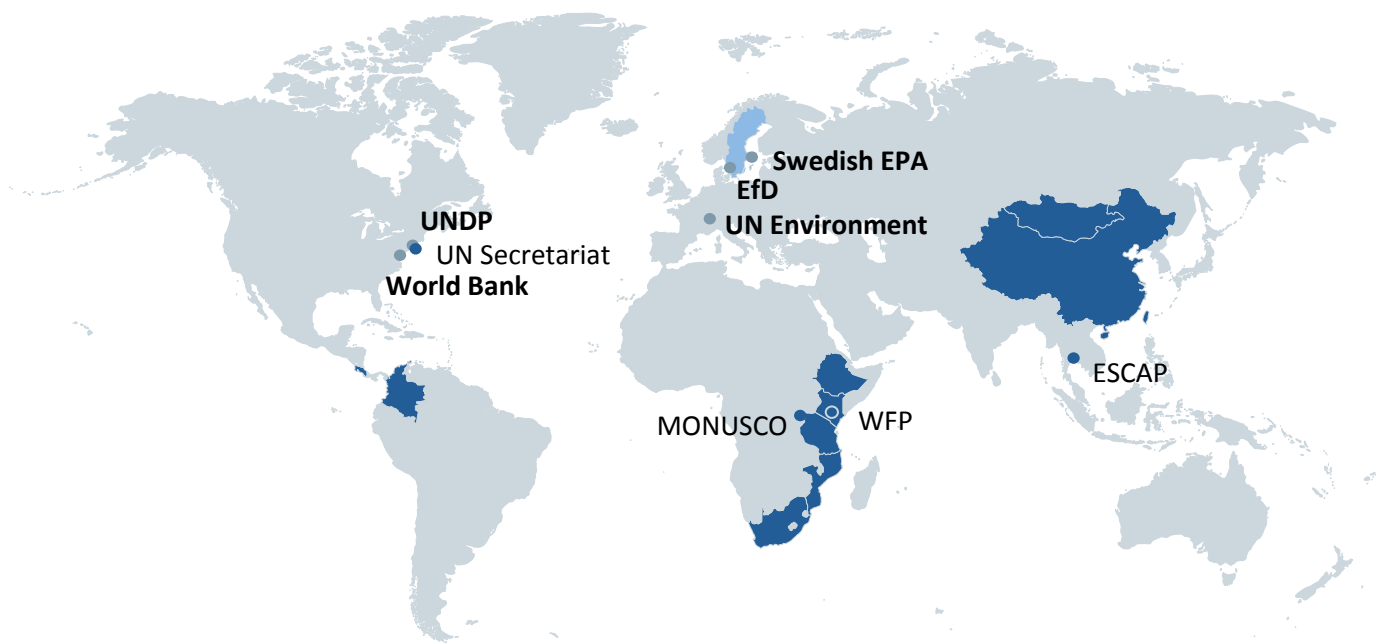


Swedish EPA's Global Programme

Annual Report 2016



SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION AGENCY

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Introduction

The Swedish EPA is implementing the Sida-financed Global Programme, *Strengthening Environmental Governance for Sustainable Natural Resource Management*, from September 2014 until June 2018. This annual report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2016 of the Global Programme's four sub programmes.

The Global Programme's overall objective

The use of natural resources and ecosystem services is in many developing and transition countries not sustainable. Natural resources have a tendency to be over-exploited and their value is not properly accounted for in the market. The consequences of unsustainable usage of natural resources and ecosystem services have major impacts, not only on the environment and the major earth systems as climate regulation and biodiversity, but also for human societies and development. The overall objective of the programme is to contribute towards *a sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem services in participating transition and development countries*. The programme aims to the *strengthening of institutional capacities of government agencies* as well as *the UN system*. This will benefit all human beings and particularly the least well-off who often are more depending on natural resources and ecosystem services for their living.

The Swedish Environmental Quality Objectives and Agenda 2030

Many of the environmental challenges in the world are transboundary. Hence, international cooperation is crucial for Sweden to be able to achieve many of the Swedish Environmental Quality Objectives as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as defined in the Agenda 2030.

The Global Programme contributes primarily to the Swedish Environmental Quality Objectives *Reduced Climate Impact, Clean Air, Natural Acidification Only, A Non-Toxic Environment, Zero Eutrophication, A rich Diversity of Plant and Animal Life, Sustainable Forests, Flourishing Lakes and Streams* and to the *Generational Goal*. The 'generational goal', representing the overall goal of Swedish environmental policy, is to hand over to the next generation a society in which the major environmental problems in Sweden have been solved, without increasing environmental and health problems outside Sweden's borders.



Furthermore, the Global Programme strengthens the implementation of and work towards the fulfilment of the SDGs, which were adopted by the Member States of the UN on 25 September 2015. With their different objectives, below the overarching focus on the strengthening environmental governance for sustainable

natural resource management, the Global Programme’s four sub programmes contribute together to a variety of SDGs, in particular to the achievement of the SDGs on *No Poverty* (1), *Zero Hunger* (2), *Gender Equality* (5), *Clean Water and Sanitation* (6), *Decent Work and Economic Growth* (8), *Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure* (9), *Reduced Inequalities* (10), *Sustainable Cities and Communities* (11), *Responsible Consumption* (12), *Climate Action* (13), *Life on Land* (15), *Peace and Justice* (16), and *Partnership for the Goals* (17).



A programme with strong collaboration

The Global programme with its sub programmes is a strong collaboration between Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Swedish EPA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment), the Sustainable United Nations (SUN), the World Bank (WB) and the Environment for Development Centres (EfD).



Figure 1: The collaborations with partner organisations (UNDP, UN Environment, Environment for Development (EfD) Centres and World Bank) [in bold] and pilot countries/organisations within the Global Programme [in dark blue]

The primary target groups for the programme are environmental public administrations, organisations and officials within the UN System and high level decision makers at country level. Secondary target groups are other institutions and organisations relevant for the environment including non-governmental organisations and civil society. Stakeholders are also all parties to the multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs).

Four sub programmes

The Global programme is built on the experiences of the Swedish EPA's previous Global Programme as well as its other national and international work and the experience, expertise, infrastructure and global network of the partner organisations. The Global Programme is divided into four subprograms that in different ways will contribute to the overall objective:

1. *Environmental Governance for Sustainable Natural Resource Management- Human rights and rule of law in environmental public administration, focusing on the mining sector*, in collaboration with UNDP,
2. *Partnership for an environmentally sustainable One UN*, in collaboration Sustainable UN (SUN) within UN Environment (UNEP),
3. *Ecosystem Services Accounting for Development (ESaD)* in collaboration with Environment for Development (Efd) and the World Bank's Global initiative for Wealth Accounting Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES),
4. *Capacity development of staff at Swedish EPA.*

Capacity development

The focus of the Global Programme is the strengthening of institutional capacities of government agencies as well as the UN system. Capacity development goes beyond technical co-operation and is generally described as a three level process (OECD 2012)¹:

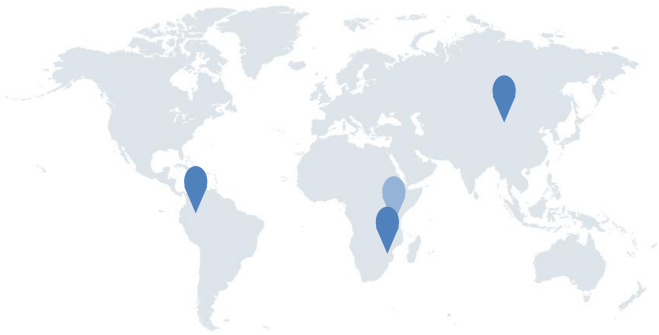
- enabling environment level, including policy, legal, regulatory, economic and social support systems in which individuals and organisations operate.
- organisational level, including structures and functions of environmental administrations, for instance monitoring and evaluation
- individual level, including different forms of trainings

According to the OECD, capacity development is most effective if all three levels are supported at the same time. Capacity development within the field of environment should always include working with good governance, transparency and rule of law. The four sub programmes with their different objectives enabling capacity development towards the individual, organizational and enabling environmental level.

¹ OECD (2012): Greening development: enhancing capacity for environmental management and governance, OECD publishing, Paris.

2016 Annual report highlights

Sub programme 1



Rule of Law in Public Administration of Mining Assessments and Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment are carried out in **all pilot countries**

An **online community of practice** was established on **Goxi.org**

Capacity development trainings on **human rights-based environmental public administration**

Sub programme 2

Sustainable UN won the **UN Secretary-General award** for "Greening the UN"

Greening the Blue Report features **for the first time** environmental management systems



All **pilots** started implementing **environmental management systems**

Sub programme 3



3 draft papers on **water purification**

4 draft papers on **wild pollinators**

Study results from **Africa** were presented on **SDG conference**

Case study on **green urban amenities** was set up

Sub programme 4

Swedish EPA worked with **gender equality**

3 courses were prepared by Swedish EPA for the **Network for learning**

Swedish EPA staff participating in **trainings** on

Gender mainstreaming	Outcome mapping
HRBA	Development cooperation
Power analysis	GRI

1. Sub programme 1: Environmental Governance for Sustainable Natural Resource Management

1.1. Summary of the sub-programme's overall objective

Putting Human Rights and the Rule of Law Principles into Practice

“In recent years, the relationship between human rights and environmental protection has become clearer. A healthy environment is necessary for the enjoyment of a vast range of human rights. In turn, the exercise of human rights, including rights of access to information, participation, and remedy, is critical for the protection of the environment. UNDP and Swedish EPA efforts to strengthen good governance in the mining sector, including through capacity-building workshops, are of vital importance for the protection of the environment and human rights.”

John Knox, UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and the Environment

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent the world's plan of action for social inclusion, environmental sustainability and economic development. The mining industry has an unprecedented opportunity to mobilize significant human, physical, technological and financial resources to advance the SDGs.

If managed poorly, mining can lead to environmental degradation, displaced populations, and increased conflict. Environmental degradation caused by mining has a direct bearing on the realization of several human rights, like the right to health, life and the rights of the child. Moreover, it often disproportionately affects poor and marginalized communities, thus compounding structural inequalities.

A country's environmental public administration, working closely with other relevant authorities and societal actors, has a key role in defining, implementing and enforcing regulations and policies that aim to minimize environmental impacts and social impacts of mining. In most countries, however, the practical application of normative frameworks aimed at environmental and social protection is weak.

This sub programme responds to the challenges many developing countries face in implementing environmental policies and integrating environmental and social concerns into broader sustainable development policy making.

The programme strengthens the environmental, gender, human rights and rule of law dimensions of public administration work in large-scale mining sectors. Working in collaboration with ministries of environment, mining, planning and finance, as well as other public and private stakeholders, the programme provides targeted support to four countries: Colombia, Kenya, Mongolia, and Mozambique.

The Environmental Governance Programme (EGP) helps strengthen the capacities of environmental public administrations to ensure compliance, cross sectorial cooperation and effective implementation of relevant legislation and international standards and conventions regarding the mining sector. This is done by focusing on among others creating platforms for knowledge exchange and good learning environments for partners and within the programme. The EGP in particular focuses on strengthening national capacities for operationalizing human rights and respecting the rule of law in line with Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration. These include the right to access of information, meaningful participation in decision-making, and access to justice across all stages of the mining cycle.

The programme also works at the global and regional level to strengthen south-south knowledge sharing and innovative policy approaches. It draws on the combined governance, social, environmental and extractive sector expertise of the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Swedish EPA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and partners.

