



UNITED NATIONS

ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT GROUP

**EMG**

**24<sup>th</sup> Senior Officials Meeting of the Environment Management Group**

Technical Segment, 17 September 2018, audio-visual

Senior Segment, 24 September 2018, New York

**EMG/SOM.24**

Distribution: EMG members

## Report of the Meeting

### I. Summary of Proceedings

1. The twenty-fourth meeting of the Senior Officials of the Environment Management Group was held in New York on 24 September 2018. The technical segment took place on 17 September 2018 for the first time via audio-visual conference. Both segments, as set out in the annexed agenda (Annex I), were co-chaired by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment).
2. The technical segment met on 17 September to consider the Progress Report of the Issue Management Groups and Consultative Processes, to review the Work Plan for 2019 and prepare for the senior segment.
3. Subsequently, the senior segment met on 24 September to engage in a high-level strategic discussion and to be briefed on the action points and the work plan for the EMG for 2018, discussed during the technical segment. The strategic discussion included deliberations on the following key emerging environmental issues warranting a collaborative response by the United Nations:
  - a) Sand and dust storms – discussion on forming a United Nations coalition
  - b) Greening the Belt and Road Initiative – engaging the United Nations
  - c) Building the E-waste Coalition – coordination and collaboration on UN system-wide support for e-waste management
4. In addition to a strategic discussion, updates were given on the following international processes:
  - a) Post-2020 biodiversity agenda
  - b) The Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste beyond 2020
  - c) Preparations for the 4<sup>th</sup> United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA4)
5. The senior segment meeting was attended by 50 representatives of 33 member entities and one representative of observing entities (Annex II). The meeting and information documents are available on the EMG website: [www.unemg.org](http://www.unemg.org).

## A.) Technical Segment

6. The technical segment was opened at 15:00 Geneva time with introductory remarks by the co-chairs, Ms. Elizabeth Mrema, Director of the Law Division at UN Environment, and co-chair, Mr. Raf Tuts, Director of the Programme Division at UN-Habitat. Following the adoption of the agenda (Annex I), the technical segment discussed the actions on future work of the EMG, under agenda item 3 contained in the document ([EMG/SOM.24\(a\) – 2](#)). The technical segment reviewed the actions for adoption by the Senior Officials. The meeting of the technical segment was declared closed at 17:00 Geneva time.

## B.) Senior Officials Segment

7. The senior segment was opened at 10.00 on September 24 by co-chair Mr. Erik Solheim, Executive Director of UN Environment. Following opening remarks by the two co-chairs and a brief overview of the outcome of technical segment, the Senior Officials engaged in a strategic discussion on current issues on the global environmental agenda. The twenty-fourth meeting of the Senior Officials of the Environment Management Group was declared closed at 12.30p.m.

## II. Conclusions

### A. Technical Segment

#### I. Considerations of Ongoing Work and Recommendations to the Senior Officials Segment

##### Issue Management Group on Tackling e-Waste

8. Ms. Maria-Cristina Cardenas briefed the technical segment on the progress made in the IMG, since its endorsement at the 22<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the Senior Officials in 2016.
9. An overview of the signing of a non-binding Letter of Intent ([EMGSOM24 INF – 2](#)) during the World Summit on the Information Society, was given. It was highlighted that since this signing by United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), Secretariat of the Basel and Stockholm Conventions, International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations University (UNU), International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and UN Environment, the IMG's focus has shifted towards the development of an E-waste Coalition.
10. Transitioning from the initial work and mapping of the IMG, and extracting from the *Areas of Cooperation* in the Letter of Intent, the E-waste Coalition is being developed around four solid programme areas.
11. The four programme areas of the E-waste Coalition were briefly described; these include communication, knowledge, implementation and recognition as outlined in the Concept Note ([EMGSOM24 INF – 3](#)).
12. The upcoming meeting of the E-waste Coalition, set to take place on October 10<sup>th</sup>, will see some of these activities discussed – most notably implementation, through assessing the scope for joint intervention to support Member States in tackling their e-waste issues.
13. Ms. Mrema then opened the floor for comments. No further comments were received and the technical segment agreed on the following actions.

## ***Action I: Issue Management Group on Tackling E-waste***

The Senior Officials:

- a. Welcome the initiative by the Letter of Intent signatories and the subsequent Concept Note, developed by these signatories and other stakeholders, detailing plans for the development of an E-waste Coalition. Further welcome continued engagement with other UN entities and stakeholders outside the UN system;
- b. Decide to extend the work of the IMG on Tackling E-waste for one more year, in order to build a stable arrangement for the E-waste Coalition and any continued future collaboration.

### **Issue Management Group on Environment and Humanitarian Action**

14. An update on progress was provided to the technical segment by Ms. Vera Goldschmidt, UN Environment/OCHA Joint Unit. Ms. Goldschmidt recalled the 23<sup>rd</sup> Senior Officials Meeting decision welcoming the organisation of an EMG Nexus Dialogue on the integration of the environment into humanitarian action.
15. It was reported that the Nexus Dialogue took place in October 2017, with great success and encouragement for the preparation of the Terms of Reference for the establishment of this Issue Management Group on Environment and Humanitarian Action.
16. The Terms of Reference were subsequently prepared with the support of the Joint Unit, and preliminarily discussed at an informal meeting of the newly shaped Issue Management Group during the Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Week in February, in Geneva.
17. The approval of the Terms of Reference signaled a main objective for improving humanitarian outcomes through the development of a new cross-cutting working area in which environmental, humanitarian, human rights, development and security blend together.
18. It was explained that this IMG aims to build on the tools and expertise of existing networks and initiatives, with reference to the Environment and Humanitarian Action Network, and the Joint Initiative on the Coordination of Assessments for Environment in Humanitarian Action.
19. A set of deliverable goals over a two-year period were mentioned. It was noted that some of the deliverables will require funding.
20. The three work streams of the IMG include the following focus: 1.) Identifying a basis for commonality for environmental and social standards on humanitarian action. 2.) Identifying best practices which align humanitarian funding with environmental and climate financing. 3.) Building advocacy and outreach, providing ideas and input for communication.
21. Closing her update, Ms. Goldschmidt highlighted that an inter-agency statement for the 24<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is currently being prepared by the members of work stream three.

