

## **Attachment 1: Canada's comments on the draft means of implementation**

Cluster: We have difficulty to see the value in dividing the suggested means of implementation in four clusters. We believe that these clusters are broad and refer to goals or objectives to achieve. Basel parties have already approved goals and objectives at the last OEWG meeting. To that effect, we suggest removing the suggested cluster and maintaining a list of means of implementation around which we can build consensus on activities that should be integrated in PoW.

***First cluster - To enhance and develop the capacity of Parties for effective implementation, in particular enhancing support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.***

- Evaluate the effectiveness of implementation of the Convention on a regular basis and, if deemed necessary, to adapt to changing circumstances or trends based on the latest scientific, environmental, technical and economic information. *Canada: This relates to evaluating the implementation of the Convention and should be part of a general evaluation process. Evaluation of the Convention should be addressed in a general section at the beginning of the NSF and outside the three goals.*
- Create an enabling domestic environment for the effective implementation of the Convention and establish the required international cooperation to support, as appropriate, national efforts. *Canada: This is too broad and general and we believe it duplicates several objectives under goals 1, 2 and 3. We suggest removing it.*
- Develop and distribute simple-to-use guiding manuals, especially regarding the implementation of articles 3, 4, 6, 9 and 13, to assist Parties in implementing the obligations of the Convention using, as appropriate, the technical guidelines adopted by the Conference of Parties, other training tools such as best available techniques and best environmental practices developed in the context of the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, and other relevant documents adopted by the Conference of Parties. *Canada: Many elements are appropriate. See attached table for reference in italic to this mean of implementation. We suggest addition in a PoW.*
- Support the development of policy frameworks at regional levels to improve harmonization of the monitoring and controlling of transboundary movements of hazardous waste and other waste, including their environmentally sound management. *Canada: This is too broad and general and duplicates several objectives. We suggest removing it.*

***Second cluster - To mobilize and increase the effective leverage and use of financial and other resources and facilitate greater flow of regional and international funding and investments.***

- Review the needs of Parties for creating the adequate domestic conditions to facilitate an increase in the flow of foreign direct investment, especially regarding hazardous waste and other waste management infrastructure and the access to and use of cleaner technologies, best available techniques and best environmental practices. *Canada: Many elements are appropriate. See attached table for reference in italic to this mean of implementation*
- Review the international conditions to facilitate efforts towards increasing direct foreign investment to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the minimization and environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes. *Canada: This is too broad and general. We suggest removing it.*
- Quantify the financial requirements for the effective implementation of the Strategic Framework, both at the domestic and international level, with a view to identifying possible funding sources, including innovative ones such as voluntary funding campaigns targeted to the public. *Canada: This relates to effectively implementing the Convention and should be part of a broad statement. All Parties and the Basel Secretariat should undertake this financial quantification. This work as with the periodic evaluation of the Convention should be highlighted as a requirement in the NSF document in a section either before section III of the NSF (Strategic goals and objectives) or completely at the end as a new section IV called Evaluation and implementation.*
- Review the current environmental management systems and economic instruments used worldwide with a view to their possible application to support the implementation of the Basel Convention. *Canada: This is a programme of work item but we don't see which objectives it would support.*
- Enhance the current resource mobilization strategy through cooperation with the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, SAICM and UNEP Bali Action Plan to promote allocation of funds towards technology transfer and capacity-building for the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste and other waste and the life-cycle of chemicals. *Canada: Appropriate. See attached table for reference in italic to this mean of implementation. We suggest addition in a PoW.*
- Raise the profile of hazardous wastes and other wastes in international fora and amongst business, industry and charitable organizations. *Canada: Appropriate. See attached table for reference in italic to this mean of implementation. We suggest addition in a PoW.*

- Enhance and diversify partnerships with public and private stakeholders. *Canada: Appropriate*

**Third cluster – To enhance cooperation and coordination among Parties, relevant initiatives, programmes, institutions, organizations, conventions and protocols at the national, regional and global level.**

- Exchange experiences, best available techniques and environmental practices and know-how among Parties. *Canada: Appropriate but already covered by specific PoW activities.*
- Coordinate compliance and enforcement activities and organize training programmes together with other concerned actors. *Canada: Appropriate. See attached table for reference in italic to this mean of implementation. We suggest addition in a PoW.*
- Develop networks of Parties' Competent Authorities, Focal Point and other entities involved in the implementation and enforcement of the Convention to share best practices and solutions. *Canada: Appropriate. See attached table for reference in italic to this mean of implementation. We suggest addition in a PoW.*
- Enhance linkages and working relationship between waste, hazardous waste and chemicals initiatives. *Canada: We already do this with the synergies process.*
- Encourage participation of relevant stakeholders from developing countries and countries with economies in transition as well as donor organizations to Basel Convention meetings and other relevant meetings or events organized by other institutions dealing with the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste and other waste and the life-cycle of chemicals. *Canada: Appropriate but has a broad implication. This is important to achieve the goals and the objectives of the NSF. How would this be achieved concretely?*
- Encourage cooperation among different regional and international organizations, conventions' secretariats, in the field of environment, development, enforcement, industry, health, food and agriculture, academia, labour and trade, to streamline legal, technical and other support that will contribute to enhancing the implementation of the Basel Convention. *Canada: This is too broad and general. We suggest removing it.*
- Promote and consolidate the role of the Conference of the Parties and other efforts towards the harmonization of policies, strategies and measures to minimize harm to human health and the environment, including by developing an overall policy framework to guide Parties in enforcing the Convention and preventing and combating illegal traffic in hazardous wastes and other wastes, in cooperation with relevant institutions. *Canada: This is too broad and general. We do not understand what is intended by the words "Promote" and "consolidate". What role of the Conference of Parties are we addressing?*