1.2. Executive summary of results

In 2016, the EGP entered its implementation stage. During 2016, the Rule of Law in Public Administration of Mining and Procedural Environmental Rights (ROLPAM) assessments have been initiated in Mongolia, Mozambique and Colombia as well as the Strategic Environment and Social Assessment (SESA) in Kenya. With these processes rolling out, the programme will provide a deeper understanding of the institutional capacities, opportunities and challenges to environmental public administration in the mining sector. And as implementation activities scale up, continuous reflecting on what changes have occurred, how and why, will be in focus to inform project adjustment and future decision-making.

The EGP has produced new knowledge and strengthened national capacities for operationalizing human rights and rule of law principles as well as gender equality in the environmental public administration. The programme continues to have strong country stakeholder ownership. Working closely with national public institutions and civil society, the EGP has identified opportunities in institutional capacity and legal and policy frameworks to improve policy making and bridge the gap between normative frameworks and implementation through collaborative learning processes.

Dialogue and cooperation between Swedish EPA, UNDP and sister agencies has been sustained and deepened in 2016 through country visits and learning workshops. This knowledge exchange has produced preliminary but concrete results in the form of improved cross-sectoral coordination and practical tools for promoting participation, inclusion and accountability throughout the mining cycle. Jointly with national partners, the EGP has created platforms for dialogue between national authorities and civil society actors. In 2016, the EGP joined the Goxi platform² to foster regional and global networks for knowledge exchange. The EGP also advanced national and global discussions on human rights and the environment through contributing to several relevant meetings and conferences such as UNEA-2, Biodiversity Law and Governance Day and the Swedish Human Rights Days.

The collaboration between Swedish EPA and UNDP has been successful and influenced both Swedish EPA and UNDP's work in several ways. It has advanced UNDP's work with extractive industries by bringing in practical expert knowledge from an environmental authority's perspective. It has also contributed to increasing the non-siloed multi-disciplinary approach at UNDP HQ and in country offices in partner countries by integration of the thematic areas human rights based public administration and sustainable development.

By leveraging UNDP's country level presence, expertise, outreach and working relations in more than 170 countries and territories, and its ability to promote linkages across the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development it increases Swedish EPA's outreach and ability to influence the global agenda. Combining UNDP's development expertise with Swedish EPA's practical expert knowledge on rights based environmental public administration makes it possible to deliver relevant support to countries more effectively and in innovative ways. During 2016, the EGP continued cooperating with the Folke Bernadotte Academy, the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and the Environment and Human Rights and Toxic Waste. The sub program 1 explored also avenues for forging new partnerships with for example Swedish Chemical Agency and Raul Wallenberg Institute.

1.3. Result- and activity report

OUTCOME ONE

Public institutional partners in countries receiving targeted programme support have strengthened capacities, including tools, knowledge and analytical instruments to more sustainably manage natural resources in the mining sector in line with human rights and rule-of-law principles

² The GOXI platform is a 3000-member strong standing online forum, co-convened by the World Bank and UNDP, for innovation and collaboration across stakeholder groups, countries and initiatives that aims to strengthening governance of the extractives sector.

Assessing the Respect for Rule of Law in Public Administration in Mongolia, Mozambique and Colombia

There was strong political and institutional buy-in and ownership in all three countries for piloting a new toolkit that assesses the respect for Rule of Law in Public Administration of Mining and Procedural Environmental Rights (ROLPAM). This toolkit was originally designed to measure the performance and responsiveness of public service providers from a rights-based perspective. When adapted to the environmental governance of mining, it measures gaps between de jure and de facto exercise of mandate of agencies responsible for environmental governance of the mining sector, more concretely the right to participation, information and redress throughout the mining licensing process.

After an initial process of sectoral adaption, all three countries in 2016 proceeded with adaptation of the tool to fit their national and local context and in 2016 started piloting the approach. The assessment is not a stand-alone measure, but designed to identify bottlenecks that can be concretely addressed under the project.

In Mongolia a major milestone for 2016 was reached with the finalization of the assessment in 2016. This work was instrumental in bringing together under the project steering committee mechanism representatives of Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), General Authority for Specialized Inspection (GASI), Ministry of Mining and Heavy Industry (MMHIS), National Human Rights Commission (NHRCM) and research institutions for the first time in Mongolia's mining history to more coherently address policy issues of mining. This collaboration has been cemented into a joint working group.

Relatedly, the government also commissioned a comprehensive study of more than 200 meeting recordings of the Community General Meetings to map out gaps in enforcement of standards in Environmental Impact Assessments. The study revealed that although it is often documented that quorum requirements and documentations are not met, yet, they have all been endorsed by the regulating authority. The findings of this study will inform the review of the procedures for ensuring transparency and participation in decision-making processes related to environmental protection in mining.

Linked to these two assessments, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRCM) conducted human rights inspections at the mining sites in Umnugobi province in 2016. The inspection identified several human rights violations related to labour conditions, children left behind while parents work at mine sites, access to public services by both public servants and employees of mining companies, and negative effects on environment, such as shortage of surface water. The NRHCM provided recommendations to the Province Governor's Office, GASI, mining companies, as well as to the Immigration Agency, National Border Protection Agency, and received confirmation from some of them on resolution of the issues

highlighted during the inspections. The NHRCM also organized a study visit to Erdenet, the oldest copper mine, for its provincial human rights officers, so that they become familiar of human rights issues of mining encountered on the ground.

In Colombia, the ROLPAM assessment was conducted at both national and regional level. The regional Environmental Authorities (CAR) in Choco ran the survey in one location on small to medium scale mines. The assessments in the Choco region were complicated due to the security situation/a lack of access and by the limited number of licenced project in the region. On national level, the National Authority for Environmental Licencing (ANLA) prepared the survey of large-scale gold mining projects in Gramalote. As a first step, the institutional and context analyses were completed.

The assessment methodology and preliminary results have so far been met with great interest and enthusiasm by participating agencies and spurred the interest from the Ombudsman's office in San Roque and Medellin. The national authorities have also expressed interest in adapting the toolkit to artisanal mining, which is a major problem in Colombia. This is an interesting location as mining has involved resettlement and planning co-existence with traditional artisanal miners whose activities overlap with the mining operation of the Gramalote project.

In Mozambique, the Directorate of Environment Licensing (DINAB) at the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) and National Institute of Mines (INAMI), an autonomous institution under the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME), initiated the ROLPAM assessment. There is strong buy-in at director level as well as political level, and focal points from each institution have been appointed to coordinate the process.

Promoting integration of environmental and social considerations into development strategies and sector reform in Kenya

In Kenya, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and the Kenyan Ministry of Mining moved forward with conducting a comprehensive and participatory Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) for the mining sector in Kenya to assess the quality of environmental administration and governance in the mining sector at the national and community levels; more specifically, coal mining in Mui Basin, Kitui County and mineral sands mining in Kwale County.

Once concluded in June 2017, it will offer recommendations for improvements in the processes of environmental administration and governance in the mining sector to bring practice better in line with existing legal frameworks. The SESA has been designed to enhance participatory approaches and will focus on making recommendations for improving community engagement in mining processes and safeguarding human rights principles.

Strengthening Capacities for Sustainable Mining through Peer to Peer

In Mozambique, Swedish EPA/ UNDP convened a national training workshop on human rights, which for the first time brought relevant public administration agencies with the National Human Rights Commission to discuss the importance of cooperation, knowledge sharing and operationalization of human rights principles in the public administration of mining. Beyond cementing the institutional cooperation between Swedish EPA and national agencies, it resulted in the creation of an ad-hoc cross-sectoral coordination mechanism for ensuring that mining can be managed more coherently and sustainably.

The seminar capacity was designed in close cooperation with the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER). It brought together 45 male and female representatives from MITADER, the National Directorate of the Environment (DINAB), Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME), the Commission on Human Rights, Swedish EPA, UN Women, UNDP Kenya and Mozambique. Sessions included a broad range of topics that had been nationally identified as priority areas during the February 2016 scoping mission, including a dedicated session by UN Women on gender equality and women's empowerment in mining.

National participants used this open space for sharing experiences and for recognizing the need to consider the safeguarding of human rights, especially in the communities affected by the projects and second, to ensure that men and women have equal opportunities regarding the rights to be gained. The focus of discussions was on identification of bottlenecks and implementation gaps especially lack of effective monitoring of compliance and application of laws; and recognition of the need to improve coordination and communication between institutions and parties involved in the mining life cycle including local communities affected by projects. The lessons from the workshop were fed into the adaption of the ROLPAM assessment.



Picture 1: Workshop participants in Bilene, Mozambique

In Kenya, the foundations of a strong institutional cooperation between Swedish EPA and the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) were laid during a multi-stakeholder meeting in Naivasha (18-19 May 2016). The event brought together participants from the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), the Ministry of Mining (MOM), the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and UNDP staff.



Picture 2: Benard Mogesa, director of KNCHR, is illustrating, with the help from participants and a cord, what might happen if right holders/citizens (on the one side) or duty bearers/government (on the other) pull too hard. If the government says there are no resources and the citizens say they want their rights the cord may break.

As a result, 28 senior government officials as well as civil society groups now have a better understanding of how to integrate Human Rights-based Approaches into environmental governance of the mining sector in Kenya. The workshop discussions also contributed to the development of tools to ensure a more people centred design of the way government agencies interface with people through cross-sectoral efforts to map out and illustrate entry points for participation in the mining cycle towards the development of a more rights-based and user-centred approach to environmental governance.

A training programme for Kenyan courts is also being designed that factors in and addresses elements of the right to a clean and healthy environment. The key summary note can be found [here](#). The workshop as such contributed to a shift to a more rights-based model for environmental government of the mining sector. The multi-stakeholder working group that was established has functioned well, contributed to a multi sectoral approach and been actively engaged in shaping the EGP country components.

“This Workshop was very important for me. I was able to link environmental issues to human rights and the need for us to protect the environment, but also making sure that we protect the human rights for the people where the mining projects are taking place.”

Bernhard Mogesa, Director of Kenya Human Rights Commission

OUTCOME TWO

Skills, knowledge, networks and tools on human rights based environmental public administration are enhanced in other developing countries, in addition to those receiving targeted programme support, through participation in global and regional events and activities

Developing Networks and sharing knowledge and tools for sustainable mining globally

Online Community of Practice

An online community of practice was created to share experiences, raise awareness and improve skills for effective environmental public administration of the mining sector.

The group now has more than 60 active members and is growing³. The plan is to expand the group further and reach out to more countries and involve the private sector in discussions.

“At the Goxi platform you can share experiences and opinions, doesn’t matter if you are a director, a PhD or a technician, and we can domesticate the experiences from other countries. I find it wonderful and a really good way of communicating, because it is only one click away.”

Josimar Biosse, Environmental Officer, AQUA, Mozambique and a Goxi user

Global Guidance Note

As a response to request from partner countries and national human rights institutions for practical substantive planning and programmatic guidance on integrating human rights principles into the environmental governance of the mining industry; the project started developing a Global guidance note in 2016. The guidance note will build on last year’s mappings and literature reviews, and will offer practical guidance, user friendly set of examples, tools and checklists and, where appropriate, step-by-step diagnostic and programmatic direction of how to integrate human rights principles into the environmental governance across each mining stage. A set of webinars is currently being planned to ensure inputs from the target audience, and the guidance note will also form the basis of a new e-learning course on mining and human rights.

