that the most relevant and competent national executing bodies and national experts were selected and done through and in full cooperation with the COBSEA National Focal Points. The Project Management Team, in collaboration with the COBSEA NFPs have identified the proper stakeholders and specifically targeted those that are part of final executing bodies with clear identified activities and definitions of responsibilities. To ensure accountability and delivery of outputs, appropriate legal instruments (SSFAs and consultancy agreements) were prepared by COBSEA with selected institutions and individuals which will be compensated for their work and services.
Future plans, follow-up actions etc.	Close and regular monitoring of the progress and implementation of Phase 3 activities with the nominated National Institutions and National Coordinators in each country to ensure delivery of outputs as planned. Before the end of the project, a regional workshop will be conducted where participating countries will be invited to report and document the results, lessons learned and best practices from their national capacity building and adaptation activities, which will all be included in the final version of the RRD.

Title of SSC project/initiative	
<b>COBSEA Yeosu Project: Addressing the Challenge of Sea-Level Rise and Coastal Erosion in the East Asian Seas – Initial Implementation of the COBSEA Regional Strategy</b>	
<b>Narrative description of SSC project/initiative (NOT bullet points)</b>	
Objectives, geographical location/scope, timeframes	The main objective of this project is to build capacity in COBSEA developing countries in order to strengthen the sustainability, resilience and wise management of threatened coastal resources and associated ecosystems through the initial implementation of the COBSEA Regional Programme on Coastal Erosion, which lays the foundation for a regional strategy, or policy on coastal erosion in the region. The project, which was approved in December 2011 with a total budget of USD 400,000 will be implemented for two years in six of the COBSEA member countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.
UNEP sub-programme and specific area(s) / issue(s) addressed	The project is fully in line with and contributes substantively to the UNEP Medium-Term Strategy (2010-2013) specifically to the UNEP 2012-2013 Programme Of Work and expected accomplishments: 1a1: “Vulnerabilities to climate change and adaptation services of critical ecosystems are assessed and the findings are integrated into national decision-making, planning and adaptation practices”; and 1a3: “National policies and institutional capacities for adaptation planning are strengthened using knowledge, technology and policy support from global and regional networks under the climate change sub-program”. It is also in line with the new UNEP Marine Strategy and to the COBSEA New Strategic Direction 2008-2012. UNEP, as an Implementing Agency for this project, will ensure that the project will indeed contribute directly to the UNEP Programme of Work and to other relevant policy platforms and will be coordinated with other relevant activities carried out in the region.
Key partners - donors, governments, institutions, UN & other organizations, experts, etc. and their inputs	The geographical scope of the project is regional and the partner institutions involved in the project are: 1. UNEP COBSEA Secretariat, responsible for administrative arrangements, overall project planning, management, coordination, monitoring and evaluation; 2. National Executing Institutions - national and local institutions responsible for the coordination and organisation of activities in the country; 3. Project’s National Focal Points (PNFP), nationals nominated by the COBSEA Focal Points belonging to the National Executing Institutions or other national organizations which are responsible for coastal erosion and coastal management in the country. The PNFPs will be responsible for the coordination and organisation of activities with relevant government departments and technical/scientific institutions; 4. Technical Advisory Institutions and/or technical experts to provide specific technical expertise and input during one or more of the project activities. The UNEP COBSEA Secretariat with technical support provided by UNEP/DEPI Marine and Coastal Ecosystems Branch, Nairobi, Kenya. The donors for this project are the Organizing Committee for Expo 2012 Yeosu Korea (Yeosu Expo) and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA).
Main activities & specific SSC modality adopted/applied by project/initiative	The activities of this project will focus on the assessment of national setting and understanding gaps and needs related to coastal erosion, and identifying directions and priority actions for addressing coastal erosion in each country through public participation and national consultation process. These activities will result in the development of national reports for better understanding of the current situation of coastal erosion, and the development of national roadmaps for addressing coastal erosion in each country. Specifically, the activities includes: 1) situation analyses on coastal erosion vulnerabilities in each participating country with a focus on coastal erosion and how it is exacerbated due to sea-level rise; 2) mapping and analysis of past, current and planned policies and legal and institutional mechanisms currently addressing coastal erosion, including the identification of ‘hindering’ policies and mechanisms and policies of non-coastal sectors that might exacerbate the problem; 3) mapping and assessment of current and planned interventions that contribute (or hinder) addressing coastal erosion in the countries at local, sub-national and national levels; assessment of gaps and needs in terms of national policies, legal and institutional arrangements, capacities and finances to address coastal erosion; 4) develop menu of pilot interventions in each country based on the assessment conducted; 5) organise consultation and engagement meetings to discuss and agree on the type of capacity building activities and interventions to be developed and implemented in each country; and 6) identification and design of a roadmap and specific pilot interventions in each country with policy, knowledge, capacity and community-level support as needed.
Outputs and results achieved (or expected results)	Expected output by the end of the project is: Six National Assessment Reports (NARs) on the study of coastal vulnerabilities due to coastal erosion and mapping of the existing body of relevant policies, legal and institutional mechanisms and past, current and planned interventions, and identify gaps and needs relevant for addressing coastal erosion at national and sub-national levels. The reports will be the base for the development of ‘national roadmaps’ and identified priorities for action that will be implemented by governments and/or by follow-up projects. The report will include a menu of possible pilot interventions in each country including a roadmap for implementation complete with workplans and budgets. Based on the NARs, the menu will include the specific pilot interventions that were identified as priorities for action to address the gaps and needs of the country. The pilot interventions/activities will focus on three support areas: policy, knowledge and capacity, and community-level. The main results of this project will be: 1) The enhanced understanding of coastal and community vulnerability related to coastal erosion due to sea-level rise through seven national assessment exercises in the

Title of SSC project/initiative	<b>COBSEA Yeosu Project: Addressing the Challenge of Sea-Level Rise and Coastal Erosion in the East Asian Seas – Initial Implementation of the COBSEA Regional Strategy</b>
<b>Narrative description of SSC project/initiative (NOT bullet points)</b>	
	participating developing countries; 2) National and local authorities will be better prepared to face the negative impacts of sea-level rise and coastal erosion by having developed or strengthened policy and/or specific strategies to address coastal erosion; and 3) Specific prioritised and selected interventions (not known at this stage) will have additional and respective impacts on both local communities and ecosystems or on national policies and legal instruments.
Challenges, lessons learned, success factors, etc.	The project had just concluded its Regional Inception Workshop in August 2012. A major challenge in the implementation of project activities will be the coordination and organisation of national activities that would lead to the preparation of national assessment reports, and organisation of national consultation meetings. This is mainly due to the various national agencies and institutions involved in coastal erosion in the country.
Future plans, follow-up actions etc.	Close and regular monitoring of the progress and implementation of project activities with the nominated National Project Focal Points and National Consultants/Experts in each country.

Title of SSC project/initiative	Greening the Tea Industry in East Africa Project: South-South Cooperation (GTIEA)
<b>Narrative description of SSC project/initiative:</b>	
Objectives, geographical location/scope, timeframes	<p>The tea sector in East Africa region employs about one million people and about four million depend on it for their livelihood. Tea processing is energy intensive. Energy can make up as much as 6-25% of the total cost of tea. The tea factories largely depend on the grid electricity supply, of which thermal power constitutes a sizeable proportion of the fuel mix. Thermal power is based on imported fossil fuels. Present sources of electricity (grid supply) used for the processing of tea are often unreliable, expensive, and greenhouse gas intensive. Any attempt to generate electricity from renewable sources such as small hydropower will therefore reduce this dependence, reduce the cost of electricity, make electricity supply more sustainable and reduce GHG emissions. Tea growing areas are situated in hilly and high rainfall areas with abundant potential for small hydropower which largely remain untapped. There has been a small amount of investment made by the tea companies during the last twenty years in small hydropower projects.</p> <p>The objective of the Greening the Tea Industry in East Africa (GTIEA) project is to increase investment in small hydropower, to reduce energy costs of the tea industry, improve reliability of power supply, increase power supply for rural electrification and reduce GHG emissions through the removal of barriers. The project aims to establish six small hydro demonstration projects in four tea producing countries in this region: Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. The project is planned for four years from 2011 – 2014, as an initial phase when the pilot projects would be implemented.</p>
UNEP sub-programme and specific area(s) / issue(s) addressed	The project contributes to the UNEP sub-programme of climate change and particularly climate change mitigation through promoting the use of renewable energy in tea production sectors. The project will reduce GHG emissions and provide a more sustainable energy supply for tea industries in the region.
Key partners - donors, governments, institutions, UN & other organizations, experts, etc. and their inputs	The GTIEA project is funded by the GEF. The entire investment in the small hydropower projects are made by tea factories through equity and loans from financial institutions. The East Africa Tea Trade Association (EATTA) is the executing agency; UNEP (through DTIE/Energy branch) and AfDB as co-implementing partners. UNEP DTIE/Energy branch is directly involved as a partner.
Main activities & specific SSC modality adopted/applied by project/initiative	The GTIEA project showcases the promotion of clean energy projects through partnerships with the private sector and government and through South-South Cooperation in the tea sector in the East Africa region. Six small hydro demonstration projects will be in the four aforementioned tea producing countries in this region.. These have been supported by participating tea companies. The GTIEA project is trying to replicate the successful models of private sector small hydropower development in Sri Lanka and Nepal in particular over the last decade and from its own experience of the small hydropower plants operating since the colonial period. Experts from South Asia have been engaged in various phases of the project such as the project design, feasibility studies and GTIEA project management, along with experts from the region, an example of South-South Cooperation.
Outputs and results achieved (or expected results)	<p>The pilot project once completed in stages (2011-2014) is expected to generate about 76 GW of electricity annually and offset about 48,000 tons of CO2 emissions per annum. With the expected growth of the small hydro sector, in twenty years from the initiation of the GTIEA project the tea sector is expected to invest in a number of projects totalling 82 MW and thus reduce 345,000 tons of CO2.</p> <p>As tea growing and manufacturing is carried out in rural areas, the tea industry contributes significantly to the development of rural infrastructures and socio-economic well-being of the rural communities. In the vicinity of the tea industries there are medical facilities, schools, housing, drinking water supplies and electricity for the workers in the tea growing regions.</p>
Challenges, lessons learned, success factors, etc.	A key success factor to the project is the partnership and involvement of the private sector. The GTIEA project has supported participating tea companies in preparation of bankable feasibility studies and providing advisory support in the implementation process, the entire investment in the small hydropower projects are made by tea factories through equity and loan from financial institutions.
Future plans, follow-up actions etc.	The four year project (2011-2014) is in the initial phase of implementation. Three small hydro-power projects are in the implementation phase of which one has begun construction and other two will shortly follow suit. Preparations for implementation of the other three projects are underway. The generated power will primarily meet the needs of the tea factories and additional power will be used to electrify adjoining communities to the tea factory/estate or fed into the national grid. Continued investment in small hydropower from the tea sector is expected after the GITEA pilot project.

