

Chapter 1 : UNDP Nigeria Annual Report | UNDP in Nigeria

Rule of Law Annual Report The rule of law lies at the center of the relationship between society and the state. Measures to establish or strengthen the rule of law are the basis for creating accountability among people as well as between citizens and their governments.

Meanwhile, through the Paris Agreement, nations acknowledged that climate change poses a threat to the security and prosperity of all societies that we can only address together. These are victories for multilateralism, which the United Nations embodies like no other organization. They are also milestones for the environment, which UNEP has championed for over four decades – presenting cutting-edge science through the Emissions Gap and Global Environment Outlook assessments to assist nations to understand and develop their policy and management responses. Crucially, the Sustainable Development Goals integrate environmental sustainability and social equity with economic progress. As you will see in this Annual Report, initiatives such as The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity TEEB and ProEcoServ continue to demonstrate that recognizing the tangible economic benefits of ecosystems is central to creating inclusive green economies and lifting millions of people out of poverty. With these landmark agreements in place, we have a new opportunity to unify global agendas. Yes, we can reflect on the impressive progress we have made. But, to be clear: We can achieve our goals if we focus on solutions that drive an inclusive green economy: These are all areas in which UNEP, in collaboration with many inspiring partners, has led the way. A simple truth is that finance is central to our aspirations. The good news is that this message has been heard across the board. This initiative – led by Africa and supported by UNEP and key partners in the international community – represents a step change for renewables on the continent. It will provide access to clean power to millions, minimizing greenhouse gas emissions and reducing the air pollution that claims hundreds of thousands of lives each year. This triple gain on access to energy, climate and human health is exactly the kind of result we must pursue to reach our goals. The private sector is also putting its capital behind a better future for all. These financial steps, just examples of the many underway, represent investments that can bolster the Agenda and Paris Agreement. Instead, I invite you to browse this report and discover the breadth and scale of the achievements of this organization, which I have been privileged to lead for ten years. I hope what you read will motivate you as much as it has me, for we must all be inspired to deliver on the promises made. Working through dozens of global initiatives and multilateral agreements, and hundreds of partnerships, and by supporting governments and communities directly, UNEP will continue to build on the successes of Through its Medium-Term Strategy and Programme of Work, it will align itself to help deliver on the Agenda and continue to convene the global environmental community to do the same. UNEA-2 focuses on the environmental dimension of the Agenda to add further momentum to the quest for a healthy environment for healthy people. I would like to express my gratitude to our partners across the planet, whose vision, as well as political and financial support, has enabled UNEP to rise to the challenge of making a difference. The milestones of are also an affirmation and validation of the Stockholm Conference decision to establish within the United Nations family a programme dedicated to the environment – UNEP. Over the past four decades many have worked tirelessly to turn this vision into a reality. His vision, dedication and lifelong commitment to the environment and sustainable development remain an inspiration and speak to the power of individuals to make a difference.

Chapter 2 : UNDP Rule of Law Annual Report | UNDP

The Annual Report on Evaluation assesses the performance of the evaluation function throughout UNDP and in the associated funds and programmes, such as the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and the United Nations Volunteers (UNV).

Minamata Convention comes into force The Minamata Convention on Mercury “ the first new global environmental health treaty in nearly a decade “ came into force in August. The convention commits its signatories to tackling the harmful effects of mercury, which has been used in mining, dentistry and lighting, among other industries. Signed by countries, the convention takes its name from Minamata, Japan, the site of the most severe mercury poisoning disaster in history. Environment Assembly delivers a win for the planet Over 4, heads of state, ministers, business leaders, UN officials, civil society representatives, activists and celebrities came together for the third UN Environment Assembly, which was held in Nairobi from December under the overarching theme of pollution. By the time the Assembly closed, delegates had passed 13 resolutions, three decisions and, for the first time, a ministerial declaration. Record number of UN entities become climate neutral According to the edition of the Greening the Blue Report, a record number of United Nations entities “ 39 “ have now become climate neutral, thanks to a mix of emissions reductions and carbon credit purchases. The report also noted an uptick in recycling across the UN system, with 30 per cent of all waste now being recycled, reused, recovered or composted. Ozone Convention celebrates 30 years The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the first treaty to have been ratified by every nation on Earth, celebrated its 30th anniversary in With the ozone hole already on its way to recovery, parties to the Protocol are targeting hydrofluorocarbons, a group of chemicals that are powerful catalysts of climate change. In , more than 20 Parties ratified the Kigali Amendment, which tackles hydrofluorocarbons, reaching the threshold required for the Amendment to take effect on 1 January In doing so, we partnered with governments, the private sector, the scientific community, the UN system, and ordinary citizens across the planet. What we are presenting here is an account of the changed situation which exists as a result of all our work. In some instances, our work has made a direct impact on the outcome described. In many more instances, we were merely one of many contributors. The main point is that change has occurred and progress has been registered. We have taken care to record, in a detailed manner, the extent of the change, the degree to which we contributed, or the extent to which that change can be attributed to our work. These records have been summarized, for the purpose of brevity, in the account below. Many of them demonstrate our leadership role or active participation. Climate change remains the most critical environmental challenge of our time. Less than a year after it was adopted, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change came into force on 4 November , following ratification by 55 countries whose economies account for 55 per cent of all global greenhouse gas emissions. The unprecedented speed with which the Paris Agreement was ratified is a powerful signal that countries have recognized the scale of the danger and are committed to urgently tackle climate change. Much of our work on climate change represents a relentless effort to support our Member States to deliver concrete results under the Paris Agreement. If implemented, the agreement could contribute to preventing as much as 0. This represents one quarter of what the world needs to reach the increase beyond which, the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change has concluded, we run the risk of runaway temperature increases. The Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, whose Secretariat we host, thus becomes an additional element in the struggle to contain global warming. Mercury contamination can result in serious health risks given its negative impact on our nervous systems. Fifty years after scientific evidence confirmed the dangers of mercury to people and to our planet, the world finally reached consensus on effective, concerted global action. On 16 August , the Minamata Convention on Mercury entered into force. The first Conference of the Parties meeting took place two months later, in October The UN Environment Programme has played a crucial role in driving this process forward. We continue to support countries “ at their request “ in the implementation of the Convention with support from the Global Environment Facility. The oceans cover three quarters of our planet. They connect populations and markets. They play a vital role in the water cycle and