Report on Natural Resources Revenue Sharing

Properly designed revenue sharing systems can compensate producing regions for environmental damage and loss of livelihoods associated with oil, gas and mineral extraction, and bring peace. They can also serve as an acknowledgement of local claims over resource wealth for achievement of local sustainable development. To contribute to ensuring that regional and local governance units have the resources they need to translate mining revenues into human well-being, including by

³ The group is housed by the GOXI platform which is a 3000-member strong standing online forum for innovation and collaboration across stakeholder groups, countries and initiatives that aim to strengthening governance of the extractives sector, co-convened by The World Bank and UNDP.

addressing environmental degradation, the project supported the publishing of a new report on how countries share oil, gas and mineral revenues with subnational authorities, [Natural Resource Revenue Sharing](#). This report is co-developed by the Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) and draws out a number of trends in legal regimes and revenue sharing formulas, and explores which systems have been most effective.

Online Training Course on Human Rights and Environmental Protection for Sustainable Development.

UNITAR, UNEP, the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and the Environment Swedish EPA/UNDP, developed an online course on Human Rights and Environmental Protection for Sustainable Development. The first session of the course ran at full capacity with participants from central and local governments in partner countries as well as CSOs, International Organizations, research institutions and private sector. In terms of gender parity, 55 % of the totally around 60 participants were women. The pilot session received an average score of 94 % on all parameters by participants and is now being translated into Spanish in response to the many requests from human rights defenders in Latin America to obtain scholarships to participate in the course.

“After the workshop we have got an acknowledgement from the government that human rights are not only for the activists; they start to see that human rights is part of what their daily work is all about.”

Rose Kimotho, Director, Institute for Human Rights and Business in Nairobi

Seminar on Human Rights and the Environment

On December 1st, Sida, UNDP and Swedish EPA held a joint seminar on Human Rights and Environmental Sustainability - Why and How? The key objective of the seminar was to contribute to the discussion on the benefits and challenges of working integrated with human rights and environmental sustainability issues across different practice areas. The seminar was well attended – about 180 registered participants from a cross-section of the Swedish aid community, from government circles as well as NGOs.

The seminar featured high-level speakers such as John Knox, UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and the Environment (on video) and Baskut Tuncak, Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and Hazardous Substances and Waste, who gave speeches on their respective mandates. Swedish EPA/UNDP and Sida organized three panels on the event. The first panel included Ulrika Modéer, State Secretary to the Minister for International Development Cooperation and Climate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs who talked about what Sweden could do to promote the interlinkages between environment and human rights in development cooperation and Johanna Lissinger Pietz, Senior Advisor and Chief Climate Change Negotiator for Sweden, Ministry for Environment and Energy who talked about how the Paris agreement can increase the interaction between climate change and human rights and also how the negotiations have benefitted from having a

stronger human rights language and process than many other environmental conventions. The second panel addressed the challenges that communities and states face regarding exploitation of natural resources and conflict prevention, respect, promote and fulfil human rights, environmental protection, and sustainable development. The third panel was specifically on sharing lessons learned and experiences from the programme partners on operationalizing human rights and the rule of law principles in public administration of mining.

The presentations triggered interesting exchanges on the political context of natural resources exploitation, and specifically how national resources can benefit the whole population and not just elites. The seminar provided an excellent opportunity both to present examples of programming in complex environments and to share policy considerations that inform the concrete programming in countries. As a result of this, Swedish EPA/UNDP and the Swedish Chemical Agency are discussing collaboration with the Raoul Wallenberg Institute (RWI) for 2017 and beyond as well as with Baskut Tuncak who is as of April 2017 affiliated with RWI. The EGP organised also back to back meetings with the Ministry of Environment and Baskut Tuncak where he met with State Secretary Per Ångquist and with staff working nationally and internationally with Multilateral Environmental Conventions. These have resulted in an increased interest of human rights and understanding of how human rights and environmental sustainability are mutually reinforcing at the Ministry. Human rights are now being raised in e.g. instructions for meetings within the EU and Multilateral Environmental Agreements. Hopefully this will in time contribute towards better processes and implementation of Multilateral Environmental Conventions and stronger synergies between the two fields. Contact has also been established between Baskut and the Ministry with the aim of finding synergies in future work.

Annual EGP Meeting in Stockholm

From 29 November to 3 December, the EGP organized a global workshop in Stockholm. It brought together over 50 representatives and partners from UNDP country offices, regional centres, national environmental agencies, civil society organizations, national human rights commissions, national ministries of mining and environment, and local administrations of the four pilot countries to share updates on country work, good practices and lessons learned from the EGP and partner initiatives to inform future activities and plan for the next one and a half year of implementation.

It provided a platform for dialogue and reflections on challenges and opportunities related to operationalizing human rights in the public administration of the mining sector. Country teams shared updates, good practices and lessons learned from the EGP and partner initiatives. This knowledge exchange was integrated in a review of the country diagnostics applied in the four countries, namely ROLPAM assessment and SESA. This review of methodologies and progress, in turn, flowed

into the work planning sessions for both country and global level of the programme.

The Annual Meeting also provided a platform to establish links between the country level work, to harvest feedback on the design of the EGP Global Guidance Note, webinar series, and to promote and grow the GOXI community of practice. All of these activities were also integrated in the work planning sessions. The EGP Advisory Board, in addition to meeting in parallel, joined the working sessions and played an active role in facilitating country and cross-country dialogue as well as providing their reflections on sessions.

By the end of the meeting, there was a clearer understanding of how assessing and incorporating human-rights and rule of law principles in environmental public administration can improve the social and environmental outcomes for all citizens in line with Sustainable Development Goals. In an online-evaluation of the meeting, 89% of the participants said they thought the event was excellent or good. Things that were pointed out as especially positive was interactiveness and the structure of the different sessions of the Annual Meeting.

“I appreciated the possibility of knowing the perspectives of other countries and regions to improve the environmental, social management of mining and provide inputs to include elements of human rights and gender in this productive sector and the willingness of the whole group to share their visions and experiences.”

Participant at the Annual Meeting

Webinars

The planning and design of the webinars started in 2016 although some activities to develop these were postponed to 2017 following the budget cuts. This included identification of focus areas and relevant case studies from each of the participating countries jointly with national stakeholders, as well as format and platforms for launching them. The webinar series will be launched in 2017 and will focus on five thematic areas:

- Human rights based environmental public administration- why and how ?
- Biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Inclusive participation in the management and decision making process related to environmental impacts of mining
- Management of mining waste and design for closure
- Environmental monitoring and access to information

Participating in the UNEA

The EGP contributed to the second session of the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA) from 23-27 May 2016 in Nairobi, Kenya. This is the highest level of governance on global environmental affairs in the UN system, bringing together over 2,500 delegates, including 123 ministerial participants from 174 countries, and over 600 civil society and private sector groups. The EGP used UNEA-2 to showcase our work on environment, mining, gender, and human rights; strengthen partnerships with sister agencies,

governments, and civil society; and speak at a series of side events and coordination meetings on extractive industries and environmental governance. UNEA adopted 24 resolutions, including on Principle 10 and the Bali Guidelines for National Legislation on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, which underpin the EGP work.

Inter-Governmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development, Geneva October 2016

The EGP contributed to and was represented at this annual forum, which included participants from Ministries of Mining of some 50 countries along with other mining stakeholders. The EGP was presented as part of a plenary panel presentation and was also presented during a donor luncheon organized by the Government of Canada.

Biodiversity Law and Governance Day (BLGD)

The EGP contributed to the organization of the first Biodiversity Law and Governance Day (BLGD) 2016 held on 10 December 2016 at the 13 meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP) in Cancun, Mexico. The event brought together over 100 participants from CBD Parties, leaders from academia, legal practice, expert institutions, intergovernmental organizations, the private sector, civil society, and indigenous peoples and local communities.

As part of the Day, UNDP and UNEP-WCMC organized a workshop on Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Mining Governance, which highlighted EGP experiences. Speakers included Prof. John Knox, UN Special Rapporteur on Environment and Human Rights. The Workshop focused on ways to mainstream biodiversity into mining sector governance, including through the strengthening of procedural human rights.

Advancing the national and global discussions on human rights, rule of law and environmental governance

During 2016, the EGP strengthened the discussion on human rights, rule of law and environmental governance through sharing experiences in different forums in Sweden. The EGP shared its experience in a panel at the 'International Expert Forum on Environmental Governance, Climate Change and Peacebuilding' which was organised by the Folke Bernadotte Academy and the International Peace Institute. Furthermore, the EGP contributed during the internal research seminar 'A rights based approach to local government decision making' by the Stockholm Environment institute. During the 'Human rights days 2016', the EGP was part of the seminar on rights based international aid in practice, where it presented how the programme works with a human rights based environmental public administrations.

OUTCOME THREE

The foundation for a long-term, sustainable partnership over an initial period of from 8-10 years on environmental governance between Swedish EPA, UNDP and other relevant organizations is in place

The ambitious outreach effort that was started in 2015 and was directed at potential development partners, crystallized into more concrete and formal cooperative arrangements at global and country levels in 2016.

The Swedish EPA staff on loan took up her duties at UNDP HQ in January 2016. She has worked in close collaboration with UNDP staff at the Governance and Peacebuilding and Sustainable Development Clusters at UNDP as well as facilitated communication and cooperation between colleagues at Swedish EPA and at the UNDP country offices and national partners to implement the programme. This contributed to peer to peer relations being sustained and deepened in all three countries where Swedish EPA works directly; Mozambique, Colombia and Kenya.

The Advisory Board continued to be instrumental in providing guidance, inputs and linkages to relevant on-going work and project. Two advisory board meetings were held that ensured programmatic synergies and inputs from a wide range of relevant development actors: OHCHR, The Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and the Environment, UN Women, UNEP, UNITAR, WWF, DFID, World Bank, the European Commission to mention some. The Advisory Board members recognized the niche entry points, value-added, cost-effectiveness and strong potential of the EGP to support environmental public administration of the mining cycle as part of broader efforts to advance human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Coordination and cooperation was strengthened, too. In Mozambique, Swedish EPA/UNDP and UN Women partnered to deliver trainings on gender sensitive approaches to natural resources management. UNITAR, UNEP and Swedish EPA/UNDP jointly developed an online training on Human Rights and Mining. Together with Sida, the UN Special Rapporteur's on Human Rights and the Environment and on Human Rights and Toxic Waste, the project organized a seminar on Human Rights and the Environment in Stockholm. This contributed to advancing the global debate on the linkages between human rights and environmental protection with a specific focus on mining.

The programme continued working with the Folke Bernadotte Academy to develop the global guidance note on Rule of Law in the Public Administration of Mining and to provide technical backstopping to countries that are piloting the new toolkit. The project is coordinating activities across a broad range of portfolios, initiatives and global programmes both within UNDP and among the UN family at large. This

includes synergies around human rights and business (UN Global Compact), livelihood and poverty reduction, health, water and gender and conflict prevention to mention but a few.

Avenues for forging new partnerships were also explored. A first contact was established with the Swedish Chemicals Agency to explore possibilities for future collaboration. This could include joint programming and cooperation on developing trainings and webinars around some of the following; how to make international environmental guidance tools user friendly and tailored to local needs, the linkages between the use of mercury in small artisanal mining, health and human rights and the overall use of hazardous chemicals in the mining sector; and in general and how damages to both humans and the environment can be prevented by the environmental public administration. Meetings have also been held with Raoul Wallenberg Institute with the purpose of finding programming synergies. The aim is to initiate one joint activity during 2017.

1.4. Up-dated risk-analysis

(Appendix 2)

Implementation in 2016 was per plan and on budget. The project management group continued to closely monitor progress and evaluate risks on a weekly basis. Whereas no risks were found serious enough to escalate to the Project Board, mitigation measures were taken for the following recorded risks:

There was a budget cut to the Global Programme of 4 million USD, the brunt of which was borne by sub programme 1 (9.4 % of the sub programme funds). The cuts were not considered to significantly impair the achievement of project objectives, but nevertheless to some degree to affect the quality and timely delivery of results.