Title of SSC project/initiative	Technology Needs Assessment under the Poznan Strategy
<b>Narrative description of SSC project/initiative:</b>	
Objectives, geographical location/scope, timeframes	To assist developing countries in Africa and the Mediterranean, Asia and CIS and Latin America and the Caribbean to conduct technology needs assessments for mitigation and adaptation. Project duration: November 2009 to April 2013.
UNEP sub-programme and specific area(s) / issue(s) addressed	Climate change, assisting countries to identify most urgent technological needs, to promote technological solutions to mitigate the causes and effects of climate change.
Key partners - donors, governments, institutions, UN & other organizations, experts, etc. and their inputs	The project is funded by the GEF and is being implemented in collaboration with Regional Centres (RCs) in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Main inputs from RCs are: assistance and training to 36 TNA participating countries.
Main activities & specific SSC modality adopted/applied by project/initiative	<p>The project supports missions to TNA participant developing countries in all the regions. Mission activities include (a) Training local TNA participating countries and their corresponding consultants on the required methodology for the selection of sectors/sub-sectors and mitigation technologies; (b) Guidance on the Identification of existing barriers; (c) Guidance on how to remove barriers hindering the introduction and diffusion of technologies; (d) Support on the preparation of TNAs, Technology Action Plans (TAPs), Barrier Analysis Reports and Project Idea Reports.</p> <p>To promote South South Cooperation UNEP's TNA project supports continued sharing of knowledge and lessons learned from first round to second round participants. A series of guidebooks was prepared to support the national and regional capacity building workshops.</p>
Outputs and results achieved (or expected results)	<p>In 2011, TNA project saw a substantial acceleration in implementation in its new phase, in which the number of participating countries rose from 15 to 36. Draft TNA reports were produced in ten countries and draft TAP reports in four: Morocco, Mali, Thailand and Costa Rica.</p> <p>A series of new guidebooks was prepared by the UNEP and the online support portal <a href="http://www.tech-action.org">www.tech-action.org</a>, backed up by national and regional capacity-building workshops. As a result, the project has seen a strengthening of government commitment and more efficient working of national TNA teams.</p> <p>The expected results are improved TNA and Technology Action Plan (TAP) reports from participating countries.</p>
Challenges, lessons learned, success factors, etc.	Effective use of the RCs is the key factor for success. Good experiences from countries that have asked RCs for assistance have been reflected in better quality reports. However, some of the countries have been reluctant to ask RCs for assistance.
Future plans, follow-up actions etc.	<p>Several attempts have been made at giving RCs the required legitimacy thus facilitating the communication between developing countries and RCs.</p> <p>The next stage, once the findings of the TNA are in place, is the development of a national Technology Action Plan (TAP) that prioritises technologies, recommends an enabling framework for the diffusion of these technologies and facilitates identification of good technology transfer projects and their links to relevant financing sources. The TAP aims to systematically address practical actions necessary to reduce or remove policy, finance and technology related barriers.</p>

<b>Title of SSC project/initiative</b> <b>UNEP-China–Africa Cooperation Programme on Environment</b>	
<b>Narrative description of SSC project/initiative (NOT bullet points)</b>	
Objectives, geographical location/scope, timeframes	<p>UNEP and the Ministry of Science and Technology of China (MOST) have been engaged in a partnership to enhance South-South Cooperation between Africa and China. MOU was signed by the two partners in November 2011 by the UNEP ED and the Minister of Science and Technology of China for the Phase 2 of the program to enhance the capacity of African countries in the fields of ecosystem management focusing on water management issues. The Program is scheduled to last 36 months until November, 2014.</p> <p>Phase two includes six projects based on an ecosystem approach with the concept of: one lake, one river and one desert focusing on water resources and related issues including livelihood; policy development, technology transfer, research and knowledge dissemination as well as capacity building. The project coverage is 1) Lake Tanganyika Ecosystem, with emphasis on water use, monitoring water quality and rainwater harvest; 2) Nile River Ecosystem with emphasis on water resource planning in the watershed, rainwater utilization, environment monitoring, and water saving agriculture; 3) Desert Ecosystem, stressing the challenges of combatting desertification, early warning systems and drought resistant technologies. Selection of the participating countries is being realised according to the ecosystem. The project covers countries around Lake Tanganyika, countries of the Nile River basin, and six countries representing the Desert ecosystem (including two from the Horn of Africa).</p>
UNEP sub-programme and specific area(s) / issue(s) addressed	Ecosystem Management Sub Program focusing on freshwater ecosystem.
Key partners - donors, governments, institutions, UN & other organizations, experts, etc. and their inputs	The key partner and donor is the Ministry of Science and Technology of China (MOST) with its institutes: Nanjing Institute of Geography and Limnology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (NIGLAS), Tongji University in Shanghai, the Institute of Soil Science and Fertilizer, Shanxi Academy of Agricultural Sciences (ISSF), Gansu Research Institute for Water Conservancy and The Institute of Arid Agro-ecology of Lanzhou University. The UNEP-China-Africa cooperation programme with its two phases was initiated under the supervision of AMCEN and the AU and still highly supported by AMCEN
Main activities & specific SSC modality adopted/applied by project/initiative	Surveys, joint research, pilot project demonstration, training sessions, technology assessments, exchange and transfer of know-how will be carried out. The programme is a platform for the African and Chinese experts to exchange and share knowledge, ideas and experiences. The projects are jointly implemented by the technical institutes in China and the participating African countries. UNEP's role is to coordinate, facilitate and provide technical support for the implementation of the projects in partnership with the national teams and Chinese institutes.
Outputs and results achieved (or expected results)	The projects will assist the African countries to develop tools, demonstrating them to enhance the capacities of the African countries in the areas of water resources, planning for selected water catchments, new technologies for safe water supply, water quality and ecosystem monitoring, drought early warning system, water-saving techniques for dry land agriculture and desertification control.
Challenges, lessons learned, success factors, etc.	Activities of the UNEP China-Africa programme are responding to specific expected accomplishments of the UNEP PoW under the Ecosystem Management Sub Program. Different challenges associated with modalities of implementation, sustainability of funding and financial support from African countries and UNEP, communication strategy and monitoring and evaluation processes will be discussed during the consultation meeting that will be organized in China in November 2012.
Future plans, follow-up actions etc.	Objectives of the first consultation meeting for the Phase 2 (November 2012) are to review and evaluate the implementation of the projects in the past year, consolidate the activities, expected outcomes and budget for the next year and to explore cooperation opportunities on Green Economy with China. This is to be done with both the government and the private sector in areas like renewable energy, green agriculture, water and tourism.

Title of SSC project/initiative <b>Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) under the implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer</b>	
Narrative description of SSC project/initiative (NOT bullet points)	
Objectives, geographical location/scope, timeframes	To build/enhance the capacity of the Ozone Officers and national stakeholders in developing countries and those with economies in transition to comply with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol in terms of: scheduled phase-out of ozone-depleting substances; data reporting; establishment of legislation and import / export licensing systems; policy support, strategy development; awareness raising; technical support in selection of alternative ozone and climate-friendly technologies; and enforcement of trade restrictions and prevention of illegal / unwanted trade. The forthcoming compliance challenges include a freeze in the HCFC consumption and production in developing countries from 1 January 2013 and 10% reduction from 1 January 2015 from the established baseline as well as the phase-out of methyl bromide for controlled uses from 1 January 2015 in developing countries.
UNEP sub-programme and specific area(s) / issue(s) addressed	Sub-programme: HSHW - Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on the Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
Key partners - donors, governments, institutions, UN & other organizations, experts, etc. and their inputs	Establishment of CAP was approved in 2002 by the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol at a level of around 10 million USD per year. The core partners are the National Ozone Units of 140 developing countries (Article 5 countries) usually located in the Ministries of Environment / Nature Protection as well as national stakeholders in customs and enforcement administrations, Refrigeration & Air-Conditioning Associations, as well as the general public Close cooperation is maintained with other implementing agencies and secretariats (UNDP, UNIDO, World Bank, Ozone Secretariat, Multilateral Fund Secretariat), bilateral partners and donors from industrialised countries and countries with economies in transition (Article 2 countries); regional and international enforcement organisations (WCO, RILOs, OSCE, UNCTAD, UNODC, Interpol, Green Customs etc.) and well as organisations in the refrigeration & air-conditioning sector (IIR, ASHRAE, AREA, Centro Galileo etc.)
Main activities & specific SSC modality adopted/applied by project/initiative	Key activities of CAP include the management of nine regional ozone networks in: French and English-speaking Africa; Europe & Central Asia; Latin America; Caribbean; Pacific Island Countries (PIC); South Asia; South East Asia; and West Asia. These have a broad range of compliance-relevant support activities ranging from annual network and thematic meetings and contact group and bilateral meetings in which South-South Cooperation through sharing of experiences and peer to peer capacity building forms a major part. For example, in terms of electronic licensing systems, training curricula, sharing of relevant legislation, certification schemes for companies and technicians, establishment and strengthening of national refrigeration associations, and sharing of information on alternatives. Each region implements such activities every year on a needs-based approach and this kind of cooperation is not limited to developing countries (Article 5) but also includes industrialized countries and those with economies in transition (Article 2) which are often more advanced in terms of policy setting and technology development because they follow an earlier phase-out schedule for ozone-depleting substances.
Outputs and results achieved (or expected results)	South-South Cooperation through the CAP promoted experience and lesson sharing among peers within and between regions. Recent specific outputs from South-South Cooperation for the capacity building in the PIC region strengthened the capacity of the national stakeholders, and enabled them to comply with the reporting requirements, and other obligations under the Montreal Protocol. For example in the case of the Vanuatu, technician and customs training workshops assisted the country in returning to, and maintaining, compliance with the Montreal Protocol following its non-compliance in 2008 for the control target of the CFCs under the Montreal Protocol.
Challenges, lessons learned, success factors, etc.	Regional networking has proved to be an efficient mechanism to build capacity, to promote regional cooperation and to establish policies and legislation in a cost efficient manner and is well appreciated by the network countries. Consistent evaluation of network activities, through reporting to the Multilateral Fund provides a useful feedback mechanism and allows continuous improvements. The very high level of ratification, compliance and data reporting can be considered a success factor. Challenges include regional / territorial conflicts and civil unrest, language barriers, frequent elections and change of ministers sometimes resulting in changing focal points, occasional friction or competition with other implementation agencies.
Future plans, follow-up actions etc.	Similar activities are planned in the future based on the specific needs of the network countries usually identified and agreed during the annual network meetings and from both formal and informal feedback mechanisms. The implementation is country-driven and promoting regional cooperation and sharing of experience between countries. Schedule activities are available from the UNEP OzonAction website ( <a href="http://www.unep.org/ozonaction/Events/tabid/6255/Default.aspx">www.unep.org/ozonaction/Events/tabid/6255/Default.aspx</a> ) as well as the regional websites.