**Fourth cluster – To strengthen the operation and functioning of the bodies established under the authority of the Conference of Parties**

- Strengthen the operation of and networking between the Basel Convention regional and coordinating centres and their working relationship with other regional centres. *Canada: Appropriate and could be integrated as a PoW item.*
- Consolidate the capacity of the Secretariat, within the agreed programme and budget, through, for instance, the provision of expertise and experts or their secondment. *Canada: Appropriate and could be integrated as a PoW item.*
- Improve cooperation among the scientific and technical bodies established under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, including for example by the establishment of a joint technical committee of scientists and experts to review policies and sciences on chemicals and hazardous wastes and publish, on a regular basis, the result of their work, in connection with the publication of an assessment report on the global status of hazardous wastes and chemicals management. *Canada: This would have serious resource implications. What would be the value of such a committee?*
- Strengthen the capacity of the Implementation and Compliance Committee to assist Parties in complying with the provisions of the Convention, including clarifying the modus operandi of, and by allocation of resources to the Implementation Fund, and by making more assistance available to Parties by making the implementation of the work programme of the Committee a core activity funded through the Basel Convention Trust Fund (BC Fund). *Canada: Appropriate. See attached table for reference to this mean of implementation. We suggest addition in a PoW.*
- Strengthen the capacity of the Implementation and Compliance Committee to monitor, review and aim to secure the implementation and compliance with articles 4.4 and 9.5 of the Convention by establishing, for example, a Legal Framework Programme under the Convention. *Canada: Appropriate. See attached table for reference to this mean of implementation. We suggest addition in a PoW.*

## Attachment 2: Canada's suggested table for the Basel Convention New Strategic Framework 2012-2021

GOALS	OBJECTIVES/EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENT	INDICATORS
<p><b>Goal 1:</b> Effective implementation of Parties' obligations on transboundary movements of hazardous waste and other waste.</p>	<p><b>Objective 1.1:</b> to reach a common understanding amongst Parties of the definition, interpretation and terminologies of waste covered by the Basel Convention and of clarifying the distinction between waste and non-waste</p>	<p><del>Common understanding reached among Parties of specific waste streams or waste constituents, including their hazardousness and their relation to non-waste.</del></p> <p><del>Number of national legal frameworks which are in line with such common understanding.</del></p> <p><u>Parties have access to clear definitions and guidance with respect to definitions, interpretation and terminologies of priority waste stream.</u></p> <p><u>Simple-to-use guidance manual developed and distributed to Parties.</u></p> <p><i>Mean implementation to be placed in a PoW: Develop and distribute simple-to-use guiding manuals, especially regarding the implementation of articles 3, 4, 6, 9 and 13, to assist Parties in implementing the obligations of the Convention using, as appropriate, the technical guidelines adopted by the Conference of Parties, other training tools such as best available techniques and best environmental practices developed in the context of the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, and other relevant documents adopted by the Conference of Parties.</i></p>
	<p><b>Objective 1.2:</b> to prevent and combat illegal traffic in hazardous waste and other waste.</p>	<p>Number and type of legal, regulatory, administrative or other measures to implement and enforce the provisions of the Convention, including measures to prevent and punish illegal traffic.</p> <p>Number of illegal trafficking cases reported to the Secretariat <u>and reported by Parties in their annual report.</u></p> <p>Number of cases reported and solved.</p> <p>Number of illegal shipments prevented from being exported.</p> <p>Number of shipments taken back by the exporter or otherwise disposed of.</p> <p>Number of illegal shipments punished under national or domestic legislation.</p> <p>Number of joint activities carried out by Parties with other Parties and relevant stakeholders to improve coordination of enforcement <u>activities.</u></p> <p>Number of Parties participating in regional or national focused enforcement</p>

**Comment [JC1]:** We suggest to deleted this indicator. How do you evaluate a common understanding? In our view, a common understanding of a definition is not equal to having a common definition. We believe indicators should be measurable, qualitative or quantitative. We think simple-to-use guiding manual with all definitions of priority waste stream should be developed.

**Comment [JC2]:** We suggest to delete this indicator. We believe the objectives is not for all Parties to have in their national legal framework the same definitions. We believe the objectives is for Parties to understand the definitions and have tool to interpret their variations.

