

**Decisions adopted by the Governing Council/Global
Ministerial Environment Forum at its
twenty-fourth session**

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Decision 24/1: Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance

The Governing Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme¹ and the Malmö Ministerial Declaration,²

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 57/251 of 20 December 2002, 58/209 of 23 December 2003, 59/226 of 22 December 2004, 60/189 of 22 December 2005 and 61/205 of 20 December 2006,

Recalling further its decisions SS.VIII/1 of 31 March 2004 and 23/1 of 25 February 2005,

Recalling the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,³ which emphasized the need for full implementation of decision SS.VII/1 of 15 February 2002,

Emphasizing that all components of the recommendations on international environmental governance contained in decision SS. VII/1 should be fully implemented,

Recalling the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building,⁴ which it adopted by its decision 23/1 of 25 February 2005,

Recognizing the need, among others, to accelerate implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building, including through the provision of additional financial resources for that purpose,

Recalling paragraph 169 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome⁵ and noting its ongoing consideration, particularly through the General Assembly informal consultations on the institutional framework for United Nations environmental activities,

Having considered the reports of the Executive Director on international environmental governance,⁶ on the measures taken for the implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building and a proposal for the further implementation of the Plan in the 2008-2009 biennium⁷ and on strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme,⁸

I

Universal membership of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum

1 *Takes note* of General Assembly resolution 61/205 of 20 December 2006 in which the General Assembly decided to consider, if necessary, the issue of universal membership of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme at its sixty-fourth session, while noting the differences in views expressed so far on this important but complex issue;

II

Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building

2. *Requests* the Executive Director to continue to give high priority to the implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building as part of the implementation of the approved programme of work of the United Nations Environment Programme;

1 Governing Council decision 19/1 of 7 February 1997, annex.

2 Report of the Governing Council on the Work of its global ministerial environment forum/sixth special session, UNEP/GCSS.VI/9, annex I.

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

4 UNEP/IEG/IGSP/3/4, annex.

5 General Assembly resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005.

6 UNEP/GC/24/3.

7 UNEP/GC/24/3/Add.1.

8 UNEP/GC/24/3/Add.2.

3. *Encourages* Governments to support the full and effective implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building, including through the provision of adequate resources;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director to present progress reports on the implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan on an annual basis to the Committee of Permanent Representatives, indicating clearly the ongoing activities and results, including the allocated budgets, that fall within the framework of the Bali Strategic Plan, as well as a biannual summary of activities and results;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director to strengthen United Nations Environment Programme regional offices in order to contribute to the implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan;

III

Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme

6. *Welcomes* the consultative process on strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme as facilitated by the Executive Director and the valuable inputs made by Governments and other stakeholders which have resulted in the draft proposal of the Environment Watch strategy,⁹

7. *Requests* the Executive Director to consult Governments, other United Nations bodies, financial institutions including the Global Environment Facility, the private sector and civil society, multilateral environmental agreements, the scientific community including global observing systems and other partners with a view to improving further the proposed Environment Watch strategy as an integral part of the wider strategic vision of the United Nations Environment Programme, to report back to the Governing Council at its twenty-fifth session with a revised proposal which should include component cost estimates for work proposed for the 2010–2011 biennium and to make those estimates available to the Committee of Permanent Representatives early in the budget process;

8. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme, within its mandate, including through the reinforcement of the scientific capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the area of protection of the environment;

9. *Reaffirms also* environmental early warning, assessment and monitoring of the state of the global environment as core functions of the United Nations Environment Programme and recognizes the potential value of a network that draws on the experience of existing bodies, including academic institutions and centres of excellence, and the scientific competence of specialized agencies and the scientific subsidiary bodies of multilateral environmental agreements;

10. *Underlines* the vital importance in a globalizing world of enhancing infrastructures and capacities which can sustain cooperation on environmental data and information and which can lead to reduced transaction costs for national reporting, natural resource accounting and decision-making and the integration of environment into development, the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and the achievement of national and international development goals, taking into consideration existing infrastructures, mechanisms and tools in order to avoid duplication of efforts and to maximize synergies in the sharing of data and information;

11. *Supports* United Nations Environment Programme endeavours to enhance information networks at the regional and national levels;

IV

Strengthening the financing of the United Nations Environment Programme

12. *Emphasizes* the need for stable, adequate and predictable financial resources for the United Nations Environment Programme and the Environment Fund, in the context of the United Nations regular budget, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII);

13. *Reaffirms* its support for the provision of adequate, stable and predictable financing of the United Nations Environment Programme as an essential prerequisite for the strengthening of its capacity and functions as well as for the effective coordination of the environmental component of sustainable development;

14. *Also encourages* Governments, in order to strengthen further the financing of the United Nations Environment Programme and increase the level of the financial reserve as requested in paragraph 8 of Governing Council decision 24/10 of 9 February 2007, taking into account their

9 UNEP/GC/24/3/Add.2.

economic and social circumstances, to make voluntary contributions to the Environment Fund starting in 2007 in an amount equal to or greater than that suggested by the extended pilot phase of the voluntary indicative scale of contributions or on the basis of any of the other voluntary options listed in paragraph 18 of the appendix to decision SS.VII/1;

15. *Requests* the Executive Director, in accordance with paragraph 19 of the appendix to decision SS.VII/1, to notify all United Nations Member States of the voluntary indicative scale of contributions which he intends to propose for the biennium 2008–2009 and urges each Member State to inform the Executive Director whether it will use the proposed voluntary indicative scale of contributions;

16. *Also requests* the Executive Director to prepare a report to the Governing Council for consideration at its twenty-fifth session assessing the operation of the extended pilot phase of the voluntary indicative scale of contributions and the other voluntary options listed in paragraph 18 of the appendix to decision SS.VII/1;

17. *Requests* the Executive Director to continue his efforts in seeking an increase in funding, from all sources, for strengthening the financial base of the United Nations Environment Programme;

18. *Encourages* Governments to the extent feasible to move towards contributions to the Environment Fund in preference to contributions to earmarked trust funds, with a view to enhancing the role of the Governing Council in determining the programme of work and priorities of the United Nations Environment Programme;

V

Issues related to multilateral environmental agreements

19. *Takes note* of the activities undertaken by the Executive Director to improve the effectiveness of, and the coordination and synergy among, multilateral environmental agreements, as well as those activities supporting Governments in their efforts to better implement, comply with and enforce multilateral environmental agreements, taking into account the autonomous decision-making authority of the conferences of the parties to such agreements and the need to promote the environmental dimension of sustainable development among other relevant United Nations bodies;

20. *Welcomes* the work of the United Nations Environment Programme to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in order to facilitate further their implementation of multilateral environmental agreements;

21. *Requests* the Executive Director to build capacity and, upon request, to assist countries, particularly developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to integrate the objectives of multilateral environmental agreements into national sustainable development strategies, including poverty reduction strategy papers;

22. *Also requests* the Executive Director to assist Governments, where appropriate, to develop strategies for facilitating the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements at the national level;

23. *Welcomes* the decisions of the conference of the parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants at its second meeting, the conference of the parties to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade at its third meeting and the conference of the parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal at its eighth meeting to address the issue of further improving cooperation and coordination among the three conventions and, to that end, to establish an ad hoc joint working group consisting of selected Parties to the respective conventions;

24. *Requests* the Executive Director to cooperate with the Stockholm, Rotterdam and Basel Conventions to enhance synergies between the relevant programme activities of the United Nations Environment Programme and the programme activities to be carried out under those conventions;

VI

Enhanced coordination across the United Nations system, including the Environment Management Group

25. *Recognizes* the role of the United Nations Environment Programme in enhanced coordination and collaboration across the United Nations system in order to achieve greater coherence in environmental activities;

26. *Requests* the Executive Director to continue to promote coordination across the United Nations system on environmental activities, in particular those relevant to the operations of the United Nations system, keeping in mind paragraphs 36 and 37 of the appendix to decision SS.VII/1, through the work of the Environment Management Group.

**10th meeting
9 February 2007**

Decision 24/2: World environmental situation

The Governing Council,

Pursuing its functions and responsibilities as outlined in General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, including to keep under review the world environmental situation in order to ensure that emerging environmental problems of wide international significance are prioritized and receive appropriate and adequate consideration by Governments and to promote the contribution of relevant international scientific and other professional communities to the acquisition, assessment and exchange of environmental knowledge and information,

Recalling its decision 22/1 of 7 February 2003 on early warning, assessment and monitoring and decision 23/6 of 25 February 2005 on keeping the world environmental situation under review,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 61/222 of 20 December 2006 on oceans and the law of the sea,

Noting the findings contained in many environmental assessment reports and publications released after its twenty-third session, in particular those prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme in cooperation with partners,

1. *Invites* Governments, other United Nations bodies, financial institutions, the private sector and civil society to consider the environmental challenges which are reported in, *inter alia*:
 - (a) Millennium Ecosystem Assessment;
 - (b) One Planet, Many People: Atlas of Our Changing Environment;
 - (c) United Nations World Water Development Report 2: Water a Shared Responsibility,
 - (d) Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2006 - World Meteorological Organization Global Ozone Research and Monitoring Project—Report No. 50;
 - (e) Global Biodiversity Outlook 2;
 - (f) Deserts Environment Outlook;
 - (g) International Waters Regional Assessments in a Global Perspective: The GIWA Final Report - Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA);
 - (h) Global Environment Outlook Yearbooks 2006 and 2007;
 - (i) Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis. Summary for Policymakers. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
 - (j) Second Africa Environment Outlook;
 - (k) Africa's Lakes: Atlas of our Changing Environment, in the light of the growing awareness of their complexity;

2. *Notes* with concern that the documented environmental degradation and widespread changes resulting from human activity as well as natural processes and the loss of ecosystem services are barriers to the attainment of internationally agreed development goals;

3. *Emphasizes* that capacity-building and technology support in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, as elaborated in the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building, need to be strengthened with the assistance of the United Nations at the national and regional levels;

4. *Calls* on Governments and intergovernmental organizations to continue to cooperate in efforts aimed at mitigation of and adaptation to adverse environmental change, including through enhancing the knowledge base for more integrated responses;

5. *Welcomes* General Assembly resolution 60/30 of 29 November 2005 on oceans and the law of the sea, by which the General Assembly established the Ad Hoc Steering Group for the "Global

Reporting and Assessment of the Marine Environment”, launched as a preparatory stage toward the establishment of a regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, to be jointly implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organization;

6. *Calls* on Governments and experts to contribute to the finalization of the fourth Global Environment Outlook report in accordance with the process outlined during the global intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder consultation on the fourth Global Environment Outlook assessment held in Nairobi on 19 and 20 February 2005 by, among other things, reviewing the summary for decision makers in 2007, participating in the second global intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder consultation in September 2007 and supporting outreach activities relating to the fourth Global Environment Outlook report;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director to present the findings of the fourth Global Environment Outlook report to the Governing Council at its tenth special session in order to facilitate consideration of the findings and their potential implications, for example for the strategic direction of the programme of work of the United Nations Environment Programme and for the performance of the functions of the United Nations Environment Programme in the United Nations system and in the provision of services to Member States of the United Nations;

8. *Invites* Governments, if necessary in consultation with the United Nations Environment Programme, to consider undertaking a systematic review of the effectiveness of their legislative, institutional, financial, implementation and enforcement measures at the national level in the sense of addressing the escalating degradation of the global environment in an efficient and responsible way, drawing upon their own resources;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and fully respecting the mandate of that Convention, to continue its work, taking into account the findings of the fourth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

**10th meeting
9 February 2007**

Decision 24/3: Chemicals management

The Governing Council,

Recalling its decisions 18/12 of 26 May 1995, 19/13 of 7 February 1997, 20/23 of 4 February 1999, SS.VII/3 of 15 February 2002, 22/4 of 7 February 2003, 23/9 of 25 February 2005 and SS.IX/1 of 9 February 2006 concerning global policies related to chemicals management and the development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management,

Recalling its decision 23/9 II of 25 February 2005 urging the further development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management and its decision SS.IX/1 of 9 February 2006 endorsing the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management as adopted by the International Conference on Chemicals Management in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, on 6 February 2006,

Acknowledging the widespread concerns over the serious adverse effects of mercury on human health and the environment and the urgent need for international action,

Noting the Budapest Statement on Mercury, Lead and Cadmium developed at the fifth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety held in Budapest, Hungary, from 25 to 29 September 2006,

Expressing appreciation for the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization Global Mercury Project on Small-Scale Gold Mining,

Taking into account the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as reflected in Principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development¹⁰ in addition to the other relevant Rio Declaration Principles,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director on chemicals management,¹¹

I

Cooperation between the United Nations Environment Programme, relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other organizations

1. *Reinforces* the applicability of decision 24/1 to the effective management of chemicals;

II

Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management

2. *Welcomes* the progress made so far in implementing the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, especially the establishment of the Quick Start Programme to support initial capacity-building activities and the regional meetings held so far or planned, and takes note of the African regional action plan adopted by the participants in the first African regional meeting on the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, which took place from 11 to 14 September 2006;¹²

3. *Also welcomes* the important contributions of the United Nations Environment Programme to the Strategic Approach process;

4. *Expresses appreciation* for the co-responsibility of the World Health Organization in the Strategic Approach secretariat and its belief that such cooperation is of the utmost importance for the success and the intersectoral nature of the Strategic Approach;

5. *Underlines* the importance of the Strategic Approach, its overarching goal and its effective implementation and therefore urges all stakeholders to integrate the Strategic Approach into their activities as a priority;

6. *Urges* Governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and others in a position to do so to contribute financially and in kind to the Quick Start Programme and its trust fund;

7. *Takes note of* the United Nations Environment Programme's plan of work in support of the implementation of the Strategic Approach and requests the Executive Director to encourage the full participation of Governments and other stakeholders in that plan of work, including initiatives related to indicators and tools for evaluation, and to report on progress to the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum at its twenty-fifth session;

8. *Encourages* the Strategic Approach secretariat to explore ways to make more effective use of the funding provisions of the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach to identify those areas that can support implementation of appropriate and relevant objectives of the Strategic Approach;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director to report to the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum at its tenth special session on the results of the activities undertaken in accordance with the preceding paragraph;

10. *Also requests* the Executive Director to continue to make provision for the implementation of the United Nations Environment Programme's responsibilities under the Strategic Approach;

11. *Further requests* the Executive Director to continue the collaboration between the United Nations Environment Programme and other participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals and to prepare a report for consideration by the

10 *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development*, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1) vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex I.