<b>Title of SSC project/initiative Working Group on Environmental Indicators of the Latin American and Caribbean Initiative on Sustainable Development</b>	
<b>Narrative description of SSC project/initiative (NOT bullet points)</b>	
Objectives, geographical location/scope, timeframes	Since its creation by the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean in 2002, the Working Group on Environmental Indicators (WGEI) of the Latin American and Caribbean Initiative for Sustainable Development (known by its Spanish acronym ILAC) developed a series of indicators to measure national and regional progress towards sustainable development. Using this initial set of indicators, ten countries have prepared their first reports and two are in the process of doing so. This project will continue as long as the ministries of environment continue to include it in the decisions as a mandate of the Forum of Ministers as a priority for the LAC region.
UNEP sub-programme and specific area(s) / issue(s) addressed	Environmental Governance
Key partners - donors, governments, institutions, UN & other organizations, experts, etc. and their inputs	UNEP holds the Secretariat of the Forum of Ministers of Environment, which has adopted the ILAC. The members of the Working Group come from the Ministries of Environment and the National Statistics Offices of LAC countries.
Main activities & specific SSC modality adopted/applied by project/initiative	The Working Group has promoted horizontal cooperation among its members. An example of this is the elaboration of the ILAC National Reports of Nicaragua (2011) and Barbados (2012), under the coordination of the Secretariat and with the support of Mexico's Ministry of Environment (SEMARNAT). Through this cooperation mechanism, SEMARNAT officials participated in workshops on formulating ILAC indicators and shared expertise and experiences in obtaining and processing information for the environmental indicators.
Outputs and results achieved (or expected results)	Expected results include the publication of two new ILAC indicator reports and requests for technical cooperation by other countries in the future.
Challenges, lessons learned, success factors, etc.	UNEP's coordination role has proven necessary to trigger SSC, but country buy-in is still very important. In the area of environmental information there are significant capacity and technology gaps between "North" and "South". Thus, SSC promotes capacity building between countries with similar socio-economic realities and thus changes are perceived as easily achievable.
Future plans, follow-up actions etc.	UNEP envisages that this SSC scheme can be repeated under championship of other countries (e.g. Barbados in the Caribbean region), providing expertise to regional peers in specific areas, such as the development of environmental information systems.

<b>Title of SSC project/initiative</b> <b>The demarcation and establishment of the Caribbean Biological Corridor (CBC) as a framework for biodiversity conservation, environmental rehabilitation and development of livelihood options in Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Cuba.</b>	
<b>Narrative description of SSC project/initiative (NOT bullet points)</b>	
Objectives, geographical location/scope, timeframes	The Caribbean Biological Corridor (CBC) project aims to encourage and facilitate collaboration among the participating countries through: the creation of the Caribbean Biological Corridor; the establishment of a network of protected areas for Haiti and the Dominican Republic; the creation of livelihood options as a means of contributing to poverty alleviation, human resources development and the establishment of a regional institutional mechanism for planning and management of shared resources between Haiti and the Dominican Republic.
UNEP sub-programme and specific area(s) / issue(s) addressed	Ecosystems Management
Key partners - donors, governments, institutions, UN & other organizations, experts, etc. and their inputs	Key partners: WFP (World Food Programme) Donor: European Commission Participating governments and organisations: Ministry of Environment, Dominican Republic; Ministry of Science , Technology and Environment of Cuba, Ministry of Environment of Haiti, University of Quisqueya,
Main activities & specific SSC modality adopted/applied by project/initiative	One of the main mechanisms put in place for the development of this project is the Tri-National Project Unit, located in Barahona, Dominican Republic. Based on this Tri Country Model each participating country contributes to the development and implementation of the project based on their expertise. The Tri National Project Unit located in Barahona, D.R. provides the day to day oversight of project implementation activities. Other supporting structures include the CBC Ministerial Policy Group; and the CBC Technical Committee. The responsibility for the project's implementation is shared between a number of actors; technical teams formed by experts from each participating country, as well as the local communities themselves. These are led by UNEP. In addition to these institutional mechanisms, it is worth mentioning that the foundation for this project relies in a number of agreements that were made between the participating countries, namely: the Declaration of Santo Domingo signed in July 2007 and the subject of environmental governance which came out of the Sixteenth Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean as well as the Declaration of Barahona, in August 2009.
Outputs and results achieved (or expected results)	The formation of technical teams with experts from all three participating countries has facilitated the exchange of knowledge between country experts and helped create institutional ties. One important output of this initiative is the facilitation of dialogue on sustainable management of national and transboundary natural resources. Another output of this agreement is the establishment of a Propagation Centre at Dosmond, Haiti. Other expected outputs include: the capacity of countries and regions to integrate an ecosystem management approach into development and planning processes and the establishment of a cooperative multinational platform for the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity through environmental rehabilitation and the development of alternative livelihood options. One of the objectives of the CBC project is the "establishment of a regional institutional mechanism for planning and management of shared resources between Haiti and the Dominican Republic". This objective was achieved through the establishment of the CBC Tri National Project Office and the operationalisation of the Ministerial Policy Group; the CBC Technical Group, and a CBC Project Unit located in the DR. These mechanisms, which are currently functioning, have greatly facilitated the dialogue between participating countries. In turn, these joint mechanisms have facilitated discussion and collaboration between participating countries. As of March 2012, 2 CBC Ministerial and Technical Meetings have been held. Another objective of the CBC was to emphasize local and regional expertise. Concretely, this objective has been partly achieved through the sourcing of technical expertise mainly from Cuba and the Dominican Republic to Haiti. In general, if there is a specific function to be carried out in support of the project, the expertise is sourced from the participating countries on the basis of equity.

Title of SSC project/initiative	The demarcation and establishment of the Caribbean Biological Corridor (CBC) as a framework for biodiversity conservation, environmental rehabilitation and development of livelihood options in Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Cuba.
Narrative description of SSC project/initiative (NOT bullet points)	
Challenges, lessons learned, success factors, etc.	<p>Success Factors: The Tri Country model has been very beneficial in facilitating the use of technical expertise from the participating countries, to undertake various tasks together. The use of technical expertise from participant countries has reduced the need to use remunerated consultants. For example, technical assistance from the DR Ministry of Environment for the construction of the Propagation/Training Centre at Dosmond, Haiti; Cuban technical support for undertaking socioeconomic/environmental baseline studies and demarcation; technical backstopping from the Ministry of Environment of Haiti (Director of North East) for the inauguration of Dosmond Centre, among others). This in-kind contribution has added much value to the project financially as well as in capacity building.</p> <p>Challenges: Climate change impacts in the Caribbean have underscored the need for better husbandry of the environmental resource base as a way of mitigating some of the impacts. Although the recent extreme weather events in the region have been devastating, they provide an opportunity for collective action. Also, finding a common ground between different countries with governmental structures and approaches to the management of natural resources is a challenge. However, regional institutional mechanisms, if properly designed, can greatly facilitate this process. The CBC initiative provides an effective model for multi-country environmental governance. Specifically, the CBC framework has succeeded in putting biodiversity conservation on the policy agenda in a context where different developing countries with different stakes are involved. However, sustaining the engagement of all parties and stakeholders will require both financial capability and political will, which represents a challenge in the present context.</p> <p>Lessons learned: Integrating the creation of alternative livelihoods as one of the main objectives of a biodiversity conversation initiative is crucial <u>to its social acceptability</u>. SSC as a development paradigm can be adopted and used effectively within a multinational framework even if on-the-ground pilot projects are implemented and managed locally.</p>
Future plans, follow-up actions etc.	<p>South-South Cooperation will be strengthened through the remaining period of project implementation. The interest from other countries in the Caribbean is increasing: Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Martinique and Guadeloupe have expressed interest in becoming full members of the CBC. CARICOM's Ministers of Environment have called for formal links between CBC and the Partnership Initiative for Sustainable Land Management (PISLM) for Caribbean SIDS (approved by CBC Ministerial Committee, 28 October 2011).</p>

<b>Title of SSC project/initiative</b> <b>Regional Gateway for Climate Technology and Policy Innovation in Latin America and the Caribbean (REGATTA)</b>	
<b>Narrative description of SSC project/initiative</b>	
Objectives, geographical location/scope, timeframes	The project's main objective is to strengthen the mobilisation and sharing of knowledge on climate change issues related to the entire technology cycle from technology development, to technology transfer and deployment. This will be for both climate change adaptation and mitigation throughout the region by building associated capacity of key regional, sub-regional and national institutions. The project will have a regional focus on Latin America and the Caribbean with an emphasis on the Iberoamerican Network of Climate Change Offices (RIOCC) countries and its timeframe spans until the end of 2014.
UNEP sub-programme and specific area(s) / issue(s) addressed	Climate change sub-programme.
Key partners - donors, governments, institutions, UN & other organizations, experts, etc. and their inputs	Key partners: Iberoamerican Network of Climate Change Offices (RIOCC), the joint UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative, OLADE, UNDP, UNEP Risoe Centre, a number of regional Centres of Excellence. Donors: Government of Spain, through the Spanish Climate Change Office (Ministry of Environment) Government of Norway, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Main activities & specific SSC modality adopted/applied by project/initiative	REGATTA supports the identification and strengthening of regional centres of excellence to promote SSC, build capacities in countries and at regional level, share knowledge and experiences, and facilitate dissemination of information. In this context, three centres of excellence have been selected to provide SSC by organising regional workshops on specific Climate Change topics. These centres are Instituto de Investigaciones Eléctricas (IIE) in Mexico, Fundación Torcuato di Tella in Argentina and University of the West Indies in Trinidad & Tobago.
Outputs and results achieved (or expected results)	The project is currently working on the establishment of (i) a Latin American and Caribbean Roundtable on Climate Change Cooperation, (ii) an online knowledge platform with adaptation and mitigation "Sub-Portals", and (iii) Regional Climate Change Knowledge and Technology Hubs on adaptation and mitigation.
Challenges, lessons learned, success factors, etc.	The main challenge is to effectively consolidate a network of experts and centres of excellence to keep the knowledge platform and the climate change technology hub active once funding from the REGATTA initiative concludes.
Future plans, follow-up actions etc.	Official launch of the online knowledge platform, including the adaptation and mitigation Communities of Practice, at the annual RIOCC meeting in October 2012.