**Comment [JC3]:** This indicator is similar to the first one and we believe they should be condense into one.

		<p>training, actions or operations channelled through or facilitated by the Basel Convention regional and coordinating centres or the Secretariat or undertaken in cooperation with them.</p> <p><i>Mean implementation to be placed in a PoW:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate compliance and enforcement activities and organize training programmes together with other concerned actors.</li> <li>• Develop networks of Parties' Competent Authorities, Focal Point and other entities involved in the implementation and enforcement of the Convention to share best practices and solutions.</li> <li>• Strengthen the capacity of the Implementation and Compliance Committee to monitor, review and aim to secure the implementation and compliance with articles 4.4 and 9.5 of the Convention by establishing, for example, a Legal Framework Programme under the Convention.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Objective 1.3:</b> to improve performance on the notification on national definitions of hazardous waste and associated requirements, prohibitions and other control requirements.</p>	<p>Number of notifications by Parties under Articles 3.1 and 3.2, 4.1 and 13.2 (a, c, d and e) ↓</p> <p>Compatibility between information transmitted in annual national reports under Article 13 and that notified under articles 3 or 4.</p> <p><a href="#">Interactive web-based portal established for information on national definitions, prohibitions and other control requirements in all 6 UN languages.</a></p> <p><i>Mean implementation to be placed in a PoW: Strengthen the capacity of the Implementation and Compliance Committee to assist Parties in complying with the provisions of the Convention, including clarifying the modus operandi of, and by allocation of resources to the Implementation Fund, and by making more assistance available to Parties by making the implementation of the work programme of the Committee a core activity funded through the Basel Convention Trust Fund (BC Fund).</i></p>
	<p><b>Objective 1.4:</b> to generate, collect, transmit and use reliable, qualitative and quantitative information and data regarding export, import and generation as per Article 13 of the Basel Convention</p>	<p><u>Clear</u> guidance on the reporting requirement (what are Parties expected to do to be considered as having “reported” and how is compliance assessed) provided by the Conference of Parties.</p> <p>Number and percentage of annual reports transmitted by Parties in time, through the Secretariat, to the Conference of Parties containing the information requested under Article 13.3.</p> <p><i>Mean implementation to be placed in a PoW: Develop and distribute simple-to-use guiding manuals, especially regarding the implementation of articles 3, 4, 6, 9 and 13, to assist Parties in implementing the obligations of the Convention using, as appropriate, the technical guidelines adopted by the Conference of Parties, other training tools such as best available techniques and best environmental practices developed in the context of the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm</i></p>

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Comment [JC4]: We believe this indicator found in the NSF draft of March 2010 is appropriate and should be added.

Comment [JC5]: How do you measure clear?

		<i>Conventions, and other relevant documents adopted by the Conference of Parties.</i>
<b>Goal 2:</b> Strengthening the environmentally sound management of waste	<b>Objective 2.1:</b> to pursue the development of the ESM normative framework, especially through the preparation of technical guidelines, and to promote its implementation in national legislation	Number of Parties that have integrated guidelines on ESM in their national legislation and transmitted this information on a regular basis to the Secretariat.  <u>Number of guideline that provide guidance on the environmentally sound management of specific waste stream.</u>  <u>Number of country profile on environmentally sound management capacity.</u>
	<b>Objective 2.2:</b> to build the capacity of Parties to reduce the generation and hazard potential of waste	Number of <u>capacity building</u> projects or activities facilitated by or channelled through the Secretariat.  Number of projects or activities executed by Parties, the Basel Convention regional and coordinating centres or other stakeholders.  <i>Mean implementation to be placed in a PoW: <u>Review the needs of Parties for creating the adequate domestic conditions to facilitate an increase in the flow of foreign direct investment, especially regarding hazardous waste and other waste management infrastructure and the access to and use of cleaner technologies, best available techniques and best environmental practices.</u></i>
	<b>Objective 2.3:</b> to facilitate national and international commitment in the field of collection, segregation, transfer, storage, treatment, recycling and disposal of hazardous waste with focus on obsolete stocks of pesticides, end-of-life electronics, persistent organic pollutants waste, used lead-acid batteries and ship dismantling	Number of Parties and programmes, projects or activities carried out by these Parties domestically or with other Parties or regional and international bodies to manage priority waste streams in an ESM.  <u>Type of priority waste streams on which Parties focus their ESM efforts.</u>  <u>Compatibility between priority waste streams identified by the Conference of the Parties and activities taken at the national, regional and international level.</u>
	<b>Objective 2.4:</b> to promote the sustainable use of resources through improving treatment and handling of waste and to encourage the recognition of waste as a resource, taking into account the relationship with climate change and energy issues and the life-cycle approach	Proportion of Basel Convention waste reused, recycled or recovered as reported by Parties  <u>Number of countries that segregate hazardous waste from the general waste stream to enable the ESM of both streams while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and providing incentives for waste and hazardous waste recycling and minimization.</u>  <u>Increase in methane capture in landfills worldwide.</u>
<b>Goal 3:</b> Promoting the integration of the environmentally sound management of waste into national development	<b>Objective 3.1:</b> Develop national and regional capacity, particularly through the Basel Convention regional and coordinating centres (the Centres), by integrating waste management issues in national sustainable development strategies and plans for sustainable livelihood	Number of projects or activities developed and executed by the Centres to facilitate integration of waste management issues in national sustainable development strategies and plans.  Number of workshops or training activities carried out by the Centres to

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**Comment [JC6]:** We are of the view that Basel Parties should develop a country profile for its ESM capacity. Canada had mentioned in his comments in June 2009 that we believe a stepped approach or model need to be developed to address the needs of countries based on their level of ESM capacity and capability. This would allow the Convention to focus more on Parties that are in most need and to address basic waste management issues. Please refer to Canada's comments provided on June 30, 2010 on the evaluation of the effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention.

**Comment [JC7]:** We suggest deleting those two indicators. We believe they are already address in the first one.

**Comment [JC8]:** We don't understand what is being measured?

**Comment [JC9]:** We believe these indicators should be added. They are based on indicators found in the NSF draft of March 2010.