11 UNEP/GC/24/7 and UNEP/GC/24/INFs/15, 16, 17 and 21.

12 SAICM/RM/Afr.1/6, annex V.

Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum at its tenth special session on endeavours by the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals in implementing the Strategic Approach;

III

Lead and cadmium

12. *Acknowledges* the data and information gaps identified in the United Nations Environment Programme Interim Scientific Reviews on Lead and Cadmium¹³ and that further action is needed to fill those data and information gaps, taking into account the specific situation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

13. *Encourages* efforts by Governments and others to reduce risks to human health and the environment of lead and cadmium throughout the whole life cycle of those substances;

14. *Requests* the Executive Director to provide available information on lead and cadmium to address the data and information gaps identified in the Interim Reviews and to compile an inventory of existing risk management measures;

IV

Mercury

15. *Acknowledges* the progress made within the United Nations Environment Programme mercury programme since 2005, including the establishment of and progress made under partnerships and other initiatives;

16. *Recognizes* that current efforts to reduce risks from mercury are not sufficient to address the global challenges posed by mercury;

17. *Concludes*, therefore, that further long-term international action is required to reduce risks to human health and the environment and that, for this reason, the options of enhanced voluntary measures and new or existing international legal instruments will be reviewed and assessed in order to make progress in addressing this issue;

18. *Recognizes* that a range of activities are required to address the challenges posed by mercury, including substitution of products and technologies; technical assistance and capacity-building; development of national policy and regulation; data collection, research and information provision, bearing in mind the need to provide assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

19. *Commits* to increased efforts to address the global challenges to reduce risks from releases of mercury, taking into account the following priorities:

- (a) To reduce atmospheric mercury emissions from human sources;
- (b) To find environmentally sound solutions for the management of waste containing mercury and mercury compounds;
- (c) To reduce global mercury demand related to use in products and production processes;
- (d) To reduce the global mercury supply, including considering curbing primary mining and taking into account a hierarchy of sources;
- (e) To find environmentally sound storage solutions for mercury;
- (f) To address, considering the results of the analysis referred to in paragraph 22 (d) below, the remediation of existing contaminated sites affecting public and environmental health;
- (g) To increase knowledge on areas such as inventories, human and environmental exposure, environmental monitoring and socio-economic impacts;

20. *Urges* Governments to gather information on means to reduce risk that may be caused by the supply of mercury, considering:

- (a) Reduced reliance on primary mercury mining in favor of environmentally preferable sources of mercury such as recycled mercury ;
- (b) Options and solutions for the long-term storage of mercury;

13 UNEP/GC/24/INF/16.

(c) Regional activities to improve data on imports and exports of mercury and enforcement of customs control through, for example, the Green Customs initiative;

(d) The market and socio-economic effects of the activities contemplated above;

21. *Urges* Governments to provide the information referred to in the preceding paragraph to the Executive Director;

22. *Also urges* Governments to develop and analyse options for addressing the trade and supply of mercury, including considering environmentally sound storage and curbing primary mining, drawing on the United Nations Environment Programme report on mercury supply, trade, and demand,¹⁴ and to provide this information to the Executive Director;

23. *Urges* developing countries to request technical assistance if needed from the United Nations Environment Programme to assist them with the work referred to in the preceding paragraph;

24. *Requests* the Executive Director to prepare a report, drawing on, among other things, ongoing work in other forums addressing:

Atmospheric emission

(a) Best available data on mercury emissions and trends including where possible an analysis by country, region and sector, including a consideration of factors driving such trends and applicable regulatory mechanisms;

(b) Current results from modelling on a global scale and from other information sources on the contribution of regional emissions to deposition which may result in adverse effects and the potential benefits from reducing such emissions, taking into account the efforts of the Fate and Transport partnership established under the United Nations Environment Programme mercury programme;

(c) An overview of sector-based best practices for reducing mercury emissions, including costs where possible and an evaluation of emission reduction scenarios

Site-based contamination

(d) An analysis of information on the extent of contaminated sites, the risks to public and environmental health of mercury compound releases from such sites, environmentally sound mitigation options and associated costs and the contribution of contaminated sites to global releases;

25. *Requests* the Executive Director to continue to facilitate work between the mercury programme of the United Nations Environment Programme and Governments, other international organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and the partnerships established under the mercury programme, as appropriate:

(a) To improve global understanding of international mercury emissions sources, fate and transport;

(b) To promote the development of inventories of mercury uses and emissions;

26. *Urges* Governments and other stakeholders to continue and enhance their support of the UNEP mercury programme partnerships, through the provision of technical and financial resources, as a means to achieve reductions in demand for and releases of mercury and thereby to reduce the risks to human health and the environment from mercury;

27. *Requests* the Executive Director, working in consultation with Governments and other stakeholders, to strengthen the United Nations Environment Programme mercury programme partnerships by:

(a) Developing an overarching framework for the United Nations Environment Programme Global Mercury Partnership through, among other means, organizing a meeting of partners and other stakeholders, including:

(i) Development of business plans;

(ii) Identification of partnership goals;

14 UNEP/GC/24/INF/16.

- (iii) Development of operational guidelines;
- (b) Expanding the number and scope of partnerships to include new, growing or related sectors such as vinyl chloride monomer production, non-ferrous metals mining and cement production and waste combustion;
- (c) Enhancing the artisanal and small-scale gold mining partnership through, among other things, increased cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, exploration of innovative market-based approaches and dissemination of alternative capture and recycling technologies;
- (d) Endeavouring to secure adequate funds for the Global Mercury Partnership efforts.

28. *Decides*, further, to establish an ad hoc open-ended working group of Governments, regional economic integration organisations and stakeholder representatives to review and assess options for enhanced voluntary measures and new or existing international legal instruments.

29. *Decides* that the ad hoc open-ended working group will be guided by the priorities set out in paragraph 19;

30. *Adopts* the following terms of reference for the ad hoc open-ended working group:

(a) Consider the reports and information referred to in paragraphs 20 and 22 and a compilation by the Executive Director of other available relevant information;

(b) Examine, for each of the priorities set out in paragraph 19:

- (i) The range of available response measures and strategies;
- (ii) The feasibility and effectiveness of voluntary and legally binding approaches;
- (iii) Implementation options;
- (iv) Costs and benefits of response measures and strategies;

(c) Also examine each of these response measures and strategies with respect to, among other things, the following considerations:

- (i) The respective capacities and capabilities of developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
- (ii) The need for capacity-building, technical assistance, technology transfer and suitable sources of finance;

31. *Invites* Governments to consider convening national and regional preparatory workshops, involving relevant stakeholders;

32. *Decides* that the ad hoc open-ended working group will:

- (i) Meet twice: once before the tenth special session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum and once between that special session and the Council/Forum's twenty-fifth regular session;
- (ii) Provide a progress report to the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum at its tenth special session and a final report reflecting all views expressed, presenting options and any consensus recommendations to the Council/Forum at its twenty-fifth regular session;

33. *Decides* that the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum at its tenth special session may provide further guidance to the ad hoc open-ended working group;

34. *Also decides* to consider the outcomes of the work of the ad hoc open-ended working group at its twenty-fifth regular session, with a view to taking a decision on the final report;

35. *Requests* the Executive Director to compile other available relevant information for consideration by the ad hoc open-ended working group;

36. *Invites* Governments and others in a position to do so to provide extrabudgetary resources for the implementation of the present decision, in particular with regard to the participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the ad hoc working group;

37. *Requests* the Chemicals Branch of the United Nations Environment Programme's Division of Technology, Industry and Economics to serve the Ad Hoc Working Group as secretariat and to prepare the analytical and summary reports necessary for its work;

38. *Requests* the Executive Director to present a report on progress in the implementation of the present decision to the Governing Council at its twenty-fifth session.

**10th meeting
9 February 2007**

Decision 24/4: Prevention of illegal international trade

The Governing Council,

Recalling chapter 19 of Agenda 21¹⁵ on the environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals, including prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products,

Noting the recommendation in subparagraph 23 (e) of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development on promotion of efforts to prevent international illegal traffic in hazardous chemicals,¹⁶

Noting also the resolution regarding prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products adopted at the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety,¹⁷

Recalling its decision SS.IX/1 of 9 February 2006 in which it endorsed the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and recalling in particular paragraph 18 of the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach, dealing with illegal international traffic,

Noting the outcome of the United Nations Environment Programme Symposium on Illegal International Traffic in Hazardous Chemicals that took place in Prague, Czech Republic, from 6 to 8 November 2006,¹⁸

Aware of the concerns of all countries, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, on the prevention of illegal international traffic in hazardous chemicals,

Welcoming, in this respect, decision VIII/1 of the Conference of the Parties of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, relating to the illegal dumping of hazardous waste from the Probo Koala tanker in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, in August 2006,¹⁹

Recognizing that international cooperation between countries concerned is essential to the prevention of illegal international traffic in hazardous chemicals,

Noting also the urgent need for Governments to take action at the national level to address problems of illegal traffic in hazardous chemicals,

1. *Invites* Governments to consider ratifying or acceding to relevant multilateral environmental agreements, including the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants;
2. *Requests* the Executive Director to promote the implementation of paragraph 18 of the Overarching Policy Strategy of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management;
3. *Also requests* the Executive Director to transmit the present decision to the secretariats of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions;
4. *Invites* the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals to present common recommendations to the governing bodies of its participating organizations for consideration

15 *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development*, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1) vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

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

17 Fourth Session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety, Final Report (IFCS/FORUM IV/16w),

18 http://www.chem.unep.ch/uneppsaicm/prague_nov06/default.html.

19 Report of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal on its eighth meeting (UNEP/CHW.8/16), annex I.

within their respective mandates on the prevention of illegal international traffic in hazardous chemicals;

5. *Calls upon* Governments and other actors to provide the United Nations Environment Programme with the necessary financial and technical resources for undertaking the action referred to in paragraph 2 of the present decision to enable the full and effective implementation of the decision;
6. *Invites* the World Customs Organization to consider participating in the activities contemplated in the present decision;
7. *Requests* the Executive Director to present a report on progress in implementing the present decision to the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum at its tenth special session.

**10th meeting
9 February 2007**

Decision 24/5: Waste management

The Governing Council,

Recalling decision SS.VIII/4 of 31 March 2004 on waste management and the proceedings of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum at its twenty-third session,

Recalling also the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,²⁰

Acknowledging the work related to waste management under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, as well as related work by the United Nations Environment Programme, including in the context of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building, and activities by other relevant United Nations bodies, international institutions, forums and processes,

Noting decision VIII/34 on resource mobilization and sustainable financing adopted by the Conference of the Parties of the Basel Convention at its eighth meeting, annex I,²¹

Also noting the important role that national programmes, plans and strategies on sustainable development, environmental protection and poverty eradication can play in tackling national waste problems,

Acknowledging the work undertaken to promote the life cycle approach to waste management, inter alia under the 10-Year Framework Programme for Sustainable Consumption and Production (Marrakech Process), the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, and the Group of Eight's "3R" (reduce, reuse and recycle) initiative,

Noting that the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities addresses, among other things, problems associated with solid wastes as they pollute coastal and marine areas,

1. *Requests* the Executive Director, within the availability of extra-budgetary resources, to prepare, in consultation with the secretariat of the Basel Convention, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant United Nations bodies, international institutions, forums and processes, for consideration at the tenth special session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, a report which should:
 - (a) Contain a review of the work being carried out or planned by relevant organizations, institutions, forums and processes in the field of waste management;
 - (b) Identify successful examples and possible gaps, taking into account the possible need for further work, such as guidelines, on integrated waste management; the need for a compilation of best practices related to integrated waste management, in particular at the local level and in developing countries and countries with economies in transition; and the need to strengthen south-south cooperation;

²⁰ Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration: Report of the Secretary-General (A/56/326), annex.

²¹ Report of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal on its eighth meeting (UNEP/CHW.8/16).

(c) Provide tangible recommendations on how to bridge any gaps, on who should be responsible for taking the necessary action and on how to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to develop their own waste management strategies;

2. *Invites* the Executive Director to work in cooperation with relevant United Nations bodies in the area of waste management, taking into consideration the respective roles and responsibilities of each organization, in order to improve coordination and avoid duplication of work, and to report on the outcome of the process at the tenth special session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum;

3. *Requests* the Executive Director to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Environment Programme to support waste management in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, subject to the availability of extra-budgetary resources;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director, in consultation with other organizations as appropriate and within available resources, to continue to implement existing demonstration projects and develop new ones in developing countries and countries with economies in transition on integrated waste management under the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building, and to disseminate widely the results and lessons learned;

5. *Invites* international organizations and governments to provide resources and technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to enable them to pursue actively integrated waste management.

**10th meeting
9 February 2007**

Decision 24/6: Small island developing States

The Governing Council,

Recalling its previous decisions on small island developing State activities, particularly its decision 23/5 of 25 February 2005,

Recognizing General Assembly resolution 61/196 of 20 December 2006 concerning follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,²²

Acknowledging the findings and predictions of recent scientific and economic reports on the catastrophic implications of climate change on small island developing States, particularly part A of the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change,²³

1. *Commends* the Executive Director for his progress report on small island developing State activities in response to decision 23/5;²⁴

2. *Acknowledges* the efforts of the Executive Director in carrying out activities concerning small island developing States in various regions under the programme of work of the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. *Reiterates* that small island developing States are particularly vulnerable to the effects of environmental degradation, especially the effects of climate change and sea level rise, and that international cooperation towards strengthening their adaptive resilience to address such vulnerability is urgently needed;

22 *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/CONF/207/11)* (United Nations publication Sales No. E.05.II.A.4), resolution 1, annex.

23 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Working Group I, Summary for Policy Makers, issued on 2 February 2007 (available online at <http://www.ipcc.ch/>); the Stern Review is available online at http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/independent_reviews/stern_review_economics_climate_change/sternreview_index.cfm.