22. Ms. Mrema then opened the floor for comments. The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Africa (UNESCWA) asked for additional details about the proposed joint statement to the 24<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties of UNFCCC.
23. The Secretariat informed the meeting that this statement would function as an advocacy piece, bringing together the interlinkages within the issues of climate change, conflict and displacement. Agencies interested in this line of work and the Issue Management Group on Environment and Humanitarian Affairs, should get in touch with the EMG Secretariat.
24. No further comments were received and the technical segment agreed on the following actions.

### ***Action II: Issue Management Group Environment and Humanitarian Action***

The Senior Officials:

- a. Welcome the Terms of Reference of the IMG on Environment and Humanitarian Action and invite the Group to proceed with the implementation of the tasks as outlined in the Terms of Reference and through the established working groups;
- b. Invite the Group to provide a report on progress made, to the 25<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Senior Officials.

### **Consultations on Environmental and Social Sustainability in the United Nations**

25. Ms. Holly Mergler, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), provided a brief update on the Consultative Process and its progress over the past year. It was indicated that the focus this year rested on the proposed Common Approach for Environmental and Social Standards for UN programming, for which a draft as now been developed and shared with EMG members.
26. Ms. Mergler recalled that the Common Approach draft is based on a recent comparative analysis, and a series of technical calls with members of the Consultative Process, focusing on different issues such as labour standards, indigenous people, displacement and climate change disasters.
27. The next steps of the Consultative Process were outlined. These include: 1.) Sharing the draft proposed Common Approach, for which partners and thematic experts have expressed substantial interest, for public consultation. 2.) Voluntary implementation of the proposed Common Approach by UN entities, to be used as a benchmark framework in the identification of gaps or the development of environmental and social standards.
28. It was highlighted that the current challenges of the proposed Common Approach include the uncertainty of how these benchmark standards could be applied to the humanitarian context; an issue that has been discussed in coordination with the IMG on Environment and Humanitarian Action.
29. The Senior Officials were requested to extend the Consultative Process, enabling the continuation of the voluntary implementation.
30. Following this update, Ms. Mrema opened the floor for comments. In response, UNESCAP enquired about the existence of a support system for UN entities' adherence to the proposed Common Approach.

31. In response, Ms. Mergler highlighted that future work will involve the building of a network around the proposed Common Approach for further consultations, voluntary implementation and sharing of tools and guidance. It was mentioned that a more permanent solution would require funding.
32. In response to a question about the added value of establishing a task team to consider a sustainability vision and strategy for the UN toward 2030, the Secretariat informed that such task team would be composed of members of the IMG on Environmental Sustainability Management in addition to members of the Consultative Process, which have a different focus and focal points with different expertise. This collaboration is necessary in the development of a holistic vision and strategy that would cover all three entry points of the UN Sustainability Framework.
33. After no further comments, the technical segment agreed on the following actions.

### ***Action III: Consultations on Environmental and Social Sustainability in the United Nations***

The Senior Officials:

- a. Welcome the draft “Moving Towards a Common Approach on Environmental and Social Standards in UN Programming” (Common Approach), recognising it as a significant contribution to moving the UN system towards greater alignment, transparency and accountability in its programmes, in particular at country level;
- b. Agree to extend the Consultative Process for another year to: i.) Conduct a public consultation process to receive inputs from stakeholders and experts on the draft Common Approach. ii.) Finalise the Common Approach and initiate a phase of application by volunteer agencies. iii.) Facilitate shared learning to support implementation of the Common Approach. iv.) Identify possible entry points to link the Common Approach to the work of other relevant UN platforms and processes such as the UN Sustainable Development Group, the Sustainable UN etc., and particular ways in which the Common Approach can contribute to other processes, i.e. the UN development system reform. v.) Based on the findings of the desk study, prepare recommendations for enhanced collaboration in the UN system in the area of organizational sustainability reporting in close collaboration with the Sustainable UN Facility. vi.) Support UN entities to strengthen their own environmental and social sustainability by facilitating access to relevant guidance and tools. vii.) Establish a task team composed of interested members of the Consultative Process on Environmental and Social Sustainability in the UN system and the IMG on Environmental Sustainability Management to propose a draft UN corporate sustainability vision and strategy beyond 2020.

### **Environment Management Group Nexus Dialogues**

34. Ms. Sogol Jafar Zadeh, EMG Secretariat, provided an overview of the past work and future dates of the upcoming Nexus Dialogues. It was recalled that in continuation of the decisions made by the 23<sup>rd</sup> Senior Officials Meeting, there have been three successful Dialogues.
35. The first Dialogue following the 23<sup>rd</sup> Senior Officials Meeting was organised in Geneva on the 19<sup>th</sup> October on strengthening partnerships between the environmental and humanitarian sectors, also mentioned by colleagues from the IMG on Environment and Humanitarian Action.