<b>Title of SSC project/initiative</b>	<b>Support the Uruguay Planning and Budget Office in the Framework of the Agreement signed by the National Development and Planning Secretariat (SENPLADES) of Ecuador.</b>
<b>Narrative description of SSC project/initiative (NOT bullet points)</b>	
Objectives, geographical location/scope, timeframes	Improve the quality of planning processes developed by both institutions through training and exchange of experiences and expertise; develop research and discussion areas of common interest, and institutional strengthening. Work plan developed for the period June 2011 – May 2012.
UNEP sub-programme and specific area(s) / issue(s) addressed	Sub programme 4 – PoW (a) 6.
Key partners - donors, governments, institutions, UN & other organizations, experts, etc. and their inputs	UNDP, UNEP and AUCI (Uruguayan Agency of International Cooperation)
Main activities & specific SSC modality adopted/applied by project/initiative	In general, the project includes the exchange of experiences, expertise, training and knowledge, the development of research, shared discussion forums, and institutional strengthening through courses, workshops, seminars, virtual conferences, monitoring of applications, transmission of the systematisation of experience and territory visits. The objectives of the project include strengthening of capacities among both institutions with competencies in national programming. Also, to allow sharing of innovation processes in public administration and national planning approaches from both experiences through constant exchanges between authorities and also at technical level. Also between the respective areas of: a) Development strategies, planning and budget, b) Territorial planning, c) Investment d) Monitoring and evaluation.
Outputs and results achieved (or expected results)	The project has facilitated the sharing of innovation processes in public administration and national planning, the development of institutional designs from technical cooperation and the systematisation of planning processes developed.
Challenges, lessons learned, success factors, etc.	Not available.
Future plans, follow-up actions etc.	Not available.

Title of SSC project/initiative	Expert Workshop on APELL and Responsible Production in Thailand with regional experts (29 February - 2 March 2012)
<b>Narrative description of SSC project/initiative:</b>	
Objectives, geographical location/scope, timeframes	The Expert Workshop on Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level (APELL) and Responsible Production (RP) took place in Bangkok, Thailand on 29 February - 2 March 2012. The Expert Workshop aimed at building capacity of Thai experts for the creation of a pool of trainers in Thailand to further support SMEs in the implementation of relevant practices under UNEP's Responsible Production and APELL approaches, properly adapted to the local context and culture. It also aimed at bringing together Responsible Production experts and practitioners from Asia to share their knowledge with Thai partners and to exchange experience of Responsible Production applications in their countries, with the overall aim of strengthening cooperation among UNEP's regional networks of RP and APELL experts. Several of the workshop's sessions relied on the regional experts invited by UNEP, including experts from China, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam. Specifically, the workshop focused on building participants' understanding of the main concepts behind RP and APELL; equipping participants on the proper use of UNEP's RP Toolkit and Learners and Trainers Companion; identifying potential trainers to replicate trainings on RP; and discussing a strategy on expanding APELL and RP applications to relevant industrial sectors in Thailand.
UNEP sub-programme and specific area(s) / issue(s) addressed	The project contributed to the sub-programme 2 on disasters and conflicts and the sub-programme 5 on harmful substances and hazardous waste.
Key partners - donors, governments, institutions, UN & other organizations, experts, etc. and their inputs	Key partners: Department of Industrial Works (DIW) of Ministry of Industry of Thailand, Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand (IEAT), Mahidol University (Thailand), the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA), the Chemical Industry Club of the Federation of Thai Industries (FTI), the Responsible Care Management Committee of Thailand, Sri Lanka Cleaner Production Center, China Cleaner Production Center, Vietnam Cleaner Production Center, Tsinghua University (Beijing, China), Asia Society for Social Improvement and Sustainable Transformation (ASSIST), and BiPRO Consultancy for integrated solutions (Germany) and ChemSafe consultants (Thailand)
Main activities & specific SSC modality adopted/applied by project/initiative	Designed by UNEP in response to a DIW request, and co-hosted by UNEP, DIW, ADPC and ICCA/FTI, the Expert Workshop on APELL and RP is a first in a series of capacity building events being planned by UNEP and DIW to promote the creation of a pool of trainers in Thailand that will further support SMEs in the implementation of relevant practices under RP and APELL, properly adapted to the local context and culture in Thailand. The workshop consisted of training sessions (including expert presentations, group discussions and exercises) on UNEP's Responsible Production approach for chemical hazards management in SMEs. The event also included a full day on UNEP's APELL approach including discussions on its application in chemical parks in Thailand to improve local level preparedness for industrial and natural hazards such as the ones posed by the recent Thai floods. As part of the workshop, UNEP promoted the delivery of technical information associated with the two methodologies through the experience developed by experts of the region, which was shared with Thai participants (including company representatives and experts). Thai company representatives and experts could rely on the lessons learned by Chinese, Indian, Sri Lankan and Vietnamese experts. In turn the discussion provided ideas and recommendations for further replication of new projects in the other countries involved in the workshop, leading to the development of joint proposals for the EC SWITCH programme by Indian experts from ASSIST in partnership with the Sri Lanka Cleaner Production Center and with the Vietnam Cleaner Production Center. Other examples of South-South Cooperation promoted during the workshop include a consultation session on the way ahead for the creation of a future regional knowledge sharing platform on UNEP's Responsible Production approach, to further enable technical cooperation and exchange between regional partners.
Outputs and results achieved (or expected results)	The Expert Workshop was attended by approximately 50 participants, including representatives from the public and private sector (chemical companies) in Thailand and experts from different countries in the region, including China, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam. The South-South elements of the workshop achieved the following results: experience of pilot application of APELL and RP in China, Sri Lanka, India, and Thailand shared with representatives from the public and private sector in Thailand; discussion of the use of Responsible Production to address companies' needs in Thailand; and discussion and agreement on the way forward for creating a future pool of chemical safety management trainers in Thailand. Joint proposals were developed by experts from India, in partnership with experts from Vietnam and Sri Lanka, and submitted to the EC SWITCH programme/call for proposals.
Challenges, lessons learned, success	One of the challenges faced in the promotion of the South – South cooperation was the language barrier. In this specific case, simultaneous interpretation

Title of SSC project/initiative	Expert Workshop on APELL and Responsible Production in Thailand with regional experts (29 February - 2 March 2012)
<b>Narrative description of SSC project/initiative:</b>	
factors, etc.	from Thai to English and vice versa was required throughout the event.
Future plans, follow-up actions etc.	Future plans and follow-up actions include: the development of an advanced Responsible Production Trainer of Trainers (ToT) programme to be rolled out in Thailand; the possibility of new Responsible Production pilot activities in Sri Lanka, Vietnam, India and the Philippines being discussed with NCPCs of Sri Lanka and Vietnam and ASSIST, and the development of a regional knowledge sharing platform on UNEP's Responsible Production approach in partnership with ASSIST. Additional actions include the possible development of a Chinese version of the Responsible Production Learners Companion, developed by UNEP and ASSIST, which was launched during the workshop and shared with experts from the region raising a strong interest, in particular from Chinese experts from Tsinghua University and from China Cleaner Production Center. Additional South-South Cooperation activities being envisaged include the participation of experts from Tsinghua University as trainers in capacity building activities UNEP will be promoting in Sri Lanka and Vietnam during 2013.

Title of SSC project/initiative <b>Global Network Conference on Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production (RECP-2011)</b>	
<b>Narrative description of SSC project/initiative:</b>	
Objectives, geographical location/scope, timeframes	RECP-2011 conference took place in Nairobi, Kenya between 17 and 19 November 2011. The objective was to enhance the promotion of green manufacturing in developing and transition economies through the facilitation of North-South and South-South knowledge sharing and cooperation. This conference was designed to focus on lessons learned in the last 20 years towards cleaner production and green industrialization projects, and aimed at ensuring that service providers and Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs) have access to appropriate and affordable technology and financing in order to do more and better with less. The conference provided an opportunity for the RECPnet to identify actions on how to work together to achieve green manufacturing.
UNEP sub-programme and specific area(s) / issue(s) addressed	The Project contributed to the sub-programme 6 on resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production (Output 62-P3)
Key partners - donors, governments, institutions, UN & other organizations, experts, etc. and their inputs	Key partners: National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs) from five regions, RECPnet and UNIDO Donor: Environment Fund and UNIDO
Main activities & specific SSC modality adopted/applied by project/initiative	The Global Network Conference on RECP is a biannual global event that is organised under the joint UNIDO-UNEP programme on RECP with the dual purpose of discussing and disseminating emerging trends and new applications in RECP and building a vibrant community of practice among member RECP service providers. RECP-2011 was divided in two parts: i) <b>RECP Conference</b> : composed of a combination of plenary sessions, panel discussions and parallel group sessions addressing key strategic and operational issues related to the theme of the Conference; ii) <b>RECPnet General Assembly</b> : dedicated to strengthening the RECPnet and regional collaboration among RECP promoting institutions. The Conference is an opportunity for UNEP, UNIDO and more mature centres to provide guidance and support to the newly developed centres through the experience they developed in over 15 years of operation (strengthening the south-south cooperation approach of the RECP programme). It also promotes the development of regional projects and initiatives, which help leverage the existing skills and contacts of the centres in the regions.
Outputs and results achieved (or expected results)	The Conference had 90 participants and was attended by NCPCs and RECP service providers from more than 40 developing and transition economies and other associated knowledge centres located in developed countries. The conference also saw the drafting and signature of the Nairobi declaration for RECPnet.
Challenges, lessons learned, success factors, etc.,	Integrating South-South Cooperation in project development and implementation enhances the relevance and effectiveness of the outcome. Such technical projects can also benefit and be reinforced by North-South Cooperation when relevant and when new issues are being discussed.
Future plans, follow-up actions etc.	Development of the global RECPnet knowledge sharing platform (being set-up by UNIDO); confirmation of biannual work-plan; and development of its five regional chapters (in collaboration with the RECPnet executive committee and UNIDO). More directly, UNEP continues to upscale, disseminate and further develop lessons learned from 17 years of RECP experience, building eco-innovative communication and implementation tools that better promote resource efficiency in SMEs in developing countries and economies in transition.