24 UNEP/GC/24/5.

4. *Requests* the Executive Director to elaborate further United Nations Environment Programme activities on small island developing States with a view to developing a strategic programme for small island developing States, to properly mainstreaming the Mauritius Strategy into the work of the United Nations Environment Programme and to establishing a special desk within the United Nations Environment Programme secretariat for small island developing State issues;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director to report on progress in the implementation of the present decision at its twenty-fifth session.

**10th meeting
9 February 2007**

Decision 24/7: Committing resources toward the implementation of decision 23/11

The Governing Council,

Recalling principle 20 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,²⁵ goals 3 and 7 of the Millennium Declaration,²⁶ the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action²⁷ and paragraph 20 of the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,²⁸

Also recalling decision 23/11 of 25 February 2005 on gender equality in the field of environment,

1. *Urges* the Executive Director to continue strongly to implement the United Nations Environment Programme Gender Plan of Action, including the projects on gender equality and the environment referred to in the Plan of Action;

2. *Invites* Governments to make voluntary financial contributions to ensure the provision of adequate resources to implement the Gender Plan of Action fully;

3. *Urges* the Executive Director to develop a monitoring and evaluation mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the Gender Plan of Action;

4. *Urges* the Executive Director to strengthen capacity of the initiated Global Network of Women Ministers of the Environment.

**10th meeting
9 February 2007**

Decision 24/8: Support to Africa in environmental management and protection

The Governing Council,

Aware that despite its abundant promise and potential, Africa is beset by environmental, social and economic crises which have made it one of the world's foremost environment and development challenges,

Also aware that the agreements reached at numerous international gatherings routinely single out the problems of Africa for special attention and that reference to the special needs of the continent in the 2005 World Summit Outcome²⁹ is a powerful reminder of the depth of concern over and commitment to Africa,

Further aware that the international community continues to accord the special needs of Africa a high degree of attention as evident and further reinforced by several international declarations,

25 *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development*, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1) vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex I.

26 General Assembly resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000.

27 Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women (A/Conf.177/20), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

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

29 General Assembly resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005.

resolutions and decisions, including decision SS.V/2 of 22 May 1998 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programmes on support to Africa,

Recognizing that the environmental challenges facing Africa continue to be of unparalleled severity and that the degradation of the African environment continues unabated in spite of the sustained effort of African Governments and the assistance of the international community,

Noting General Assembly resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the new agenda for the development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development, which, among other things, endorses the recommendation of the United Nations Secretary-General that the New Partnership for Africa's Development should be the framework within which the international community, including the United Nations system, should concentrate its efforts for Africa's development,

Noting also that the New Partnership for Africa's Development will be implemented largely through national mechanisms and subregional economic communities in Africa with the support of the African Development Bank and other partners, including multilateral development banks,

Noting with satisfaction the commencement of the implementation of the Action Plan for the Environment Initiative of the New Partnership for Africa's Development under the guidance of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment and with technical support from the United Nations Environment Programme,

Welcoming the support provided by all development partners towards the implementation of the Action Plan for the Environment Initiative of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and environmental protection,

Acknowledging the role of the Partnership for the Development of Environmental Law and Institutions in Africa project in promoting efforts to build the capacity of African States in the development and implementation of environmental laws and policy,

Recognizing that in its resolution 60/222 of 23 November 2005 on progress in the implementation of and international support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development the United Nations General Assembly acknowledged the various important initiatives of Africa's development partners in recent years, including those of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Group of Eight Action Plan for Africa, those of the European Union and the Tokyo International Conference on African Development and the report of the Commission for Africa³⁰ and the Africa Partnership Forum, and in this regard emphasizes the importance of coordination in such initiatives in Africa,

Further recognizing that paragraph 169 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome³¹ underscores the need to explore the possibility of a more coherent institutional framework,

Applauding the decision by the United Nations Secretary General to make Africa the focus of many of his priorities,

Acknowledging the initiative of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment to link sustainable development and poverty reduction, as stated in the second Africa Environment Outlook report,

Welcoming the commendable efforts by the Executive Director in the support given to Africa,

Welcoming other programmes and projects to promote environmental protection and natural resources management in Africa such as the Congo Basin Initiative and the Water for the Poor Initiative,

1. *Emphasizes* that the United Nations Environment Programme, given its strategic location in Africa, should take a leading role in enhancing support for the continent's environmental and natural resource management efforts and should spearhead international cooperation in collaboration with relevant United Nations and other institutions in effectively tackling the complex task of ensuring environmental sustainability, in particular through the New Partnership for African Development and the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building;³²

30 *Our Common Interest: Report of the Commission for Africa*, March 2005 (http://www.commissionforafrica.org/english/report/thereport/english/11-03-05_cr_report.pdf).

31 General Assembly resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005

32 UNEP/IEG/IGSP/3/4, annex.

2. *Reaffirms* that support to Africa as identified in Governing Council decision SS.V/2 of 22 May 1998 should be further enhanced taking into account the current situation and needs of the region;
3. *Calls upon* African Governments to take primary action and responsibility for the sustainable development of their respective countries;
4. *Invites* Governments to support the Partnership for the Development of Environmental Law and Institutions in Africa project and requests the United Nations Environment Programme, subject to the availability of extra budgetary resources, to expand the Partnership to enable it to provide support to all African States and for programming purposes to integrate it into the regular programme of the United Nations Environment Programme;
5. *Requests* the Executive Director to continue to support the implementation of the Action Plan for the Environment Initiative of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, particularly within the framework of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment and the African Union and in the context of the development and implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;
6. *Requests* the Executive Director to establish working relationships with the proposed specialized technical committees of the African Union, particularly the technical committee responsible for the environment, in order to facilitate the integration of environmental issues into the work of the institutional dispensation of the African Union and the New Partnership for Africa's Development, as appropriate;
7. *Requests* the Executive Director, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to work closely with partners, especially the subregional economic communities in Africa, the African Development Bank and other United Nations organizations, to support African countries in implementing the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development;³³
8. *Also requests* the Executive Director, within available means, to strengthen the United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for Africa in the context of the Bali Strategic Plan;
9. *Invites* the Executive Director to work closely with the African Union Commission, the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, the African Ministers' Council on Water, the Forum for African Ministers on Energy, the African Energy Commission, regional economic communities and the New Partnership for Africa's Development secretariat in their efforts to implement policy-oriented assessments on the environment of the African Union Commission and the African regional economic communities upon request and subject to the availability of extra-budgetary resources and through their work programmes;
10. *Requests* the Executive Director to report on the implementation of the present decision, together with specific proposals and recommendations, to the Governing Council at its twenty-fifth session.

10th meeting
9 February 2007

Decision 24/9: Budget and programme of work for the biennium 2008–2009

The Governing Council,

Having considered the proposed biennial programme and support budget for 2008–2009³⁴ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,³⁵

1. *Approves* the programme of work for the biennium 2008–2009, taking into account the relevant decisions of the Governing Council;
2. *Approves* appropriations for the Environment Fund in the amount of 152 million United States dollars for the purposes indicated below:

33 General Assembly resolution 57/2 of 16 September 2002.

34 UNEP/GC/24/9.

35 UNEP/GC/24/9/Add.1.

2008–2009 biennial programme and support budget (in thousands of United States dollars)

Programme of work

Environmental assessment and early warning	26,950
Environmental law and conventions	13,359
Environmental policy implementation	19,182
Technology, industry and economics	27,694
Regional cooperation and representation	33,779
Communications and public information	9,036
Total programme of work	130,000
Fund programme reserve	6,000
Support budget	16,000
Grand total	152,000

3. *Urges* Governments to support further strengthening of the Environment Fund through the options envisaged in Governing Council decision SS.VII/1 of 15 February 2002, including the extended pilot phase of the voluntary indicative scale of contributions;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the prudent and responsible manner in which the Executive Director has exercised his budgetary and financial discretion;

5. *Authorizes* the Executive Director, with a view to ensuring better conformity with the practices in other United Nations bodies, to reallocate resources between subprogrammes up to a maximum of 10 per cent of the appropriation to which the resources are reallocated;

6. *Requests* that, should the Executive Director need to reallocate funds in excess of 10 per cent and up to 20 per cent of an appropriation, he do so in consultation with the Committee of Permanent Representatives;

7. *Authorizes* the Executive Director to adjust, in consultation with the Committee of Permanent Representatives, the level of allocations for programme activities to bring it into line with possible variations in income compared to the approved level of appropriations;

8. *Urges* the Executive Director further to increase the level of the financial reserve to 20 million United States dollars as and when carry-over resources become available over and above those needed to implement the programme approved for the bienniums 2006–2007 and 2008–2009;

9. *Recommends* that the Executive Director, in the light of possible financial constraints, take a cautious approach to the creation of additional posts under the Environment Fund programme;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* for the progress made so far in shifting emphasis from delivery of outputs to achievement of results and requests the Executive Director to continue that shift, ensuring that United Nations Environment Programme managers at all levels take responsibility for the achievement of programme objectives and the efficient and transparent use of resources to that end, subject to United Nations processes of review, evaluation and oversight;

11. *Requests* the Executive Director to keep Governments specifically informed, through the Committee of Permanent Representatives on a quarterly basis and the Governing Council at its regular and special sessions, of the execution of the budget of the Environment Fund, including contributions and expenditures, and reallocations of the appropriations or adjustments of the allocations;

12. *Welcomes* the extensive consultations between the Executive Director and the Committee of Permanent Representatives in preparing the draft budget and programme of work for the biennium 2008–2009 and requests the Executive Director to continue such consultations for the preparation of each biennial budget and programme of work;

13. *Requests* the Executive Director to prepare, in consultation with the Committee of Permanent Representatives, a medium-term strategy for the period 2010–2013 with a clearly defined vision, objectives, priorities, impact measures and a robust mechanism for review by Governments, for approval by the Governing Council at its twenty-fifth session;

14. *Expresses* its appreciation to those Governments which have contributed to the Environment Fund in the biennium 2006–2007 and appeals to all Governments to contribute to the Environment Fund or to increase their support to the United Nations Environment Programme, in cash

or in kind, in order to permit the full implementation of the programme;

15. *Requests* the Executive Director to step up his efforts to mobilize resources from all sources, in order further to broaden the donor base and to enhance income levels;

16. *Also requests* all Governments, where possible, to pay their contributions before the year to which the contributions relate, or at the latest at the beginning of the year to which they relate, in order to enable the United Nations Environment Programme to plan and execute the Fund programme more effectively;

17. *Further requests* all Governments, where possible, to make pledges of their future contributions to the Environment Fund at least one year in advance of the year to which they relate and, if possible, on a multi-year basis;

18. *Approves* the recommendation by the Executive Director that the outstanding pledges for the period 2001–2002 should not be regarded as assets for accounting purposes;

19. *Approves* the proposed staffing tables under the Environment Fund biennial support budget for 2008–2009 as set forth in the relevant report of the Executive Director;

20. *Notes* that an increase in funding from the United Nations regular budget for the United Nations Office at Nairobi or the United Nations Environment Programme in the biennium 2008–2009 would decrease the requirement under the Environment Fund biennial support budget, thereby releasing resources which should be reallocated for the programme activities or the Environment Fund financial reserve;

21. *Calls for* an allocation of an appropriate share of the United Nations regular budget to the United Nations Environment Programme;

22. *Reiterates* the need for stable, adequate and predictable financial resources for the United Nations Environment Programme and, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, which underlined the need to consider the adequate reflection of all the administrative and management costs of the Environment Programme in the context of the United Nations regular budget, looks forward to the implementation of the requests of the General Assembly to the United Nations Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review, so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to the United Nations Environment Programme and the other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi;

23. *Requests* the Executive Director to provide financial details of work programmes to Governments in accordance with article VI of the General Procedures governing the Operations of the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme, if so requested;

24. *Also requests* the Executive Director, further to article VI of the General Procedures governing the Operations of the Fund, to make available to Governments, twice a year, information on progress made in the implementation of the programme of work and further requests that the information be structured in accordance with the programme of work;

25. *Further requests* the Executive Director to provide the Committee of Permanent Representatives, on a quarterly basis, with comprehensive information on all financial facilities made available for the United Nations Environment Programme, including core funding, the Environment Fund, earmarked funds and payments by the Global Environment Facility and other sources, in order to contribute to the transparency of the overall financial status of the United Nations Environment Programme during the biennium 2008–2009;

26. *Requests* the Executive Director to ensure that earmarked contributions to the United Nations Environment Programme, apart from those for which the United Nations Environment Programme merely acts as treasurer, are used to fund activities which are in line with the programme of work;

27. *Also requests* the Executive Director, in consultation with the Committee of Permanent Representatives, to propose ways and means of addressing the balance between non-earmarked and earmarked funding of the programme of work and to ensure clarity with respect to resources and expected results;

28. *Authorizes* the Executive Director to enter into forward commitments not exceeding 20 million United States dollars for Fund programme activities for the biennium 2010–2011;

29. *Requests* the Executive Director to prepare, in consultation with the Committee of Permanent Representatives, for the biennium 2010–2011 a programme of work consisting of Environment Fund programme activities amounting to an indicative figure of 140 million United States dollars;

30. *Also requests* the Executive Director to continue submitting, in consultation with the Committee of Permanent Representatives, a prioritized, results-oriented and streamlined draft budget and work programme for the biennium 2010–2011 for consideration and approval by the Governing Council at its twenty-fifth session;

31. *Further requests* the Executive Director to give high priority to the effective and immediate implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building,³⁶ emphasizing the importance of South-South cooperation, in particular the efforts directed towards institutional capacity-building and the strengthening of the regional offices of the United Nations Environment Programme as part of the implementation of the approved programme of work for the biennium 2008–2009;

32. *Requests* the Executive Director to promote understanding of the linkages between poverty and the environment and, where appropriate, to assist Governments upon their request to integrate environmental policy and decision-making into social and economic policies on poverty eradication, in accordance with the mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme, as part of the implementation of the approved programme of work for the biennium 2008–2009;

33. *Encourages* Governments to support the full and effective implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building, including through the provision of adequate resources;

34. *Requests* the Executive Director, in exercising his authority to reallocate resources, reconfirmed in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the present decision, and in drawing on the Fund Programme reserve, to give particular attention to high-priority areas;

35. *Also requests* the Executive Director to undertake further action to mainstream the objectives of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building into the work of the United Nations Environment Programme, in particular in the context of the 2008–2009 programme of work, with a view to bringing more focus into the work of the Programme, making the Programme more relevant on the ground and improving the delivery of Programme services to Governments.