climate system. They are a key source of biodiversity and ecosystem services, providing food and livelihoods for over a billion people. One area for urgent action is plastic – and especially microplastics. More than 8 million tons of plastic enter the ocean every year. Microplastics are known to disrupt our hormonal systems and we risk facing growing health problems if microplastics continue to enter our food chain, for example, through the seafood we eat. At current rates, the ocean could contain more plastic than fish by the year . Across all continents, greater attention was paid during to environmental causes or consequences of conflicts and disasters. Never has the demand for our services in this particular field been higher. We also helped communities recovering from the destruction of their cities manage 11 million tonnes of conflict-related debris. Sadly, in the same period, we saw a worldwide increase in number of deaths of environmental defenders. But with challenges come opportunities. The Quito Declaration shows how cities can become low-carbon, resource-efficient and resilient, while also offering opportunities for new jobs and investments and other social and economic benefits. We also now have in place the building blocks of a future sustainable financial system. Change is happening through collaboration between the G20, the G7, the UN and the Financial Stability Board, with increasing involvement of the private sector, as well as through international financial institutions and multilateral development banks. The UN Environment Programme has catalysed this process, and counts on continued support from Member States to convert the many Inquiry innovations into reality. There has never been a better time to embed environmental sustainability into the way economies run and societies function. Global trends show a growing recognition that environmental sustainability and an economy based on renewable energy are interconnected. The picture is becoming clearer. These are the very foundations that support our lives. These developments, along with the actions of the two UN Environment Assemblies which took place during the reporting period, together with regional ministerial forums, continue to build the momentum and foundations required to support the implementation of the Agenda for Sustainable Development. The UN Environment Programme was confirmed as a trusted partner: We continue to use the key parameters and criteria offered by the review to further improve. We intend to align our programmes even more with the Agenda and with the work of other UN agencies. This will help to build a robust business intelligence framework that allows effective use of performance data, and greater ability to conduct analysis and reviews. Done well, this will strengthen our partnerships and alliances and allow us to successfully tackle the growing complexity of the environment and development landscape globally. The powerfully strengthened global policy landscape of the second half of the Medium-Term Strategy period of provides the backdrop. The demand is generally to help them build stronger institutions, better legal instruments, enhanced technical capacity, greater knowledge, greener investments, better cross-border collaboration and louder voices calling for all of the above. As of December , we have fully achieved 65 per cent of our indicator targets for and partially achieved 25 per cent. We did not achieve 10 per cent of our indicator targets. We achieved 10 of our 20 expected accomplishments outright and partially the other . This result is based on efforts across the entire Medium-Term Strategy period, but also including . However, despite this higher income, there has been a worrisome decline in the Environment Fund. The relative increase in extra-budgetary resources – most of which are earmarked by partners – may herald a situation where UN Environment Programme has reduced overall ability to direct resources towards the priorities mandated by the Member States in the Programme of Work. Several key results were achieved in and . To address climate change, we supported more countries to integrate ecosystem-based and other adaptation approaches into national plans. The result is that a total of 23 countries have increased their capacity to adapt to climate change, with support from the UN Environment Programme. We brought together first-mover financiers and renewable energy project developers to mitigate risks and share some of the early-stage investment costs. Globally, new additions of installed renewable energy capacity, particularly for solar photovoltaic and wind power, reached record levels in . An estimated gigawatts GW of capacity was added bringing the total capacity, up by 9 percent, to almost 2,GW at the end of . We also supported 29 countries to reduce their exposure to the risk of natural disasters, industrial accidents and conflicts. In order to help create an enabling environment for countries to manage ecosystems in a sustainable way, we helped countries take account of ecosystem services, assess water quality and incorporate considerations of the health and productivity of ecosystems into their policy frameworks. By the end of , 13

countries had operational ecosystem accounts in place. A further 15 countries had taken steps to update their water quality frameworks. With our support, 13 new countries, five regions and ten counties or cities adopted or started implementing green economy policies and sustainable consumption and production actions plans by Together, these provide not only an assessment of the state of the environment but also a perspective on the importance of the social aspects of the environmental dimension of the Agenda. The regional assessments are the building blocks for the global assessment, which is on its way to be delivered at the 4th UN Environment Assembly in The new guidance, which is informed by the Agenda, has four principles for integrated programming: Areas for improvement and achieving further impact While we have made progress towards achieving lasting results across our seven areas of focus – climate change, disasters and conflicts, ecosystem management, environmental governance, chemicals and waste, resource efficiency, and environment under review – some challenges remain. Reductions in the Environment Fund stress the very foundation of our business model, which relies on the use of this Fund to leverage a strategic portfolio, aligned to the Programme of Work which is approved by our Member States. With fewer Environment Fund resources, the implementation of the Programme of Work may evolve in a direction not intended by the framers of the Medium-Term Strategy. We have increased our ability to more effectively engage new partners from the private sector and have signed a number of agreements with them. Our key challenge is now to ensure that these agreements translate into tangible impact. We have to ensure that the partners we work with in the private sector can help leverage change in a given sector at a level that is transformative and critical to delivering the results we are committed to delivering in our Medium-Term Strategy. We also improved the way we inform, engage and involve citizens in our work. We are now improving our advocacy and outreach on key strategic areas: While a first key step is building new coalitions of partners, an important second step is to ensure that the interest created in these areas can be combined with substantive action that achieves tangible change. Ideally, we should be able to track how this scale of change we aim for moves from advocacy and outreach to tangible outcomes and impacts in the future. The scaling-up of green finance is critical in this regard. World leaders meeting at the G20 Summit in Hangzhou, China in September recognized the importance of scaling up green finance practices. They welcomed options put forward by the G20 Green Finance Study Group, whose secretariat is hosted by UN Environment Programme, which shows what practical steps can be taken to improve policies and market capacity, and support the development of green bond markets. We need to be able to scale up support to countries to enable them to review their regulatory and policy frameworks and bring about a policy transformation that creates the rules and conditions for such investment. Our work on the Financial Inquiry has been critical in this regard, which has been instrumental in delivering key results: China has developed comprehensive policies for Greening the Financial System. Italy has established an inter-ministerial Observatory on Sustainable Finance to take specific policy action. Sustainable finance has also been integrated into the work of the G7, which has led to a new network of financial centres for sustainability. The framework – The Principles for Positive Impact Finance – is a first of its kind, setting criteria for investments to be considered sustainable.