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<p>strategies and poverty eradication plans to contribute to sustainable livelihood and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals</p>		<p>promote regional cooperation for such integration.</p> <p>Number of projects or activities facilitated by or channelled through the Centres to promote the ESM of waste as a contribution to sustainable development.</p> <p>Number of Parties that have integrated hazardous waste and other waste management issues in their sustainable development strategies and plans.</p> <p><i>Mean implementation to be placed in a PoW:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Enhance the current resource mobilization strategy through cooperation with the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, SAICM and UNEP Bali Action Plan to promote allocation of funds towards technology transfer and capacity-building for the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste and other waste and the life-cycle of chemicals</i></li> <li>• <i>Raise the profile of hazardous wastes and other wastes in international fora and amongst business, industry and charitable organizations.</i></li> </ul>
	<p><b>Objective 3.2:</b> Promote cooperation with national, regional and international bodies, in particular cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, to improve environmental and working conditions through ESM of hazardous wastes and other wastes.</p>	<p>Number of projects or activities carried out jointly by the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions to promote ESM of hazardous wastes and other wastes and throughout the life-cycle of chemicals.</p> <p>Number of cooperative arrangements or agreements between the Secretariat and national, regional or international bodies to promote ESM of hazardous wastes and other wastes.</p> <p>Number of Parties engaged in cooperative arrangements or agreements domestically, with other regional or international bodies to improve environmental and working conditions through ESM of hazardous wastes and other wastes.</p> <p><i>Mean implementation to be placed in a PoW : Enhance the current resource mobilization strategy through cooperation with the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, SAICM and UNEP Bali Action Plan to promote allocation of funds towards technology transfer and capacity-building for the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste and other waste and the life-cycle of chemicals</i></p>

## Subprogramme 4. Environmental governance

### **Objective:**

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

### **Strategy:**

Responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme on environmental governance rests with the Division of Environmental Law and Conventions. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subprogramme, the Division will play a coordinating role, ensuring that the work programme is executed in close collaboration with other UNEP divisions. The strategy, which is guided by Governing Council decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance, to be implemented with partners such as UNDP, FAO, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the United Nations University, the World Bank, regional development banks and secretariats of global and regional multilateral environmental agreements, will be as follows:

- (a) To support coherent international decision-making processes for environmental governance, the subprogramme will assist the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum to promote international cooperation in the field of the environment and set the global environmental agenda. It will keep the state of the environment under review on a regular basis through authoritative assessment processes and identify emerging issues. The objective is to support sound science-based decision-making at the national and international levels, including processes such as the process leading to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012 (RIO+20). Cooperation will be carried out with multilateral environmental agreements, and support provided for collaboration among them for their effective implementation, respecting the mandate of each entity. Partnerships with the governing bodies and secretariats of other intergovernmental processes will be pursued to enhance mutually supportive regimes between the environment and other related fields. At the inter-agency level, the subprogramme will provide support and policy inputs on environmental governance in the Chief Executives Board for Coordination and other inter-agency forums and will make use of the Environmental Management Group to promote joint action by all organizations and multilateral environmental agreement secretariats;
- (b) To catalyse international efforts to pursue the implementation of internationally agreed objectives, the subprogramme will support the efforts for further development and implementation of international environmental law, norms and standards, in particular those addressing the goals, targets and commitments identified in the outcomes of United Nations summits and conferences, especially through the implementation of the Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law (Montevideo Programme);
- (c) To support regional, subregional and national environmental governance processes and institutions, the subprogramme will support regional ministerial and other intergovernmental forums related to the environment and assist in the implementation of their programmes of action. It will support the efforts of Governments to further develop and strengthen their national, subregional and regional policies, laws and institutions underpinning environmental governance and their infrastructures for environmental management. It will also support the efforts of Governments to develop and strengthen their capacity for environmental data and knowledge management and assessment at the national, subregional and regional levels in order to provide a sound basis for environmental governance. Furthermore, the subprogramme will strengthen its support for the engagement of non-governmental stakeholders and civil society in environmental governance at all levels;
- (d) To promote and support the environmental basis for sustainable development at the national level, the subprogramme will support Governments in mainstreaming the environment in their development planning processes, including through the UNEP-UNDP Poverty and Environment Initiative. It will also assist Governments and United Nations country teams to ensure their environmental considerations are incorporated into common country assessments, United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and their associated implementation programmes, including by making full use of the United Nations Development Group platform. The UNDP-UNEP memorandum of understanding will be a key framework for providing such country-level support. It will improve UNEP's strategic presence in regions to support Governments and United Nations country teams in

addressing environmental governance and will strengthen its engagement with other specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as departments and regional partners.