**10th meeting
9 February 2007**

Decision 24/10: Management of trust funds and earmarked contributions

The Governing Council,

Trust funds in support of the United Nations Environment Programme work programme

1. *Notes and approves* the establishment of the following trust funds since the twenty-third session of the Governing Council:

(a) General trust funds:

SML – General Trust Fund for the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Quick Start Programme, with an expiry date of 30 November 2013;

(b) Technical cooperation trust funds:

(i) NFL – Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Implementation of the Framework Agreement between UNEP and the Government of Norway (financed by the Government of Norway) which was established in 2006 with no fixed expiry date;

(ii) SEL – Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Implementation of the Agreement with Sweden (financed by the Government of Sweden) which was established in 2005 with an expiry date of 31 December 2007;

36 UNEP/IEG/IGSP/3/4, annex.

- (iii) SFL – Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Implementation of the Framework Agreement between UNEP and the Government of Spain (financed by the Government of Spain) which was established in 2006 with an expiry date of 31 December 2012;
2. *Approves* the extensions of the following trust funds subject to the Executive Director receiving requests to do so from the relevant Governments or donors:
- (a) General trust funds:
 - (i) AML – General Trust Fund for the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, through 31 December 2009;
 - (ii) CWL – General Trust Fund for the African Ministers’ Council on Water (AMCOW) through 31 December 2009;
 - (iii) DUL – General Trust Fund to Support the Activities of the Dams and Development Unit to Coordinate Follow-up to the World Commission on dams through 31 December 2009;
 - (iv) ETL – Trust Fund for the Environmental Training Network in Latin America and the Caribbean through 31 December 2009;
 - (v) MCL – General Trust Fund in Support of a Global Assessment of Mercury and its Compounds through 31 December 2009;
 - (vi) WPL – General Trust Fund to provide Support to the Global Environment Monitoring System/Water Programme Office and to Promote its Activities through 31 December 2009;
 - (b) Technical cooperation trust funds:
 - (i) BPL – Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Implementation of the Agreement with Belgium (Financed by the Government of Belgium) through 31 December 2009;
 - (ii) ELL – Technical Cooperation Trust Fund to Strengthen the Institutional and Regulatory Capacity of Developing Countries in Africa through 31 December 2009;
 - (iii) GNL – Technical Cooperation Trust Fund in Support of the Coordination Office of the Global Programme Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (Financed by the Government of the Netherlands) through 31 December 2009;
 - (iv) IAL – Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for Ireland Aid Multilateral Environment Fund for Africa (Financed by the Government of Ireland) through 31 December 2009;
 - (v) REL – Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Promotion of Renewable Energy in the Mediterranean Region through 31 December 2009;
 - (vi) SEL – Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Implementation of the Agreement with Sweden (Financed by the Government of Sweden) through 31 December 2010;
3. *Approves* the closure of the following trust funds by the Executive Director subject to completion of their activities and clearance of all financial implications:
- (i) PPL – General Trust Fund in Support of the Preparation and Negotiation of an Internationally Legally Binding Instrument for the Application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals in International Trade;
 - (ii) SDL – Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Secondment of a UNEP Senior Officer to the CSD Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (Financed by the Government of the Netherlands);

Trust funds in support of conventions, regional seas protocols and special funds

4. *Notes and approves* the establishment of the following trust funds since the twenty-third session of the Governing Council:

- (a) General trust funds:
 - (i) AVL – General Trust Fund for Voluntary Contribution in respect of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) established in 2006 with an expiry date of 31 December 2008;
 - (ii) MVL – General Trust Fund for Voluntary Contribution in Support of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) established in 2006 with an expiry date of 31 December 2008;
 - (iii) SCL – General Trust Fund for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, its subsidiary Bodies and the Convention Secretariat which was established in 2006 with no fixed expiry date;
 - (iv) SVL – Special Trust Fund for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, its Subsidiary Bodies and the Convention Secretariat which was established in 2006 with no fixed expiry date;
- (b) Technical cooperation trust funds:
 - (i) CCL – Technical Cooperation Trust for the Management of UNEP/GEF Special Climate Change Fund Programme (SCCF) with no fixed expiry period;
 - (ii) VBL – Voluntary Trust Fund to Facilitate the Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities in the Work of the Convention on Biological Diversity established in 2006 with an expiry date of 31 December 2008;

5. *Approves* the extension of the following trust funds subject to the Executive Director receiving requests to do so from the relevant Governments or contracting parties:

- (a) General trust funds:
 - (i) BCL – Trust Fund for the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal through 31 December 2010;
 - (ii) BDL – Trust Fund to Assist Developing Countries and other Countries in need of Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal through 31 December 2010;
 - (iii) BEL – General Trust Fund for Additional Voluntary Contributions in Support of Approved Activities under the Convention on Biological Diversity through 31 December 2009;
 - (iv) BGL – General Trust Fund for the Core Programme Budget for the Biosafety Protocol through 31 December 2009;
 - (v) BHL – Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Additional Voluntary Contributions in Support of Approved Activities of the Biosafety Protocol through 31 December 2009;
 - (vi) BTL – General Trust Fund for the Conservation of the European Bats through 31 December 2010;
 - (vii) BYL – General Trust Fund for the Convention on Biological Diversity through 31 December 2009;
 - (viii) BZL – General Trust Fund for Voluntary Contributions to Facilitate the Participation of Parties in the Process of the Convention on Biological Diversity through 31 December 2009;
 - (ix) CRL – Regional Trust Fund for the Implementation of the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme through 31 December 2009;
 - (x) CTL – Trust Fund for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora through 31 December 2011;

- (xi) EAL – Regional Seas Trust Fund for the Eastern African Region through 31 December 2011;
 - (xii) ESL – Regional Trust Fund for the Implementation of the Action Plan for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of East Asian Seas through 31 December 2009;
 - (xiii) MEL – Trust Fund for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution through 31 December 2009;
 - (xiv) PNL – General Trust Fund for the Protection, Management and Development of Coastal and Marine Environment and the Resources of the Northwest Pacific Region through 31 December 2009;
 - (xv) ROL - General Trust Fund for the Operational Budget of the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade through 31 December 2008;
 - (xvi) SOL – General Trust Fund for Financing Activities on Research and Systematic Observations relevant to the Vienna Convention through 31 December 2015;
 - (xvii) WAL– Trust Fund for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of West and Central African Region through 31 December 2011;
- (b) Technical cooperation trust funds:
- (i) BIL – Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Voluntary Contributions to Facilitate the Participation of Parties, in particular the Least Developed and the Small Island Developing States amongst them, and Parties with Economies in Transition (Biosafety Protocol) through 31 December 2009;
 - (ii) GFL – Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for UNEP’s Implementation of the Activities Funded by the Global Environment Facility with no fixed expiry period;
 - (iii) RVL – Special Trust fund for the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade through 31 December 2008;

6. *Approves* the closure of the following trust fund by the Executive Director subject to completion of its activities and clearance of all financial implications:

SPL - Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the UNEP/GEF Strategic Partnership.

**10th meeting
9 February 2007**

Decision 24/11: Intensified environmental education for achieving sustainable development

The Governing Council,

Aware of the importance of having a critical mass of human resources and change agents for the effective implementation of existing policies on environment and development in the global context and the role of environmental education in achieving such a critical mass,

Recalling the relevance of environmental education as acknowledged in international policies and strategies including Agenda 21³⁷ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,³⁸ which lead the United Nations General Assembly to declare the decade

³⁷ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development*, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1) vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

³⁸ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development*, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

2005–2014 to be the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development,³⁹

Convinced of the importance of environmental education and awareness in changing attitudes, habits and lifestyles,

Recognizing the importance of voluntary compliance in achieving environmental policy goals, objectives and targets,

Also recognizing the importance of a lifelong process of learning,

Further recognizing the need for a holistic approach to environmental policy development and implementation;

Acknowledging the role of environmental education as a highly effective tool for building an environmentally sensitive and responsive populace capable of partnering with Governments in achieving established policy goals and targets,

Urges the Executive Director to intensify the efforts of the United Nations Environment Programme in the area of environmental education;

Also urges the Executive Director to continue to strive to make available resources for promoting and supporting environmental education programmes, projects and activities, particularly in developing countries, and to keep Governments informed of the progress achieved.

**10th meeting
9 February 2007**

Decision 24/12: South-South cooperation in achieving sustainable development

The Governing Council,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005 on the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in particular as it pertains to South-South Cooperation, which recognizes the achievements and great potential of South-South cooperation and encourages the promotion of such cooperation, which complements North-South cooperation as an effective contribution to development and as a means of sharing best practices and providing enhanced technical cooperation,

Noting the various South-South summits and other relevant international forums which have called for enhancing South-South cooperation,

Recognizing the need to accelerate the implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building,⁴⁰ which, among other things, identifies South-South cooperation as a means to achieve its objectives,

Also recognizing the importance of South-South cooperation and stressing the need to intensify efforts directed towards institutional capacity-building, including through the exchange of expertise, experiences, information and documentation between the institutions of the South in order to develop human resources and strengthen the institutions of the South, as well as the important role for economic and social development played by scientific knowledge and technology,

Underscoring that South-South cooperation and utilizing the experiences, expertise, technologies, human resources and centres of excellence already existing in several countries of the South would assist the United Nations Environment Programme in the faster and better implementation of its programme of work as well as more economical use of its resources and budget,

Noting with appreciation the action taken by the United Nations Environment Programme to date to promote South-South cooperation in pursuit of the objectives of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building, including the High-level Consultation on South-South Cooperation in Environment in the context of the Bali Strategic Plan held in Jakarta on 23 and 24 November 2005, as well as the New Asian-African Strategic Partnership-United Nations Environment Programme Workshop on Environmental Law and Policy jointly convened by the Governments of Indonesia and South Africa and the United Nations Environment Programme in Jakarta and Bandung, Indonesia, from 12 to 16 December 2006 and the strategic guidelines for interregional cooperation between Africa and South America provided by the Africa-South America Summit on South-South Cooperation, held in Abuja, Nigeria, on 30 November 2006,

39 General Assembly resolution 58/219 of 23 December 2003.

40 UNEP/IEG/IGSP/3/4, annex.

Noting the efforts made by the United Nations Environment Programme in conducting consultations with key external partners, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, to develop and promote the use of approaches to guide the United Nations Environment Programme in integrating South-South cooperation in its programme of work,

Emphasizing that the effective and further implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building, including through South-South cooperation, should be supported by adequate, stable and predictable financing for the United Nations Environment Programme,

1. *Requests* the Executive Director to continue to give high priority to the effective and immediate implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building and emphasizes that South-South cooperation constitutes an important means of achieving the objectives of the Plan;

2. *Also requests* the Executive Director to strengthen the integration of South-South cooperation in undertaking activities under the approved programme of work and, to that end, to strengthen cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant organizations within and outside of the United Nations system;

3. *Further requests* the Executive Director to utilize the benefits of experience, expertise, technologies, human resources and centres of excellence already existing in several countries of the South to achieve the objective of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building and the implementation of the programme of work, taking into account the more economic use by the United Nations Environment Programme of its resources and budget;

4. *Takes note of* the Bandung Roadmap for Advancement of Environmental Law in Support of the New Asian-African Strategic Partnership, as adopted at the New Asian-African Strategic Partnership-United Nations Environment Programme Workshop on Environmental Law and Policy, as well as other initiatives which present a concrete step forward for promoting South-South cooperation in achieving sustainable development, particularly in areas where the United Nations Environment Programme has a comparative advantage in its expertise;

5. *Invites* Governments and relevant organizations, where appropriate, to provide financial and other resources for further facilitating South-South cooperation in achieving sustainable development through capacity-building and technology support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in line with the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building, including through the provision of a clearing-house mechanism on South-South cooperation supported through extra-budgetary funding;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director to report on the progress made in promoting South-South cooperation in achieving sustainable development to the Governing Council at its twenty-fifth session, in 2009.

**10th meeting
9 February 2007**

Decision 24/13: Amendment to the Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility

The Governing Council,

Recalling its decision SS.IV/1 of 18 June 1994 on the adoption of the Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility,

Recalling its decision 22/19 of 7 February 2003 on the adoption of amendments to the Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility to include land degradation, primarily desertification and deforestation, and persistent organic pollutants as new focal areas of the Global Environment Facility, as approved by the Second Global Environment Facility Assembly,

Recalling the decision of the Third Global Environment Facility Assembly, held in Cape Town, South Africa, on 29 and 30 August 2006, on the amendment of the Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility,

1. *Decides* to adopt the amendment to the Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility related to the location of meetings of the Council of the Global Environment Facility, as approved by the Third Global Environmental Facility Assembly;

2. *Requests* the Executive Director to transmit the present decision to the Chief Executive Officer or Chair of the Global Environment Facility.

**10th meeting
9 February 2007**

Decision 24/14: Declaration of the decade 2010–2020 as the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight Against Desertification

The Governing Council,

Deeply concerned by the worsening effects of desertification,

Considering the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Considering the objectives of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,

Recalling the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, in particular the Plan of Implementation⁴¹ and the Johannesburg Declaration,⁴² as well as the objective to reduce significantly the loss of biodiversity,

Recalling the Millennium Development Goals,⁴³ including the goal of eradicating extreme poverty and famine,

Considering the proclamation of 2010 as the International Year of Biodiversity,⁴⁴

Recalling United Nations General Assembly Resolution 58/211 of 23 December 2003, declaring the year 2006 as the International Year of Deserts and Desertification,

Considering the recommendation approved at the international conference entitled “Desertification and the International Policy Imperative”, held in Algiers from 17 to 19 December 2006,

Considering the decision adopted by the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment at its eighteenth session, held in Algiers on 19 and 20 December 2006,

Taking into account the programmatic and financial commitment of the Global Environment Facility to desertification control,

Determined to maintain and to boost the spirit of international solidarity generated by the designation of the year 2006 as the International Year of Deserts and Desertification,

Reasserting its commitment to promoting desertification control, eradicating extreme poverty, promoting sustainable development in deserts and arid areas and improving the lives of affected populations,

Recommends to the United Nations General Assembly that it declare, during its 62nd session, the decade 2010–2020 as the United Nations Decade of Deserts and the Fight Against Desertification.