Title of SSC project/initiative	PoW 2012-2013 – 63P1 - Delivering sustainable development and enabling the transition to greener economies through sustainable public procurement
Narrative description of SSC project/initiative	
Objectives, geographical location/scope, timeframes	The sustainable public procurement project builds on the work done since 2009 and has a global scope, targeting countries in all regions. The objectives of the project are: (i) Assist countries in the design and implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and action plans; (ii) Contribute to the development of an international Sustainable Public Procurement Initiative aimed at building the case for SPP and at accelerating the uptake of SPP through increased collaboration between stakeholders and better access to capacity building tools. Timeframe: 2012-2013
UNEP sub-programme and specific area(s) / issue(s) addressed	Resource Efficiency – Sustainable Consumption and Production – Sustainable Public Procurement
Key partners - donors, governments, institutions, UN & other organizations, experts, etc. and their inputs	The activities on SPP have been supported by the European Commission, the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment and the Francophone Organization. The work on the ground has been done in cooperation with the national Public Procurement Authorities and/or Ministries of Environment. In addition, local NGO's and UNDP offices have also been engaged.
Main activities & specific SSC modality adopted/applied by project/initiative	UNEP has promoted South-South Cooperation by facilitating the exchange of experiences and best practices through various channels. Pilot countries have learned from each other's experience, particularly in the development of market readiness analysis, and SPP national action plan development.
Outputs and results achieved (or expected results)	UNEP has compiled the lessons learned and feedback from pilot countries and presented at CSD-19 a set of policy conclusions and recommendations for the implementation of sustainable public procurement. Additionally, UNEP revised its existing implementation methodology based on the feedback from pilot countries, and published a set of implementation guidelines that include testimonials and country experiences. UNEP further supported South-South Cooperation by ensuring that project managers exchange experiences by visiting other pilot countries and/or through regional meetings.
Challenges, lessons learned, success factors, etc.	Language was a significant barrier, which was mitigated as much as possible by translating all available material/reports/outputs in English, French and Spanish. While face-to-face exchange is very effective to share lessons learned and experiences, budget and time constraints might not always allow for the attendance of all desired participants.
Future plans, follow-up actions etc.	UNEP is planning to scale up the SPP activities in additional countries, hence promoting the South-South Cooperation through the exchange of lessons learned and promotion of best practices. One of the objectives of the recently launched SPP Initiative is to promote synergies and collaboration opportunities through South-South Cooperation. The SPPI will provide a platform to facilitate cooperation.

Title of SSC project/initiative	
The Joint UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI) - Mainstreaming poverty-environment linkages into national policy and budgeting processes in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe/CIS, and Latin America/Caribbean regions	
Narrative description of SSC project/initiative (NOT bullet points)	
Objectives, geographical location/scope, timeframes	Geographical scope: Africa, Asia/Pacific, Europe/CIS, Latin America. Objective: To mainstream Poverty-Environment Linkages into national and regional policy, programming, and budgetary decision-making. Timescale for the first phase was: 2008-2012. The next phase will be from 2013-2017.
UNEP sub-programme and specific area(s) / issue(s) addressed	Environmental Governance, through UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI)
Key partners - donors, governments, institutions, UN & other organizations, experts, etc. and their inputs	Global UNDP-UNEP PEI programme donors (see unpei.org), Regional Commissions in Africa, Asia/Pacific, Europe/CIS, Latin America Governments (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Thailand, Lao PDR, the Philippines)
Main activities & specific SSC modality adopted/applied by project/initiative	<p>PEI seeks to influence regional and national policy processes and enhance capacity within institutions through, inter alia, promoting cross-regional exchanges and regional communities of practice on poverty-environment mainstreaming.</p> <p>Examples from 2011 include: (i) West Africa (with ODI): regional training on green accounting with participants from Burkina Faso, Mali and Mauritania; (ii) Malawi and Mozambique study tour of Rwanda on poverty-environment mainstreaming successes; (iii) Mali director-level study tour to Ghana on poverty reduction strategy process; (iv) Burkina Faso high-level visit to Mauritius to learn from the flagship Mauritius Sustainable Island policy; (v) best practice exchange visits between the two ECIS country programmes in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan; (vi) development of bilateral framework agreement between Uruguay and Ecuador on joint institutional capacity building for poverty-environment mainstreaming; (viii) many other South-South exchange mechanisms as reported separately by the PEI Asia/Pacific team; and (xi) PEI Global Retreat in Nairobi featuring the four Regional Teams whereby direct contacts, exchanges, and lesson-learning was facilitated by the Poverty-Environment Facility and used as an input to planning for the next phase of PEI.</p> <p>PEI AP regional programme facilitated and participated in various regional workshops to network with relevant parties involved in PE related fields as well as South-South learning exchanges</p> <p>Workshops and meetings: TEEB meeting in Hanoi June 2011 (PEI Thailand, Lao PDR, the Philippines), Climate financing and Aid effectiveness meeting in Bangkok September 2011 (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Thailand, Lao PDR, the Philippines) South-South knowledge sharing and cooperation exchanges: exchanges between PEI countries, participation of PEI country colleagues in relevant meetings and PE practitioners' venues, Regional exchanges and events include: PEP meeting in Vienna, various PEI Lao -Thai exchanges, Rwanda-Thai-Lao PDR- Nepal Exchange on Public Environmental Expenditure Reviews and valuation of ecosystem services, PEI AP regional meeting in Hua Hin, UNEP ESE Valuation Workshop in Nairobi (Thai, Lao PDR) and a valuation workshop in Bangkok, Laos-Indonesia government study exchange on green growth, various South-South trainings e.g. Bhutanese local government officials undertook ex-country training in the Philippines to familiarize with the ECP mainstreaming concepts and approaches.</p>
Outputs and results achieved (or expected results)	<p>Knowledge shared on PE mainstreaming and South-South lessons shared for more effective PE mainstreaming tools and practices as well as South-South technical support function promoted through regional and bilateral country visits.</p> <p>These activities have led to several concrete (new) forms of institutional cooperation on poverty-environment mainstreaming (e.g. the Uruguay/Ecuador example), highlighting the value attached to South-South exchanges by governments, and beyond this the knowledge and experiences shared enhance the capacity of governmental institutions to develop and implement poverty-environment mainstreaming tools, for example after the joint Malawi/Mozambique mission to Rwanda, the Mozambique Ministry of Finance initiated an inter-ministerial process with the Ministry of Planning and Development, whilst the Ministry of Coordination of Environmental Affairs has sought to disseminate the lessons learnt to all the country's provinces. Following the Mauritius/Burkina Faso exchange, Mauritius in turn learned from the positive PEI experience in Burkina Faso and is now looking to formulate its own PEI programme using the One UN framework.</p>

<b>Title of SSC project/initiative</b>	
<b>The Joint UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI) - Mainstreaming poverty-environment linkages into national policy and budgeting processes in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe/CIS, and Latin America/Caribbean regions</b>	
<b>Narrative description of SSC project/initiative (NOT bullet points)</b>	
Challenges, lessons learned, success factors, etc.	South-South Cooperation activities can be very useful in creating motivation and incentive for government officials to learn from their peers in other countries and helps those governments that are attempting to mainstream for the first time. This facilitates also lesson sharing and learning in a South – South context rather than learning from technical experts from the UN. Such exchanges and study visits can be inspirational, motivating officials and experts to try new approaches and securing greater commitments to poverty-environment upon return.
Future plans, follow-up actions etc.	PEI AP will support South-South exchanges and support the formation of regional communities of practice on Poverty-Environment mainstreaming. These South-South exchanges will continue and intensify during the next phase of PEI.

<b>Title of SSC project/initiative</b> <b>Building capacity for transboundary management and governance for protection of marine mammal migration corridors in Caribbean and Southeast and Northeast Pacific</b>	
<b>Narrative description of SSC project/initiative (NOT bullet points)</b>	
<p>Objectives, geographical location/scope, timeframes</p>	<p>Overall goal: To assist implementation of CBD’s Programme of Work on Protected Areas through technical support in establishment of comprehensive, effectively managed, and ecologically representative regional systems of marine protected areas by 2012 in the countries of the Latin America and Caribbean and neighbouring regions. It directly supports implementation of Marine Mammal Action Plans of the Regional Conventions of UNEP’s Regional Seas Programmes for the Wider Caribbean (Cartagena Convention) and the South-East Pacific (Lima Convention).</p> <p>Specific Objectives: a) Provide an overview of essential habitats and regional-scale movements for marine mammals in need of improved management in Southeast and Northeast Pacific, Wider Caribbean and adjacent regions through data integration and GIS-mapping of existing data, including socio-economic information (e.g. fisheries, shipping, tourism, etc.); b) Apply integrated marine spatial planning and management approaches in two demonstration projects (Southeast and Northeast Pacific Region &amp; Wider Caribbean and Western Atlantic) to showcase different stages of planning for the management of critical marine mammal habitats and migration routes across jurisdictional boundaries involving local planners, scientists, decision-makers and stakeholders from relevant governments.c) Develop strategic communication products including a policy paper on governance recommendations to ‘Make the Case’ for integrated, transboundary management of marine mammal migration routes and critical habitats.d) Develop institutional linkages and networks among marine mammal managers, experts, stakeholders and policy makers to promote the implementation of the two regional Marine Mammal Action Plans and related instruments in the Wider Caribbean and Southeast and Northeast Pacific. This will include collaborative initiatives, sub-regional and inter-regional science-policy dialogues, and consultations with relevant stakeholders in design of transboundary governance and management options, along with targeted dissemination of lessons, good practices and strategic information for policy support.e) Introduce integrated planning approaches, including provision of technical guidance, regional training and learning exchanges on application of marine spatial planning to transboundary governance and management of marine mammals; including transfer of skills, tools and good and equitable sharing of marine resource benefits;</p> <p>Geographical location: Countries of Wider Caribbean, Southeast and Northeast Pacific                      Timeframe: July 2010 – March 2013.</p> <p>Information:                      Spain-UNEP Partnership for the LifeWeb Initiative: <a href="http://www.spain-unespforpas.org">www.spain-unespforpas.org</a> ;                      UNEP Caribbean Environment Programme: <a href="http://www.cep.unep.org">www.cep.unep.org</a>                      South Pacific Permanent Commission: <a href="http://www.corredoresmarinos.net">www.corredoresmarinos.net</a></p>
<p>UNEP sub-programme and specific area(s) / issue(s) addressed</p>	<p>MTS 2010-13 Sub-programme 3: Ecosystem Management, EA (b) Countries and regions have capacity to utilise ecosystem management tools                      PoW Project 32-P3: ‘Integrated Marine and Coastal Environment and Resource Management for Human Well-being’.</p>
<p>Key partners - donors, governments, institutions, UN &amp; other organizations, experts, etc. and their inputs</p>	<p>Partners and coordination:                      The project is coordinated by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) through its Division of Environmental Policy Implementation (DEPI), Marine &amp; Coastal Ecosystems Unit in close cooperation with UNEP’s Caribbean Environment Programme (CEP), the Regional Activity Centre for the SPAW Protocol (SPAW-RAC), the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (CPPS), UNEP’s Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC) and Regional Office for North America (RONA). Project partners include North East Pacific Action Plan (NEP), Caribbean Marine Protected Areas Management Network and Forum (CaMPAM), the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), French Marine Protected Areas Agency, Caribbean Netherlands, GRID-Arendal, Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), national agencies and others.                      Donor: Government of Spain in support for the UNEP-Spain Partnership for the LifeWeb Initiative (total contribution: USD 710,000).</p>