Swedish EPA/UNDP reduced the budget and adjusted the work plan as follows:

- Reduced direct project management costs (and increased UNDP in-kind contribution).
- Reduced number of knowledge products.
- Reduced number of activities in one of the four implementing countries (Mozambique).
- Postponed webinars and web-based activities to 2017.

The webinars are now in 2017 being developed.

During 2016 three members of the Swedish EPA staff left the project and were replaced with other Swedish EPA colleagues as the programme took shape and relevant experience and expertise were identified.

The adaptation of the ROLPAM methodology from service delivery to environmental governance has taken longer than initially foreseen. This has caused delays on national level in surveying and establishing key programmatic entry points, baselines and indicators. It has also meant that there will be a delay in finalizing the global toolkit. Mitigation measures have been to offer additional technical support to countries and shifting of some activities to 2017. The outputs are still expected to be delivered within the timespan of the programme.

In Mongolia, the 2016 parliamentary elections and the subsequent changes in the leadership of the ministries and agencies meant the Project Working Group in Mongolia could not convene regular enough. Email communications were maintained with the Working Group members to update them on project activities to minimize the impact on project quality.

The Mozambique country office experienced delays in implementation of all activities due to a lack of human resources. The country office was encouraged to and is now considering hiring a consultant or a UN Volunteer to ensure that there is enough staff fully dedicated to the implementation of the project.

1.5. Analysis of eventual changes compared to the plan

Please refer to chapter 1.4.

1.6. Lessons learned and the way forward

The past year of implementation and the global workshop in Stockholm has offered several lessons learned and forward-looking suggestions for strengthening the EGP implementation and on-the-ground impact. These include the need to tailor assistance to context, ensure iterative and adaptive work planning processes, clarifying thematic focus and strengthening coordination and systematizing knowledge sharing within and across countries.

With the ROLPAM processes rolling out, the project will provide a deeper understanding of the institutional capacities, opportunities and challenges to environmental public administration in the mining sector. And as implementation activities scale up, continuous reflecting on what changes have occurred, how and why, will be in focus to inform project adjustment and future decision-making.

Coordination and synergies

There are several opportunities for strengthening coordination in each of the four EGP pilot countries, as well as within and across regions through South-South and triangular knowledge sharing. For example, in Mongolia there are a number of mining, human rights, and linked environmental initiatives underway, including with the support of Advisory Board members. In Colombia and other countries, the EGP can explore collaborating with “Ulula”⁴, and drawing on country experiences from Peru and Bolivia that highlight community-based, public and private sector lessons, particularly on participatory monitoring. In Kenya and Mozambique there are many initiatives that would benefit from coordination, including SESAs, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for gender, and gender-based success story catalogues. These efforts will allow the EGP to avoid duplication, leverage synergies and systematize knowledge across fields of expertise.

The coordination and implementation has greatly benefited from the Swedish EPA staff on loan to its headquarters in New York. This allowed for efficient and effective communication, quicker decision making processes and shorter feedback loops. This closer interaction fostered more effective project implementation.

Thematic focus, including social and gender dimensions

A principle opportunity for this project is to contribute to more people centred and rights based approaches to the environmental public administration of mining towards achievement of multiple SDGs. During the past year, Swedish EPA/UNDP as well as national partners have reaffirmed the value of rights based and inclusive approaches to mining to prevent negative environmental and social outcomes and learned valuable lessons that will inform future programming.

Strengthening institutional capacities takes time, however, and requires strong buy in for reforms. A key lesson learned from Mozambique is that resistance to embracing new approaches and new ways of working, which can be further compounded by language barriers, can best be countered by clear and careful articulation of the “offer” and of the benefits through face to face interaction. The peer-to-peer capacity development workshop and the annual event were instrumental in clarifying approach, securing interest and continued buy-in from partners, in this regard. This lesson will continue informing the programme moving forward.

In Kenya, building on its positive experiences, even further efforts will be geared towards including civil society, national human rights commissions and Ombudsman-institutions in the governance of mining.

⁴ Ulula is a web based platform that connects businesses, workers, communities and governments to de-risk operations and create value across global supply chains, for example the mining sector.

In Mongolia, exploring avenues for functional inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms was found to be imperative to success and efforts would be made to maintain the momentum created by establishing a project steering mechanism. Mongolia also stressed the need to ensure closer synergies with other UNDP projects, like the land degradation offset project.

Gender equality and women's empowerment issues will need more emphasis in all work plans and budgets, including through more meaningful collaboration with UN Women and country-based women's NGOs. Going forward, two gender specific studies are planned for 2017 in Colombia and Mozambique and the project is currently revising its monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure that gender concerns are properly taken into consideration and budgeted for. Practical entry points for linking to other sectors also need to be considered where the same substantive and procedural rights apply, e.g. agriculture, forestry, water resource management, etc.

From a forward-looking perspective, the project will try to respond to demands to look not only at large scale but also small and artisanal mining. This is particularly important from a conflict prevention angle as there is an inherent risk for conflict when large-scale mining operations displace small-scale miners. There has also been a demand for conceptualizing and clarifying how the project can work more closely with the private sector to achieve its goals. As a first step, more efforts will be made to ensure that private sector and mining associations are invited to workshops. To this effect, a mapping has been carried out to identify which companies that are members of the UN Global Compact operates in the respective countries and regions where the project works. In Mongolia, working jointly with the GASI, the EGP plans to develop benchmarks for responsible mining for companies, that includes environmental and human rights indicators, pilot on certain number of companies, and enable companies to assess themselves on the extent they meet the criteria of responsible mining. Contacts have recently been taken with SveMin, the Swedish industry association of mines, mineral and metal producers to explore how the EGP can work together with Swedish mining companies on their strategies to contribute to the SDGs and the Agenda 2030.

Ongoing evaluation

The ongoing evaluation has provided the EGP with reflection on the performance and enabled the programme to receive independent feedback on the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and/or consistency of the programme. It has also enabled the team to learn internally as the programme is being implemented and lessons are learned from example interactive learning events.

Interactive learning and knowledge management

Interactive learning and knowledge management is an important part of the programme. The process of developing these activities has been planned and carried out with a participatory approach. The programme has also focused on developing specific learning outcomes for all interactive activities and captured knowledge and insights by video interviews of the participants as well as online evaluations.

The complexity of activities along with the diversity of partners and stakeholders call for a conscious and carefully designed process to capture document and share learning on an innovative way. The support by Lund's University has been crucial for the development of the three workshops during 2016 and has ensured that the process of developing these activities has been planned and carried out with a participatory approach. The programme has also focused on developing specific learning outcomes for all interactive activities and captured knowledge and insights by video interviews of the participants as well as online evaluations.

2. Sub programme 2: Partnership for an environmentally sustainable One UN

2.1. Summary of the sub programme's overall objectives

At Rio+20 year 2012, the Member States made clear their wish to see the UN lead by example on sustainability management. The UN Chiefs Executives Board for Coordination made a commitment in 2013 to introduce environmental management systems (EMS) in their organisations. The Swedish EPA experts are helping Sustainable UN (SUN) in supporting the implementation of EMS in a number of UN agencies, developing guidance material, training and evaluation.

The ultimate long-term desired impact of this sub programme is that UN agencies have reduced their negative environmental impact and enhanced their positive environmental impact. By having the overall goal to reduce the UN agencies' environmental impact, the sub programme contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals. The UN agencies need to show that they are leading the way in the goals they themselves have developed for the world. The environmental impact from UN facilities, such as energy use, waste generation and emissions to air and water, impacts for example the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) number 12 'Responsible consumption and production', and 13 'Climate action'.

This sub programme also contributes to reaching the 'generational goal' which is the overall goal of Swedish environmental policy, aiming at handing over a society in which the major environmental problems in Sweden have been solved to the next generation, without increasing environmental and health problems outside Sweden's borders. The 16 Swedish environmental quality objectives describe the quality of the environment that Sweden wishes to achieve by 2020. The objectives relevant to this sub programme through the environmental impact from UN facilities and operations are: Reduced Climate Impact, Clean Air, Natural Acidification Only, A Non-Toxic Environment and Zero Eutrophication.

2.2. Executive summary of results

The Swedish EPA experts visited all four EMS pilot organisations during the year, which have helped the organisations progress in their EMS implementation and also strengthened management support for the EMSs in the organisations. The progress made for all four EMS pilot organisations in year 2016 include the drafting or finalization of the governance structure for the EMS, setting up plans

for the EMS implementation process, making gap analysis and initiating the initial environmental reviews.

In 2016, for the first time in the Greening the Blue Report's history, sustainability initiatives such as environmental management systems were described and highlighted in the report, based on text contributions from the Swedish EPA experts.

The EMS training face-to-face in Rome in October for environmental focal points from many different UN organisations, and the EMS workshop for Geneva-based UN organisations in December, have increased the interest in many of these UN organisations to work with internal environmental sustainability. The EMS internal audit training for MONUSCO have resulted in several internal EMS audits.

Year 2016 the Sustainable UN team – which the Swedish EPA experts are part of - and the Issue Management Group (IMG) for Environmental Sustainability Management, received the Secretary-General's Award for "Greening the UN". The United Nations Secretary-General Awards recognize 'the outstanding work of UN staff who have contributed above and beyond the call of duty or advanced projects with great impact and innovative potential'.

2.3. Result- and activity report

General collaboration activities and capacity building for Swedish EPA experts

The Sustainable UN (SUN) Coordinator and the Swedish EPA experts have steering team meetings on a regular basis, including follow up of the Results framework and the Communication Plan. The effectiveness of the collaboration is discussed and evaluated on a 5-grade scale, and possible changes to the project plan and work plans are made.

SUN, and consequently the Swedish EPA experts, collaborate with the Environment Management Group (EMG) Secretariat to coordinate ongoing initiatives and projects, such as the EMG led Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework, and technical Peer Reviews aimed at enhancing environmental sustainability in UN buildings. The collaboration with the EMG Secretariat ensures coherence in the guidance on environmental sustainability given to UN agencies, and also synergy effects can be generated by using the Peer Reviews as one element in the implementation of an EMS.

SUN is also involved in the UN Peace Operations Rapid Environment and Climate Technical Assistance Facility – (REACT), which purpose is to promote the

mainstreaming of environmental sustainability in peacekeeping operations by a cooperation between UN Environment and the United Nations Department of Field Support (DFS). The REACT project has hired their own EMS Officer, based in Geneva from February 2017, with the task of supporting DFS field missions in implementing mission specific environmental management systems. The Swedish EPA staff on loan and the REACT EMS Officer have regularly information exchange by informal communication and by sharing office. Synchronization of the work made in the REACT project and by the Swedish EPA experts is important to make sure lessons learned are taken into account – such as progress made by the EMS pilot MONUSCO - and duplications of efforts are avoided.

During the past year, the Swedish EPA expert in Stockholm took part in a training on gender equality arranged by Sida. The staff on loan have taken mandatory UN courses such as ‘Ethics and integrity in the UN’ and ‘Respect for diversity’, and also a training in ‘GRI sustainability reporting’ - earlier taken by the other Swedish EPA expert - which is a tool that could be applied for reporting of EMS results, and is already used by a number of UN organisations.

The Swedish EPA experts’ engagement in all the above mentioned activities have increased their knowledge of the UN system and other areas, increasing their ability to fulfil the intended outputs and outcomes of the project.

Every year, the United Nations Secretary-General Awards recognize ‘the outstanding work of UN staff who have contributed above and beyond the call of duty or advanced projects with great impact and innovative potential’. Year 2016 the Sustainable UN team – which the Swedish EPA experts are part of - and the Issue Management Group (IMG) for Environmental Sustainability Management, received the Secretary-General’s Award for “Greening the UN”, which was one out of four award categories.