36. In December 2017, a Dialogue on environment and urban health was held in Nairobi in the margins of the UNEA3, discussing adverse health effects from pollution and possible strategies contributing towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
37. The most recent Dialogue, in May 2018 in Geneva, focused on biodiversity and human security. Ms. Zadeh recalled that this Dialogue took place over two days and considered biodiversity mainstreaming in the context of human security and wellbeing. Several recommendations from this Dialogue were outlined in a follow-up report [Nature Opportunities for Human Security](#), and were presented to the 2018 High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in New York.
38. Ms. Zadeh informed the Technical Segment of the upcoming likely Dialogue themes and dates scheduled for 2018 and 2019. She presented these as listed below:
- 23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2018 at the ILO in Geneva: A just transition to environmental sustainability. Ms. Zadeh encouraged colleagues who wish to join the meeting, to register online through the [EMG website](#).
  - 19<sup>th</sup> November, 2018 at International Environment House in Geneva: Law for environmental sustainability, in collaboration with UN Environment.
  - January 24<sup>th</sup>, 2019 on peace and environment, in collaboration with the Geneva Centre for Security Policy.
  - End of January 2019, in Geneva on sound management of chemicals and waste in collaboration with the UN Environment, the Basel Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention (BRS) Secretariat, Minamata Secretariat and UNITAR.
  - March, 2019, in Nairobi on sustainable consumption and production, in the margins of the 4<sup>th</sup> UN Environment Assembly.

After no further comments, the technical segment agreed on the following actions.

#### ***Action IV: Environment Management Group Nexus Dialogues***

The Senior Officials:

- a. Welcome the Nexus Dialogues as opportunities for identifying collaboration amongst agencies on SDGs interlinkages and for a continued exchange on lessons learned and good practices;
- b. Invite UN agencies to sponsor and identify themes for future Nexus Dialogues and to share their ideas for how the dialogues can be further improved;
- c. Encourage UN agencies to participate and contribute to future Dialogues by sharing their experience and exchanging ideas on innovative solutions to environmental challenges with other stakeholders.

#### **A UN System-wide Framework of Strategies on the Environment**

39. Mr. Juan Chebly, EMG Secretariat, gave an overview of the status of the UN System-wide Framework of Strategies (SWFS) on the Environment. A brief introduction into the first SWFS report, titled [UN System-wide Collaboration on the Environment](#) was provided.

40. It was mentioned that the report highlights 100 partnerships among UN agencies addressing environmental sustainability across the SDGs. The report also identifies indicators and overall consensus around environmental dimensions.
41. The next edition of the SWFS report will be a thematic report focusing on biodiversity. So far, only one agency has submitted data on biodiversity initiatives. Due to this, there has been a delay in data collection efforts. Roughly 50 initiatives on biodiversity have been collected through online research, and the data collection is likely to be completed in the coming weeks.
42. The Technical Segment was reminded of the internal knowledge management platform, through which all progress on the SWFS can be accessed.
43. Ms. Mrema then opened the floor for comments. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) stressed the importance of SDG13 in the coming months due to the upcoming climate summit. It was enquired whether the focus of the SWFS may align to this in the following report. WMO expressed interest in collaboration, should this opportunity arise in the future.
44. Mr. Chebly referred to the discussion of this topic at the HLPF, in conversations with the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. It was stressed that the biodiversity report will be prepared to be released in time for UNEA4. It was mentioned that an opportunity for a later report on SDG13 may arise, once the current report is complete.
45. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization highlighted the involvement of four UN partners (UNESCO, UN Environment, Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations Development Programme) in the release of the Global Biodiversity Assessment, asking how these agencies could become involved in the SWFS on biodiversity. The EMG Secretariat responded that it will be in touch with these and other interested agencies following the meeting.
46. After no further comments, the technical segment agreed on the following actions.

#### ***Action V: A UN System-wide Framework of Strategies on the Environment***

The Senior Officials:

- a. Encourage UN agencies to provide input to the second edition of the SWFS Report, with a thematic focus on biodiversity, including case studies of illustrative interagency collaboration on the topic;
- b. Welcome the proposal to convene an expert group meeting of EMG Members prior to the High Level Political Forum to consider progress made by the agencies in the implementation of the environmental dimensions of the SDGs, nexus areas and interlinkages, and to showcase best practices and interagency collaboration efforts on the environment. The Senior Officials further request the EMG Secretariat, in close collaboration with UNDESA, to prepare a proposal outlining the organisation of such meeting for the consideration of EMG members;
- c. Extend the Consultative Process to support the continued implementation of the Framework, including the preparation of the third edition of the SWFS Synthesis Report, and the facilitation of information sharing via the SWFS Knowledge Exchange Network.

## Issue Management Group on Environmental Sustainability Management

47. During the presentation by Ms. Isabella Marras and Ms. Hillary Green from the Sustainable UN (SUN) facility, it was highlighted that the IMG continues to work on the UN roadmap for climate neutrality by 2020 and on an environmental inventory for IMG entities covering data collection, the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions, and waste volumes and water usage which are being reported for the first time.
48. Colleagues from SUN encouraged IMG Members to continue offsetting the emissions that cannot be reduced by connecting to UNFCCC, stating that the number of climate neutral entities has increased to 39 out of 67 IMG members last year. Furthermore, agencies were encouraged to put in place environmental management system (EMS); and as a result, further reducing their emissions.
49. It was mentioned that in contribution towards fulfillment of the UN reform agenda, to increase co-locations of UN agencies to 50% of its premises, SUN has started working with a task team on common premises to ensure the inclusion of environmental considerations.
50. It was noted that through a joint programme with the Swedish Environment Protection Agency, several EMS pilots have been conducted on common premises. It was highlighted that the IMG has been actively looking for co-locations for further pilot programmes, and it was encouraged that entities volunteer to do this.
51. The formation of a joint task team has been suggested to consider the development of a sustainability vision for the UN towards 2030, following the expiry of the Climate Neutral Strategy on 2020. This may further enhance coordination among internal sustainability work streams, including the IMG consultative process on environmental and social sustainability and the Peer Review Process.
52. Lastly, SUN colleagues reminded the technical segment of Mr. Erik Solheim's recent letter encouraging the reduction of single-use plastics in UN premises.
53. Ms. Mrema then opened the floor for comments on the progress of the IMG on Environmental Sustainability Management, highlighting that the UN Environment headquarters in Nairobi has become plastic-free this year.
54. UNFCCC took the floor to encourage the IMG membership to contact the Convention Secretariat with regard to purchasing certified emission reductions from the adaptation fund.
55. UNESCAP announced that it has become plastic-free since the 2018 World Environment Day. This year will also be their first year of climate neutrality.
56. The International Labour Organization (ILO) highlighted that the organisation has set out the goal of achieving climate neutrality by their centenary in 2019. Reference was made to major reconstruction works and greening efforts of the ILO headquarters which is producing significant energy efficiency gains. In light of this, and their current work on sustainability, ILO indicated interest to participate in the Peer Review Process.
57. The Ozone Secretariat enquired as to whether the SUN guidelines on new constructions or renovations have been made public. The SUN facility stressed that these guidelines focus on renovations, and have been shared only with the members of the IMG on Environmental Sustainability Management. These guidelines provide minimum guidance which is to be held as an initial progress towards sustainability.
58. After no further comments, the technical segment agreed on the following actions.