Title of SSC project/initiative	Building capacity for transboundary management and governance for protection of marine mammal migration corridors in Caribbean and Southeast and Northeast Pacific
<b>Narrative description of SSC project/initiative (NOT bullet points)</b>	
Main activities & specific SSC modality adopted/applied by project/initiative	<p>An interdisciplinary matrix approach is used to support transboundary marine mammal management, combining: (a) Data collation, mapping and related information gathering: our knowledge of marine mammal habitats and transboundary migration; habitat protection status; identification of key data gaps and how these would be filled, ongoing MM-relevant activities and how we engage with them (governments, NGOs, research agencies, etc.); (b) Technical guidance, learning and innovation in the field of MM spatial planning and transboundary governance practices in collaboration with ongoing/developing efforts within the Wider Caribbean and Eastern Pacific; (c) Demonstration projects: national/local management planning exercises, data integration, stakeholder involvement at selected sites (d) Strategic communication and regional consultations with marine mammals, MPA policy, science and management experts in the Wider Caribbean and in the Eastern Pacific to identify current successes and challenges in the region, stimulate local-buy-in and stakeholder engagement, offer information and knowledge, identify cost-sharing and co-financing support (incl. in-kind), linking LifeWeb project outputs and demonstrations to support efforts under the auspices of regional protocols, Action Plans, and the like.</p> <p>SSC modalities include regional working groups engaging technical experts and government planners, training workshops, learning exchanges and discussion among experts, planners and decision-makers from national government agencies, academia and NGOs across countries of the Caribbean and Eastern Pacific. For example, a large inter-regional workshop and training course on marine spatial planning and transboundary marine management was held in Panama on 21-24 May 2012 with participation from 22 countries across the regions [workshop documentation at: <a href="http://www.pnuma.org/m_m_lifeweb">http://www.pnuma.org/m_m_lifeweb</a>].</p> <p>Another example is a learning exchange between Eastern Caribbean countries and the Dominican Republic held in March 2012 in Samana, Dominican Republic. The exchange was attended by high-level government representatives of St Vincent and the Grenadines, St Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Dominica, and Grenada. The specific objectives of the visit were to acquaint participants with general concepts of large-scale marine spatial planning and to discuss economic benefits provided by conservation, management and monitoring activities, with a focus on the positive and negative aspects of whale-watching. Fruitful discussions were held and all participants expressed positive feedback on the opportunities to exchange with colleagues and counterparts from neighbouring countries.</p>
Outputs and results achieved (or expected results)	<p>Expected results include enhanced national and regional capacity and information base underpinning development and design of future cross-sectoral ecosystem-based management and governance of marine ecosystems and transboundary marine mammal migration corridors. <b>Specific outputs</b> include regional maps of ecological conditions and socio-economic data of human activities and impacts on marine mammals; learning exchanges on marine spatial planning, marine mammal protected area (MMPA) networks design, transfer of skills, tools and good practices on transboundary governance and equitable sharing of MMPA benefits; sub-regional scenarios on marine spatial planning in Eastern Caribbean and in Eastern Tropical Pacific; draft management for the Silverbank Humpback Sanctuary in Dominican Republic; policy recommendations and strategic communication on transboundary management issues and solutions.</p>
Challenges, lessons learned, success factors, etc.	<p>The main challenges include effective engagement of relevant sectors (e.g. conservation, fisheries, shipping and energy) in multi-objective planning of integrated management solutions and development of transboundary governance arrangements. Another tangible challenge is working in three languages (Spanish, French and English) across this inter-regional partnership (being addressed by translating a lot of working documents into all three languages).</p>
Future plans, follow-up actions etc.	<p>Further development and provision of technical assistance and advice; implementation of management arrangements at the nation and sub-regional level; as well as development of regional action plans and protocols for the ecosystem-based management of common habitats and species. The lessons from the ongoing activities will also support development of future capacity building resources and demonstration initiatives on transboundary marine management and governance.</p>

Africa-Brazil-China Cooperation for Africa's Sustainable Development (ABC-CASD) Cooperation between Africa, Brazil and China for Africa's sustainable development	
Narrative description of SSC project/initiative (NOT bullet points)	
Objectives, geographical location/scope, timeframes	The Africa-Brazil-China Cooperation for Africa's Sustainable Development (ABC-CASD) programme will be for an initial pilot phase of four years aiming at strengthening the triangular partnership between China, Brazil and Africa through the following objectives: a) Promoting better understanding and harmonisation of positions on key issues of global importance in the field of sustainable development in general and on ecosystem management in particular (b) Providing strategic technical support that ensures the environmental sustainability of investments made by the two countries and companies from the two countries to Africa (c) Facilitating the effective transfer of knowledge and technologies from China and Brazil to Africa so as to enhance the capacities of African countries for the better management of their natural resources during the transition to a green economy
UNEP sub-programme and specific area(s) / issue(s) addressed	This programme will fall under several UNEP sub programmes; mainly Climate Change (both mitigation and adaption), Environmental Governance (especially strengthening institutional capacity, MEAs implementation), Ecosystem Management (mainly transboundary ecosystems through ecosystem based adaption and or management schemes) and Resource Efficiency (sustainable consumption and production). Being among one of UNEP components of Rio +20 follow up, the project will aim at supporting countries in the transition to green economy in the context of sustainable development.
Key partners - donors, governments, institutions, UN & other organizations, experts, etc. and their inputs	The principal partners for this cooperation programme are the African Union Commission, which will operate through AMCEN Secretariat and its Regional Economic Communities, and the Governments of Brazil and China. The cooperation programme will work closely with African governments, Regional Centres of Excellences and relevant development partners in the Region. Given the outcomes of the Rio+20 Summit regarding UNEP role in shaping the Environmental agenda with the UN bodies at both regional and country level, it is anticipated that UNEP will play the lead role in the implementation of the programme.
Main activities & specific SSC modality adopted/applied by project/initiative	Capacity building, technology transfer, promotion of knowledge management and dissemination of environmental good practices, partnership building, environmental needs assessments through development/production of Atlas and GEOs, etc.
Outputs and results achieved (or expected results)	Partnership and collaboration platforms for African sustainable development established and operational Increased investment and exchange on technology transfer and knowledge management
Challenges, lessons learned, success factors, etc.	Currently under development as a follow-up to Rio+20.
Future plans, follow-up actions etc.	Establishment of a Joint Steering Committee and launching of the Cooperation platform. Development of the detailed work plan of the cooperation programme and the implementation modality.

Title of SSC project/initiative    Continued Enhancement of Building Capacity for Effective Participation in the Biosafety Clearing House (Phase II)	
Narrative description of SSC project/initiative (NOT bullet points)	
Objectives, geographical location/scope, timeframes	<p>This project aims at engaging parties and partners for effective participation in the Biosafety Clearing House to meet the information sharing obligations of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. The Project supports continuous efforts of parties to build institutional capacity in line with article 20 of the Protocol and as per continuous guidance of parties to the protocol. The main interventions are delivered through focused technical support, networking and partnership with parties and relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>The project has a global scope, applicable to all contracting parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. .</p> <p>The project has been running in phases as per the guidance of Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. Lessons learnt are factored into the design and development of new interventions on the BCH. The first was the BCH I project (supported 139 parties and a current BCH project for 50 parties. Timeframe: November 2010 – November 2012</p>
UNEP sub-programme and specific area(s) / issue(s) addressed	Environmental Governance, Environmental Law/ Biosafety
Key partners - donors, governments, institutions, UN & other organizations, experts, etc. and their inputs	<p>The BCH team has been engaging with partners to ensure that the project builds upon and ensures mainstreaming of the BCH interventions in the wider process of development and implementation of national biosafety systems led by UNEP and other partners. The project is also harnessing and building on the lessons learned and practices from the first BCH project with stakeholder specific interventions as requested by the Parties..</p> <p>The BCH2 project is implemented by UNEP in close cooperation with the CBD Secretariat acting as a technical partner. Management and technical personnel from both the CBD Secretariat and the project collaborate in planning and executing project activities. The CBD Secretariat receives project support at COP-MOP side events in the form of assistance from BCH Regional Advisors (RAs) in conducting BCH training workshops. It also publishes the training materials developed by the project on the BCH central portal help system, thus promoting its global dissemination and providing a permanent home for these materials.</p> <p>The BCH Regional Advisor’s system plays a key role in the implementation of the project. The RAs are professionals selected from across the world with a solid background in environmental science, and other related fields including international law and information technology. They are skilled trainers in their field of expertise and network among themselves and nationals in their regions regarding BCH issues and training methodologies.</p> <p>The overall project performance of BCH2 is under the supervision of a Project Steering Committee. It comprises representatives of the UNEP Division of Environmental Policy Implementation (DEPI) (as the chair), UNEP-Division of Environmental Law and Conventions (DELIC), the CBD Secretariat, the United Nations University, the Third World Network and the Global Industry Coalition. The Committee is responsible for guiding the overall implementation of the project and serves as the primary decision-making body.</p> <p>Countries have contributed to the development and execution of aspects of the training for the BCH regional workshops. The Government of the Republic of Korea contributed towards the organization and sponsorship of non-participating countries to the subregional workshop for the Asia-Pacific region and Central and Eastern Europe. The African Biosafety Network of Expertise (ABNE) of the New Economic Partnership for Africa’s Development sponsored the attendance of three non-participating countries at an Anglophone Africa workshop. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran similarly offered to host one subregional workshop</p>