### External Factors:

The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objective and expected accomplishments on the assumption that:

- outcomes of policy debate at the General Assembly and other relevant intergovernmental forums on international environmental governance and other policy matters arising from the outcomes of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum will have positive implications for proposed UNEP actions to address environmental governance;
- outcomes of discussions on policy directions of Governments and relevant organizations at the national, subregional and global levels are supportive of environmental governance processes and the work of UNEP;
- Governments and partner institutions will be willing to commit to providing access to environmental data and information and to taking part in environmental assessment and other relevant processes facilitated by UNEP

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) The United Nations system, respecting the mandate of each entity, progressively achieves synergies and demonstrates increasing coherence in international decision-making processes related to the environment, including those under multilateral environmental agreements	<p>a)(i) Increased number of coordinated approaches to environmental issues targeted by UNEP that are addressed in a complementary manner by other United Nations entities and multilateral environmental agreements</p> <p><i>Number of environmental issues targeted by UNEP that are addressed in a complementary manner by other UN agencies and multilateral environmental agreements. Dec 2009:6 , Dec 2011:8, Dec 2013:12</i></p> <p>(ii) Increased number of coordination activities concerning environmental issues addressed under the Environmental Management Group, the Chief Executives Board for Coordination and United Nations Development Group that are being acted upon by partner United Nations entities</p> <p><i>Number of decisions taken by EMG, CEB and UNDG to promote common actions that were proposed by UNEP, and implementing measures initiated by UN agencies. Dec 2009: 6, Dec 2011: 8, Dec 2013: tbd</i></p> <p>(iii) Increased number of joint initiatives undertaken by multilateral environmental agreement secretariats and UNEP showing progress towards measurable environmental outcomes</p> <p><i>Number of joint activities or projects. Dec 2009: 20, Dec 2011: 25, Dec 2013:27</i></p>
(b) Enhanced capacity of States to implement their environmental obligations and achieve their environmental goals, targets and objectives through strengthened institutions and the implementation of laws	<p>(b)(i) Increased number of States implementing laws to improve compliance with environmental goals and targets as agreed at the relevant United Nations summits and conferences and the conferences of parties to multilateral environmental agreements with the assistance of UNEP</p> <p><i>Number of Governments implementing laws with the</i></p>



Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) National development processes and United Nations common country programming processes increasingly mainstream environmental sustainability into the implementation of their programmes of work	<p><i>assistance of UNEP. Dec 2009:12, Dec 2011: 16, Dec 2013: 20</i></p> <p>(ii) Increased number of international organizations that demonstrate progress towards measurable environmental outcomes after applying UNEP policy advice in the area of the environment</p> <p><i>Number of UNEP targeted international (sub-regional, regional or global) organizations that have applied UNEP guidance. Dec 2009:10, Dec 2011: 15, Dec 2013:16</i></p> <p>(c)(i) Increased number of United Nations country teams that successfully mainstream environmental sustainability into common country assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks</p> <p><i>Number of countries with United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks that integrate environmental sustainability Dec 2009: 36, Dec 2011:52, Dec 2013: 62</i></p> <p>(ii) Increased percentage of United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks in countries where UNEP has intervened that present a coherent environment and development package</p> <p><i>Number of countries with United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks that show how development goals can be supported through environmental interventions</i></p> <p><i>Dec 2009: tbd, Dec 2011: tbd, Dec 2013: tbd</i></p>
(d) Improved access by national and international stakeholders to sound science and policy advice for decision-making	<p>(d)i) Increased number of UNEP-led or UNEP-supported environmental assessments cited in academic writings, leading newspapers and other relevant media</p> <p><i>Number of scientific publications or leading newspapers citing UNEP-supported assessment findings</i></p> <p><i>Dec 2009: 59, Dec 2011:62, Dec 2013:65</i></p> <p>ii) Increased participation of researchers and institutions from developing countries in UNEP led/supported environmental assessments</p> <p><i>Percentage of researchers participating in UNEP's environmental assessments who come from developing countries and countries with economies in transition</i></p> <p><i>Dec 2009: tbd, Dec 2011:55%, Dec 2013:60%</i></p>

<b>Outputs planned for the biennium in pursuit of expected accomplishment (a):</b> The United Nations system, respecting the mandate of each entity, progressively achieves synergies and demonstrates increasing coherence in international decision-making processes related to the environment, including those under multilateral environmental agreements			
<b>PoW Output</b>	<b>Division accountable</b>	<b>Relevance to MEA priorities</b>	<b>Potential new GEF Project area</b>
1. Emerging environmental problems presented to the Governing Council based upon environmental assessment and analytical inputs (Target: 1 assessment report; IMDIS Category: 1 non-recurrent publication)	DEWA		
2. Main intergovernmental bodies within the UN system and relevant UN summits and conferences, in particular the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development, and other intergovernmental entities, including multilateral environmental agreements, have incorporated in their resolutions, decisions and other outcomes key environmental issues as identified by the Governing Council (Target: 2 issues; IMDIS Category: <i>tbd</i> Parliamentary documents)	DELC		
3. Coordination of actions in the United Nations system on selected environmental work areas supported through UNEP's engagement in the Environment Management Group, the Chief Executives Board and the United Nations Development Group (Target: 3 environmental work areas; IMDIS Category: 3 Advisory Service)	DELC	Multilateral environmental agreement secretariats which are members of EMG	
4. The priorities of multilateral environmental agreements and their secretariats are supported through advanced cooperative mechanisms (Target: 3 arrangements; IMDIS Category: 3 Advisory services)	DELC	Multilateral environmental agreements, especially those in the chemicals/wastes cluster and biological diversity cluster	
5. Priority areas of multilateral environmental agreements are increasingly reflected in policies and actions of bodies, funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations System (Target: 5 priority areas; IMDIS Category: <i>tbd</i> Parliamentary documents)	DELC	Multilateral environmental agreements sharing common priorities	Biosafety (existing area)
6. Effective policy exchange on environment and development issues supported through regional ministerial and other intergovernmental forums and consultations (Target: 6 fora; IMDIS Category: Substantive servicing of 6 meetings)	DRC		