## ***Action VI: Issue Management Group on Environmental Sustainability Management***

The Senior Officials:

- a. Endorse the above report on activities of the IMG on environmental sustainability management and invite the EMG to continue its joint work, to ensure progressive implementation of the UN Roadmap for Climate Neutrality by 2020 including the new streams of work related to waste management, water management and staff awareness;
- b. Welcome the new tools at the disposal of the UN system to reduce the environmental footprint of facilities and operations, in particular the “Say Yes to Less” waste management guidance and campaign materials; the online Environmental Management Systems tool kit and the Environmental Management software;
- c. Commit to expand existing efforts to bring environmental sustainability management to UN offices in the field, including Common Premises and UN country offices;
- d. Renew their commitment to Climate Neutrality by 2020, requesting the EMG boost its efforts to assist the UN system in reaching this vision within the agreed timeframe;
- e. Establish a task team composed of interested members of the IMG and the Consultative Process on Environmental and Social Sustainability in the UN system to propose a draft UN corporate sustainability vision and strategy beyond 2020 for consideration of the EMG Senior Officials at their next meeting (see Suggested Action III b. vii). For facilities and operations, the strategy should build on the Climate Neutral Strategy, taking into consideration the progress achieved over the past 10 years, the existing Chief Executive Board Decisions of 2007, 2013 and 2015, the call of Member States made to the UN system in the 2012 Rio+20 Outcome document to integrate sustainable development considerations in facilities and operations with the goal to achieve resource efficiencies, and the renewed ambitions for UN walking the talk on the Sustainable Development Goals that the UN reform has brought about.

### **Environment Management Peer Review Process of United Nations Entities**

59. Mr. Hossein Fadaei of the EMG Secretariat gave a brief overview of the Peer Review Process. He noted that a recent review focused on the UN presence in Beijing, covering the facilities of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO), UN Women, and the UN Compound. The resulting reports have been made available to the respective agencies.
60. A review of the UNHCR refugee camp in Kakuma in northern Kenya, was carried out. The report is still being finalised following comments by the Peer Review team.
61. The Secretariat informed that requests for future Peer Reviews have been received by the UN political missions in Ethiopia and in Colombia, whilst the Department of Field Support (DFS) has shown interest in preparing for a Peer Review during 2019.
62. It was claimed that the Peer Review Process has proven to be a useful tool and a benchmark for agencies, additionally recognizing the good work through a consistent basis of measurement that is being provided.
63. The technical segment agreed on the following actions.

## ***Action VII: Environment Management Peer Review Process of United Nations Entities***

The Senior Officials:

- a. Welcome the continued interest by UN agencies in being reviewed and the usefulness of the Peer Review Process for improving the environmental management, including on waste, as well as energy and cost efficiency of agencies' facilities and operations;
- b. Take note of the concluded Peer Review reports of UNICEF, UN Compound, WHO and UN Women in Beijing, and the Kakuma refugee camp of UNHCR in Kenya;
- c. Welcome the continuation of the Peer Review Process, including the peer review of the UN in Ethiopia and Colombia in 2019-2020, and the UN Department of Field Support in 2020, as part of the next phases of the Peer Review Process;
- d. Invite reviewed agencies to consider the Peer Review reports as a guidance and baseline for improving environmental sustainability measures and developing environmental management systems, as well as encourage other agencies to reference the reports in development of their own environmental sustainability measures and program development.

## **Update on Promoting the Progressive Development of Law for Environmental Sustainability**

64. Ms. Cristina Zucca from the United Nations Environment Programme gave an update on the development of the work around law for environmental sustainability, making reference to consensus during the 23<sup>rd</sup> Senior Officials Meeting on the need for enhanced collaboration and cooperation among UN entities in this area.
65. The upcoming Nexus Dialogue on environmental law in November 2018 was mentioned, noting that there may be opportunities for collaboration in the UN system and to identify and expand partnerships. The establishment of an informal network of focal points in which UN agencies' legal specialists has been suggested.
66. It was also highlighted that an opportunity may exist to open up possibilities for a new process to be adopted at UNEA4 or for the review of the current Montevideo process; potentially being possible through the coordination of the environmental law issue by the EMG.
67. In response to questions on the difference between the Montevideo process and the Global Pact, it was highlighted that there is no relation between the two. the Montevideo process is a ten-year programme, which will be reviewed to determine the future priorities. The Global Pact, however, is looking towards a legally-binding instrument.
68. In coming to an end, meeting participants were reminded to share the details of colleagues who are involved in environmental law, to get in touch with the EMG Secretariat.

## **II. Environment Management Group Work Plan for 2019**

69. Mr. Raf Tuts proceeded to the EMG Work Plan for 2019, working through the headings of the document for review by the meeting participants. He highlighted the expected accomplishments under which the EMG's work falls.