**10th meeting
9 February 2007**

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

42 *Ibid.*, resolution 1, annex.

43 Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration: Report of the Secretary-General (A/56/326), annex.

44 General Assembly resolution 61/203 of 20 December 2006.

Decision 24/15: Provisional agendas, dates and venues for the tenth special session of the Governing Council/Global Environment Forum and the twenty-fifth session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum

The Governing Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and 53/242 of 28 July 1999,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 47/202 A (paragraph 17) of 22 December 1992, 54/248 of 23 December 1999, 56/242 of 24 December 2001, 57/283 B (paragraphs 9–11 of section II) of 15 April 2003 and 61/236 (paragraph 9 of section II A) of 22 December 2006,

Recalling further its own decision SS.VII/1 of 15 February 2002,

I

Tenth special session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum

1. *Decides* to hold the tenth special session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum in February 2008;⁴⁵
2. *Approves* the following provisional agenda for the tenth special session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum:
 1. Opening of the session.
 2. Organization of work.
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Organization of work.
 3. Credentials of representatives.
 4. Policy issues:
 - (a) State of the environment;
 - (b) Emerging policy issues;
 - (c) Environment and development.
 5. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of United Nations summits and major intergovernmental meetings, including the decisions of the Governing Council.
 6. Other matters.
 7. Adoption of the report.
 8. Closure of the session.

II

Twenty-fifth session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum

3. *Decides* that, in accordance with rules 1, 2 and 4 of its rules of procedure, the twenty-fifth session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum shall be held in Nairobi in February 2009;⁴⁶
4. *Decides also* that informal consultations between heads of delegations should be held on the afternoon of the day before the opening of the twenty-fifth session;

⁴⁵ The dates and venue of the tenth special session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum will be decided in consultation with the Bureau of the Governing Council and the Member States.

⁴⁶ The dates of the twenty-fifth session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum will be decided in consultation with the Bureau of the Governing Council and the Member States.

5. Approves the following provisional agenda for the twenty-fifth session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum:

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organization of work:
 - (a) Election of officers;
 - (b) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Credentials of representatives.
4. Policy issues:
 - (a) State of the environment;
 - (b) Emerging policy issues;
 - (c) International environmental governance;
 - (d) Coordination and cooperation within the United Nations system on environmental matters;
 - (e) Coordination and cooperation with major groups;
 - (f) Role of the Global Environment Facility and contribution of the United Nations Environment Programme as an implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility.
5. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of United Nations summits and major intergovernmental meetings, including the decisions of the Governing Council.
6. Budget and programme of work for the biennium 2010–2011 and the Environment Fund and other budgetary matters.
7. Provisional agenda, date and venue of future sessions of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum:
 - (a) Eleventh special session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum;
 - (b) Twenty-sixth session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum.
8. Other matters.
9. Adoption of the report.
10. Closure of the session.

10th meeting
9 February 2007

Decision 24/16: Updated water policy and strategy of the United Nations Environment Programme

A

Freshwater

The Governing Council,

Recalling its decisions 22/2 of 7 February 2003 and 23/2 of 25 February 2005 regarding the United Nations Environment Programme water policy and strategy,

Taking into account the policy directions for water-related activities of the United Nations Environment Programme as set out in, among other sources, relevant Governing Council decisions, the Millennium Declaration,⁴⁷ the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,⁴⁸ the outcomes of the thirteenth session of the United Nations Commission on

⁴⁷ General Assembly resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000.

⁴⁸ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

Sustainable Development pertaining to water, sanitation and human settlements and the 2005 World Summit Outcome⁴⁹ as it pertains to water and sanitation,

Taking into account the comments made by Governments on the draft water policy and strategy submitted to the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum at its ninth special session,

Also taking into account the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building⁵⁰ and its relevance to the design and implementation of all United Nations Environment Programme activities,

Noting with appreciation the achievements made by the United Nations Environment Programme in implementing the updated water policy and strategy as described in the report of the Executive Director,⁵¹

1. *Adopts* the water policy and strategy of the United Nations Environment Programme for the period 2007–2012 contained in the annex to the present decision, to be implemented with interested countries upon their request;

2. *Requests* the Executive Director:

(a) To use the water policy and strategy as a framework and guidance to direct the United Nations Environment Programme's programme of work in the field of water through the year 2012;

(b) To intensify collaborative activities with Governments, relevant organizations, United Nations agencies and other development partners and to intensify partnerships with civil society, including the private sector, to implement the water policy and strategy;

(c) To provide support upon request to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for implementation of the water policy and strategy within the framework of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building;

(d) To increase support to developing countries for integrated water resource management in collaboration with, among others, UN-Water, the Global Water Partnership and regional and national institutions;

(e) To report on the implementation of the water policy and strategy to the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum at its twenty-fifth session;

3. *Invites* Governments in a position to do so to provide new and additional resources necessary for the implementation of the water policy and strategy.

B

Coasts, oceans and islands

The Governing Council,

Recalling its decisions 22/2 of 7 February 2003 and 23/2 of 25 February 2005 regarding the United Nations Environment Programme water policy and strategy, in particular paragraphs 11 and 12 of decision 23/2, welcoming the generous offer of the Government of the People's Republic of China to host in 2006 the second intergovernmental review meeting of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based activities,

Noting with appreciation the important contribution of the United Nations Environment Programme, the regional seas conventions and action plans, the Global Environment Facility and other international and regional institutions in catalyzing the implementation of the Global Programme of Action while recognizing the financial constraints on such implementation, particularly at the national level, and the consequent need for resource mobilization and support,

Acknowledging the successful results and achievements of the Global Programme of Action in the period 2002–2006, particularly at the national level, and the efforts of the United Nations Environment Programme as secretariat of the Global Programme of Action as well as the successful results and achievements of the participants at the second intergovernmental review meeting of the Global Programme of Action, which took place in Beijing from 16 to 20 October 2006, including the

49 General Assembly resolution 60/1 of 6 September 2005.

50 UNEP/IEG/IGSP/3/4, annex.

51 UNEP/GC/24/4 and Add.1.

valuable contributions made by the participants in the multi-stakeholder partnership workshops during the meeting,

Welcoming the implementation of the United Nations Environment Programme Pacific subregional strategy as noted in the report of the Executive Director on the implementation of decision 23/5 of 25 February 2005 on small island developing States,⁵²

1. *Endorses* the Beijing Declaration on furthering the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities⁵³ and takes note of the outcomes of the second session of the Intergovernmental Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities as detailed in the report of that meeting;⁵⁴

2. *Adopts* the Global Programme of Action Coordination Office programme of work for the period 2007–2011, as endorsed by the second Intergovernmental Review Meeting⁵⁵;

3. *Invites* international and regional financial institutions, in particular the Global Environment Facility, and calls upon donor countries to continue to support the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and to consider, as appropriate, increasing their contributions and technical assistance for building the capacity of developing countries, particularly small island developing States, to mainstream the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities in national development programmes and budgets;

4. *Expresses its* appreciation to the Government of the Netherlands for its continuing support in hosting the Global Programme of Action Coordination Office in the Hague and expresses special gratitude to the Government of the People's Republic of China for its hosting of the second session of the Intergovernmental Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities.

**10th meeting
9 February 2007**

Annex to decision 24/16

Summary of final updated water policy and strategy of the United Nations Environment Programme as it relates to freshwater for the period 2007–2012

1. Since the creation of UNEP, water has played a key role in its programming. In fact, the Regional Seas Programme was one of its first flagship initiatives and remains today a strong keystone programme for UNEP. Since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development took place in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, the issues related to freshwater resources management have taken on an increasingly prominent role in the international arena. UNEP has reacted to this through various initiatives and activities. The importance of freshwater issues continues to rise at the local, national, subregional, regional and global levels as elaborated upon in the Millennium Development Goals, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Commission on Sustainable Development and other forums. UNEP must continue to evolve its programming to address such freshwater issues and has thus developed the present policy and strategy.

2. The UNEP water policy and strategy as it relates to freshwater is outlined in the annex to the present report. UNEP starts from the premise that the water policy is defined by the mandates of UNEP as requested by the UNEP Governing Council and the United Nations General Assembly and is also guided by other relevant international bodies and forums (e.g., Agenda 21, the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Commission on Sustainable Development). Taking into consideration the guidance of relevant forums and the specific mandates of the Governing Council the overall goal for the UNEP water policy and strategy is: to contribute substantively to environmental sustainability in the

52 UNEP/GC/24/5.

53 UNEP/GPA/IGR.2/7, annex V.

54 UNEP/GPA/IGR.2/7.

55 UNEP/GC/24/INF/18, annex and addenda.

management of water resources, utilizing integrated ecosystems approaches, as a contribution to the internationally agreed targets and goals relevant to water and socio-economic development. The freshwater strategy is herein elaborated through a set of principles designed to focus UNEP work by outlining the conceptual considerations -- ecosystems-based approaches, sound economic and social considerations and addressing risk -- and operational means -- building capacity, partnerships and stakeholder participation -- through which UNEP will implement its water-related activities.

3. As pointed out in chapters II and IV of the annex, UNEP mandates on oceans and coasts and their associated strategies are provided through the Global Programme of Action on Land-based Activities and the regional seas conventions and action plans. In the light of that fact, the present document does not attempt further to elaborate a strategy on oceans and coasts, but specifically focuses instead on freshwater issues. Nonetheless, this freshwater policy and strategy, as do the GPA and Regional Seas Programme, recognizes the freshwater-coastal link and UNEP will work to address that linkage from both the upstream (freshwater) and downstream (coasts and oceans) ends.

4. Three key components of UNEP freshwater work are identified as assessment, management and cooperation and are tied together within a framework of integrated water resources management (IWRM). As IWRM has many elements, UNEP, with full consideration of the multi-dimensional and multi-institutional approach of IWRM, will focus on mainstreaming environmental considerations into IWRM at the regional, subregional, national and local levels, as well as on upscaling such considerations to the work of other actors involved in national poverty reduction strategies and sustainable development planning.

5. The UNEP water policy and strategy as set out in the annex to the present report will be in operation for a six-year period from 2007 through 2012 and will be operationalized through the UNEP biennial programme of work. Implementation of the policy and strategy will be monitored by the Governing Council against the expected accomplishments and indicators outlined in appendix I to the policy and strategy. Recommendations for review of the water policy and strategy will be made prior to 2012.

Updated water policy and strategy of the United Nations Environment Programme as it relates to freshwater for the period 2007–2012

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Acronyms

GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEMS	Global Environmental Monitoring System
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
UCC-Water	UNEP Collaborating Centre on Water and Environment
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

I. Introduction

1. In 2000, the international community agreed on a selected set of goals in association with the Millennium Declaration.⁵⁶ The Declaration provides a blueprint for poverty reduction and accelerated development and was further elaborated in the 2005 World Summit Outcome.⁵⁷ Only one of the Millennium Development Goals – goal 7, and specifically its targets 9 and 10 – directly concerns water and sanitation. The achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals, however, hinges on the quality and quantity of available water as water plays a disproportionately powerful role through its impact on, among other things, food production and security, hygiene, sanitation and health and maintenance of ecosystem services.

2. Equitable and sustainable management of both freshwater⁵⁸ and coastal and marine waters is a major challenge for all water users, particularly the poor. According to the World Water Development Report (2003), concerns about the world water crisis include doubling of the number of poor people without adequate water and sanitation; a growing gap between rich and poor and urban and rural populations in water and sanitation services; the rising cost of water-related disasters; declining quality of water resources and ecosystems; under financing of the water sector; rising pressures on water resources; increasing agricultural and industrial water demand and pollution; and the need to strengthen water governance.

3. Since its establishment, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has worked in the area of water resources assessment and management, promoting the application of collaborative approaches to water resources management. After over 30 years, water remains one of the main priorities of UNEP.

4. Many international forums have devoted significant time and effort to developing mandates, goals, objectives and targets for water resources management. These forums include the UNEP Governing Council; the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the outcome of which was Agenda 21;⁵⁹ the Millennium Summit,⁶⁰ the World Summit on Sustainable Development,⁶¹ and the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development. Those forums have indicated, and in the case of the Governing Council defined, what should be the mandates and responsibilities of UNEP with respect to water.

5. Implementing those mandates rather than developing new ones is the task ahead, that is, moving from planning to action.

6. In developing the water policy and strategy, UNEP took into consideration the fact that at its twenty-third session the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum also adopted the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building.⁶² Therefore, the implementation of the mandated functions of UNEP in the area of water, particularly at the national and regional levels, will be an integral component of the coherent, UNEP-wide delivery of the Bali Strategic Plan. In their activities at the regional and national levels UNEP and its partners will strive to be mutually supportive and contribute to strengthening national environmental management capacities and to mainstreaming the environment into economic and social development (i.e., into national strategies for poverty reduction and sustainable development).

7. The main purpose of the UNEP water policy and strategy is to facilitate a coordinated, effective and expeditious implementation of UNEP mandated freshwater functions. In the context of the Bali Strategic Plan, the implementation imperative has become even more urgent.

56 United Nations General Assembly resolution 55/2.

57 General Assembly resolution 60/1.

58 The term freshwater in this policy and strategy includes surface waters, groundwater, wetlands, inland (i.e., non-coastal) saline waters and the freshwater/coastal interface.

59 *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

60 The Millennium Summit was held from 6 to 8 September 2000 as part of the Millennium Assembly (fifty-fifth General Assembly session) under the overall theme “the role of the United Nations in the twenty-first century” and consisted of plenary meetings and four interactive round-table sessions held concurrently with the plenary meetings.

61 *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum).