“The nominated team and its Sustainability Focal points across the UN are transforming the environmental performance of the UN system. By working with staff at all levels of the organization, the initiative has succeeded in creating an enthusiastic attitude for ‘Greening the blue’.”

These activities are contributing to output 1.1.1 “Effective collaboration mechanisms between Swedish EPA, SUN and UN system established”.

2016 UN Secretary-General Awards

Activity 1: Conduct a stocktaking exercise

The purpose of the stocktaking exercise was to provide an overview of the current status of environmental management systems of different UN organisations to make sure future activities in the Swedish EPA – UN Environment partnership build on existing work, and to reach a better understanding of how to introduce EMSs to the UN system. The results and the final stocktaking exercise report were presented at an Issue Management Group meeting and disseminated to the

environmental Focal Points in each UN organization in May 2016. An executive summary and the full report called “Environmental Management Systems in the United Nations” are available on the [Swedish EPA web page](#).

This activity fulfils output 1.1.2. “Relevant actors have received recommendations from stocktaking exercise of the stage of development and implementation of EMS across the UN system”.

Activity 2: Pilot implementation of EMS in a limited number of strategically selected UN organisations

The Swedish EPA experts are accompanying the following four pilot organisations through their EMS implementation:

- The UN Secretariat at headquarters in New York
- The UN Organisation Stabilization Mission in the DR Congo (MONUSCO) in Goma
- The World Food Program (WFP) in Kenya
- The UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in Bangkok

In addition to reduced environmental impact, the purpose is to develop and test UN customized procedures and templates, and to use these organisations as good examples for following organisations. The ultimate responsibility for the implementation lies in the organisations themselves. The documentation developed and lessons learned will be shared with the IMG network for Environmental sustainability management.

In February 2016, the Swedish EPA experts travelled to MONUSCO in Goma. Over a number of days, the EPA experts provided training and had meetings with the MONUSCO Environmental Protection Unit, the EMS team, and the managers for Mission Support, to plan, guide and support the EMS implementation e.g. by going through each of the mandatory elements in an EMS according to ISO 14001. Since waste management is one of the main challenges and environmental objectives in MONUSCO’s EMS, visits were also made to two waste contractors, who are collecting different fractions of the waste generated by the peacekeeping mission in the area. The waste contractor collecting paper and cardboard produces fuel briquettes to cooking stoves. The briquettes are given to internally displaced people, and in other cases sold to other groups. The project employs about 600 persons in the area, mainly women, and reduces the need for fuel collection in the wood which can be a dangerous task for the women, and it also leads to reduced deforestation in the area. In addition to the catalysing effects of the above mentioned planning and guidance meetings, another result of the visit of the Swedish EPA experts, which the management for the peacekeeping mission saw as a way for a Member State to emphasize the importance of environmental sustainability, the MONUSCO Environmental Protection Unit could see a

strengthened commitment from the management to this topic, including a little more resources to the EMS team.

In April the Swedish EPA experts visited the EMS pilot World Food Programme (WFP) in Nairobi to support the initiation of the EMS implementation by taking part in meetings and workshops with WFP employees and management in the Nairobi office. Results of the Swedish EPA experts' visit include a gap analysis for the EMS, and a change in the EMS scope since it was decided that the scope should be expanded from Nairobi to all missions in Kenya. During the week the Swedish EPA experts also met with the regional UN Environment representatives working on EMS, the UNON Print Shop which has an ISO 14001 certificate, and the facility managers for the whole United Nations Office of Nairobi (UNON) who also showed great interest in implementing an EMS of their own, to promote environmental sustainability in the compound.

The Swedish EPA experts paid a visit to the EMS pilot the Economic and Social Commission of Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in Bangkok during May. Also here the purpose was to support the initiation of the EMS implementation, see the compound, provide EMS training and meet with ESCAP EMS Focal Points, employees and management. At the end of the visit of the Swedish EPA experts, ESCAP decided to start the recruitment process of a full-time EMS Coordinator, which shows their commitment to environmental sustainability in their facilities and operations.

The EMS pilot in the Secretariat at headquarters in New York was visited twice by both the Swedish EPA experts during 2015 (see last year's report) and by the Stockholm-based expert once during 2016. The purpose of the meeting was to support the development of the initial environmental review, which is one of the major activities in the beginning of an EMS implementation, to identify significant environmental aspects and create a baseline.

The progress made for all pilots in year 2016 include the drafting or finalization of the governance structure for the EMS to make sure there is an organization and designated persons to work on internal environmental sustainability. It also included setting up plans for the EMS implementation process, making gap analysis and initiating the initial environmental reviews.

This activity contributes to output 1.1.4. "Targeted UN agencies have increased their knowledge of the environmental impact from own operations and programmes", the intermediate outcome 1.1 "Targeted UN agencies have capacity and mandate to implement EMS" and outcome 1 "Targeted UN agencies⁵ apply EMS in the fulfilment of their mandates".

⁵ 'Targeted UN agencies' refers to the EMS pilots.

Activity 3: Development of UN-adapted guidelines for EMS

The purpose of this activity is to develop guidelines for EMS that can accompany the UN organisations in their efforts to implement an EMS.

At the end of 2016 the work on developing EMS guidance was accelerated by the hiring of a consultant to have more resources for this activity. The consultant will support the development of EMS templates, such as a template for a gap analysis and an environmental policy, under the supervision and close collaboration with the Swedish EPA experts, and also make it electronically available in online web application/database tailored for UN organisations. To make sure that the guidance material is UN adapted, the draft material is sent to the EMS Working Group at regular intervals for review and feedback.

As part of Activity 3, it is also important to collect existing examples of EMS material within the UN, which is made by the Swedish EPA experts. The material is uploaded on the existing sharepoint for UN organisations, Unite, which has a community page for the EMS Working Group.

This activity contributes to output 1.1.3 “A knowledge base in the form of methodologies and guidelines exists and has been made available”, and outcome 2 “Functional coordination, guidance and follow-up of EMS in the UN system exist in line with the principles of One UN”.

Activity 4: Development of monitoring system

Based on the philosophy “What gets measured gets done”, monitoring is an important component to encourage progress in the EMS implementation among the UN organisations. Since year 2008 there has been an annual inventory and report over greenhouse gas emissions, coordinated by SUN, covering now over 60 UN entities. So far Excel-files have been used for the inventory, but because of the expansion in environmental reporting agreed by the UN system Chief Executives Board in 2015, other parameters connected to EMS that are being collected include now GHG emissions waste management, fresh water use and environmental training. To face and improve the data collection an environmental management software is being purchased. The Swedish EPA experts are giving input to this process and the software will be developed more in detail at the end of year 2017.

The results of the inventories are presented annually in the ‘Greening the Blue Report’ which describes the UN system’s environmental footprint and efforts to reduce it, to inspire further improvements within internal environmental sustainability. In 2016, for the first time in the Greening the Blue Report’s history, sustainability initiatives such as environmental management systems were described and highlighted in the report, based on text contributions from the Swedish EPA experts. The Greening the Blue Report is disseminated to all UN

Environmental Focal Points all over the world, and is available on the [Greening the Blue webpage](#).

This activity contributes to Outcome 2 “Functional coordination, guidance and follow-up of EMS in the UN system exist in line with the principles of One UN.”

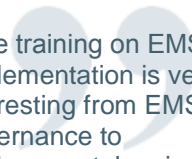
Activity 5: Support capacity building on environmental management systems

The capacity building on EMS intends to support the organisations so they can implement, and later also maintain their EMS independently.

In the beginning of year 2016, a 3 minutes long animation about EMS in the UN was developed by the Swedish EPA experts together with consultants. The purpose is to engage staff at all levels of the organisations, explaining why an EMS is needed and the added value that might be realised. The animation was sent to all Environmental Focal Points in the UN organisations, was made available on the [Greening the Blue webpage](#) and was played at all EMS training sessions during 2016.

The visits to the EMS pilots have contained training and meetings to raise awareness and build capacity in environmental management systems in the pilot organisations. In connection to these and other business trips, face-to-face meetings have also been arranged with the Swedish embassies in Nairobi, Kampala, Bangkok and Rome. There have been online meetings with the Swedish Embassy in Kinshasa. The purpose of the meetings has been to exchange information on the ongoing work with the regional UN organisation.

Back-to-back with the IMG meeting in Rome in October, the Swedish EPA experts provided a half-day training on implementation of EMS for interested UN Environmental Focal Points. There were 19 participants in total, whereof 7 men and 12 women. Gender considerations during the implementation of an environmental management system were included as one discussion topic in the training. Feedback after the training indicates that the participants increased their knowledge on EMS.



“The training on EMS implementation is very interesting from EMS governance to environmental review and the guidance for the review, including the group exercise. Keep up the great work. “

Participant in the training



Picture 3: The Environmental Focal Points from around 26 UN organisations at the meeting with the Issue Management Group for Environmental Sustainability Management in Rome, October 2016

The Swedish EPA expert in Stockholm went to Goma in November and provided a full week training in internal EMS audits for MONUSCO personnel and Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) representatives. There were 20 persons participating, both managers and staff. The training prepared by the Swedish EPA experts has been a valuable input to the MONUSCO-team and several internal EMS audits have been carried out since then. MONUSCO is aiming for an ISO 14001-certification in early 2018 and the Swedish EPA experts support in the process is highly appreciated.

The Stockholm-based Swedish EPA expert also visited the Secretariat at headquarters in New York in October to provide a one-day EMS training tailored for them, and met with representatives for DFS to discuss environmental issues connected to peacekeeping operations.

In December the staff on loan provided a half-day training and workshop about EMS for Geneva-based UN organisations to raise interest and encourage more organisations to enhance their work on environmental sustainability. There were 12 persons participating and the majority of them have joined the EMS Working Group after the workshop. OIOS was represented at the workshop and they requested SUN to present during 2017 how environmental sustainability can be further integrated in OIOS audits.

The ‘UN EMS Working Group’ chaired by the staff on loan meets online every second month. Each meeting includes one UN organisation presenting their EMS work to share experience between the organisations and then topics of current interest such as development of EMS templates. In 2016, six online meetings, and one teambuilding lunch in Rome, took place with the EMS Working Group. There are now around 30 persons in the group, covering around 17 UN organisations. The purpose of the working group is quality assurance of draft UN EMS templates, to

share experiences and case studies, and to encourage each other in the EMS development, since the role of an environmental Focal Point sometimes can be a bit lonely.

During the year, the staff on loan has provided some direct support through an “EMS Helpdesk” to UN focal points as they strive to develop an EMS. There have been separate meetings and email communication with e.g. UNFCCC and ILO.

This activity contributes to Output 1.1.4 “Targeted UN agencies have increased their knowledge of the environmental impact from own operations and programmes”, the intermediate outcome 1.1 “Targeted UN agencies have capacity and mandate to implement EMS” and outcome 1 “Targeted UN agencies apply EMS in the fulfilment of their mandates”.