70. The co-chairs reminded the meeting participants that the EMG Work Plan is not costed as there is no common budget.

### **III. Overview of the High-level Segment of the Senior Officials Meeting**

71. Ms. Mrema began by providing an overview of the senior segment. She presented the format of the meeting on 24<sup>th</sup> September, based on a strategic discussion around sand and dust storms, greening of the Belt and Road initiative, and the E-waste Coalition.

72. The objectives and key considerations of the strategic discussions were outlined. It was noted that the Senior Officials would be invited to consider a proposal by UN Environment to form a coalition on combatting sand and dust storms.

73. The Senior Officials would also be invited to consider a proposal from UN Environment on a policy dialogue to enhance UN entities' efforts in the area of sustainable development and the greening of the Belt and Road initiative.

74. Ms. Mrema reminded meeting participants of the ongoing building of an E-waste Coalition. She informed participants that during the senior segment there would be three strategic discussion questions focussing on further programmatic areas of focus by the Coalition, strengthening collaboration with other stakeholders and its future governance structure. The floor was then opened for questions, by the co-chairs.

75. UNESCWA mentioned their work on the issue of sand and dust storms, having held a workshop with the World Meteorological Organization earlier in 2018. To this end UNESCWA highlighted their interest in joining the coalition on sand and dust storms, stating the interest in this work at the regional level, from their Member States.

76. UNDP enquired about the possibility to share the Senior Officials Meeting discussion points across the EMG membership. The Secretariat responded that the discussion points are covered in the Issue Notes which are available on the EMG website and have already been shared with members.

77. WMO mentioned the HLPF and the updating of the UN Resolution on Combatting Sand and Dust Storms this autumn, stating that WMO's head and chief scientist will be meeting on the sand and dust storms topic shortly. They will suggest that the issue should be linked to health and climate change initiatives already launched.

78. It was pointed out that the sand and dust storms topic carries big political elements which should be dealt with carefully, suggesting a primary focus on data collection and management.

79. Colleagues from WMO also highlighted their interest in the greening of the Belt and Road initiative, noting that there is already an existing memorandum of understanding with the Chinese Meteorological Administration.

80. UN Environment reiterated the need for mindfulness on the political factor in inter-agency coordination mechanisms for sand and dust storms, and the way this initiative will be described.

81. UNESCAP also proclaimed their interest in the sand and dust storms coalition, having recently set up a centre for development of disaster information and risk management in Iran. UNESCAP colleagues also expressed their interest in the greening of the Belt and Road initiative, noting that they are developing a number of initiatives and that they agree on the need for coordination among UN entities.

82. UNESCAP further enquired about the possibility of making reference to documents on the Belt and Road Initiative by other UN entities, considering the only information (INF) document on this issue, in the Senior Officials Meeting, has been provided by UN Environment. The Secretariat invited the submission of INF documents by other UN entities.
83. Ms. Mrema informed the meeting, that in addition to a strategic discussion during the senior segment on 24<sup>th</sup> September, updates will also be provided on the post-2020 biodiversity and chemicals agendas, and on preparations for UNEA4.

#### **IV. Any Other Business**

84. Before closing the meeting, the co-chairs opened up the floor for any other business and further questions. WMO asked the EMG Secretariat to share the confirmed senior segment participants list. The Secretariat confirmed that the complete list will be shared with the members shortly.
85. The Secretariat further invited the participants of the meeting to take note of the contents of the Issue Notes, as these contain significant in-depth information.
86. ILO enquired about whether the Senior Officials will discuss the outcomes of the consultations on environmental and social sustainability during the senior segment.
87. In response, the co-chairs assured that Ms. Mrema will be providing the Senior Officials with a short update. However, during the senior segment, the Common Approach to environmental and social standards will not be discussed per se. Instead, the draft approach will be opened for public commenting before possibly being presented to the 25<sup>th</sup> Senior Officials Meeting in 2019.
88. The meeting was closed at 17:00 Geneva time.

### **B. The Senior Officials Segment**

#### **I. Opening Remarks and Adoption of the Agenda by the Co-chairs**

89. Mr. Erik Solheim, Executive Director of UN Environment and Chair of the EMG, gave his opening remarks, outlining the topics of discussion during the senior segment meeting. He then passed the floor to Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Executive Director of UN-Habitat who delivered her opening remarks.

#### **II. Briefing on the Outcome of the Technical Segment**

90. Following the adoption of the agenda, Ms. Mohd Sharif invited Ms. Elizabeth Mrema of UN Environment to give an overview of the discussions and outcomes of the technical segment.
91. Ms. Mrema highlighted key topics and successes by the EMG in the past year and briefed the Senior Officials of the processes that will continue in 2019 as per the technical segment's suggestion. In order to allow the Senior Officials to focus on strategic discussions, it was understood that the technical segment had approved the action points for the EMG's future work, on behalf of the Senior Officials.
92. Ms. Mrema requested the Senior Officials to adopt the recommended action points for the future work of the EMG, which were approved during the technical segment. No additional comments were made and the action points were adopted as such.

### **III. Strategic Discussion on Key Emerging Environmental Issues Warranting a Collaborative Response by the United Nations**