Title of SSC project/initiative    Continued Enhancement of Building Capacity for Effective Participation in the Biosafety Clearing House (Phase II)	
Narrative description of SSC project/initiative (NOT bullet points)	
Main activities & specific SSC modality adopted/applied by project/initiative	<p>Capacity building on biosafety has a strong focus on solid scientific assessment, detection/diagnostic and knowledge-sharing tools to assist parties at the national, regional and global level to meet their obligations to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. The Continued Enhancement of Building Capacity for Effective Participation in the Biosafety Clearing House (Phase II) -- through its regional advisors' network and training materials – has developed a regularly updated global resource which is used by many stakeholders including parties, private sector, civil society and academia.</p> <p>The specific SSC approach adopted in the BCH II project is the use of regional expertise within countries of the South in sharing experiences and supporting training interventions. In addition, all activities are developed and executed by countries within the South using an SSC model. Additional financial support aside of UNEP and the GEF to training activities, was provided by countries, institutions and experts from the South. the project demonstrates that engaging parties through regional experts and tailored materials, and providing training to use the resource, addresses supervisory difficulties with reporting and assists national partners in meeting their obligations to the Protocol. As the resource provides information on tools, guidelines and materials developed through the biosafety projects for all the countries involved, it helps avoid duplication and promotes efficient use of technical resources. The tools and services provided are tailored as public goods made readily available through the Central Portal of the BCH for use during and beyond the cycle of the project.</p>
Outputs and results achieved (or expected results)	<p>In collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), UNEP has delivered more than 135 national training workshops in 50 participating countries with the active involvement and participation of more than 950 institutions from public, private, academic institutions and civil society, with special emphasis on stakeholder groups identified by parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB) as of particular importance and, therefore, as those that should be targeted by new national training events.</p> <p>In addition, five regional workshops were conducted to enhance the capacity of BCH national focal points during the period 2011–2012. These workshops were attended by a total of 69 participants, representing 51 countries: 12 from the Asia-Pacific region, 9 from Latin America, 1 from Central and Eastern Europe, 13 from francophone Africa, 10 from Anglophone Africa and 6 from the Caribbean. During the five regional training workshops more than 90 new basic records were registered at the BCH II central portal, and 51 BCH II national focal points were trained.</p> <p>UNEP has updated and translated into five official languages of the United Nations, training materials for government officials, academia, the media, the general public and members of civil society organizations, among others. In addition, UNEP has produced new training materials for customs and phytosanitary officers (curricula, a manual and case studies), along with a new module on registering decisions and risk assessments. All the BCH training materials have been published directly on the BCH central portal. Furthermore, CD copies of all BCH training materials have been developed and distributed at all national and regional workshops (more than 2,500 copies have already been distributed).</p> <p>UNEP established a virtual learning platform to help BCH-II participating countries exchange their training experiences and store all training materials used during their regional or national training workshops. Each regional training workshop has its own page electronically available and upon request, each BCH-II participating country can have its own national training workshop page made available for all stakeholders.</p> <p>Between 1 July 2011 and 31 May 2012, more than 2,050 users from more than 100 countries have used this virtual learning platform to access the BCH training materials, with more than 82,000 visits to virtual course pages. Soon the platform will also include several webinars about the BCH-related issues and activities which appear to be in greatest demand. These include the following: introduction to the Cartagena Protocol; registering national and reference information; finding information with the help of the BCH practical problem-solving tools; management by national authorized users; national biosafety website development, using the Hermes tool provided by the CBD Secretariat; and integrating BCH information into websites using the Ajax plug in tool.</p>

<p><b>Title of SSC project/initiative    Continued Enhancement of Building Capacity for Effective Participation in the Biosafety Clearing House (Phase II)</b></p>	
<p><b>Narrative description of SSC project/initiative (NOT bullet points)</b></p>	
	<p>As a direct outcome of the project, all participating countries from the Asia-Pacific and Latin America regions have published at least one record under the rubric of “Biosafety law, regulations or guideline records”, while participating countries from anglophone and francophone Africa demonstrated lower percentages (90 per cent and 78 per cent, respectively). All participating countries from the Anglophone Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America regions and most participating countries from the francophone Africa region (75 per cent) have nominated at least one competent national authority.</p> <p>During this period the project helped maintain and strengthen the network of regional advisors. It is worth mentioning that the assistance rendered by regional advisors to countries was not limited to the BCH, but extended to other relevant biosafety activities, such as the submission of second national reports on the implementation of the Protocol, and some national biosafety framework implementation projects.</p> <p>As capacity building was completed at the national level during the first two training workshops with the assistance of regional advisors, more than 30 additional national training workshops have now been carried out by local national staff without the direct involvement of regional advisors. This is a key intervention to ensure build up, sustainability and national ownership</p> <p>Under the project, 14 countries had additional one-day training sessions specifically designed for their academia to deliver specific training on BCH and to facilitate use of the training materials in their regular curricula. During the regional workshops, a catalogue of biosafety-related university courses in participating countries was developed and compiled in a special report. More than 40 tertiary institutions from different project countries included BCH training materials in at least one course.</p>
<p>Challenges, lessons learned, success factors, etc.</p>	<p>The BCH Regional Advisors (RAs) system was conceived by the first BCH project as a means of creating a corps of expertise on the Protocol and the BCH at the regional level.</p> <p>RAs share the unique credentials of language, culture, work styles and ethics from the regions where they operate. They interact effectively and adequately with local staff in unique situations and understand the social and economic realities of the regions. They have become the principal resource persons for developing countries through the process of building friendly and lasting relationships since 2005. And in some cases, these RAs have evolved to be “regional champions” with strong institutional memories on biosafety to support UNEP’s and direct country requested field training activities on biosafety.</p> <p>RAs has been useful in building national capacity in BCH for the regulatory staff including national focal points and the national authorized users on one hand; and the stakeholders on the other. The submission of information to BCH has been catalysed by the system. Additionally, the system helped to build national capacity to train national staff to conduct national BCH training.</p> <p>Since July 2011, RAs have participated in more than 150 missions. They have also supported the development, updating and translation of a large number of training materials. The regional presence and activity of regional advisors is cost-effective for the project in terms of country assistance, as they do not have to work across geographically large subregions.</p> <p>Assistance by regional advisors to countries is not limited to the BCH2 project, but is extended to other relevant biosafety initiatives, such as assisting countries with the preparation of their second national report on the implementation of the Protocol, the implementation of national biosafety framework projects, or the training of national regional BCH focal points as direct request from the parties.</p>

Title of SSC project/initiative    Continued Enhancement of Building Capacity for Effective Participation in the Biosafety Clearing House (Phase II)	
Narrative description of SSC project/initiative (NOT bullet points)	
	<p>The project tremendously benefited from the regional advisors' (RA) system complemented with the education materials and virtual learning environment prepared by the project. RA system has proved to be a powerful tool in the project's mission of tackling national and regional BCH issues; while performing on site assistance and contributing to the design and dissemination of training materials, it has also played a cardinal role in promoting regional and subregional collaboration, networking and the exchange of experience for BCH management. The Regional Advisors System is the key to efficient and sustainable BCH training delivery.</p> <p>Hundreds of key stakeholders and BCH national focal points from across the world have received BCH training. As a result, tangible progress has been made towards the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. The System is an invaluable companion for achieving not only the full implementation of the Protocol, but other biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements.</p>
Future plans, follow-up actions etc.	<p>Because the success of the first two phases of BCH project (both implemented by UNEP), we anticipate the funding of a third phase which will be extended to all eligible parties, to meet their information exchange obligations requirements under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. This felt demand has been continuously requested by parties since the fourth meeting of the Parties in Bonn, Germany in 2008.</p>

<b>Title of SSC project/initiative    OzonAction Networking</b>	
<b>Narrative description of SSC project/initiative (NOT bullet points)</b>	
Objectives, geographical location/scope, timeframes	Objective: Promote the Ozone Depleting Substance phase-out in developing countries Geographical location/Scope: Latin America and the Caribbean Timeframe: From 1993 to present
UNEP sub-programme and specific area(s) / issue(s) addressed	Chemical Subprogramme: Capacity building on the management of chemicals
Key partners - donors, governments, institutions, UN & other organizations, experts, etc. and their inputs	Donors: Multilateral Fund of Montreal Protocol. Other partners: government officers from USA, Canada, Spain and Germany Governments: National Ozone Units in the ministries of environment of Latin America and the Caribbean UN organizations: UNEP; UNDP; UNIDO and the World Bank
Main activities & specific SSC modality adopted/applied by project/initiative	Main activities: Countries exchange experiences and information. As far as possible national, sub-regional and regional expertise is used for workshops and solving particular issues and cases in the countries. Also, North/South cooperation is part of the capacity building in LAC countries. Cooperation activity expenditures are covered using the travel expert and the subcontracts budget lines of the OzonAction costed-work plan. The activities carried out are classified as follows: a) Intra-regional technical cooperation amongst government officers and private experts for implementation of project activities. b) Project-management training to new ozone officers by the more experienced government Officers. c) Use of technical and scientific expertise of more experienced countries in the region to assist private sector of neighbouring countries through universities and technical schools. d) Information exchange through electronic media to solve particular queries on technological alternatives, policy and enforcement measures.  SSC modality: triangular cooperation
Outputs and results achieved (or expected results)	Result achieved: Total phase-out of chlorofluorocarbons in each country of Latin America and the Caribbean
Challenges, lessons learned, success factors, etc.	Networking has proven to be a very useful tool in capacity building and technology transfer support. Success factor is availability of sufficient and predictable budget since measurable results can be achieved in medium/long term.
Future plans, follow-up actions etc.	Future plans are based on resources. The current replenishment level of the Multilateral Fund will last up to December 2014