62 UNEP/IEG/3/4, annex.

8. To meet the implementation imperative, UNEP has developed the present water policy and strategy along the following lines:

- (a) Identifying UNEP mandates on water;
- (b) Defining a set of strategic principles to focus the work of UNEP;
- (c) Identifying key components of UNEP freshwater activities;
- (d) Elaborating mechanisms for operationalization and monitoring progress.

II. UNEP mandates on water

9. UNEP water policy is defined in part by the overall mandate of UNEP as set forth in the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the UNEP mission to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing and enabling nations and people to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

10. In 1997, the UNEP Governing Council adopted the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme,⁶³ in which it further elaborated the mandate of UNEP to include in particular the roles agreed in chapters 17 (oceans) and 18 (freshwater) of Agenda 21.

11. Decisions of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum at its eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-second sessions set forth programmes calling for UNEP work on coral reefs, integrated coastal area and river basin management and the control of marine pollution from land-based activities. At its nineteenth session and its fifth special session, the Council/Forum also requested UNEP to place a high priority on freshwater and to assist developing countries in strengthening their capacities to assess freshwater and develop and implement integrated water resources management plans through regional cooperation. At its twenty-third session, the Council/Forum further defined elements of a freshwater policy, for example, groundwater policy, that were lacking in previous policies and strategies. The Governing Council also provided mandates⁶⁴ on technology transfer for water resources management and pollution control, urban and rural sanitation, groundwater and promoting corporate social responsibility, all of which have important contributions to make to integrated water resources management.

12. In 2000, the international community identified key development priorities through the establishment of goals associated with the Millennium Declaration (Millennium Development Goals). Primary global priorities were identified to be the reduction of poverty and hunger, improvement of human health and achievement of environmental sustainability.

13. In recognition of the seriousness of the freshwater situation in many parts of the world, and of the fact that improved water management is essential for achieving broader economic development goals, in 2002 the participants at the World Summit for Sustainable Development adopted a target calling for the development of integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005.

14. At its eighth special session, the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum adopted the Jeju Initiative, in which it “stressed that integrated water resource management (IWRM) incorporating an ecosystem approach is a key building block for achieving the water, sanitation and human settlement targets ... for promoting economic growth and achieving targets on health and poverty reduction.”⁶⁵

15. At its twenty-third session, the Council/Forum adopted the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building in order to facilitate the strengthening of the capacity of the Governments of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to, among other things, achieve their environmental goals, comply with international agreements and implement the programmatic goals set by the Governing Council and other internationally agreed development goals. The Bali Strategic Plan includes indicative thematic areas in which efforts in technology transfer and capacity-building are to be addressed. Those relevant to water include freshwater, pollution, chemicals, waste management, conservation of wetlands, transboundary conservation and sustainable management of natural resources, environmental emergency preparedness and response, sanitation, oceans and seas and coastal areas and land and forest ecosystems.

63 Governing Council decision 19/1, annex.

64 Governing Council decisions 10/19, 11/7, 13/19, 21/1, 22/2, 22/6, 22/7, 23/2.

65 Report of the United Nations Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum on the work of its eighth special session (UNEP/GCSS.VIII/8), annex II, para. 5.

16. At its thirteenth session, the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development called on Governments and the United Nations system, among other things, to accelerate the provision of technical and financial assistance to countries in the preparation of nationally owned integrated water resources management and water-efficiency plans tailored to country-specific needs. Additionally, at its ninth special session, the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum adopted the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) which calls for, among other things, the integration of chemicals management issues into policies for food safety, water and marine ecosystem management.

17. UNEP has been given a lead role in environmental issues as they relate to the sustainable development of oceans and coasts. That role is implemented in particular through the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities and the regional seas programmes, each of which has its own strategic planning and workplan development processes. In the field of freshwater, the overall direction for UNEP has been defined by the Governing Council decisions noted above and is further guided by the resolutions of the various intergovernmental forums also noted above. These decisions of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum and other resolutions thereby constitute the UNEP freshwater policy. Following the mandate of decision 23/2 of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, the present document, in the following chapters, presents a strategy for implementing that policy.

III. Goal and objectives

18. Taking into account the mandates noted above, the overall goal of the UNEP water policy and strategy is to contribute substantively to environmental sustainability in the management of all water resources, utilizing integrated ecosystems approaches, as a contribution to the internationally agreed targets and goals relevant to water and socio-economic development.

19. The objectives of the UNEP water policy and strategy, distilled from its mandates, are:

- (a) Improved assessment and awareness of water issues;
- (b) Improved environmental management of basins, coastal and marine waters, including the identification of linkages with ongoing international processes;
- (c) Improved cooperation in the water sector.

IV. Strategic principles

20. As UNEP continues to move towards implementing its water mandates and the goal and objectives above, it will be directed by the following conceptual and operational principles, which will focus its work.

A. Conceptual principles

1. Promote ecosystem-based approaches

21. UNEP activities take as a reference ecosystem-based approaches. Ecosystem-based approaches factor in the full range of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, looking at a hydrological basin as a whole in both its upstream and downstream dimensions, including, among other things, specific ecosystems such as forests, land, wetlands, urban ecosystems and coastal zones. Similarly, the interface between freshwater and coastal ecosystems must also be taken into consideration in management plans for both types of systems. Ecosystem approaches recognize the social, cultural, economic and environmental needs for sustainable water resources management. Such needs include maintaining biodiversity and the health of the environment through consideration of environmental flows and recognizing the regulatory functions of ecosystems (e.g., wetlands) and their capacity for water recharge, as well as their role as buffers against extreme events and the impacts of urbanization. Taking into account these ecosystem considerations, UNEP will work to ensure that the full hydrological cycle (including superficial water recharge) within each hydrological basin is taken into consideration in environmental assessment and management plans.

2. Contribute to sound economic and social development, including poverty reduction, through integrated assessment and management of water resources and associated ecosystems

22. As stated in the Jeju Initiative, a contribution to the twelfth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development emanating from the eighth special session of the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, water is a vital resource for human life and health, ecosystems management, and economic development and must be managed as such. Maintaining the

health of ecosystem services is of particular importance to the poor, as is preventing the degradation caused by unsustainable natural resource management practices. A shift is needed away from supply-side policies to integrated supply- and demand-management approaches which incorporate the value of the multiple uses of water while protecting ecosystem services. Consequently, UNEP will promote the greater use of economic and social instruments and technological improvements to promote the efficient and equitable use of water. Such instruments should manage demand and generate new revenue for expanding water services to the poor through the protection of water supplies, with resultant improvements in health care, cost savings and, through environmentally sound management (including reuse), the treatment and disposal of wastewater. In particular, the promotion of environmentally sound management practices will include the development, adoption and use of tools (e.g., environmental impact assessments and stakeholder dialogue) for sustainable development and management of water-related infrastructure such as hydropower and sanitation facilities.

23. In this connection, policies and technologies which reduce demand and increase available supplies (e.g., recycling, reuse and alternative sources) will be promoted in urban and rural settings. Also, policies which promote cleaner production techniques and environmentally sustainable technologies which promote efficient water use and reduce pollution will be encouraged. Where privatization of water services is implemented according to national priorities, it should be carefully reviewed and considered to ensure that the necessary legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks are in place to protect natural resources and that the poor are not further disadvantaged.

3. Address risks

24. Extreme hydrological events such as floods and droughts, other natural and man-made hazards and accidental pollution of water bodies pose major risks to growth and sustainable development. Additionally, climate change and variability may exacerbate extreme events or require long-term planning for effects such as sea-level rise. These events should be addressed in the context of an integrated approach to water resources management geared towards developing prevention and preparedness measures, together with risk mitigation and disaster reduction strategies, and towards strengthening the prevention and control of pollution resulting from wastewater, solid wastes and industrial and agricultural activities. UNEP will contribute within its mandate to implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,⁶⁶ which was adopted at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction held from 18 to 22 January 2005 in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan.

B. Operational principles

1. Build national and regional capacity: implementing the Bali Strategic Plan

25. The Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building provides further guidance for the implementation of the UNEP water policy and strategy, particularly as it relates to coordinated action and cooperation with all relevant partners at the national and regional levels. Technology and capacity-building support by UNEP for the continuing efforts of national Governments and other actors will be based on national and regional assessments of needs (utilizing existing assessments wherever possible). Activities will be linked with efforts already in progress and integrated with other sustainable development initiatives, building on existing capacities. Existing coordinating mechanisms such as the United Nations Development Group, the 2004 UNEP/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) memorandum of understanding and the resident coordinator system will be utilized to the fullest extent possible to avoid duplication of efforts.

2. Build on existing programmes and partnerships and form new partnerships

26. Partnership is essential for addressing complex and interlinked water issues. Neither UNEP nor any other organization can alone fully support Governments in meeting the monumental mandates and challenges described above. That being the case, UNEP will build on existing programmes and partnerships and at the same time establish new ones where appropriate. UNEP, as the principal body within the United Nations system in the field of environment, will work closely with other United Nations agencies through UN-Water and with regional bodies, municipal authorities, scientific institutions, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and relevant sectoral ministries to ensure that ecosystem-based approaches are fully integrated into water resources management.

27. The use of established programmes and partnerships within UNEP will continue to be evaluated for effectiveness and built upon as appropriate. These include, among other things, the Partnership for

66 See A/CONF/206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2.

Development of Environmental Law and Institutions in Africa, for legislative assistance; the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS) Water programme for assessment; secretariats of the multilateral environmental agreements; the Global Environment Outlook; the International Environmental Technology Centre, for technology innovations; the International Waters Portfolio of the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the Rainwater Partnership, the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, the coral reefs programme and the regional seas programmes.

3. Promote multi-stakeholder participation

28. Participation by all stakeholders is fundamental to sustainable water resources management. Active consultation and transparency significantly increase the likelihood of the sound development and implementation of water resources management initiatives. UNEP will promote the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders in water resources planning and management, including infrastructure development, with a particular emphasis on women and indigenous groups as they are often the most adversely affected by unsustainable management.

V. Freshwater-coastal interface

29. In recent years, the Governing Council, and therefore the UNEP secretariat, has focused its attention on the downstream parts of hydrological basins, (i.e., coasts and further on into the oceans). The Regional Seas Programme was one of the first UNEP programmes and remains an important component of the UNEP water programme. More recently, this role has been strengthened through programmes such as the Global Programme of Action, support to small island developing States within the framework of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States⁶⁷ and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States⁶⁸ and attention to coral reef issues through cooperation with the International Coral Reef Initiative and the International Coral Reef Action Network.

30. These coastal and ocean programmes are governed by their own intergovernmental processes such as the intergovernmental review meetings of the Global Programme of Action or the conferences of parties or intergovernmental meetings of the regional seas conventions and action plans. These intergovernmental processes define the policies, strategies and programmes of work of the coasts, oceans, islands and coral reef programmes to which UNEP contributes and will continue to be a strong and integral part of a broader UNEP water programme.

31. Given the above, the present document does not attempt to further define a policy or strategy for oceans and coasts, but instead focuses specifically on freshwater, giving due consideration to interactions between freshwater and the coastal and marine environments.

32. With the recognition that water occurs in a continuum from freshwater through the coastal zone to the ocean, an important element of the UNEP freshwater strategy relates to the development of concepts and mechanisms for the linked management of freshwater resources and coastal waters. Freshwater resources play an important role in the coastal environment and to some degree coastal developments affect upstream freshwater resources. Depending on the scale, upstream/downstream integration according to national priorities may include integrated river basin-coastal area management planning or building in effective mechanisms for coordinated freshwater and coastal zone management. UNEP, as the secretariat for GPA and several Regional Seas programmes, will ensure that the implementation of the freshwater strategy complements the implementation of GPA and Regional Seas action plans and conventions and vice versa.⁶⁹

VI. Freshwater strategy

33. The overall objectives of the UNEP water programme are noted in chapter III above. For freshwater, these objectives will be implemented within the overall framework of integrated water resources management and efficiency plans. The term integrated water resources management as

67 *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April–6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

68 *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10–14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

69 In addition to the Global Programme of Action (www.gpa.unep.org), UNEP also supports the FreshCo Partnership (www.ucc-water.org/Freshco) and the White Water to Blue Water Initiative (www.ww2bw.org).

defined by the Global Water Partnership⁷⁰ and used in this policy and strategy is a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximize economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.

34. Integrated water resources management involves a wide range of elements – laws and regulations, policies, stakeholder participation, management plans, etc. – and incorporates scientific, technological, economic, cultural and social considerations. Integrated water resources management is thus designed and implemented from the standpoint of multiple objectives (including the allocation and management of water resources and water infrastructure) rather than from the single objective of environmental protection.

35. Although holistic integrated water resources management planning and implementation is key to tying together these elements, it must be noted that an integrated water resources management plan is not a pre-requisite for UNEP action and assistance. Many countries are in need of immediate action including technology support and capacity-building to enable the review of existing policies, laws, management practices (e.g., water resource allocation) and environmentally sound infrastructure development. Such identified needs already provide a basis for UNEP support; an integrated water resources management planning process can continue on a parallel track to provide for longer-term incorporation of water-related considerations into national poverty reduction strategies and sustainable development plans.

VII. Key components for freshwater

36. UNEP activities in the area of freshwater are organized into three key components: assessment; management; and cooperation towards mainstreaming environmental considerations into integrated water resources management. These three mutually supportive and interconnected components provide the basis for supporting an environmentally focused approach to integrated water resources management process at the national, subregional, regional and global levels.

37. The three components are described below and are further elaborated upon in appendix I to the present document, which describes areas of programmatic action, expected accomplishments and the comparative advantage of UNEP in each such area.

A. Assessment

38. Assessments which build the knowledge base with regard to water resources and related ecosystems constitute the primary mechanism for developing, implementing and evaluating appropriate management measures that take into account the needs of the environment and society. Such assessments must focus on water resources themselves – in terms both of quantity and quality – but must also include the assessment of related ecosystems.

39. Assessment of water resources has three main functions at the national, regional and global levels:

- (a) To provide a knowledge base from which to develop, manage, monitor and evaluate water resources programmes and to encourage the integration of sustainable water resource management into development policies and processes;
- (b) To raise awareness and inform stakeholders (including the public) of water resource issues and concerns, including demand;
- (c) To assess threats, trends and emerging issues with respect to which future action may be needed.