2.4. Up-dated risk-analysis

(Appendix 3)

The risks identified at the start of the Global Programme have well covered the present situation in the sub programme. The Swedish EPA experts can still see the same risks and the same measures to mitigate them. The only changes made are raising the total points for risks number 11 and 13. Risk number 11 – key personnel leave due to new job - has not been realized since the Swedish EPA expert in Stockholm still will be working in the sub programme in her new role as Sustainability Manager at KTH from year 2017, only less time. Risk number 13 “Time limited work contracts and high staff turnover within the UN may jeopardize the continuity of the implementation of the EMS.” has once again been realized since the Environmental Sustainability Manager at the Secretariat at headquarters in New York who was also the EMS coordinator, left her position early 2016 for another job, and was replaced only in March 2017. The situation has been similar for ESCAP which started the process of recruiting an EMS coordinator Q3 2016 and is now (April 2017) interviewing candidates. This means that the EMS work in these organisations more or less was put on hold. The Swedish EPA experts communicated the importance of having an interim person which could keep the work moving and temporary staff were designated but the EMS implementation pace have been slow during this period. Since it would have been difficult to support all four pilots at the same time anyway, the Swedish EPA experts have seized the opportunity in this situation, which has been the increased support given to the two other pilots in the meanwhile, which have helped them move forward at a higher speed.

2.5. Analysis of changes compared to the plan

The EMS pilots have been a little delayed due to a delayed start and to vacancies in the EMS coordinator roles in the organisations, and the consequence is that activities connected to the EMS pilots, including the development of guidelines, will continue longer than originally planned. All four EMS pilot may not be able to finalize their EMS implementation by the end of the Global Programme (June 2018), but helping them through the first three phases of the PDCA-cycle should still give them rather solid EMSs and the Swedish EPA experts therefore see no major consequences for the sub programme as a result of the delay.

2.6. Lessons learned

- To secure resources and continuity in the EMS implementation it has worked well to have the management of each pilot organisation signing letters that they commit to a number of activities as part of the EMS implementation.
- A need for better coordination between UN organisations exists. For example fleet/vehicle sharing for both financial and environmental reasons is growing in duty stations where several UN organisations are located, but should be the normal way of operating, not the positive exception.
- The UN system is losing effectiveness through the many short-term work contracts which most employees have, and the lack of proper induction programmes. Longer contracts would ensure continuity and less time would be used to recruit new personnel and train them in their new role. Induction programmes for new UN staff, would help the newly recruited employee to faster understand the UN system and her/his new role and faster become productive.
- If the Member States would request environmental sustainability reports from the UN organisations, it would be a signal that internal environmental sustainability is important.

2.7. Additional comments

The collaboration partner of sub programme 2, the SUN Coordinator Isabella Marras, comments the results made so far:

While the first years of the collaboration had a value in raising interest, understanding and expectations on the importance of reducing UN facilities' and operations' environmental impacts in a systemic manner, the central year of this partnership starts reaping fruits more concretely and changing the way some

agencies operate in this field. This is very visible looking at some of the recruitment that started in 2016 -for instance- in the UN Secretariat.

The fact of having an EMS pilot underway is what prompted the United Nations Secretariat to respond with an EMS to the request of Member States to manage facilities and operations in a way that does not harm the climate. The Secretariat started in 2016 to work at its wide Action Plan to implement EMSs in all UN secretariat hubs worldwide. The plan includes demand to Member States for a stable P5 position to coordinate these environmental management systems. This is a great improvement from the previous situation. For the period 2011-2016, the Secretariat had no plans at all and the environmental sustainability management position in New York was funded by UN Environment.

Similarly, in Bangkok, a position of P3 for the implementation and management of the ESCAP EMS was created in late 2016 (and is under recruitment now) in parallel to the implementation of the EMS pilot.

In 2016, the Department of Field Support released a DFS specific Environmental strategy. The Strategy – in line with the developments in the rest of the UN, system – is structured around the major blocks of an environmental management system and demands from all missions to report on the implementation of their EMSs. In the course of 2016, the staff dealing with environmental matters at systemic level in DFS headquarter raised from one to three.

These are only three of the several examples of mainstreaming that can be brought to support the gradual but long lasting impact of the project. As reported last year a direct and exclusive connection between the pilots and the changes in the UN system would not be prudent but it is fair to say that because of the work done in capacity building, piloting, communication and assistance the UN Environment - Swedish EPA partnership is contributing to modify the way UN system organisations tackle not only environment but overall the internalisation of SDGs and in particular SDG 12.

3. Sub programme 3: Ecosystem Service Accounting for Development

3.1. Summary of the sub programme's overall objective

The objective of the programme is to improve the methodology in ecosystem service accounting and provide input to the development of international guidelines in ecosystem accounting such that better informed decisions can be made. This will contribute to the targets outlined in the Convention of Biological Diversity i.e. that by 2020 the value of ecosystem services are being incorporated into national accounting. The programme result will also provide input to national objectives such as the sub goal of the Swedish Environmental Objective A rich Diversity of Plant and Animal Life. Furthermore the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) includes the aim to conserve and restore the use of terrestrial ecosystems and to halt biodiversity loss. The project will provide empirical insights from field tests carried out concurrently in a number of countries including Sweden. This will be administered by the Swedish EPA (EPA) and implemented by Environment for Development Initiative (Efd) centres in South Africa, Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Costa Rica and China. The result will contribute to the overall outcomes of the Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) programme at the World Bank that is a global partnership bringing together a broad coalition of UN agencies, governments, international institutes, nongovernment organizations and academics. The expected results should be able to be replicated in other countries and contribute to internationally agreed standards in ecosystem valuation. The case studies include gender and distributional dimensions on the value of ecosystem services.

3.2. Executive summary of results

The objectives of 2016 were to initiate the analysis and writing of the individual country studies, to form a joint understanding of the work and to link the result to relevant policy institutions including UN Statistical Office and WAVES as well as regional and national institutions. The purpose of linking the work to policy institutions was to raise awareness of the project as well as get feedback on the work carried out so far.

Two of the planned three ecosystem services studies, pollination and water purification services, had already been [set up in 2015](#) for all seven countries. In 2016 most countries had carried out some analysis of the data and started writing

on papers. For the third study of green urban amenities the objective was to design the study, carry it out and start the analysis. The country level work in 2016 resulted in three draft papers estimating the value of forests water purifying service in Costa Rica, South Africa and Sweden. It resulted in four draft papers on the value of ecosystem provision of habitat for wild pollinators in Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia.



Picture 4: The Working Group after workshop during the Environment for Development Annual Meeting in Pucon, Chile November 2016

Upper row from left: Matias Piaggio (Costa Rica), Zhaoyang Liu (China), Per Strömberg (Sweden), Dawit Woubishet (Ethiopia). Lower row from left: Michael Ndigwa (Kenya), Dambala Gelo (South Africa), Jane Turpie (South Africa), Byela Tibesigwa (Tanzania), Jessica Alvsilver (Swedish EPA), Richard Mulwa (Kenya), Juha Siikamäki (RFF).

All objectives were met in general but some countries lagged behind in the analysis due to lack of data availability. The work was presented in WAVES Policy and Technical Expert Committee (PTEC) meeting in May 2016 at the World Bank. This resulted in better understanding of how to proceed with the programme. The East African countries organized a session in the Ecosystem Service Partnership conference for SDGs in Africa in November which resulted in new institutional contacts and regional collaborations. In Table 3 below the activities carried out to achieve the stated objectives are illustrated.

3.3. Result- and activity report

The overall focus of 2016 was the country level work as outlined in the project cycle in figure 1. The expected process outputs for 2016 were to have initiated the analysis and writing for all three ecosystem services in all seven countries, to have

formed a joint understanding of the work and to have linked the result to relevant policy institutions including UN Statistical Office and WAVES as well as regional and national institutions. To achieve the objectives three broad activity areas were identified; 1) Country level work is carried out 2) Regular documentation of country level work is assembled and tested against the methodological outline 3) The methodological approach and the outline and state of the work are presented and discussed with relevant and receiving institutions. See more detailed description below.

“You bring collaborative research to a new level with your innovative approaches.”

Gunnar Köhlin, Director EfD

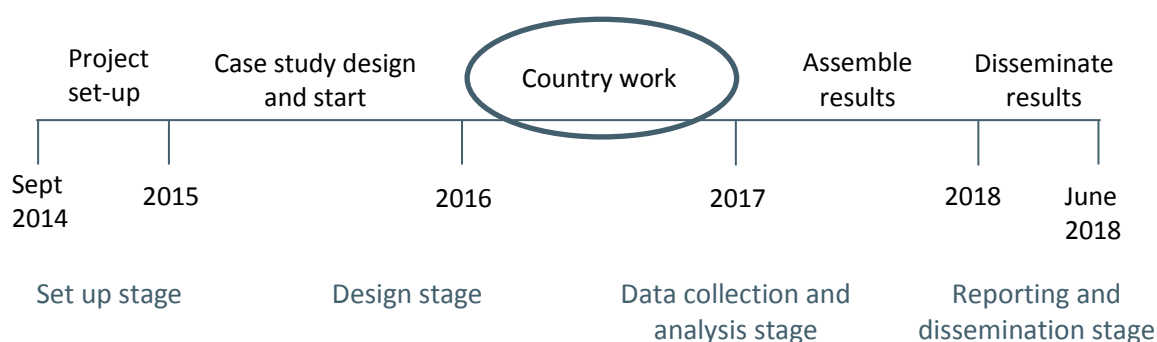


Figure 2: Project plan of the sub programme 3

Activity 1: Country level work is carried out

The country level work entailed collecting secondary data for the water purification and pollination studies. Given that the availability and accessibility of data varied between countries the result in terms of country level work carried out differed between countries at the end of 2016. Since understanding the usefulness of different types of data and sometimes lack of data is part of the collective input to the development of guidelines in ecosystem service accounting this is, however, seen as part of the output. The country level work in 2016 resulted in three draft papers estimating the value of forests water purifying service in Costa Rica, South Africa and Sweden. It resulted in four draft papers on the value of ecosystem provision of habitat for wild pollinators in Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia. In China the analysis was delayed due to lack of access to data on the exact locations of water treatment plants. To secure that all studies are carried out deadlines (in 2017) for all papers were agreed on at the end of 2016. For some countries the data accessibility was still not solved, pollination in Costa Rica is such a case.

An important part of the work is to test the possibility to estimate values of ecosystem services that are representative for the whole country. For this the project seeks data that is representative for the whole country including the biophysical variations that has taken place. To do this land cover data and changes in land cover data is an important input to the analysis which requires the handling

and analysis of GIS data. Since not all centres had access to this specialised competence an expert was hired to support countries who did not have access to GIS expertise. The expert, Jessica Chu from Resources for the Future, also participated in the workshop in Cape Town in May 2016 where a large part of the work was drawn up. Throughout the year Jessica had close collaborations with all countries except South Africa, China and Sweden. In centres possessing some but not qualified enough competence in GIS she also trained the existing competence to support the studies. The Principal Investigator (PI), Juha Siikamäki at Resources for the Future had weekly skype meetings with the centres in the different countries and assisted Jessica in delineating the GIS support. He was central in supporting the country representatives in designing the study and carrying out the country analysis given the country's different circumstances. As a mean to harmonize the approach taken for the studies he visited the centers in Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia in September. This helped to finalise the development of a questionnaire for the valuation of green urban amenities including standardised element but that also considered local policy relevant information.

The green urban amenity study was first designed in the meeting in Cape Town (see 'activity 2') in April and the added value of the study is to collect new data and test a standardised approach across all countries that at the same time included existing green space initiatives. In the April meeting a detailed work plan was outlined for the study. This included a number of webinars to finalise the design of the study and recurrent individual country support meetings provided by the PI. In the meeting in Chile in November all countries had carried out focus group discussions and designed a questionnaire that was discussed in the meeting. The questionnaire included three different valuation techniques and included both common denominators and country-specific policy questions, as discussed above. After the meeting the questionnaire was implemented in all countries. The goal was to complete the data analysis in the beginning of 2017 and present a draft paper in the next meeting in end march 2017.