**Outputs planned for the biennium in pursuit of expected accomplishment (b):** Enhanced capacity of States to implement their environmental obligations and achieve their environmental goals, targets and objectives through strengthened institutions and the implementation of laws

PoW Output	Division accountable	Relevance to MEA priorities	Potential new GEF Project area
1. Initiatives for the further progressive development of environmental law supported in the selected areas of the fourth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law (Montevideo Programme IV) (Target: 5 initiatives; IMDIS Category: 5 expert workshops)	DELC	All multilateral environmental agreements	
2. Legal instruments and tools are developed and applied to strengthen the legal basis of the environmental components in the legal and institutional infrastructures of countries (Target:5 countries; IMDIS Category: 5 Advisory services)	DELC	Multilateral environmental agreements such as CBD, CMS Family and CITES	
3. CMS national reporting data and CITES trade data analysed with the assistance of the respective secretariats to improve UNEP's support to countries to implement these agreements (Target: 2 analytical papers; IMDIS Category: 2 non-recurrent publications)	DELC	CMS, CITES	
4. Countries' judicial and enforcement capacity to implement is enhanced to reinforce the integration of the environment in the rule of law for achieving environmental justice (Target: 3 regions; IMDIS Category: 3 training courses)	DELC	All multilateral environmental agreements	
5. Capacity of government officials and other stakeholders from developing countries and countries with economies in transition is enhanced for their effective participation in multilateral environmental negotiations is enhanced (Target: 3 regions; IMDIS Category: 3 training courses)	DELC	All multilateral environmental agreements	
6. Strategic partnerships are supported between Major Groups and UNEP to achieve mutually supportive action on selected environmental areas (Target: 4 environmental work areas; IMDIS Category: 4 advisory services)	DRC	Selected issues would be relevant to the UNEP programme of work and the work programmes of the multilateral environmental agreements.	Major Groups and Stakeholders Participation in Rio+20 Process.  Indigenous and community 'Conserved Areas' contributing to Biodiversity. Conservation in Africa.

<b>Outputs planned for the biennium in pursuit of expected accomplishment (c):</b> National development processes and United Nations common country programming processes increasingly mainstream environmental sustainability into the implementation of their programmes of work			
<b>PoW Output</b>	<b>Division accountable</b>	<b>Relevance to MEA priorities</b>	<b>Potential new GEF Project area</b>
1. The capacity of United Nations Country Teams to integrate environmental sustainability, in particular implementation of multilateral environmental agreements into the UN common country programming processes (UNDAF, One UN programme, UNDAF Action Plan) is strengthened (Target: 20 United Nations Country Teams; IMDIS Category: 20 Advisory Services)	DRC	The UNDAF is a key UN programming tool at the country level to assist countries to meet their international obligations in respect to all multilateral environmental agreements	
2. In response to national priorities and needs articulated in national development strategies, relevant UNEP subprogramme interventions and the work programmes of multilateral environmental agreements are integrated in the preparation or review of selected UNDAFs and One UN programmes (Target: 10 UNDAFs or one UN programmes; IMDIS Category: 10 Advisory Services)	DRC	The UNDAF is a key UN programming tool at the country level to assist countries to meet their international obligations in respect to all multilateral environmental agreements	
3. Support provided to countries to integrate environmental sustainability into national and sectoral development planning processes (Target: 8 countries; IMDIS Category: 8 Advisory services)	DEPI	Integration of environmental sustainability into national and sectoral development planning processes will help achievement of all multilateral environmental agreements priorities	
4. Regional and subregional institutional arrangements are further developed and strengthened to address transboundary environmental issues. (Target: 6 institutional arrangements; IMDIS Category: 6 Advisory Services)	DRC	Multilateral environmental agreement provisions and priorities are important factors in the functioning of institutional arrangements for the management of transboundary environmental issues	

*Outputs planned for the biennium in pursuit of expected accomplishment (d):* Improved access by national and international stakeholders to sound science and policy advice for decision-making

<b>PoW Output</b>	<b>Division accountable</b>	<b>Relevance to MEA priorities</b>	<b>Potential new GEF Project area</b>
1. Global environmental assessments, outlooks and alerts are communicated to promote use by decision makers and relevant stakeholders (Target: 1 assessment; IMDIS Category: I non-recurrent publication).	DEWA	All multilateral environmental agreements	
2. Multi-disciplinary scientific networks are more strategically connected to policy-makers and development practitioners to integrate environment into development processes and decision making (Target: 5 countries; IMDIS Category: 5 Advisory Services)	DEWA	All multilateral environmental agreements	
3. Institutional and technical capacities of Governmental and partner institutions in environmental monitoring, assessment and early warning are strengthened to support national decision-making (Target: 5 countries; IMDIS Category: 5 Advisory Services)	DEWA	All multilateral environmental agreements	

## Supplementary information

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### **Description of how its 2012-2013 Expected Accomplishment(s) builds on and/or revises the relevant 2010-2011 Expected Accomplishment:**

The 2012-2013 Expected Accomplishments remain the same as the 2010-2011 Expected Accomplishments thereby allowing the continuity of a series of activities based on the overall policy framework of the UNEP Medium Term Strategy 2010-2013.