Chapter 3 : Annual Reports of the United Nations Security Council

In , the development challenges impacting the world were thrown into stark relief. The Syria crisis entered its sixth year, with more than , people dead and some 12 million displaced. The devastating earthquake in Nepal last year killed more than 8, people and left many homeless.

UNDP helps communities and individuals create a stronger more cohesive society, which can withstand both human-made conflict and economic shocks, and those caused by the natural events to which Pakistan is prone. Lack of opportunity loosens social bonds and can drive young people towards deprivation and radicalization. In volatile or at risk areas, such as the impoverished urban neighbourhoods of Karachi or conflict-affected areas in Balochistan, KP and FATA, we helped build community resilience, impart skills and restore livelihoods. Both those who undergo displacement and communities that receive influxes of displaced families or individuals require our support to build resilience and withstand the strain on services. In southern KP province, which is host to most of those who remain displaced by insecurity in FATA, we worked with ILO and improved access to basic services and provided opportunities for displaced and host communities alike to develop their income generation skills. Over , people received improved access to services through community infrastructure schemes. Over 1, people benefited from short-term employment opportunities, 2, people of them women received technical and vocational skills training, while vulnerable households received cash vouchers towards small business activities. In Malakand division, over , people benefited from small community infrastructure schemes which improved access to markets, schools and hospitals and better irrigation through small infrastructure schemes such as link roads and water channels. An independent evaluation found that these schemes improved access to markets, livelihoods and education by 90 percent. Women were particular beneficiaries, with improved mobility and social wellbeing. In areas of Balochistan, KP and FATA which host Afghan refugees, we helped build livelihoods and infrastructure, improved cohesion between refugees and host communities, provided skills training, and restored social services and infrastructure. These offered not only skills training for youth, but gave them clear channels to employment with major manufacturers. After a crisis ends, communities need assistance and careful planning to rebuild disrupted lives and create resilience against future shocks. Young people who are engaged in education and employment, and who are full participants in their communities, are less likely to be drawn towards violence, radicalized thought, or anti-social behaviours. Youth engagement not only benefits them as individuals, it creates a stronger, more resilient and peaceful society. To bring young people into employment and thereby improve social cohesion in impoverished areas of Karachi Lyari, Korangi and Sultanabad , we worked with four major garment manufacturers and nine Technical Education and Vocational Training institutes to develop garment manufacturing 13 ANNUAL REPORT United Nations Development Programme Pakistan In Dera Ismail Khan district in southern KP, we improved collection and analysis of data on conflict and radicalization through research on triggers of violence, and helped conflict-prone communities to engage at-risk youths. This was achieved in partnership with UNESCO and WHO through the establishment of community organizations, and building three community centres used by more than 33, people led by youth volunteers, and engaging young people in sport and cultural activities. Many areas of Pakistan are increasingly vulnerable to drought, floods and other natural hazards exacerbated by human activity and climate change. Our technical expertise in GIS helped the NDMA create user-friendly interactive maps to analyse and respond to disasters such as the October earthquake. This gives, for the first time, a detailed analysis of drought risks across the province, identifying short, medium and long-term threats, and suggesting mitigation measures. In KP province, we helped finalize a recovery needs assessment and action framework following floods and earthquake in A major study on seismic design and building codes and bylaws was completed this year, laying the ground for better building design in earthquake-prone Pakistan. GLOF is an increasingly dangerous hazard in the mountain valleys of northern Pakistan, with both frequency and intensity increased by climate change. We improved preparedness in two valleys Bindo Gol, Chitral and Bagrot, Gilgit by establishing weather stations for early warning, developing disaster risk management plans, improving protective infrastructure, and