#### **A Response to Sand and Dust Storms – Discussion on Forming a United Nations Coalition**

93. Mr. Solheim introduced the issue of sand and dust storms and highlighted that the focus of the Senior Officials' discussion would be on building a coalition around this topic. He asked how the UN could handle the political issue more so than the technical issue.
94. UN Environment then introduced the proposal to form a coalition on sand and dust storms, highlighting that it would be covering cooperation at national, regional and global levels. UN entities were invited to join the coalition, starting with forming a task team made up of UN entities' focal points to develop a terms of reference and short, medium and long-term objectives.
95. DFS indicated that they fully support the sand and dust storms coalition, calling for concrete recommendations, recalling that fine dust affects nearly 20% of their peacekeeping operations in certain areas.
96. UNICEF highlighted that they would like to be integrally involved in the coalition's advocacy work, considering the two million children affected by sand and dust storms.
97. UNESCAP recalled the General Assembly Resolution on Combating Sand and Dust Storms and informed the Senior Officials of a new disaster management centre that has been opened in Iran.
98. UNECE stressed the role of UNCCD in this regard, indicating interest to contribute to the coalition with expertise on modelling at the regional level. It was further highlighted that the Air Convention under UNECE does not cover natural pollution sources.
99. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) indicated interest to be involved and suggested more focus on understanding sand and dust storms as a partly human-induced phenomenon, making specific reference to the role of rangeland management.
100. UNDP expressed full support for the coalition, offering its extensive experience and technical expertise in sustainable land management and restoration relevant as a possible contribution. It was suggested that a focus on sustainable land management can act as a bridge between development and humanitarian agendas, and that it may serve as a constructive entry point to solving political challenges. The coalition should link its work to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) Strategic Framework for 2018-2030, approaching the sand and dust storm challenge by considering the context and relevant nexus therein.
101. UNITAR highlighted the importance of intervention at the national level where quick wins can be achieved, with best practice sharing and training being entry points on this issue for organisation. In order to combat sand and dust storms, a myriad of actors need training in order do things in a more sustainable fashion. The coalition should focus on the people who can make a difference, on changing mindsets and building capacity. UNITAR expressed its interest in joining the coalition.
102. The UN Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), supported the creation of a sand and dust storms coalition, making reference to its experience and its collaboration with the UNCCD in this area. UNOOSA could contribute notably with capacity building through their six regional centres and large network.

103. UNESCWA indicated that the Middle East to Iranian border is the worst hit area. UNESCWA supported the coalition highlighting specifically human health impacts and technological solutions to tackle this issue.
104. WMO strongly supported the development of a coalition, suggesting a focus on mitigation of the causes of sand and dust storms. It was noted that Jordan could be a suitable meeting point for further political discussions.
105. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) noted that restoration will be duly discussed during its next Conference of the Parties in November. In addition, a summit on restoration will be organized in Africa. The secretariat indicated interest to be involved in the coalition.
106. BRS highlighted that sand and dust storms affect not only countries with deserts but also oceanic islands. These storms carry pollutants and chemicals over long distances. The BRS Secretariat supported a focus on mitigation of sand and dust storm sources, and noted that the involvement of WHO and FAO would be important in the coalition.
107. UNISDR made reference to its work to support national Sendai Framework implementation through the development of national disaster risk reduction strategies. ISDR could encourage affected countries to include sand and dust storms in their national strategies.
108. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) strongly supported the coalition, highlighting sand and dust storms as a critical issue and making reference to the impact these storms have on air traffic and safety.
109. UNCCD indicated that they will join the coalition bringing its expertise to address the drivers of this issue. Policies to mitigate drought were highlighted as a useful tool to address sand and dust storms, framing this work around SDG target 15.3. UNCCD expressed its appreciation to UN Environment for initiating the coalition.
110. The co-chairs summarized the discussion as follows:  
The Senior Officials' agreed to go forward with the establishment of a sand and dust storms coalition. A UN coalition may serve as a neutral platform to address drivers and best practices, and as a channel to reach out to countries that can provide a neutral location for discussion in the region. As a next step, EMG members will be invited to nominate a focal point for a task team that will develop Terms of Reference for this work.

### **Greening the Belt and Road initiative – Engaging the United Nations in the Environmental Dimension of this Initiative**

111. The co-chairs introduced the proposal to establish a policy dialogue for enhancing collaboration among UN entities on sustainable development and greening of the Belt and Road Initiative, highlighting that the UN Secretary-General has clearly set out the need to work together on this issue. Considering the geostrategic elements of this Initiative, the UN must be transparent and explain its intention fully, ensuring clarity on why the environmental aspect must be included in these massive investments.
112. UNIDO, ITU and WMO indicated their interest in working on the issue of greening the Belt and Road initiative, with WMO backing in particular joint scientific support and a coalition of research partners.
113. UNESCAP noted that it is actively involved with China and other Member States on the topic, seeing a clear need for strengthened collaboration among UN entities to harmonise contributions.

114. The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) noted a clear willingness to engage in the greening of this Initiative to ensure that it is consistent with environmental standards, and suggested that there should be a paper developed on a coordinated approach and recommended benchmarks, which could be explored under the EMG. Efforts to map out how agencies that are engaged in the Initiative are ongoing. A review of agreements that the UN has signed in this regard should be carried out to inform a possible EMG engagement.
115. It was highlighted that it is important as an entry point to communicate with one voice, with the Chinese, through the UN Resident Coordinator in Beijing.
116. It was noted that the UN Secretary-General organised a meeting with the executive committee on the Belt and Road Initiative before the Senior Officials Meeting. The committee took the decision on the development of a paper on a coordinated approach to participating in the Belt and Road Initiative, for all of the UN, taking into account analysis of the potential.
117. The meeting looked into how the Belt and Road Initiative promotes the Sustainable Development Goals, it reviewed the signed-on agencies in the Initiative and recommended benchmarks consistent with international standards, and proposed mechanisms for UN coordination and partnership in this Initiative to maximise potential.
118. The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) expressed their interest to join this work, stressing the importance of integrated infrastructure development and UNOPS' mandate in this regard. The UN can contribute to making waste management, sustainable energy and road planning priorities in this Initiative, making reference to joint environmental standards.
119. ILO also asserted their interest in the greening of the Belt and Road initiative, making reference to its tripartite structure involving the private sector. Ongoing work to develop environmental leadership training could be relevant in this context.
120. CBD expressed their interest in this area of work, and noted that the mainstreaming of biodiversity in infrastructure, manufacturing, oil and gas, and the health sectors will be discussed at the Conference of the Parties in Egypt. The 15th Conference of the Parties in 2020 will be hosted by China, that is interested in taking on a leadership role in taking biodiversity forward. China has also started many good initiatives in terms of streamlining environmental policies. A collaborative platform within the UN can consider how to work with China and recipient countries to make sure sustainability in the Belt and Road Initiative is addressed in a holistic manner.
121. UNOOSA highlighted that they have signed an initial agreement on the space information corridor with China, to bring the benefit of space technology to all countries in the Belt and Road initiative.
122. The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) noted that the Belt and Road Initiative will be carried out in disaster prone areas. Working as one will be particularly important for countries benefiting from this Initiative; UN needs to be clear, working with them to safeguard environmental, social, economic sustainability.
123. The International Trade Centre (ITC) expressed its support for collaboration on greening the Belt and Road Initiative, highlighting its experience working with Chinese investors in East Africa as good practice that could be replicated. Furthermore, ex post studies on environmental and social considerations in corporate governance could add value in the context of this Initiative. ITC raised awareness about its Sustainability Map which is an open product covering standards, codes of conduct and audit protocols addressing sustainability hotspots in global supply chains.