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### **Description of how its 2012-2013 Outputs builds on and/or revises the Outputs of the relevant 2010-2011 Expected Accomplishment:**

The outputs from the 2010-2011 programme of work will be the basis on which the outputs for the 2012-2013 programme of work will be delivered in a progressive manner. The mainstreaming of the environment at the national level development processes will be integrated into this subprogramme, including the outputs delivered under the other thematic subprogramme under the 2010-2011 programme of work.

### **Existing projects**

Existing projects under the 2010-2011 programme of work under the Expected Accomplishments (a) and (b), e.g. on law and institutions and support for MEAs, will be continuously carried out during the 2012-2013 biennium.

### **Existing Project 1: Support to regional and subregional ministerial forums for policy exchange and priority setting on key environmental issues**

The purpose of this project is to promote increased coherence in the international decision-making processes related to the environment by facilitating consensus building on priority environmental issues in the regions, and the establishing of linkages between the regional and global environmental agendas.

The project provides support for the convening of ministerial and other environmental fora in order to facilitate the processes of consensus-building and decision-making at regional, subregional and inter-regional levels. It also provides valuable opportunities for Member States to draw attention to national, regional and inter-regional environmental priorities and to discuss and review emerging issues. At the same time, the relevant UN agencies, including UNEP, have the opportunity to obtain guidance and feedback from governments and other stakeholders on its programme of work, and to communicate and raise awareness of its global priorities at regional and sub-regional level.

**Existing Project 2: Engaging major groups and stakeholders for policy dialogue.** The aim of the project is to strengthen capacities of major groups and stakeholders in policy dialogue and programme implementation on emerging environmental issues through facilitating inter-sectoral and inter-governmental policy dialogues between major groups, stakeholders and multiple sectors of Governments on emerging environmental issues.

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It provides a platform for the stakeholders to address and achieve their environmental priority goals, targets, objectives; to engage in policy dialogue; participate in multilateral environmental negotiations and influence environmental decision-making.

The project will ensure that an increasing number of major groups and stakeholders participate effectively in the governance debate at UNEP, in the implementation of UNEP’s programme of work, and promote partnerships for environmental governance.

**Existing Project 3:** It is anticipated that the existing project on “Integrating environmental sustainability in the UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) and UN common country programming processes” will be extended or slightly revised to deliver both outputs of the 2012-2013 POW.

As indicated in the table below, the activities of the project fall under 4 types of support which will be delivered at the country, regional and global levels by working closely with the UNCTs, UN regional teams and UN Development Group (UNDG) respectively.

	Capacity development activities for the UNCTs	Provision of environmental information and data to support the preparation or review of selected priority UNDAFs	Direct contribution to the preparation or review of selected priority UNDAFs with a view of participating in their subsequent implementation	Direct contribution to the implementation of selected priority UNDAFs
At country level	Training 20 UNCTs	20 CCA or UNDAFs	20 UNDAFs including 5 joint programmes	Technical assistance
At regional level	Training	X		
At global level	Training of trainers and guidance			

**Existing Project 4:** UNDP-UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative. This joint programme has the objective of mainstreaming pro-poor environmental sustainability into national and sectoral development planning processes.

**Existing Project 5:** the project on ‘Institutional arrangements for the governance of shared natural resources and transboundary environmental issues’ responds to priorities emanating from regional, subregional intergovernmental and other forums to facilitate/enhance regional and sub-regional institutional arrangements to address

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transboundary natural resources and ecosystems such as seas, river basins and lakes as well as shared terrestrial ecosystems in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America and West Asia. The project assists groups of countries to better understand the environmental challenges and socio-economic development concerns of their shared natural resources and establish or strengthen institutional mechanisms to address them.

**Any new project areas foreseen under the Extended Framework:**

**New project area 1: under EA(d)**

***Harmonising the development and delivery of biodiversity and ecosystem service indicators into multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other international processes***

MEAs are increasingly adopting indicator frameworks with which to monitor implementation, track progress towards targets and ensure science-based decision-making. UNEP, besides being responsible for delivering certain indicators, has taken the lead in convening other data providers within and beyond the UN system to deliver indicator-based assessments. As MEAs develop new targets (such as the proposed 2020 targets under the CBD to be agreed at CoP10 in Nagoya, with new indicators likely agreed in 2011) and as the focus of targets extends from biodiversity to ecosystem services and human wellbeing, there is a need to enhance indicator development and ensure harmonised and efficient indicator delivery to multiple end users.

This project will extend the network established under the 2010 BIP, in order to: (i) ensure the development and delivery of the full suite of indicators for the CBD 2020 strategic plan, (ii) deliver annual assessments (data and storylines) for the MDG-7 indicators for which UNEP is responsible, (iii) work to harmonise the biodiversity and ecosystem service indicators used by a range of other MEAs, and (iv) maintain a network and communications portal for sharing indicator methodologies, data analyses, reports and lessons with a wide range of users across scales and sectors.

**New project area 2:**

***Supporting the conservation role of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas with biocultural protocols and other innovative approaches***

Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) are increasingly important as a means of protecting significant habitats and species as well as ecological processes. While appropriate recognition and legal support for these areas has been a critical reason for instituting the ICCA Consortium in 2008, the global understanding and documentation of these areas is far behind what we know regarding other protected area governance regimes. Thus, UNEP-WCMC is building additional knowledge about the conservation contributions of ICCAs through the ICCA Registry, which was launched in 2010. Given the lessons learned from pilot national assessments and mapping processes, the purpose of

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this project is to broaden the scope of additional analyses so they support national platforms for ICCAs through the use of biocultural protocols and other innovative legal and recognition approaches. We expect to include the development of these platforms and analyses within the context of regional and national workshops under the Convention on Biological Diversity where indigenous rights are adequately addressed and e-learning modules provide greater involvement.