Title of SSC project/initiative <b>Integrated Coastal Management With Special Emphasis On The Sustainable Management Of Mangrove Forests In Guatemala, Honduras And Nicaragua (“Mangrove Project”)</b>	
Narrative description of SSC project/initiative (NOT bullet points)	
Objectives, geographical location/scope, timeframes	The overarching objective of the Mangrove Project is to reduce vulnerability to climate change through an ecosystem based approach and integrated coastal management along the Caribbean coast of Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, with special emphasis on the conservation and sustainable development of mangrove forests. It is a two-year project (2011-2012). Within this project, South-South Cooperation has occurred with the support of the Government of Mexico, as explained below.
UNEP sub-programme and specific area(s) / issue(s) addressed	The Mangrove Project focuses on priority areas of UNEP’s Medium Term Strategy 2010-2013 and also contributes directly to achieving the objectives of the Programme of Work 2010-2011. Specifically, in Subprogramme # 3 Ecosystem Management, the project contributes to: Expected Accomplishment #2: Countries and regions have capacity to utilise ecosystem management tools; Programme of Work Output #3: Integrated marine management mechanisms are developed and networks of Marine Protected Areas are promoted to increase the sustainability of fishing and the stability of coastal and marine habitats. Under the POW 2012-2013, the project contributes to the achievement of Output 332, which states: The impacts of land-based activities affecting river basins and coastal areas are reduced through provision of technical support to countries to improve ecosystem management at the regional and national levels.
Key partners - donors, governments, institutions, UN & other organizations, experts, etc. and their inputs	The Mangrove Project is funded by the Government of Spain. Key governmental partners are the Ministries of Environment and Natural Resources of Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, as well as local authorities of the Caribbean coast. The project also works with a range of non-governmental partners including local and national NGOs that administer coastal protected areas and/or work on local development/environment projects, and a number of international cooperation partners that work in the same geographical area (UNDP, USAID, GIZ, EU, CISP, etc.). National (of the three countries) and Mexican experts have assisted the project technically (see below).
Main activities & specific SSC modality adopted/applied by project/initiative	The Mangrove Project has three key components: (i) Planning and coastal management; (ii) Capacity building and training; (iii) Livelihood activities. These three components are implemented through the cooperation of a range of partners, as listed above, which in a number of cases are present in more than one country. Furthermore, they have received in some cases the support of technical experts from Mexico at no cost to the project. In the planning and coastal management component, for example, a coastal planning expert from the Ministry of Environment SEMARNAT has provided input and participated in an advisory role in activities tied to the development of a coastal municipal plan for the Pearl Lagoon municipality in Nicaragua. As a result of this cooperation, the possibility of developing a more formal assistance programme between coastal municipalities in the two countries is being explored. In the capacity building component, four mangrove restoration experts from Mexico ran two training of trainers workshops (one in Honduras and one in Guatemala) to train local coastal managers and government technicians in restoration techniques. In Honduras, the experts are providing follow-up and technical advice to the participants responsible for the implementation of the restoration plans of actions that were developed during the course. In the livelihood and training activities, lessons learned and materials developed for the projects in the three different countries are then shared among each other, in order to improve planning and implementation, and reduce duplication of work. More formal sharing of lessons learned between the three countries, and with the participation of other Central American stakeholders, will be undertaken by the end of the project.
Outputs and results achieved (or expected results)	Partnerships and collaborations between the different stakeholders and actors have allowed the results of the Mangrove Project to be more sustainable (project partners will be present once the Mangrove Project ends and can give continuity to activities) and to count with more local ownership. The involvement of Mexican partners has provided national project partners with expertise and technical capacity that did not exist, to a large extent, in the three central American countries. It also has opened the doors to Mexican partners to identify further opportunities for collaboration and to work in a context which is not as advanced as in Mexico, which provides many opportunities for learning. The specific outputs of the training collaborations with the Mexican mangrove restoration partners have resulted in the preparation of 50 training of trainers in mangrove restoration in Guatemala and Honduras, and the implementation of some six mangrove restoration plans of action.
Challenges, lessons learned, success factors, etc.	Increasing work of UNEP in Mexico, the MOU between Mexico and UNEP that promotes South-South Cooperation, among other priorities, as well as knowledge of key experts within the Regional Office and the assistance of the UNEP office in Mexico were part of the success factors.
Future plans, follow-up actions etc.	As mentioned above, the initial donors which were opened through the collaborations between the three countries and Mexico have set the base for future opportunities between them. Given that the Mangrove project will soon end, future assistance programmes which may develop with Mexico are also a great opportunity for increasing the sustainability of the actions which have been undertaken by the project.

## Abbreviations

ABC-CASD - Africa-Brazil-China Cooperation for Africa's Sustainable Development  
 ABNE - African Biosafety Network of Expertise  
 ACPC - African Climate Policy Centre  
 ADPC - The Asian Disaster Preparedness Center  
 AFREPREN - The African Energy Policy Research Network  
 AMCEN - African Ministerial Conference on the Environment  
 AP – Asia Pacific  
 APELL - The Expert Workshop on Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level  
 AREA – Air Conditioning and Refrigeration European Association  
 ASHRAE - American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers  
 ASSIST - Asia Society for Social Improvement and Sustainable Transformation  
 AUCI - La Agencia Uruguaya de Cooperación Internacional (Uruguayan Agency of International Cooperation)  
 AU – African Union  
 BCH - Biosafety Clearing House  
 BEE - Bureau of Energy Efficiency  
 BiPRO - Beratungsgesellschaft für integrierte Problemlösungen (Consultancy for Integrated Solutions)  
 BSP - Bali Strategic Plan  
 CaMPAM - Caribbean Marine Protected Areas Management Network and Forum  
 CAP - Compliance Assistance Programme  
 CARICOM – Caribbean Community  
 CBC - Caribbean Biological Corridor  
 CBD - Convention on Biological Diversity  
 CENBIO - Centro Nacional de Referência em Biomassa (National Reference Centre on Biomass)  
 CEP - Caribbean Environment Programme  
 CFCs – Chlorofluorocarbons  
 CIS - Commonwealth of Independent States  
 CISP - Il Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (The International Committee for the Development of Peoples)  
 CMS - Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species  
 CO<sub>2</sub> – Carbon Dioxide  
 COBINABE - Bi-national Commission for the Development of the Bermejo River Basin  
 COBSEA - Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia  
 COP – Conference of Parties  
 CPB - Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety  
 CPPS - The Permanent Commission for the South Pacific  
 CSD - Conference on Sustainable Development  
 DELC - Division of Environmental Law and Conventions  
 DEPI - Division of Environmental Policy Implementation  
 DIW - Department of Industrial Works of Ministry of Industry of Thailand  
 DR - Dominican Republic  
 DTIE - Division of Technology, Industry and Economics EA – Ecosystem Approach  
 EAS - East Asian Seas  
 EATTA - The East Africa Tea Trade Association  
 EBM - Ecosystem Based Management  
 ECIS – Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States  
 ECP - Environmental Cooperation for Peacebuilding  
 ED - Executive Director  
 ENDA-TM - Environnement et Développement du Tiers Monde (Environment and Development of the Third World)  
 ERI - The Energy Research Institute  
 ESE - Ecosystem Services and Economics  
 FTI - Federation of Thai Industries  
 FB - Fundación Bariloche (Bariloche Foundation)  
 FWD - Foundation for Woodstove Dissemination  
 GEF – Global Environment Facility  
 GEOs – Global Environment Outlook  
 GHG - Greenhouse Gases

GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Society for International Cooperation, Ltd.)  
GNESD - Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development  
GTIEA - Greening the Tea Industry in East Africa  
GW - Gigawatts  
HCFC - Hydrochlorofluorocarbon  
HSHW – Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste  
HPMP - Hydrochlorofluorocarbon Phase-out Management Plans  
ICCA - The International Council of Chemical Associations  
ICZM - Integrated Coastal Zone Management  
IEA – International Energy Agency  
IEAT - Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand  
IIE - Instituto de Investigaciones Eléctricas (Electric Power Research Institute)  
IIR – International Institute of Refrigeration  
ILAC - Iniciativa Latinoamericana y Caribeña para el Desarrollo Sostenible (Latin American and Caribbean Initiative for Sustainable Development)  
IPCC – Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change  
IRENA – The International Renewable Energy Agency  
ISDC - Inter-State Sustainable Development Commission  
ISSF - Shanxi Academy of Agricultural Sciences  
KEMCO - Korean Energy Management Cooperation  
KOICA - Korea International Cooperation Agency  
LAC - Latin America and the Caribbean  
MDI - Metered Dose Inhaler  
MEA – Multilateral Environmental Agreement  
MEDREC - Mediterranean Renewable Energy Centre  
MM – Marine Mammal  
MMPA - Marine Mammal Protection Act  
MOST - Ministry of Science and Technology of China  
MOP – Meeting of Parties  
MOU - Memorandum of Understanding  
MPA - Marine Protected Areas  
MTS – Medium Term Strategy  
MW – Mega Watts  
NACEN - National Academy of Customs, Excise and Narcotics  
NAR - National Assessment Reports  
NEP - North East Pacific  
NFP – National Focal Points  
NGO – Non-governmental organisation  
NIGLAS - Nanjing Institute of Geography and Limnology  
NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
NOO - Naval Oceanographic Office  
NOU - National Ozone Unit  
ODI –Overseas Development Institute  
ODS – Ozone Depleting Substances  
OLADE – Organizacion Latinoamericana de Energia (Latin American Energy Organization)  
OSCE - Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe  
PDP - Policy Dialogue Panel  
PDR – People’s Democratic Republic  
PE – Poverty- Environment  
PEI AP - Poverty- Environment Asia Pacific  
PEI - Poverty-Environment Initiative  
PIC - Pacific Island Country  
PISLM - Partnership Initiative for Sustainable Land Management  
PNFP - Project’s National Focal Point  
POW – Programme of Work  
RA - Regional Advisor  
RAC - Regional Activity Centre  
RC - Regional Centre  
REC - Energy Research Centre  
RECP - Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production  
REDD- Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries  
REEEP - Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership

REGATTA - Regional Gateway for Climate Technology and Policy Innovation in Latin America and the Caribbean  
RILO - Regional Intelligence Liaison Offices  
RIOCC - Iberoamerican Network of Climate Change Offices  
RRCAP - Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific  
ROAP - Regional Office for Asia Pacific  
ROLAC - UNEP's Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean  
RP - Responsible Production  
RRC - Regional Resource Centre  
SAP - Strategic Action Programme  
SCCF - Special Climate Change Fund  
SEFA – Solar Energy for Africa  
SEI - Stockholm Environment Institute  
SEMARNAT - Secretaría del Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (The Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources)  
SENPLADES - Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo del Ecuador (The National Development and Planning Secretariat of Ecuador)  
SIDA – Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency  
SME - Small and Medium Enterprise  
SPAW- Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife  
SPP - Sustainable Public Procurement  
SIDS - Small Island Developing States  
SSC – South-South Cooperation  
SSFAS - Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards  
TAP - Technology Action Plan  
TEEB - The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity  
TERI - The Energy and Resources Institute  
TNA – Technology Needs Assessment  
TOT - Train of Trainers  
UNCTAD - United Nations Conference on Trade and Development  
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme  
UNEP – United Nations Environment Programme  
UNODC - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime  
UN-REDD- United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation  
UPEA - Urban and Peri-urban Energy Access  
WCO - World Customs Organization  
WFP - World Food Programme  
WGEI - Working Group on Environmental Indicators

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