developing village committees for CBDRM. In target villages, community groups mobilized to monitor the situation and coordinate preparedness, rescue and relief. Based on these successes, Pakistan shared its learning with other countries vulnerable to GLOF at international conferences, which resulted in a new phase supported by the Green Climate Fund. As returns and rehabilitation in FATA continue, we will work with our partners to assist people through improved infrastructure and community empowerment, and provide targeted livelihoods support. To consolidate peace and cohesion we will provide support for social mobilization, community grants, outreach campaigns and citizen-led peacebuilding initiatives. With USAID funding, we will restore basic schooling for 50,000 children, including 15,000 adolescent girls over the next three years. We will support the creation of governance mechanisms for the process of rebuilding in this region. We will continue our efforts to prevent violence by promoting youth employment and engagement. In Karachi, the Youth Employment Project will create new links with the garment industry and vocational training institutes, training 7,000 youth and ensure at least 75 per cent are in employment. In Malakand, we will continue to work on community infrastructure and strengthen linkages with village councils while in FATA we will maintain focus on supporting government and communities to rebuild. We will expand constructive economic and recreational alternatives to young people in selected districts of KP province by building eight new community centres, and conduct research on drivers of conflict. In Balochistan, we will continue efforts to create an integrated economic landscape, linking small and large industries, and providing opportunities for long-term growth and employment. We will continue to build structures to increase resilience at every level, from the national down to the individual. We will help the Balochistan, Sindh and KP disaster management authorities develop strategic plans to enforce building codes. We will help districts develop their disaster risk management plans and communities build structures and expertise for CBDRM, especially in earthquake prone areas. Following the demonstrated success of the GLOF project, we will expand from two to 12 districts of KP and GB, reaching many more communities vulnerable to this sudden form of flooding. The two villages now stood on either bank of a brand new stream. On one side of the torrent was Bharat Khas, which hosted the local health centre. On the other, Dil Nawaz Bharat was the site of a primary school for girls. KP, local organizations and community groups to identify and address local needs. The simplest daily journeys became a chore. Villagers walk eagerly across its distinctive blue arch to meet family and friends, and to access basic services. Community members have taken ownership of this infrastructure project, monitoring its construction and committing to building roads from the villages to the bridge. As the waters receded, a new kind of flood engulfed Bannu. In Bannu, thousands of people displaced by military operations from FATA flowed into the impoverished district. The local residents struggled to cope. This new connectivity has been accompanied by new opportunities in Bannu. Now, women and men from Bannu, as well as from displaced communities, learn employable skills such as plumbing and electrical work. UNDP works in Bannu to develop the infrastructure and resilience needed to rebuild stronger communities which can withstand shocks such as those inflicted by the floods and the displacement crisis. Through infrastructure projects which respond to local needs, and building sustainable livelihoods, we create stronger communities which can withstand shocks and build themselves a brighter future. In this context, UNDP decided to establish sub-offices to provide tailored support in target provinces, strengthen institutions and help governments achieve their development goals. To improve democratic governance, we arranged a consultation which brought the voices of women, minorities and others to discuss the provincial budget. The 15 recommendations which emerged were integrated into the provincial budget. With the Higher Education Commission, we sponsored academic fellowships to build indigenous research on federalism, and helped to establish a transition cell for local government. With our assistance, the government is setting up a monitoring and evaluation framework and task force to become more accountable to its people, and to establish the Balochistan Development Forum. Women parliamentarians and members of the Millennium Development Goal Task Force benefited from workshops to help them execute their functions more effectively. To increase resilience against disasters, we piloted CBDRM in Jaffarabad district and helped the provincial disaster management agency draft a DRM law and conduct a groundbreaking drought assessment exercise which will inform planning in coming years. We also supported training for NGOs on designing low-carbon housing and distributed solar lights in the province. In the context of insecurity,

environmental risks and displacement, we help to build stronger democratic institutions with parliament and train elected local officials to improve services. With the successful conclusion of local elections, we helped establish a transition cell to strengthen local governments. In Malakand division and southern KP, we rebuild public trust in institutions of state, and improve access to justice and policing through training, legal aid and alternative dispute resolution. This included the establishment of a Forensics Lab in Swat, legal aid desks benefiting nearly 8, people, and training for police and judiciary. A total of 24 women law students were supported to be licensed by the bar. To build resilience in Malakand, we rehabilitated basic infrastructure schemes in communities, including roads, drainage channels, bridges and culverts, with funding from the Saudi Fund for Development. Seventy peace and development committees comprising men and women from the communities were established, and nominated peace activists to lead conflict resolution in those areas. While in southern KP, more than 33, people benefited from three community centres and 17 infrastructure schemes, and people came together to form community organizations for men and women. In , our partnership with KP led to the government allocating funds for a project on sustainable forest management, and we trained local organizations in designing and building sustainable housing. With our assistance, KP became the first province to review its climate change related expenditure through the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review. Guided by the FATA Sustainable Return and Rehabilitation Strategy, we helped communities rebuild infrastructure, education and livelihoods as they returned home to conflict-affected areas, and brought together almost 2, athletes from across FATA to compete in the Sports Youth Festival. This has given us vital insights into how public expenditures relate to climate change. In the face of a changing climate, UNDP helps communities build resilience and mitigate the worst effects of climate change, and works with government to ensure policies and budgeting support a sustainable future. We will build on this in the months to come, by assisting the remaining three provinces conduct similar exercises, and continue assisting the Ministry of Finance to integrate climate change into budgetary and planning processes. Through a systematic analysis, this important exercise revealed, for the first time, how public expenditures relate to climate change, and provided the baseline for future analyses of the financial commitments of various sectors to climate change. Similar exercises were held in KP province, GB, Pakistan-Administered Through research and development and innovative pilots, we helped explore new ways of improving adaptation to climate change and building sustainable livelihoods. In GB, a research project to explore high-value water-efficient crops led to restocked research farms and six areas of barren land covered in experimental tree plantations. We trained NGOs and community organizations to quickly and sustainably build low-carbon housing in emergencies, using local materials. We helped Pakistan achieve its target to reduce by 10 percent its consumption of HCFC gases which cause severe damage to the ozone layer. In GB, where medicinal plants and other forest products had long been exploited in unsustainable or damaging ways, we worked with government to call bring an end to annual auctions of extraction rights, thus paving the way for more sustainable use in the future. GB and KP both mobilized government funding in their annual development plans to promote the sustainable use of forest products, building on a long collaboration with UNDP. In seven areas of high need in Lahore, Punjab, we have installed compact solar-powered sewage treatment plants. These are now treating , litres everyday, and irrigating nine hectares of farmland, with over 7, people benefitting. In seven desert villages of Umerkot district, Sindh province, we installed facilities to improve water, sanitation and hygiene, and to help communities create a clean, healthy environment. We help Pakistan devise ways of reducing the greenhouse gas emissions which contribute to climate change, thereby helping to create cleaner cities. We will build on the achievements of by helping the Ministry of Finance integrate climate change into its budgetary and planning processes, developing systems to help track climate change expenditures. We will help Pakistan develop strategies to achieve its target of phasing out 35 percent of HCFC consumption by , support the phase-out of methyl bromide and help introduce cleaner refrigerants and ozone-friendly technologies. Stocks of Persistent Organic Pollutants will be assessed through surveys and disposed of appropriately. We will promote and help replicate indigenous technologies for combating desertification in vulnerable districts, and work with the governments of Punjab, Sindh and KP in the conservation and sustainable management of high value forest resources. In GB, we will continue to help government and communities exploit their wealth of

forest resources sustainably and equitably. We will prepare the project on snow leopard conservation for endorsement by the Global Environment Facility. Building on the Drought Risk Assessment study carried out for Balochistan, we will help bring together a diverse group of stakeholders to develop a multidimensional community for water conservation programme. We will expand a partnership with the Devolution Trust for Community Empowerment to involve the private sector in renewable energy and build robust markets for integrated energy technology solutions. Pakistan ranks third on the list of countries most vulnerable to the impacts climate change. By increasing awareness of the risks Pakistan faces, we seek to build momentum towards coordinated action. Speakers including Umer Adnan, Helga Ahmad, Jeremy Higgs, Aisha Khan and Adil Najam discussed successful adaptation methods, innovative green technologies, and renewable energy systems, and shared their personal stories and commitment to the cause. Over 1, members of the public applied to attend the event, for which only seats were available. We all need to do what we can and play our role.