**New project area 3:**

***Examining the feasibility of environmental governance for the most ecologically and biologically significant areas (EBSAs) of the global commons***

The 2012 target of implementing an effective and representative network of marine protected areas requires increased support for ensuring that open ocean and deep seas habitats, as well as the overlying water column, are included. Building on the work that UNEP has undertaken to assess existing global commons governance issues, as well as the efforts that UNEP-WCMC has been conducting since 2007 on mapping and identifying areas in need of protection on the high seas, this project will review current gaps in environmental governance and develop an index for the feasibility of protecting high seas areas while supporting their sustainable use. While identifying significant areas that can contribute to a global network of marine protection is important, the effective enforcement and governance of these areas is critical for their long-term health. This work follows on the collective scientific efforts of the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative, established in 2009, to support the Convention on Biological Diversity.

**New project area 4: under EA(d)**

***Elaboration of a global marine data partnership, focusing on critical marine ecosystems and other datasets necessary to supply national, regional and global assessment processes.***

The CBD and other MEAs are increasingly emphasising the importance of conserving marine and coastal ecosystem structure and function, to ensure the continued provision of critical ecosystem services. There is also a growing emphasis on the development and use of indicator frameworks with which to a) monitor the effectiveness of activities related to the conservation and management of these ecosystem services, and b) enable regular assessment of the marine environment. However, our ability to develop and use robust, reliable, and relevant indicators, particularly for the marine environment, is heavily limited by a lack of baseline data. This is further constrained by the fact that many countries lack the capacity at one or more levels to undertake integrated environmental assessments, including accessing and collecting relevant environmental data.

This project will convene a Global Data Partnership for Critical Marine and Coastal Ecosystems, consisting of a network of agencies, institutions and individuals working together to develop, collate, maintain and deliver high spatial and temporal resolution, datasets that are critical to a range of contemporary assessments. This partnership will

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thus a) support the scientific rigour of environmental assessments, b) build technological capacity at national and regional levels for monitoring and assessment, and c) support the development of appropriate marine indicators under the continuation of the 2010 BIP.

### **New project area 5: under EA(d)**

#### **Implementation of “UNEP Live”**

GC decision 25/2 on the **World Environmental Situation** requested the Executive Director of UNEP to elaborate on the requirements for a migration to targeted assessments on thematic priority areas supported by a UNEP-Live enabling framework. Current global assessment processes are often static, single-purposed and dismantled after delivery of the main products. Also, assessment findings are not easily accessible and data used is outdated by the time the assessment process comes to an end (time lag effect).

To respond to some of these problems, it is proposed to have in place a web-based platform (UNEP Live) that will enable decision makers have easy access to assessment findings, syntheses, summaries and technical briefs, hence facilitating dynamic (continuous, relevant and timely) environmental monitoring, assessment and reporting on the state and trends of the global environment. The proposed “*live platform*” not only will also allow for greater transparency, access to a wider group of scientists and policy-makers, increased UNEP’s flexibility, and responsiveness to its clients’ needs, improve the delivery and frequency of environmental assessments and in the long run will reduce the costs<sup>1</sup> associated with carrying out such assessment processes.

To reach this fully fitted and operational interactive platform, and its related products, will take sometime; therefore, it is proposed that this enabling platform and all its envisaged features be built in a phased or sequential manner taken shape overtime.

The proposed three phases to achieve a fully fitted and operational interactive platform include:

- **Phase 1:** Consists of building a central repository system for all various assessments carried by UNEP divisions and their partners. This in turn requires focusing on institutional coherence and re-alignment and the establishment of procedures, protocols and practices.

Main Output: A repository system of all of UNEP's assessments - by thematic priority?

- **Phase 2:** Carry out taxonomy of all the various assessment methodologies and their approaches and specific areas of focus in order to guide governments and other stakeholders to select the methods that best fit their particular needs.

Main Output: A list of various assessment methodologies used and their benefits

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and drawbacks.

- **Phase 3:** Building towards an *interactive instrument panel* for environmental reviews.

Main Output: The UNEP Live Platform. The Platform will be accessible through an interactive panel. The Platform will link, amongst others, to a continuously updated database of assessments produced by UNEP and its partners on the 6 thematic priorities; graphics and maps that can be accessed through the interactive panel; outlooks for specific issues using scenarios; synthesis reports and technical briefs derived from assessments for different target audiences; etc.

It is envisaged that the completion of all the phases will take up to 6 years in total starting from 2011.

Work during the 2012-13 biennium will focus on completion of Phase 1 and beginning of Phase 2 indicated above.

UNEP Live will ensure continuity and preserve the evidence of on-going intellectual evolution of UNEP's assessment and early warning processes. It would be a reference source for data and indicators (starting with the existing GEO Data portal as the basis, and incorporating other tools for managing data and indicators, such as the Environmental Data and Indicators Platform).

**Any changes in foreseen risks and opportunities associated with the Framework:**

None

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