124. IUCN stressed the potential in addressing sustainability in infrastructure initiatives, highlighting the responsibility of the investors. Companies take on environmental and social standards, however guidelines are currently voluntary, resulting in poor compliance. For this to be effective, countries also need to hold investors to account, including insisting on taxation, regulatory policy and enforcement of law that is often in place but not implemented.
125. UNECE mentioned indicators for smart sustainable cities that are being developed by ITU and UNIDO. Recipient countries of the Belt and Road Initiative are parties to UNECE Conventions, and UNECE may therefore contribute with its relevant convening power.
126. UNICEF expressed interest in being engaged with the Belt and Road initiative, seeing opportunities to include considerations of child wellbeing in the investments. The role of the UN in the Belt and Road Initiative should be to ensure that these investments have gone through environmental and social screening and that they are undertaken respecting human rights. They would like to see a focus on guidance and compliance with environmental obligations.
127. UNDESA iterated that while environmental reporting is not obligatory yet, financial reporting is, which may create an entry point on securing greener investments.
128. UN-Habitat indicated interested to join the greening of the Belt and Road initiative.
129. The co-chairs summarized the discussion as follows: The Belt and Road Initiative will be officially launched in May 2019. Meeting participants were encouraged to keep the policy dialogue going. EMG members will be invited to nominate focal points to a UN task force under the EMG to elaborate a concrete proposal to continue the work of the Belt and Road initiative.

### **Building the E-waste Coalition – Coordination and Collaboration on UN System-wide Support for E-waste Management**

130. Mr. Solheim briefly introduced the e-waste topic, mentioning the willingness of large technology companies to commit to establishing green supply chains and a circular economy. He expressed the urgency to establish a platform for dialogue between electronics companies and governments. Invited by the co-chairs, ITU then set out the issue on e-waste, quoting statistics on e-waste volumes and the extent to which it is recycled, including its export to underdeveloped countries.
131. UNITAR expressed their satisfaction about being a member of the coalition, indicating the importance of capacity building and awareness raising at the national level, identifying country needs and potential economic gains. UNITAR agreed that private sector engagement is equally important, but that a robust governance and financing structure is imperative for the long-term sustainability of the E-waste Coalition.
132. BRS encouraged other entities to join the Letter of Intent. They expressed their support for the coalition and their interest to act as a co-chair alongside ITU.
133. UNIDO urged the coalition to reach out to business, and increase the private sector's involvement.
134. ILO further suggested collaboration with the private sector, in reference to hosting their upcoming dialogue forum on decent work in e-waste, which will be held in Geneva in 2019. ILO suggested the pursuit of a multi-partner UN trust fund on the country level as a financing mechanism.



135. UNECE mentioned their work with ITU on e-waste statistics, where they are offering to service the task of e-waste statistics to the coalition.
136. ITC expressed support for the coalition, echoing the importance of private sector involvement notably the engagement of small and medium-sized enterprises during the development of the coalition. ITC indicated an interest in improving resilience and capacity building through international value chains.
137. DFS highlighted the challenge of e-waste within their operations due to the lack of recycling outlets during UN peacekeeping missions. The need for information sharing was pointed out, suggesting contractor-operated regional approaches as well as improved product design and supply chains.
138. ICAO mentioned the need for policy in the aviation field, raising awareness about the e-waste challenge which is faced when aircrafts reach their end of life or end of use.
139. UNDP indicated the need to look beyond the UN system for e-waste funding, such as through the Global Environment Facility.
140. UNU mentioned their previous work on e-waste statistics and partnerships. The Senior Officials were reminded about the UN E-waste idea, which would provide the chance to display internal harmonisation.
141. Mr. Solheim concluded the E-waste Coalition discussion, resonating with comments for increased involvement of the private sector and the fact that e-waste cannot be addressed by the UN alone.

### **Post-2020 Biodiversity Agenda – Strengthening UN Engagement and Contribution**

142. The Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Ms. Cristina Pasca Palmer, briefed the Senior Officials of the status of implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the ongoing work to prepare the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. She called on UN entities to help making the case for biodiversity, showing our dependence on biodiversity for our life- and business support systems, and making biodiversity a global movement.
143. WMO indicated that we need to develop an inter-convention discourse; there has been a breakdown in communication across agencies and with those outside the UN system.
144. UNDESA stressed the importance of bringing all the UN together in one-UN programming through resident coordinators.
145. IUCN stated that everybody has a role in this agenda. A similar mobilization around biodiversity is now needed, as we saw on climate change when the Paris Agreement was negotiated. SDGs 14 and 15 largely expire in 2020, mirroring the Aichi Targets. The post 2020 Targets will therefore be of utmost importance, and the UN system needs to be part of them.
146. UNECE referred to the Espoo Convention which obligates parties to assess environmental impacts, including biodiversity impacts, of certain activities. Biodiversity indicators under the Convention are currently being revised to better reflect the SDGs.
147. UNDP referred to the multiple development benefits that biodiversity brings and to the need to change the way we communicate about the value of biodiversity.