As an outcome of the country work several papers were accepted and presented in conferences; for example the water purification paper from South Africa was accepted for presentation in the [2017 World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty](#) and the Tanzanian paper "Valuing Wild Pollination Ecosystem Services to Crop Production in the Developing World: The Case of Tanzania" was presented at the Annual EfD meeting in Chile Nov, 2016. The three countries Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia arranged a joint session on "Valuation of ecosystem services" with particular focus on the crop pollination service in Africa in the Ecosystem Service Partnership conference for SDGs in Africa in Nairobi in November as is further described below.

Activity 2: Regular documentation of country level work is assembled and tested against the methodological outline.

All member countries report, on a monthly basis, the status of their work, share their progress as well as consult how to overcome problems. This is carried out in prescheduled webinars. As the work with the individual case studies evolved the number of one-to-one video meetings were intensified and held on demand with the PI. This occurred at least once a week but often several meetings a week were held, especially in September- December as the green urban study was developed. As the work with the green urban study evolved thematic web meetings were introduced focusing on a specific topic. The purpose of the meetings is to secure continuous progress in the studies but overall to guarantee consistency in the joint effort. In the end, the working group wants to know if the method is applicable in any country worldwide.

Monthly video meetings	Face-to-face meetings	One-to-one video meetings	Thematic meetings
13 January	<i>Cape Town, South</i>	January 12	Matias
3 Feb	<i>Africa</i>	January 14	Dawit
2 March	5-8 April	January 19	Per
4 May		January 20	Leo
1 June	<i>Pucón, Chile</i>	January 21	Dambala
6 July	6-9 November	January 22	Byela
3 August		January 27	Michael
7 September			
5 October		As the studies evolved	
2 November		the one-to-one were	
7 December		carried out regularly on demand instead	

Table 1: Total number of WG meetings carried out 2016

There is close to 100 per cent country participation in the online monthly meetings where country updates and reports are made. If for some reason the country cannot participate they submit a written update. The Swedish EPA coordinator and the PI are always present.

Each year two workshops are held with the WG where one is held back to back with the annual EfD meeting, this year located in Pucon, Chile in November. All WG members also convened in a workshop in Cape Town, 5-8 April 2016. Each country presented the status of their work in pollination and the water purification. After a day’s discussion of how to proceed with the green urban amenity study a draft was produced and a detailed timetable of how to carry out the work was agreed on. Several newsletters⁶ were produced as a result of the ESAfD meeting in Cape Town and published on the EfD initiative website that reaches a broad

⁶ See newsletter focusing on [standardising the value of nature’s resources](#), valuation of [water purification](#) and [urban parks](#).

worldwide audience of stakeholders in policy and academics related to the environment.

The state of work was again presented and individual experiences exchanged at the EfD annual meeting in Pucon, Chile in November. All country representatives presented their work for the three ecosystem services and a plan for the individuals and the group work was developed.

Name	Organisation	Role in ESAfD
Jessica Alvsilver	Swedish EPA	Coordinator
Jessica (Ziyan) Chu	Resources for the Future (RFF)	Expert on GIS
Dambala Gelo Kutela	University of Cape Town	WG – South Africa
Zhaoyang Liu	Peking University / University of Cambridge	WG – China
Dawit Woubishet Mulatu	Environment and Climate Research Center (ECRC), Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI)	WG – Ethiopia
Richard Mulwa	University of Nairobi	WG – Kenya
Michael Ndwiga	University of Nairobi	WG – Kenya
Matías Piaggio	IDEA-CATIE, EfD Central America	WG – Central America
Juha Siikamäki	RFF, Senior Fellow	Senior Adviser
Per Strömberg	Swedish EPA	WG – Sweden
Byela Tibesigwa	University of Dar es Salaam	WG – Tanzania
Jane Turpie	University of Cape Town	WG – South Africa
Jeffrey Vincent (on video)	Duke University, Professor, Environmental Science & Policy Division	Senior Adviser

Table 2: Participants at meetings, Cape Town, South Africa, 5-8 April 2016 and Pucón, Chile, 7-9 November

Activity 3: The methodological guideline and the outline and state of the work are presented at relevant meetings and institutions.

The progress of the work and the methodological approach for the two case studies on ecosystem services pollination and water purification was presented at the Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) Policy and Technical Experts Committee (PTEC) meeting in Washington D.C., May 10-12, 2016. The Costa Rican working group member Matías Piaggio, the Tanzanian Working Group member Byela Tibesigwa and the coordinator Jessica Alvsilver, Swedish EPA, carried out the presentation. The meeting was attended by representatives from UN Statistical office,

"This is exactly what is needed for advancing the SEEA-EEA work."

Julian Chow, UN STAT

UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, researchers from a number of Universities and government and non-government bodies. ESAfD received useful feedback which resulted in an improved understanding of the usefulness of the work for accounting purposes. ESAfD was interviewed in the meeting which was published by the [World Bank](#).

During the trip to East Africa in September the PI presented the ESAfD Pollination work at the International Center of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE) in Nairobi. This resulted in extended collaborations between the African researchers (Kenya, Tanzania and Ethiopia) and the centre.

The World Bank's WAVES group had a presentation at the London group meeting in Oslo in September. ESAfD provided slides and information for the presentation. The London Group is an informal group of experts primarily from national statistical agencies but also international organizations. The London Group on Environmental Accounting has played a leading role over the years in advancing the methodologies of [environmental-economic accounts](#) and in providing a forum for sharing national and international expertise in the field.



The East African pollination studies were presented in a session held by ESAfD at the Ecosystem Service Partnership Conference in Nairobi. The theme of this year's conference was ecosystem services and how these contribute to achieving the United Nations' SDGs on the African continent. The WG members from Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia arranged and held [the session](#) "Valuation of ecosystem services" with particular focus on the crop pollination service in Africa.

Picture 5: Byela Tibesigwa (University of Dar es Salaam) presents for the East African part of the ESAfD their work on valuing pollination services at their session in the Ecosystem Service Partnership (ESP) conference for the SDGs in Africa in Nairobi November 2016.

Planned Activities 2016 and expected results

Nr	Main activity	Time frame	Specified activities	Expected results	Results achieved
1	Administration and Planning	January January January March Feb-December Feb-December	Write Project Plan 2016 Planning meeting with EfD Secretariat TOR for specialization in different subjects. Annual Result report to Sida Annual Swedish EPA result to Sida Assess and secure receiver of programme output Plan and book dissemination activity (possibly EAERE 2017, SESYNC etc.)	<i>To guide the project, encourage high productivity and to have installed a plan for dissemination including identification of most relevant target group</i>	<i>Project on track.</i>
2	Country level work is carried out and supervised in all seven countries	January-December February-December	Each WG members carries out the country related work for water quality amelioration and pollination. Each WG members reports progress and share experiences in the monthly, one-to-one and face-to-face meetings (see Table 1). To secure high productivity and quality a central GIS person, that served the need of GIS competence at the centers, was hired as RFF.	<i>Paper generation and utilization of common knowledge</i>	<i>In the Chile Workshop in November 7 papers were presented with discussants, at the EfD conference 2 papers were presented and in November ESAfD held a session at the ESP conference.</i>
3	Regular documentation of country level work is assembled and tested against the methodological outline.	January, June, September 3 rd Wednesday each month April, November September	One-to one meetings with WG members Monthly meetings Face to face meeting The PI visits Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia to work in respective center and harmonize the Green Urban survey.	<i>Regular stocktaking of country activities and secure consistency in common study approach</i>	<i>Close to 100 percent participation at monthly and face to face meetings. About weekly interaction between PI and other members of WG.</i>

4	Programme output is anchored with receiving institutions	January-December May	Regular meetings with WAVES, UN and national institutions ESAfD is represented at the postponed PTEC meeting	<i>Demand for study is secured</i>	<i>The work was presented at the London group meeting. Paper accepted by WB conference of Land and Poverty (2017).</i>
5	Annual Efd meeting, Chile	Nov 8-10	Plan and organize WG meeting back to back Present and discuss country studies	<i>Agree on joint work for publishing</i>	<i>Decision to work for special issue for the green urban amenity and to decide for the other services in march 2017.</i> <i>Presentations of WG members in Efd conference, Presentation of the ESAfD programme in the general assembly.</i>
6	Workshop Cape Town	Meeting April 5-8	Plan for meeting and set up of workshop. Link up with objective to contribute to System of National Accounts (SNA). Individual discussions of postdoc's expectations of the project, ambitions after project completion and, national institutions to link up the work with. Country presentations and discussions of drafts of studies of Pollination and Water quality. Plan for common work to address green urban amenities.		<i>Swedish EPA, WG, Framework and timetable for green urban study was decided and implemented.</i>
7	Presentation of the Pollination work carried in Africa at Ecosystem Service Partnership in Nairobi	November 25-28	Arrange and hold the session "Valuation of ecosystem services" with particular focus on the service crop pollination in Africa.	<i>Link up with relevant institutions in Africa, assess regional demand for the result and test the ability to communicate the result.</i>	<i>Appreciated session and new institutional contacts and regional collaborations.</i>

Table 3: Sum of activities carried out and the results achieved in 2016. Activities in blue were not included in the initial project plan but added to adjust to circumstances.

WG = Working Group (all six postdocs plus two Swedish EPA employees)

PI = Principal Investigator, Juha Siikamäki

3.4. Up-dated risk-analysis

(Appendix 4)

The risk analysis remains the same.

3.5. Analysis of eventual changes compared to the plan

The programme is on track.

3.6. Lessons learned

A research related project like this would benefit from an early discussion about authorship on papers produced in the project. Given the complexity of the project with individual as well as collective work of researchers from different countries and institutional cultures an early discussion would avoid potential conflicts and disappointments in the latter stages. This type of discussion was planned for in an earlier meeting but as time became limited other issues received higher priority. In retrospective this discussion should have received higher priority.

In the workshops held on an annual basis the productivity as well as presence in the meeting increased considerably when computers were not allowed. This required more preparation and printing of papers but paid off in efficiency.

The face to face workshop, although expensive, are central in taking the work forward. In the design of the project two workshops per year are budgeted for. In some years of the project cycle, such as in 2016 and 2017, three workshops are anticipated to increase the productivity of the overall project. Since the budget does not allow this, the WG will try to have a one week long webinar in 2017.

4. Sub programme 4: Capacity development of staff at the Swedish EPA

4.1. Summary of the sub programme's overall objective

The aim of this sub programme is that the staff at Swedish EPA more effectively and efficiently can contribute to an improved sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem services in developing and transition countries. In order to achieve this, the staff at the Swedish EPA should improve its understanding of the development perspective, local contexts and circumstances, the poverty-environment nexus, the gender perspective and human rights based approaches, what capacity is and how can it be strengthened. Another aim of the sub programme is to strengthen the governance and environmental public administration perspective in Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) by developing tools and methods that can be used within the MEAs. The sub programme will also contribute to that selected Multilateral Environmental Agreements and other relevant measures for a sustainable use of natural resources to a greater extent include a development, gender and an environmental governance perspective.

The target group is thus the staff at the Swedish EPA involved in the development cooperation programmes and in the work of the MEAs and other international multilateral and bilateral collaboration.

4.2. Executive summary of results

During 2016, one main focus of the sub programme 4 has been work on gender mainstreaming, both internally and together with other agencies. The Swedish EPA was actively involved in the preparation of two workshops on gender mainstreaming in development work targeting governmental agencies. Furthermore, Sida's Gender Help Desk was engaged to analyse the Swedish EPA's International Unit's capacity and prerequisites to integrate a gender perspective in its work and gave recommendation for gender mainstreaming of the projects in Georgia and Serbia. Two Swedish EPA employees participated also in a two day course on gender integration in development cooperation, organized by Sida Partnership Forum.