Chapter 4 : UNDP Nepal Annual Report | UNDP in Nepal

This report outlines how the UNDP evaluation function has and will continue to undergo many iterations and changes. will be a cata - lyst year once a new evaluation policy is adopted.

The Regional Hub is in charge for regional programme implementation. It connects the region to a global network of development experts, to build knowledge and capacity, and to forge partnerships to meet the development challenges of a large and diverse region. Substantial progress has been made in many countries towards political stability, consolidation of democracy, rule of law, provision of public services, and improvement of human rights in the Europe and CIS region. After a period of relative stability however, indicators of democratic governance in the region have recently shown declines in many countries. The entire region still faces the consequences of past totalitarian regimes and of recent and current armed conflicts. In many parts, trust in governance institutions is low, democracy remains fragile, and restrictions on political and civil rights continue to hamper progress. The Worldwide Governance Indicators of voice and accountability, regulatory quality, and political stability and absence of violence have declined over the last seven years in the region. Out of the countries ranked by the Corruption Perceptions Index, only Georgia is on the list of the 50 countries with the least perceived corruption. The current geo-political tensions within and along the borders of the countries in the region, the migration and refugee crisis, rising concerns about violent extremism and long-standing animosities between ethno-national groups represent key conflict risks in much of the ECIS. Sustainable Development Goal 16 frames the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provision of access to justice for all, and the building of effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels as a priority for the development agenda. It is also seeking to better communicate these results. In this regard, UNDP is seeking the services of a consultant who is familiar with the organization and its work in governance, anti-corruption, open data, human rights, rule of law and justice and security and conflict prevention issues, and proven written and analytical skills. Duties and Responsibilities Under the overall supervision of the Governance and Peacebuilding Team leader hereinafter: Assumes lead responsibility for drafting and coordinating inputs to the Annual Report on Governance and Peacebuilding in the ECIS region, and provides any other support required to finalize the Annual Report; Develops communications plan and related products related to the Report and to the work of the Governance and Peacebuilding Cluster. The timeline and deliverables are as follows: By April 5, The Country Profiles will include the successful sorties and results of Deliverable 2 ; By April 30, Preparations have been made for the design and publication of the report, including working with the designers to clear the final version of the report for printing and working with the technical consultants for publication of the web-based version of the report Deliverable 8 ; By July 15, Communication plan presented to the Governance and Peacebuilding team with comments from the team integrated Deliverable 9 ; Five communications products based on Annual Report Produced 1 per month until September Deliverable 10 ; By October 31, Five templates and formats for ongoing communication products produced for use by Governance and Peacebuilding team in thematic areas blogs, infographics, email updates, issue briefs Deliverable 11 ; Five communication products on results drafted and formatted based on the communications templates 1 per thematic area by December Deliverable

Location and management of Consultant: Good analytical, problem solving, negotiation, and diplomatic skills; Ready to work flexible schedules throughout the consultancy term; Builds strong relationships, focuses on impact and results; Establishes and maintains relationships to understand the needs and gain support; Ability to work under pressure; Proven networking and communication skills. Excellent writing and editing skills in English is required. The award of the contract should be made to the individual consultant whose offer has been evaluated and determined as: Only the highest ranked candidates who would be found qualified for the job will be considered for the Financial Evaluation. Criteria A Education, academic background, â€” max points: Qualified candidates are requested to apply online via this website. The application should contain: Cover letter explaining why you are the most suitable candidate for the advertised position and a brief methodology on how you will approach and conduct the work. Please paste the letter into the "Resume and

Motivation" section of the electronic application; Filled P11 form including past experience in similar projects and contact details of referees blank form can be downloaded from <http://> Please make sure you have provided all requested materials. Payments will be made only upon confirmation of UNDP on delivering on the contract obligations in a satisfactory manner. Consultants are also required to comply with the UN security directives set forth under dss. Individuals from minority groups, indigenous groups and persons with disabilities are equally encouraged to apply. All applications will be treated with the strictest confidence. If you are experiencing difficulties with online job applications, please contact jobs.