40. Effective water resources management – policy, planning and implementation – depends on an accurate and scientifically credible knowledge base regarding water resources, water demand and relevant socio-economic factors. A sound knowledge base allows the formulation of management plans which are specific on the local, national, subregional and basin-wide levels and is also a basis for action programmes. Likewise, monitoring of water-related ecosystem conditions within an area being managed under a water resources plan can result in feedback to decision-makers that enables them to modify the plan to allow for the assessment of the value of the hydrological services of ecosystems and of water resources and to maximize sustainable use. Water resource assessments at the subregional, regional and global levels can inform regional and global decision-makers and the public, who can then better guide action programmes.

⁷⁰ Global Water Partnership Technical Advisory Committee, TEC Background Paper No. 4: Integrated Water Resources Management (Stockholm: Global Water Partnership, 2000), p. 22.

41. To inform stakeholders, assessments must be clear and tailored to specific audiences while maintaining their scientific integrity. The information flowing from assessments must facilitate and enable interaction and participation by all sectors of society in the making of informed choices and decisions about managing water resources. As noted above, awareness of the interconnectivity of water-related ecosystems is imperative to providing stakeholders with an understanding that enables the establishment of ecosystem-based water policies which fully reflect the economic, social and environmental value of water as a resource.

42. The assessment component of UNEP water-related activities will provide information on threats, trends and emerging issues. Threats from natural water-related hazards and threats to water resources are not static. Assessments of new and emerging areas must also be at the core of UNEP work. Such assessments will provide information on the environmental aspects of the world water situation. Information on trends and possible alternative scenarios can assist in anticipating problems and in taking timely corrective action. Assessment is also at the heart of an ecosystem-based approach as impacts of concern in one ecosystem can be telltale signs of impending disaster in other interconnected ecosystems. The assessment component will include assessments of potential threats from climate change to ensure that management plans can include climate change adaptation measures.

B. Management

43. Integrated water resources management provides an ecosystem-based approach to water resource management which encompasses both water quality and quantity. It builds on the interconnectivity between the various components of the natural resource base, i.e., of ecosystems, and links it with the institutional, social and economic elements of water resource management to provide the integrated management framework needed to deal with the particular problems related to the sustainable maintenance of ecosystems and the services which they provide.

44. Integrated water resources management also encompasses technical and governance perspectives. The technical perspective combines interactions between land, groundwater, surface water and marine resources and recognizes that such interactions can be further complicated by urbanization with respect to quality as well as quantity and the requirements of ecosystems. The environmental governance perspective includes two key elements: cross-sectoral integration in water resources management; and the integration of all stakeholders in the planning and decision-making process.

45. Cross-sectoral integration makes the institutional linkages between the sectors using or affecting water resources and water-related ecosystems and implies that water-related developments within all economic and social sectors must be taken into account in the overall management of water resources. Thus, water resources policy must be integrated into local and national economic and sectoral policies. This means recognizing the value of water with its social implications and addressing its risks while at the same time ensuring that sustainable management of water resources is effectively integrated into the social and development pathway which is adopted.

46. Stakeholder integration ensures that actors such as water users, local and national authorities, regional and subregional bodies and institutions and United Nations and international financial institutions are involved in decision making and management. Stakeholders will vary according to the management and planning level considered. Indigenous peoples, women, and the poor in particular have knowledge to bring which can provide new and innovative ideas for management and efficiency plans.

47. Within an integrated water resources management framework, there are three pillars within which UNEP will focus its actions to address the technical and governance perspectives:

(a) The enabling environment, i.e., the general framework of national and international policies and strategies, legislation, financing mechanisms and the dissemination of information for water resource management stakeholders. This framework enables all stakeholders to play appropriate roles in the sustainable development and management of the resource;

(b) The institutional functions that allow effective interaction between various administrative levels and stakeholders. Collaborative mechanisms and forums are needed to facilitate cross-sectoral integration and stakeholder participation so that the integration of environmental water management functions into an overall water resources management framework is strengthened;

(c) Management instruments, i.e., operational instruments for effective planning, regulation, implementation, monitoring and enforcement. With such instruments, decision-makers will be able to make informed choices between actions. These choices must be based on agreed policies, available resources, environmental impacts and social and economic consequences. Management instruments also include practical and technical guidance and technologies for water resource management, including at the local (e.g., urban) level.

C. Cooperation

48. The present section outlines cooperation mechanisms at the national, regional, subregional and global levels through which UNEP will deliver on the environmental assessment and management components described above. At each level, the avenues for cooperation with various partners are identified to ensure that a coordinated policy and strategic framework goes hand-in-hand with a coordinated delivery framework for joint actions with partners. There are also some common cooperation mechanisms which UNEP will follow at all levels, including an emphasis on United Nations system-wide cooperation in policy, strategy and implementation and on the need to engage international financial institutions wherever appropriate and possible so as to maximize impact and assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

1. National level

49. National Governments, having committed themselves to the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, have primary responsibility for implementing the 2005 integrated water resources management target. That being the case, political will is necessary to ensure coordinated national action, accompanied by the allocation of domestic resources. The United Nations system has also committed itself to assisting countries where national capacities are limited. Effectiveness of action at the national level and the need for national ownership require that national Governments give sustained direction to the United Nations system on their needs and the system's responses to those needs.

50. As noted in section B of chapter IV above on operational principles, the Bali Strategic Plan provides supplementary guidance for increasing effectiveness at the country level in the areas of technology support and capacity-building. That starting point for improving effectiveness must be the development of a coherent UNEP programme for Governments, to be carried out in cooperation with relevant partners (in particular through United Nations country teams) and clearly based on national priorities and national needs, i.e., demand-driven. On the basis of an identification of those needs, UNEP will work with partners to support national technology support and capacity-building to deliver implementation of the water policy and strategy where requested by Governments.

51. Response to Governments' requests for technology support and capacity-building at the national level will be responded to in cooperation with partners and in particular with other United Nations agencies, for example through the common country assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework system, and will make full use of the UNEP/UNDP memorandum of understanding. The Secretary-General, in his report entitled "In larger freedom: towards security, development and human rights for all"⁷¹ prepared for the 2005 World Summit, emphasizes that the United Nations as a whole needs a more integrated structure for environmental standard-setting and that regional activities at the country level should benefit from synergies, on both normative and operational aspects, between United Nations agencies, making optimal use of their comparative advantages to realize an integrated approach.⁷² Consequently, programme coherence between all United Nations agencies, Government agencies, national institutions and donors working in a particular country is essential. Also, the Bali Strategic Plan and its implementation as outlined by UNEP in document UNEP/GCSS.IX/3/Add.1, should be considered in tandem with the water policy and strategy.

52. National implementation will focus on the importance of sustainable water resources management for poverty reduction. That being the case, UNEP will work with others to build national capacity to integrate water resources management into national poverty reduction strategies and sustainable development plans. Recognizing also the key role of cities, UNEP will work to integrate water resources management issues into city development strategies. It will also provide normative assistance and support for policy development to both developed and developing countries to promote integrated water resources management for sustainable development worldwide.

2. Regional and subregional levels

53. Coordination of UNEP water-related activities at the regional and subregional levels will be achieved through strengthened and reinforced UNEP regional offices, regional seas programmes, out-posted offices and other mechanisms already in place. Consistent with national-level implementation of the water policy and strategy, technology support and capacity-building efforts at the regional and subregional levels will also follow the Bali Strategic Plan. UNEP activities will also support regional

71 A/59/2005 and Add.1, Add.2 and Add.3.

72 Ibid., para. 212. See also *ibid.*, annex, subpara. 8 (i).

and subregional strategies defined by intergovernmental bodies, including hydrological basin organizations. UNEP will implement the water policy and strategy through its cooperative frameworks with environmental ministerial forums, such as the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment and the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean, regional ministerial forums on water, such as the African Ministers' Council on Water, the African Union and other forums and processes such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development, as well as through relevant regional multilateral environmental agreements. UNEP will promote the formation and strengthening of regional networks for information exchange, capacity-building and catalyzing South-South cooperation. It will also support the formation of networks at the ecoregional level and for catalysing North-South cooperation.

54. As hydrological basins often cross states, progress toward sustainable development goals may require cooperation among basin countries. For these transboundary water resources, riparian countries may consider the establishment of regional or subregional arrangements, taking into account national conditions as well as the characteristics of the overall basin, within an economic, social and environmental context. In a given case, UNEP, in cooperation with other relevant institutions and funding sources, may provide capacity-building on the coordination, evaluation and management of the environmental aspects of transboundary water resources, if requested by all the riparian countries.

3. Global level

55. As the principal body within the United Nations system in the field of environment, UNEP will support system-wide efforts to integrate its activities into a cohesive and complementary programme to maximize United Nations impact while at the same time respecting the mandates and relative strengths and capacities of the various agencies in the United Nations system.

56. In so doing, UNEP will work closely through UN-Water and with the United Nations Environment Management Group to ensure that ecosystem approaches are fully taken into account in United Nations and intergovernmental policy discussions on water resources. Efforts will be made to encourage the secretariats of relevant multilateral environmental agreements to promote integrated water resources management within their mandates.

57. To address specific issues, collaborative arrangements for the implementation of the UNEP water policy and strategy will be made with specialized programmes and institutions including civil society; the autonomous secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements; UNDP, through its memorandum of understanding with UNEP; the United Nations Development Group; the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat); the International Maritime Organization; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the World Conservation Union (IUCN); the United Nations Institute for Training and Research; the World Bank, in particular within the framework of GEF; the International Monetary Fund; the International Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the World Meteorological Organization; the International Council of Scientific Unions; the World Water Assessment Programme. With respect to global observing systems, collaboration between UNEP (for example through its GEMS Water programme) and the World Health Organization, the World Meteorological Organization and UNESCO will serve to strengthen environmental monitoring and assessments.

58. UNEP, UN-Habitat and the World Health Organization have a particularly important role to play in dealing with the integrated issues of water, sanitation and human settlements in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its thirteenth session.

59. UNEP will build a clearinghouse mechanism through the Bali Strategic Plan which will complement existing mechanisms such as the Global Water Partnership Toolbox, the UNESCO Water Portal, the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development's web-based best practices database, Water Action and Networking Database (Commission on Sustainable Development-WAND), and Cap-Net, the UNDP network for capacity-building in sustainable water management. This clearinghouse will promote synergy and shared learning, reduce duplication of efforts with other agencies and match delivery to demand.

60. UNEP will forge and strengthen partnerships at the global level with major groups as a means of drawing on the range of available mechanisms and expertise to promote the sustainable management and use of water resources and to identify best-practice responses to environment-related freshwater issues. This will include working through existing international partnerships such as the World Water Council, the Water Alliance, the World Water Forum and its ministerial conference, the Rainwater Partnership and the Global Water Partnership and will also include forming other relevant partnerships as necessary.

VIII. Operationalizing the strategy in the UNEP programme of work

61. Every two years, UNEP presents its biennial programme of work, including expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and specific activities and outputs, and its budget to the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum at its regular session. The biennial programme of work is drafted by the secretariat and reviewed by the member States before final debate and adoption by the Council/Forum. The present policy and strategy will provide direction to the secretariat in its drafting of the programmes of work for the period 2007–2012.

62. Appendices I and II of the present policy and strategy provide specific direction to the UNEP secretariat for the development of its programme of work by describing topical focal areas and the relevant areas in which UNEP has a comparative advantage in the environmental field.

63. UNEP will work to ensure that UNEP-implemented water projects funded by GEF and other sources create maximum synergies and complementarities with the projects and activities carried out under the water policy and strategy. Additionally, UNEP will seek extra-budgetary funding, in particular through partnerships with donors, to maximize implementation of the water policy and strategy.

IX. Monitoring the water policy and strategy

64. UNEP will regularly monitor implementation of the water policy and strategy through its internal monitoring procedures. The overall expected accomplishments and indicators for each of the components of the strategy are described in appendix I and will be elaborated upon through the biennial UNEP programme of work. As the water policy and strategy will guide the development of the programme of work and UNEP already uses the results-based Integrated Monitoring and Documentation Information System (IMIDIS) for monitoring implementation of the programme of work, consistent with the intrinsic principle of building on what already exists, UNEP will use IMIDIS to provide day-to-day monitoring of the water policy and strategy and for the development of annual and biennial United Nations reporting.

65. Formal qualitative implementation reports will be provided to Governments at the regular sessions of the UNEP Governing Council and will be used to gauge progress made towards the stated goal and objectives elaborated through the three main components of assessment, management and cooperation and in accordance with the appendix I indicators. Regional, intergovernmental and other forums will further facilitate continuous and systematic reviews.

66. Two years prior to the expiry of this policy and strategy (2010), the secretariat will prepare a draft, updated policy and strategy for the subsequent six-year term of 2013–2018. That draft will be circulated at the regular session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum in 2011, such that a final draft may be circulated no later than September 2012 for consideration by the Council/Forum in 2013. Should circumstances warrant an earlier update of the policy and strategy to account for unforeseen and emerging issues during the six-year term of the water policy and strategy, the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum may wish to mandate that such an update be prepared.