With help of the sub programme 4, Swedish EPA staff members working with development cooperation could improve their understanding on gender mainstreaming, power analysis, outcome mapping and development cooperation of government agencies through participating in courses organized by the Sida Partnership Forum. Furthermore, the Swedish staff on loan involved in sub programme 2 had the possibility to take part in a workshop in the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI).

The Swedish EPA staff has also been actively involved throughout 2016 in the Network for Learning – Capacity Development in Practice (N4L), an informal Network for Swedish public administrations. Swedish EPA engaged in the preparation of three workshops on gender equality integration and environmental integration in development projects. Swedish EPA employees have also been involved in the Network for Learning coordination group and groups on gender equality, finances and administration, environment integration, human rights and public administration and took part in the board meeting.

4.3. Result- and activity report

Activities on gender mainstreaming

The integration of gender equality in development cooperation has been a focus of the sub programme 4 throughout 2016.

During spring 2016, the Swedish EPA organized a workshop on integration of gender equality together with the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency for the Network for Learning. The workshop was a next step as an effort of the N4L to progress on the topic of gender equality integration which had been started in 2015. The 21 participants from 13 different government agencies had the opportunity to listen to a presentation of Sida on Sida's perspective on gender mainstreaming followed by a presentation of good examples and helpful tools by the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency. The workshop created a base for the continued joint efforts by the Swedish government agencies and N4L to mainstream gender in projects and programmes. It also resulted in a better understanding of how Sida and other government agencies work with gender equality in projects and programmes, opportunities and challenges and ideas about how this work can be taken further within Swedish EPA and together with the N4L. Relationships were also created and strengthened which has facilitated communication and cooperation during the rest of the year.

Two Swedish EPA employees have actively been part of the preparations of a follow up workshop on gender mainstreaming in government agencies' development programmes and projects. The workshop has been prepared together

with Statistic Sweden, Swedish Public Employment Service, Swedish Enforcement Authority and Swedish National Land Survey, but has been postponed to January 2017 to guarantee the participation of Sida.

Gender mainstreaming was also a recurring topic of discussion within the Swedish EPA. The topic has been discussed within Swedish EPA's International Unit during workshops, weekly meetings and smaller informal meetings. A dialog with Swedish EPA's gender equality coordinator was initiated during 2016 to share knowledge and experience as well as to strategically anchor a gender equality perspective within different departments and levels at the Swedish EPA. The internal work on gender equality resulted in a stronger contact between the gender equality coordinator at the International Unit and Swedish EPA's gender equality coordinator. Contact with other interested employees of the International Unit as well as an employees working with the follow-up of the Swedish Environmental Quality Objectives generated an informal contact and information network within Swedish EPA which provides a good basis for continued efforts and mutual support. Plans for an internal information event on this topic during spring/summer 2017 evolved.

Progress in gender mainstreaming in Swedish EPA's current and planned cooperations was made with help of Sida's Gender Help Desk. The Gender Help Desk was engaged to analyse the Swedish EPA's International Unit's capacity and prerequisites to integrate a gender perspective in its work. The result of this short term assignment was a Rapid Needs Assessment of Swedish EPA to establish a baseline to improve gender mainstreaming in its proposals and work under development cooperation. Furthermore, the project guidelines were gender mainstreamed as well as specific recommendations for Swedish EPA's cooperation with Georgia and Serbia regarding a gender perspective were proposed. On 5 September at Swedish EPA, these results were presented in a workshop which strengthened the awareness of the organizational and structural prerequisites of Swedish EPA regarding gender equality. Furthermore, some key action points – building a task force team with gender equality, producing a gender action plan – were identified during the workshop.

In October, two Swedish EPA staff member participated in the first course by the Sida Partnership Forum on gender equality in development cooperation. Through the two day course, the Swedish EPA staff increased their knowledge on gender equality integration in general – and Sida's requirements on projects in particular. The exchange with other government agencies and NGOs was a valuable input for the development of Swedish EPA's work on gender equality.

The work on gender mainstreaming in Swedish EPA's development and bilateral cooperation will continue in 2017.

Capacity development of the Swedish EPA staff through courses and trainings

With help of the sub programme 4, Swedish EPA staff members working with development cooperation could improve their knowledge on several topics with importance to development cooperation through participating in various courses and trainings throughout 2016.

One Swedish EPA employee participated in the two-day Sida Partnership Forum course on Outcome Mapping in May 2016. The aim of the course was to increase understanding to qualitatively plan, carry out and follow up projects. The course gave valuable input and insights on how to plan, monitor and evaluate projects and programmes to achieve changes in behaviour in complex change processes. The ideas of Outcome Mapping are applied in Sub programme 1 through the ongoing (learning) evaluation.

The project manager of the Global Programme took part in a two days Sida course on power analysis. The objective of the Power Analysis course was to provide organisations with tools that allow them to systematically consider power and power relations in development initiatives with a particular focusing on natural resources. This was later discussed in Sub programme 1 and how this could be integrated in the rule of law assessments in partner countries.

One new Swedish EPA employee from the International Unit participated in the two days course on development cooperation for government agencies which is a continuation of the “Basic Course for Government Agencies”. The course, organized by the Sida Partnership Forum, focused on the overall role of Swedish public authorities in development cooperation and included presentations and exercises on Agenda 2030, corruption and bribes, fragile states and results based project management. The course strengthened the Swedish EPA employee’s understanding of the role of government agencies in development cooperation. Furthermore, the ability of the employee to strategically work with Swedish EPA’s bilateral and multilateral cooperation has been reinforced.

The course gender equality in development cooperation, organized by the Sida Partnership Forum, was attended by two Swedish EPA employees, the Swedish EPA coordinator for gender equality and the project administrator of the Global Programme. The course covered an introduction to gender equality, why it is important and how Sida and two other organization work with gender equality. The Swedish EPA employees increased their knowledge and experience on gender equality integration in development projects. The exchange with other authorities generated a broader knowledge of different ways and initiatives to integrate a gender perspective. Furthermore, focusing on Sida’s requirements on projects

strengthened the possibility to streamline existing and future Sida-funded projects in line with the requirements.

The Swedish EPA staff on loan to UN Environment in Geneva within sub programme 2 participated in a two days course on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). GRI helps businesses, governments and other organizations understand and communicate their impacts on issues such as climate change, human rights and corruption. This increased knowledge of the GRI, representing one of the most internationally accepted report methods, has been an important input for the development of the monitoring system (activity 4) in the sub programme 2. Furthermore, the staff on loan acquired knowledge on the GRI which had been the focus of training for UN environmental coordinators in Geneva prior to Swedish EPA's involvement.

Two staff members also participated in the 2,5 days course given by Uppsala University on Human Rights in Swedish Public Administration. The course provides broad and basic knowledge on human rights and their legal, political and moral dimensions; the role as a civil servant and core values of the Swedish public administration. As a result of the dialogues within N4L, driven by the Swedish EPA on human rights and public administration, and with Uppsala University, several N4L members have also participated in this course. About 50% of the participants at the first course that was held were from N4L/development cooperation staff at the government agencies and more have participated at subsequent occasions. This means that there is now a stronger foundation within the N4L and government agencies to advance the issue of human rights in public administration in development cooperation projects and programmes, as well as other international work, e.g.in multilateral conventions.

Four staff members have also participated in various related seminars and in depth trainings arranged by Uppsala University on human rights in public administration.

Overall these trainings have resulted in better and shared understanding of human rights and the duties of the public administration; and through this a better foundation to further develop and strengthen the human rights and public administration perspectives in development cooperation projects and programmes implemented by the Swedish EPA and other government agencies. Knowledge gained has also been directly been used in Sub programme 1.

Activities regarding capacity development together with other government agencies

The sub programme 4 strives to increase the capacity development on the development perspective, local contexts and circumstances, the poverty-environment nexus, the gender perspective and human rights based approaches not

only of the Swedish EPA staff, also together with other government agencies in order to exchange experiences, increase synergies and learn together.

In spring 2016, two workshops on human rights based approaches to environmental public administration were carried out in collaboration with Emerga, a consultancy supporting among others the public sector in working with human rights. The purpose of the workshop was to clarify the human rights-based elements of environmental public administration, and develop a road map for the creation of human rights-based environmental public administration in practice. Employees from Swedish EPA, UNDP, Sida, Folke Bernadotte Academy and the Geological Survey of Sweden participated. The workshop created a common platform and framework for staff at the Swedish EPA and UNDP for the human rights work in sub programme 1. After the workshop it was much clearer how human rights could be integrated in the programme. The participants also gained a shared understanding of what we meant by human rights in environmental public administration which facilitated further development of the human rights aspects in the programme.

The Swedish EPA staff has been actively involved throughout 2016 in the Network for Learning – Capacity Development in Practice, an informal Network for Swedish public administrations. Swedish EPA employees have been involved in the Network for Learning coordination group and groups on gender equality, finances and administration, environment integration, human rights and public administration and took part in the board meeting.

In 2016, Swedish EPA engaged in the preparation of three workshops and was/will be host for these workshops.

As mentioned above, two Swedish EPA employees have actively been part of the preparations of a workshop on gender integration in government agencies' development programmes and projects. Through the course of several preparation meetings, Swedish EPA prepared the workshop together with employees from Statistic Sweden, Swedish Public Employment Service, Swedish Enforcement Authority and Swedish National Land Survey. The workshop was planned to take place in December 2016 at Swedish EPA, but was postponed to January 2017 to secure the participation of Sida employees as well as other public authority employees. Participating in the preparation of the workshop gave the opportunity to influence the workshop content; shaping the workshop in a way that it will focus both on the overall public administration expertise and how it can be connected to gender equality, as well as focusing on a project level.

The second workshop which Swedish EPA was involved in focused on environmental integration in development projects. The workshop's focus was environmental management systems, one of the Swedish EPA areas of competence. The workshop, prepared by two Swedish EPA employees together with the

Swedish Public Employment Service was planned to take place in December 2016, but was postponed until January 2017 so more interested participants could attend. The Swedish EPA could share their expert knowledge on environmental integration and strengthened capacity development in other public administrations.

Swedish EPA helped also to contribute to the discussion on the benefits and challenges of working integrated with human rights and environmental sustainability issues across different practice areas through a live-streamed seminar organized together with Sida and UNDP. With presentations by two UN Special Rapporteurs, the Oslo Governance Centre, the sub programme 1 of the Global Programme and a panel debate, the around 180 registered participants could strengthened their understanding on the linkages between environment and human rights. Swedish EPA staff working with development cooperation as well as Multilateral Environmental Agreements participated.

The discussions on human rights and public administration and trainings at Uppsala University have also resulted in a strong interest in human rights and how this can be practically implemented in projects and programmes at sister agencies such as the Swedish Chemicals Agency and the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management. Within this sub programme, a workshop for government agencies with an environmental mandate is therefore now being planned to exchange experiences and investigate ways forward in this field.

The Global Programme manager has also engaged in informal discussions with Uppsala University and Sida Partnership Forum to explore possibilities of contextualizing trainings on human rights in public administration to development cooperation for the Network for learning.

4.4. Up-dated risk-analysis

(Appendix 5)

The up-dated risk analysis includes a re-evaluation of the risk factor “Key persons involved in in the management of the sub programme change position”. The programme manager for sub programme 4 was partly on parental leave and worked part-time during fall 2016. This risk has been mitigated through the recruitment of a project administrator who has been acting as programme manager for sub programme 4 since august 2016. Furthermore, a continuous dialog between the programme manager on part time parental leave and the project administrator took place throughout the second half of 2016.

The changed circumstances had no significant impact on the programme.