Chapter 5 : UN Environment Annual Report

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These issues span borders, straddle social, economic and environmental realms. With its comprehensive statistical annex, our data gives an overview of the state of development across the world, looking at long-term trends in human development indicators across multiple dimensions and for every nation, the Update highlights the considerable progress, but also the persistent deprivations and disparities. Of these countries, 59 are in the very high human development group, 53 in the high, 39 in the medium and only 38 in the low. The top five countries in the global HDI rankings are Norway 0. The bottom five are Burundi 0. Ireland enjoyed the highest increase in HDI rank between and moving up 13 places, while Botswana, the Dominican Republic and Turkey were also developing strongly, each moving up eight places. All three steepest declines in human development ranking were countries in conflict: Six Key Findings from the Analysis 1. The World has made impressive progress in human development Looking back over almost three decades, all regions and human development groups have made substantial progress. The global HDI value in was 0. Across the world, people are living longer, are more educated and have greater opportunities. Health has improved considerably as shown by life expectancy at birth which has increased by almost seven years globally, with Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia showing the greatest progress, each experiencing increases of about 11 years since Although HDI values have been rising across all regions and human development groups, the rates vary significantly. South Asia was the fastest growing region in the period from to Quality, not just quantity of human development, is important, and it reveals large deficits Most people today live longer, are more educated and have more access to goods and services than ever before. But living longer does not automatically mean more years spent enjoying life. For example, healthy life expectancy for countries of very high human development is approximately 70 years, whereas for countries of low human development it is approximately 53 years Click to Read more In education, being in school longer does not automatically translate into equivalent capabilities and skills. So shifting the focus towards the quality of human development will be important in monitoring future progress see dashboard. Progress is not linear or guaranteed, and crises and challenges can reverse gains. Countries experiencing conflict show HDI losses, which can be felt for generations Between and Libya, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen had falling HDI values and ranksâ€”the direct effect of violent conflict. Although Lebanon is not directly involved in violent conflict, it has suffered spillovers from the conflict in Syria, hosting more than a million Syrian refugees. Click to Read more 4. Disparities between and within countries continue to stifle progress Average HDI levels have risen significantly since â€” 22 percent globally and 51 percent in least developed countries. While significant inequality occurs in many countries, including in some of the wealthiest ones, on average it takes a bigger toll on countries with lower human development levels. Low and medium human development countries lose respectively 31 and 25 percent of their human development level from inequality, while for very high human development countries, the average loss is 11 percent. Gender gaps in early years are closing, but inequalities persist in adulthood One key source of inequality within countries is the gap in opportunities, achievements and empowerment between women and men. Global labor force participation rates for women are lower than for men â€” 49 percent versus 75 percent. And when women are in the labor market, their unemployment rates are 24 percent higher than their male counterparts. Women globally also do much more unpaid domestic and care work than men. Violence against women affects all societies, and in some regions childhood marriage and high adolescence birth rates undermine the opportunities for many young women and girls. In South Asia, 29 percent of women between the ages of 20 and 24 were married before their 18th birthday. High adolescent birth rates, early motherhood, and poor and unequal access to pre- and post-natal health services result in a high maternal mortality ratio. Latin America and the Caribbean follows with 62 per 1, live births. The disadvantages facing women and girls are a major source of inequality and one of the greatest barriers to human development progress. Two composite indices and two statistical dashboards

capture the disparities between men and women. First is the GDI, which reports female and male achievements in the basic dimensions of human development. Worldwide, the average HDI value for women 0. The gender gap is widest in low human development countries, where the average HDI value is Among developing regions the gender gap is narrowest in Latin America and the Caribbean 2. The second composite index to measure gender inequalities is the GII, which captures the inequalities women face in reproductive health, education, political representation and the labour market. The higher the GII value, the greater gender inequalityâ€™and all countries suffer some loss. The global GII value in was 0. Among developing regions the GII value ranges from 0. The value for OECD countries is 0. A lifecycle perspective that identifies when interventions are particularly important can help in understanding and addressing the disparities between men and women see dashboard 2. Environmental degradation puts human development gains at risk The degradation of the environment and atmosphere, coupled with significant declines in biodiversity, is linked to other development concerns ranging from declining food and water supplies to losses of livelihood and life from extreme weather events. This profoundly serious crisis threatens the human development of current and future generations. Click to Read more Business-as-usual approaches must change, with countries at different levels of human development exposed to and contributing to environmental degradation in different ways see dashboard 4. Very high human development countries are the biggest contributors to climate change, with average carbon dioxide emissions per capita of Linked to climate change and biodiversity loss, deforestation degrades land and reduces the quantity and quality of freshwater. The overall pace of forest loss has slowed in recent years, but the planet still lost 3. And low human development countries, many of them reservoirs of global biodiversity, lost Download Update Statistical annex The Update features 15 statistical tables in the annex as well as five statistical dashboards. The first five tables contain the family of composite human development indices and their components estimated by the HDRO the MPI based on a revised methodology developed jointly with the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, will be available in due course. The remaining tables present a broader set of indicators related to human development.

Chapter 6 : Annual Report on Evaluation by UNDP Independent Evaluation Office - Issuu

UNDP Pakistan Annual Report was a year of transition. Globally, a historic agreement was struck by the nations of the world to limit global temperature rise due to climate change to 2°C.

Annual Report on Evaluation 9 chapter two IEO Evaluations and Other Activities This chapter highlights the work of the IEO in , offering an overview of key activities, budgets and human resources, and lessons learned. It also outlines plans for moving forward. It also promotes the development of evaluation capacity at the national level, and provides critical support to the work of the UN Evaluation Group UNEG. This section summarizes these 10 Annual Report on Evaluation activities in , covering thematic, country and joint evaluations that helped strengthen organizational accountability and learning. In , the IEO completed four thematic evaluations that were presented to the Board for discussion and decisions. The evaluation was complex, given its summative nature and the range of the MDGs themselves. The time horizon covered 12 years with a global reach. A simplified theory of change was developed, and the evaluation relied on multiple data collection tools. Over people were interviewed and 11 country case studies undertaken. Countries were selected using Qualitative Comparative Analysis methods, which helped identify and analyse causal pathways and interactions. Evidence was synthesized from global, regional and outcome evaluations. The evaluation also undertook a meta-analysis of 70 country programme ADRs, a desk review of national development strategies in 50 countries, a questionnaire survey of UNDP staff with strong involvement in MDG programmes and a structured review of 11 MDG-related guidance notes issued by UNDP headquarters. Two members of the IEO Evaluation Advisory Panel provided important strategic, methodological and substantive inputs, and reviewed key outputs and evaluation reports. The evaluation concluded that UNDP had a positive normative influence on development policy, helping to conceptualize the MDGs and mobilize support. Overall, UNDP tools and instruments were well designed, but various trust funds were often disconnected from major work related to the goals. UNDP could have used the expertise of specialized agencies to a greater extent at the country level, and too often failed to translate its support into tangible development programmes and funding streams. Since then, the report and its Human Development Index have become benchmarks of human development discourse, routinely capturing the interest of policy makers, the media and academics. Twenty-three global reports have been produced, along with 33 regional and subregional reports. These have contributed to public debate, and national and regional policy processes, including by bridging the concept and application of human development. This was the first independent evaluation of the global and regional reports. To assess their contribution to public policy dialogue, the evaluation considered two pathways through which the reports inform and influence policy processes: A comprehensive data collection plan involved analysis of 1, survey responses from eight groups of stakeholders, while a meta-analysis covered UNDP evaluations. Over public policy and development experts were interviewed. Ten in-depth desk reviews took place along with 22 country case studies. Analysis of web search patterns of the reports, a comparative analysis with select global publications, and an analysis of webbased sources for citation and content use yielded data that helped measure the use and influence of the reports. The evaluation had five major conclusions. First, over a quarter century, the global reports have made major contributions to shaping the global development debate. For the regional reports, the reputation of UNDP as a neutral agency makes them particularly suited for initiating sensitive discussions; these have often responded to issues relevant to multiple countries. Second, the global environment for development knowledge has changed significantly, but the global Human Development Reports have not kept pace. Third, discussions on the global reports have been increasingly focused on their indices, rather than generating broader debate on human development. The Human Development Index is losing its relevance and needs to be revisited. Fourth, UNDP does not have mechanisms to convert ideas mentioned in the reports into action. Finally, management of the global reports needs to be strengthened to make them thought-provoking publications with clear and strong messages. UNDP adopted gender mainstreaming for all its activities in the s. The evaluation involved team visits to 13 country offices and 3 regional centres. Six databases were compiled from Gender Marker data, results-oriented annual