Appendix I

Areas of programmatic action in freshwater

Expected accomplishment	Indicators	Areas of UNEP comparative advantage
Component 1: Assessment*		
1.1. Provide knowledge base		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated assessments address environmental aspects of water and support national development planning and policy (e.g., poverty reduction strategy papers, United Nations development assistance frameworks). • Policy relevant environmental assessments and environmental profiles are developed for integrated water resource management (IWRM) priority setting and monitoring effectiveness of management initiatives, as well as for compliance and enforcement. • Technology-support and capacity-building for environmental assessment of water resources is provided at the regional, subregional and national levels. • Socio-economic valuation of water-related ecosystem services as a tool for decision-making is fully integrated into water resource development and management scenarios. • Regional, subregional, national and local stakeholders are able to carry out assessments aimed at the restoration of degraded surface and groundwater related ecosystems. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant regional organizations are assisted (upon request) to develop and maintain regionally harmonized water databases and assessment reports, paying due attention to freshwater-coastal interaction, transboundary waters and groundwater. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated water resources management processes and plans are based on scientific, economic and rational priority setting and are revised based on continuous monitoring and adjustment. • Priority consideration is given to the socio-economic value of water-related ecosystem services in national development plans, as a tool for decision-making. • Environmental profiles are used in setting priorities and for implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan on Technology Support and Capacity-building needs assessments. • Environmental assessments are conducted for ecosystem restoration. • Regional water basin environmental issues are well understood and acted upon by relevant actors. • Regional water resource assessment methodologies are based on comprehensive, high-quality data sets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification or development of integrated assessment methods on water quality and quantity issues and related ecosystems • Assistance in the development of integrated assessments at the national, regional and global levels (not only methods, but actual assessments) • Support for the development of national environmental profiles • Capacity-building for socio-economic assessments to assess value water-related ecosystem services for incorporation into national development planning • Assistance in the development of institutional frameworks to translate assessment results into policy • Identification or development of methodologies and building of capacity for surface and groundwater ecosystem restoration for ecosystems degraded by natural or human induced impacts • National and regional capacity-building on the use of environmental assessment methodologies for integrated water resources management planning, implementation and monitoring – including for transboundary water resources when requested

* Actions under components 1 and 2 will be undertaken cooperatively with partners as indicated in component 3.

Expected accomplishment	Indicators	Areas of UNEP comparative advantage
1.2 Raise awareness and inform stakeholders of water resources issues		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision makers and other stakeholders are made aware of the importance of integrated water resources management for achievement of MDGs, and in particular poverty reduction. • Increased awareness among stakeholders of the value of water resources and the interlinkages between related ecosystems (e.g., freshwater-coastal) and their related ecosystem services • Long-term macro-economic consequences and progress in non-action areas (e.g., health, poverty, hunger) are monitored • Improved access to water resource environmental assessment information • •All relevant actors support well-defined national environmental priorities impacting on socio-economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders are actively engaged in IWRM processes and make valuable contributions to ensure that in accommodating competing uses the overall benefit of such uses to society, particularly to the poor, is taken into consideration. • IWRM plans address freshwater-coast interlinkages, groundwater and water resource augmentation (e.g., rainwater). • Poverty reduction strategy papers, common country assessments and United Nations development assistance frameworks include environmental water resource concerns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of tailored integrated water assessments (including social and economic information) for specific audiences, including for the development of poverty reduction strategy papers and United Nations development assistance frameworks • Promotion of understanding of the interlinkages between freshwater and coasts • Promotion of better understanding of groundwater and water resource augmentation (e.g., rainwater) in an IWRM context • Identification and development of an environmental water resources information database, including information on relevant clean technologies • Disseminate information and guidelines on surface- and groundwater quality and the safe reuse of treated wastewater • Identification and dissemination of traditional knowledge and best practices
1.3 Provide information on threats, trends and emerging issues		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The global community is informed on primary and emerging threats to the environmental integrity of water resources. • Dialogue forums are provided on trends and emerging issues that affect the environmental aspects of water resources. • The environmental state of global water resources is kept under review and the international community, all stakeholders and the general public are well informed. • Alternative environmental scenarios for water resources management are developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated water resources management processes and plans take into account natural disasters (such as hurricanes, droughts and floods) climate change and climate change adaptation. • Alternative water resource development scenarios (e.g., hydropower, desalinization) and their environmental impacts are assessed in the context of local and national development strategies. • Water resource scenarios consider relevance of related ecosystem services. • Environmental aspects of global water resources and related emerging issues are discussed at global forums. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In cooperation with others, collection and dissemination of information on threats, trends and emerging issues such as climate variability, urbanization, water infrastructure, desertification, deforestation, etc. • Development of scenarios on impacts of threats to water resources to ensure that IWRM includes contingencies • Expansion of availability and use of information on environmental flows and their relevance to IWRM • Development and dissemination of global state-of-water resource reports (e.g., Global Environment Outlook)

Component 2: Environmental management		
2.1 Create enabling environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National environmental legislative and policy frameworks are developed to support IWRM plans and processes. IWRM financing mechanisms for ecosystems services will be created taking into consideration national priorities. Regionally differentiated IWRM environmental policies and legislative frameworks are developed, built upon the structure and foundation of the UNEP water policy and strategy. National IWRM plans are supportive of wider regional/river basin management plans (including for transboundary water resources). Policy and legislative frameworks including the valuation of ecosystem services as a tool for decision-making are supported for the management of transboundary water resources, where requested by all relevant parties. Application of ecosystem approaches as an overarching policy and programmatic framework for IWRM with all partners is enhanced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental components of IWRM plans are solid and defensible and well grounded in national development frameworks. National financing options and funding levels in support of environmental components of IWRM are increased. The value of water resources for both human and environmental purposes is incorporated into national development strategies. Regional entities and commissions have environmentally sound legislative and policy frameworks for the joint management of water resources. Regional IWRM plans give due consideration to the value of ecosystem services. Global environmental frameworks for water resources management are founded in IWRM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of policy support for the incorporation of environmental aspects of water resources management and the economic value of water-related ecosystems into national poverty reduction strategy papers and sustainable development plans Capacity-building in payments for ecosystem services Provision of guidance and technical and legal support to Governments on environmental aspects of IWRM, including on the relevance of freshwater-coast interlinkages Promotion of integration of GEF-supported international water projects into national sustainable development planning Provision of legislative and policy support for the development or implementation of IWRM-based transboundary basin management initiatives, where requested by all relevant riparian Governments
2.2 Institutional functions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National institutions are strengthened and reformed to address the full range of environmental issues associated with IWRM. Relevant national institutions consult with each other on environmental aspects of water resource management issues as part of their core operations. Local, national and regional inter-institutional dialogues on key water resource management issues including all relevant stakeholders are facilitated where requested. Cooperation and networking between institutions across relevant sectors (including freshwater and coastal sectors) at the national, subregional, regional and global levels on environmental aspects of water resources is increased. IWRM plans contain practical guidance on cross-sectoral integration of relevant institutions within the context of national and sectoral development plans and goals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National institutional mandates and work plans accommodate the environmental aspects of water resource management. Recommendations of national, regional/subregional and global dialogues are incorporated into IWRM plans. Institutional capacity is developed to address transboundary water concerns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of and support for reform of national environmental institutions and regional cooperative mechanisms for water resources Facilitation of inter-institutional dialogue meetings on environmental aspects of IWRM at the local, national and regional levels Facilitation of creation of institutional mechanisms to allow all stakeholders to contribute to IWRM Assistance to interested and concerned Governments in establishing dialogue mechanisms to enable stakeholders to interact on the freshwater-coast interface Support for capacity building of regional/subregional institutions that address

Component 2: Environmental management		
		environmental aspects of IWRM collectively
2.3 Management instruments		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental guidelines, methods and other tools and operational instruments for IWRM are developed and made available at the national, regional and global levels. • Coordinated environmental technical support and capacity-building are provided at the national, subregional, and regional levels in the use of IWRM instruments. • Innovative and environmentally sustainable technologies are available for IWRM. • Conservation finance mechanisms and instruments are actively incorporated into IWRM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem services, conservation finance and water resources valuation are integral aspects of IWRM planning and processes. • Water resource managers have the necessary environmental technologies, technical and management tools at their disposal to implement IWRM. • IWRM and water efficiency planning at the national, subregional and regional levels are implemented in a technically sound manner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and promotion of the development and transfer of low-cost technologies, including water efficiency and alternative water supplies such as desalinization, wastewater reuse, pollution prevention and rainwater harvesting • Identification and promotion of operational instruments to support protection and rehabilitation of basins and their ecosystems • Identification or development of guidelines for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prevention and preparedness guidelines, together with risk mitigation and disaster reduction, including early-warning systems for water resources; - consideration of interconnected ecosystems (e.g., land, forests), including freshwater-coast interlinkages; - capacity-building for monitoring compliance and enforcement; - financing ecosystem-based approaches to IWRM
Component 3: Cooperation		
3.1 National level		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing national IWRM processes include integration and mainstreaming of environmental considerations in cooperation with other development partners. • National Governments express political will, commitment and ownership of national IWRM processes and plans. • National environmental policies and mechanisms for IWRM are communicated to the local (city) level. • UNEP work to promote environmental aspects of IWRM at the country level under the Bali Strategic Plan umbrella is fully aligned with that of other actors (in particular other United Nations agency partners). • Where previously absent, national IWRM processes are initiated with fully integrated environmental components and in cooperation with other development partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National IWRM planning and processes include strong environmental considerations. • National budgets reflect commitment to IWRM. • United Nations support at the national level in the context of the United Nations Development Group is delivered in a coherent fashion. • Cities embrace national IWRM environmental principles and practices applied at the local level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of environmental capacity needs in cooperation with development partners for water resources management • Catalysing and facilitation of IWRM environmental capacity at the national level within the framework of the Bali Strategic Plan (through workshops and guidelines) for assessment and management • Technical environmental workshops and guidance that improve knowledge and access to innovative and appropriate technologies • Promotion of integration of UNEP-supported water activities at the national level with those of other actors such as the United Nations, GEF, bilateral donors and development banks • National level environment-related water resource

Component 2: Environmental management		
		management initiatives implemented in the context of the UNEP/UNDP memorandum of understanding
3.2 Regional and subregional levels		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional networks are strengthened to deliver regionally consistent and mutually supportive IWRM programmes that contain strong environmental components and considerations. Environmental aspects of IWRM are incorporated into ongoing or newly initiated regional and subregional processes in cooperation with other development partners, regional networks and intergovernmental institutions. Cooperative frameworks are provided, where requested by all relevant parties, for dialogue on transboundary waters and infrastructure development (e.g., hydropower). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and subregional networks and institutions incorporate components of UNEP water policy and strategy into IWRM plans and processes. National Governments and other stakeholders at the regional and subregional levels strive to reach consensus on management of transboundary waters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to regional networks (e.g., African Ministers' Council on Water, Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment) in their efforts to promote integrated water resources management Provision of institutional and technical capacity-building for the environmental management of shared basins and aquifers where requested, including the freshwater-coast interface and consideration of economic factors
3.3 Global level		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental aspects of UN-Water are strengthened through UNEP contribution. Global coordinating mechanisms (e.g., multilateral environmental agreements) benefit from UNEP support to their water resources initiatives and programmes. Global progress towards IWRM plan development and implementation is monitored, in particular environmental aspects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global actions in water resources avoid duplication and maximize complementarity of activities. Relevant multilateral environmental agreements develop water programmes tailored to their specific needs and complementary initiatives are undertaken between relevant multilateral environmental agreements. Global IWRM indicators and monitoring schemes are developed and include clear environmental aspects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of support for environmental water resource management as a contribution to UN-Water, the United Nations International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005–2015, the Global Water Partnership and other relevant global organizations and active participation in promoting ecosystems-based approaches to water resources management Work with UN-Water and other development partners to monitor progress towards the World Summit on Sustainable Development IWRM 2005 target that includes environmental considerations Consistent with the Bali Strategic Plan, development of a database and clearinghouse mechanism of relevant UNEP activities worldwide in the field of environmental capacity-building Support for the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements in promoting the values and components of the UNEP water policy and strategy

Appendix II

Thematic areas for strategic action

Strategic principle	Thematic areas	Relevant UNEP programmes and initiatives
Promote ecosystem-based approaches.	Groundwater (including groundwater/surfacewater connectivity)	Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS) Water Global International Waters Assessment Iraqi Marshlands
	Ecosystem restoration	
	Freshwater-coastal linkage	GPA/Regional Seas Fresh-Co partnership UNEP Collaborating Centre on Water and Environment (UCC-Water) Collaboration through UN-Water White Water to Blue Water coral reef programme
	Environmental flows: quality and quantity issues	GEMS Water Global International Waters Assessment UCC-Water
	Water resource augmentation (e.g., rainwater and desalinization)	Rainwater Partnership Pilot demonstration projects
	Transboundary water resources management	Regional Seas UCC-Water
Contribute to sound economic and social development, including poverty reduction.	Sanitation, wastewater collection, reuse and reallocation	Global Programme of Action for Land-based Activities Regional Seas Nairobi River Basin Project
	Mainstreaming of environment into development processes	Poverty and Environment programme Pro-Poor Markets for Ecosystems Initiative UCC-Water Bali Strategic Plan Jeju Initiative
	Environmentally sustainable technologies	Bali Strategic Plan – Technology Support component Pilot Demonstration Projects on: Sanitation and Wastewater Management; Drinking water provision; Eco-towns and integrated solid waste management
	Legal instruments	Partnership for Development of Environmental Law and Institutions in Africa
	Water demand management and water conservation	UCC-Water Resource augmentation -3Rs principle and tapping alternative resources
	Dams and hydropower	
	Infrastructure development for water resources management	
	Water and the Millennium Development Goals	Poverty and Environment programme Rainwater Harvesting
Address risks.	Adaptation to climate variability	Awareness and Preparedness of Emergencies at Local Level Post Conflict and Disaster Management Managed aquifer recharge with rainwater as an adaptation to climate change Multilateral environmental agreement support UNEP/United Nations Industrial Development Organization network of national cleaner production centres Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
	Extreme hydrological events	
	Water pollution control	
	Environment and security –post disaster management	
	Disaster prevention and risk management	
	Waste management /Cleaner production	
Chemicals		

Strategic principle	Thematic areas	Relevant UNEP programmes and initiatives
Build national and regional capacity.	Technology transfer	Bali Strategic Plan
	South-south cooperation	China –Africa capacity-building programme UCC-Water
	Water sector capacity-building needs assessment needs	Bali Strategic Plan UNEP/UNDP memorandum of understanding UCC-Water
Build on existing programmes and partnerships and form new partnerships.	Legal instruments	Partnership for Development of Environmental Law and Institutions in Africa
	Rainwater harvesting	Rainwater Partnership
	Urban water resources	Cities Alliance Sustainable Cities Programme Wastewater management
Promote multi-stakeholder participation.	Gender and water	Gender and Water task force Global Water Partnership/Global Water Alliance
	Intergovernmental/inter-stakeholder dialogue	UCC-Water