reporting, Human Resource Office data, Global Staff Survey data, results from a global gender staff survey, and a gender results data set derived from a meta-evaluation of 77 IEO reports which included 66 ADRs. The first was the Gender Results Effectiveness Scale GRES, which consisted of a five-point scale moving from gender negative results towards gender transformative results. The second drew on the Gender Work quadrants, which categorize four types of change: In terms of institutional results, the evaluation assessed UNDP performance with respect to planning and resources, innovation to promote gender mainstreaming, deployment of the Gender Marker, gender parity and organizational culture, accountability and oversight measures, knowledge management and communication, and UN system collaboration on gender. But the evaluation also concluded that UNDP has yet to fully promote and resource gender equality as a first priority and point of departure for all corporate engagements. The majority were gender targeted, meaning they tabulated the number of women and men involved. An exception was in the area of democratic governance, where results were gender responsive and addressed the different needs of men and women, and the equitable distribution of benefits. The evaluation concluded that gender analysis needs to become mandatory in all programming and be linked with the Gender Marker rating of each intervention. Globally, casualties have declined to one-third the rate of some 25 per day. Most support helps national governments build capacities to carry out mine action. A theory-based approach was adopted, built on data collected through a global Annual Report on Evaluation 13 portfolio analysis. The principal modes of data collection were community-based observations, interviews and focus groups of men and women, using rapid appraisal techniques. Team members visited 24 mine-affected communities to determine how land release affected local communities, and whether or not the situation of landmine survivors and their families had changed. UNDP programme data prior to were not readily accessible, and securing other data was problematic, particularly at the community level. Furthermore, links between capacity-building work at the national level and impacts at the community level proved to be tenuous since UNDP largely works with national partners. The organization is viewed as a neutral and reliable partner that facilitates access to international funding, and provides considerable knowledge and experience. In over a dozen countries, UNDP has made major contributions to building institutional capacity for mine action. It has sought to frame its support in terms of poverty reduction, and in most 14 Annual Report on Evaluation villages visited, there is some evidence of better standards of living, though the extent to which this is a direct result of demining is difficult to quantify. It should more deeply tie its mine action support to other development programming so that affected communities also receive improved government services, better infrastructure and greater economic opportunities. The IEO undertook eight of these in ADRs for Somalia and Zimbabwe were completed the same year. Insights and some common issues are summarized below, alongside an update on progress in implementing recommendations and remaining challenges. These found that UNDP continues to be well positioned in countries at this stage of development. Its work often yields critical development results as well as useful policy lessons. In Morocco, UNDP was considered a longstanding, trusted, credible and responsive partner with particular competencies in project management and capacity development. A challenge when countries transition to middle-income status is the associated reduction in official development assistance, which often affects the scope of UNDP services. A case in point is Gabon, where this shift has coincided with weakening oil prices that have reduced government revenues. Constraints on international and domestic funding led to a diminished UNDP country office programme and technical capacity. In Albania and the Dominican Republic, more limited funding is also an issue. In some countries that have transitioned to middle-income status, UNDP has sharpened the relevancy of its country programming. In Viet Nam, it has emphasized upstream policy-oriented support. In Albania, programmes have been increasingly aligned with national European Union accession priorities, and have raised attention to crucial gaps in social inclusion and youth employment. Sharing best practices, high-quality policy advice and innovation are all critical in supporting middle-income countries. In the Dominican Republic, the Resident Coordinator assumed a key role as spokesperson for the United Nations country team after the earthquake in Haiti. Since then, members of the country team have increasingly collaborated, including in joint activities with UN organizations in Haiti. In Albania and Viet Nam, two of the eight countries where pilots of the UN Delivering as One approach to coordination have taken place, multiple

UN agencies work together to achieve results outlined in common programming frameworks. While this has increased synergy to some extent, in Albania, the ADR found a degree of fragmentation causing increased workloads and unnecessary duplication among programmes. Further work is needed, however, to strengthen partnerships between these and stakeholders outside the UN system. In Mauritania, in the absence of an overall strategy or vision, UNDP has supported specific actions and processes, including small-scale infrastructure development, without truly strengthening national capacities or addressing structural issues. Annual Report on Evaluation 15 Sustainability has been weak. In Ethiopia, the ADR recommended well-defined exit strategies at the outset to enhance sustainability. In Albania, the short-term nature of interventions hindered the momentum required to achieve transformational results. Drawing on these inputs, the approach to ADRs was revised in This made it difficult to measure inputs, outputs and outcomes, and changes in indicators, especially those related to the MDGs. Some projects adopted integrated approaches that contributed to more than one outcome, which complicated the analysis. Shifts in country contexts added a further dimension of complexity. The IEO will continue to improve methods to address this issue, while aiming to reduce the time to conduct an ADR and increase coverage of country programmes. Its explicit aim is to develop community-led and community-owned strategies and technologies for reducing threats to the global environment, while addressing livelihood challenges. To date, the SGP has provided over 18, grants to communities in more than countries. The evaluation covered the period from to a previous joint evaluation was conducted in Dubbing SGP projects effective, efficient and relevant, the evaluation nonetheless concluded that the global longer term vision of the programme has not been updated. Notably, the criteria for selecting countries for upgrading should be revisited. SGP governance and management structures have been adequate but are increasingly strained by a rapidly changing context. These have largely involved non-marine protected areas, area systems and adjacent landscapes. What were the impacts and contributions of GEF support to biodiversity conservation in protected areas and their immediately adjacent landscapes? What were the contributions of GEF support to the broader adoption of biodiversity management measures at the country level? Which GEF-assisted projects were most significant in enabling or hindering the achievement of biodiversity management objectives? The evaluation concluded that GEF support fosters biodiversity conservation by helping lower habitat loss, and it noted that GEF strategies have increasingly targeted development pressures in areas adjacent to protected areas. The GEF and its partner agencies, including UNDP, have helped build capacities for biodiversity conservation and improve biodiversity governance. The three major analytical components were: Annual Report on Evaluation 17 Lives. This helped in bringing in expertise from civil society, academia and the research community. Other firsts included 12 training workshops; the engagement of UNDP staff from country offices, including Resident Representatives, as well as regional bureaux and the Bureau for Policy and Programme Support; and the participation of all three international evaluation networks to discuss their roles in national evaluation capacity development as partners of UNDP. Dialogue on building national evaluation capacities tackled the challenge of not only monitoring indicators, but evaluating the SDGs.

Chapter 7 : UNEP Annual Report

The UNDP Administrator is the Vice-Chair of the UN Sustainable Development Group, which unites the funds, programmes, specialized agencies, departments and offices of the UN system that play a role in development.

These universal challenges demand global action, and this year presents unprecedented opportunities for achieving the future we want. This is the year that world leaders gather at the United Nations in New York to adopt a new agenda for sustainable development. The new global Sustainable Development Goals SDGs will guide policy and funding for the next 15 years, beginning with a historic pledge to end poverty. Sustainable development and climate change are two sides of the same coin. Impacts of climate change threaten to undermine decades of development gains and risk future development paths. Many of the main drivers of poverty in developing countries are intertwined with climate change, such as increased droughts or more erratic storms. Member States have a key opportunity to act on slowing the destructive pace of climate change this year with the potential for a new, meaningful and universal agreement to reduce carbon emissions and adapt: This is the deadline year for the MDGs, which rallied the world around a common agenda to tackle the indignity of poverty. The MDGs established measurable, universally agreed objectives for eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, preventing deadly but treatable disease, and expanding educational opportunities to all children, among other development imperatives. The MDGs drove progress in many important areas: Yet the job is unfinished for millions of people – we need to go the last mile on ending hunger, achieving full gender equality, improving health services and getting every child into school. Now we must shift the world onto a sustainable path. The new development agenda should apply to all countries, promote peaceful and inclusive societies, create better jobs and tackle the environmental challenges of our time – particularly climate change. Unprecedented collaboration In preparation for this new development agenda, UNDP helped facilitate the largest global conversation that has ever taken place on long-term development issues and priorities. Together with hundreds of face to face meetings with people living in poverty and marginalized groups, MY World has allowed people everywhere to provide direct input into the design of the new agenda. UNDP led the preparation of a detailed report on these global consultations. Looking forward to and beyond, UNDP and the entire UNDG team are preparing to work with national governments, civil society, the private sector and other partners to see how the new SDGs can be most effectively integrated into existing national development strategies. UN country teams and national governments will collaborate on efforts to strengthen partnerships, accountability mechanisms and timely data monitoring, with UNDP poised to play a central role, drawing on our long-established local relationships and intergovernmental convening ability. This requires forging close collaboration with governments, development partners and UN country teams on policy advocacy, while supporting national development priorities through United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks UNDAFs. To carry out these UN leadership responsibilities, UNDP relies on the proven development expertise of a deeply committed international staff, and provides institutional encouragement for innovation. Our reputation for thought leadership is ultimately what gives UNDP our greatest added value as a development partner. And it is a continuing tradition. The official incorporation of HDI data and analysis in policy planning in dozens of developing countries – with support from UNDP – has helped raise health and education standards for millions of people worldwide. Groundbreaking regional Human Development Reports continue to prompt important policy dialogues and reforms in Africa, Asia, the Arab States, Eastern Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean, on issues ranging from civic engagement and climate change to food security and criminal justice reform. The Report showed that while overall human development trends are positive, people in all countries remain vulnerable to a variety of risks and that some still suffer much more than others when adversity strikes, and recover far more slowly. In recent years, UNDP has also been at the forefront of efforts to introduce greater accountability and transparency in the use of public resources, beginning with our own projects and programmes. One of the hallmark innovations in this area is the International Aid Transparency Initiative IATI, which has supported more than multilateral, bilateral and private philanthropic aid donors in publishing regular online reports about their projects, financial

contributions and related information of public interest. UNDP will continue to unite nations and communities for the benefit of the most vulnerable and excluded, and work to transform human development in the years to come.

Chapter 8 : UNEP Annual Report | UNIC Canberra

The Human Development Report is the latest in the series of global Human Development Reports published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) since as independent, analytically and empirically.

Chapter 9 : Human Development Reports | United Nations Development Programme

The Human Development Report introduced a set of dashboards including Sustainable Development Dashboard which focuses on sustainability in the environmental, economic and social realms. The HDI, when supplemented with data from dashboards, can provide valuable insights.