148. CBD highlighted the importance of the UN Country Teams to bring the biodiversity topic to the national level.
149. The discussion was summarized as follows: UN entities were invited to provide input to ongoing consultations on the post 2020 framework, in terms of key elements and advice from the points of view of different areas of work. Information from governments is not always complete and is often not peer reviewed, contributing to an incomplete picture of the status of biodiversity in the world. System-wide cooperation can help complete this picture. Furthermore, system-wide cooperation can strengthen coherence in biodiversity messaging to different audiences. Through One UN events in connection with Conferences of the Parties and related meetings, the UN system can demonstrate its capability to work closely together.

### **Post-2020 Chemicals Agenda – Strengthening UN Engagement and Contribution**

150. The Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, Mr. Rolph Payet, provided a status update on the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) expiring in 2020, and on the development of a new policy approach on the sound management of chemicals and waste to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda beyond 2020.
151. EMG Members were invited to attend the third Strategic Approach Open-ended Working Group (OEWG) to be held in Uruguay from 2-4 April 2019. Finally, EMG Members were invited to attend and contribute to the planning of an EMG Nexus Dialogue on the Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste to be held in January 2019, focusing on interdisciplinary approaches to sustainability along the textiles supply chain.

### **Preparations for the 4<sup>th</sup> United Nations Environment Assembly**

152. UN Environment provided an update on the preparations of the fourth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA4), to be held in Nairobi in March, 2019. Senior Officials were informed that the theme for the Assembly has been agreed as Innovative Solutions for Environmental Challenges and Sustainable Consumption and Production. It was indicated that the expected outcome will be a strong action-orientated ministerial declaration a draft of which is currently under review by Member States. Finally, it was noted that an agreement has been reached on an implementation plan for the UNEA3 resolutions and decisions on the theme Towards a Pollution Free Planet.

## **IV. Any Other Business and Closure of the Meeting**

153. No other business or questions were raised. The meeting was closed at 12:30 p.m. New York time.

## Annex 1



UNITED NATIONS

ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT GROUP

**EMG**

<b>24<sup>th</sup> Senior Officials Meeting of the Environment Management Group</b> Technical Segment, 17 <sup>th</sup> September 2018 (15:00 -17:00 Geneva time) <b>Via audio-video conference</b>	<b>EMGSOM.24(a)_1_Agenda</b>  Distribution: EMG Members
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All meeting documents, including this agenda, can be accessed on the [EMG website](#)

### Provisional agenda

1. Opening remarks by the co-Chairs
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Consideration of ongoing work and recommendations to the high-level segment:
  - (a) *Issue Management Group on Tackling E-waste*
  - (b) *Issue Management Group on Environment and Humanitarian Action*
  - (c) *Consultations on Environmental and Social Sustainability in the United Nations*
  - (d) *Environment Management Group Nexus Dialogues*
  - (e) *A UN System-Wide Framework of Strategies on the Environment*
  - (f) *Issue Management Group on Environmental Sustainability Management*
  - (g) *Environmental management Peer Review Process of United Nations entities*
  - (h) *Update on Promoting the progressive development of law for environmental sustainability*
4. Environment Management Group work plan for 2019
5. Overview of the high-level segment of the Senior Officials Meeting
6. Any other business



UNITED NATIONS

ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT GROUP

**EMG**

**24<sup>th</sup> Senior Officials Meeting of the United Nations Environment Management Group**

Senior Segment, 24<sup>th</sup> September 2018 (10:00 -12:30 NY time)  
**UN Conference Building, Conference Room 9 (CR9) 1<sup>st</sup> basement**

**EMGSOM.24(b)\_1\_Agenda**

Distribution:  
EMG Members

**Provisional agenda**

1. Opening remarks by the co-Chairs
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Briefing on the outcome of the technical segment
4. Strategic discussion on key emerging environmental issues warranting a collaborative response by the United Nations:
  - a) *A response to sand and dust storms – discussion on forming a United Nations coalition*
  - b) *Green Belt and Road initiative – engaging the United Nations in the environmental dimensions of this initiative*
5. E-waste Coalition:  
*Building the E-waste Coalition – coordination and collaboration on UN system-wide support for e-waste management*
6. Updates:
  - a) *Post-2020 biodiversity agenda – strengthening United Nations engagement and contribution*
  - b) *Post-2020 chemicals agenda – strengthening United Nations engagement and contribution*
  - c) *Preparations for the 4<sup>th</sup> United Nations Environment Assembly*
7. Any other business
8. Closure of the meeting

## Annex 2

### List of Participants

#### Technical Segment on Monday, 17 September 2018

	Organisation	Name	Function
1	UNFCCC	Aiping Cheng	Programme Officer
2	WMO	Alexander Baklanov	Program Officer
3	UNHCR	Andrea Dekrout	
4	IMO	Andrew Birchenough	
5	EMG Secretariat	Athanasios Milios	
5	OHCHR	Benjamin Schachter	Human Rights Officer
6	IMF	Chris Lane	Special Representative to the UN
7	UNIDO	Claudia Linke-Heep	Deputy Representative & Liaison Officer
8	UNFCCC	Daniele Violetti	Director, Finance, Tech and Capacity Building
9	UNWTO	Dirk Glaesser	Director, Sustainable Development of Tourism
10	DFS	Elena De Bortoli	
11	CEB	Federica Pietracci	Senior Programme Management Officer
12	BRS	Francesca Cenni	Programme Officer
	EMG Secretariat	Garam Bel	
	EMG Secretariat	Hossein Fadaei	
	EMG Secretariat	Irene Kariuki	
13	ICAO	Jane Hupe	Deputy Director, Environment
	EMG Secretariat	Jannica Pitkänen-Brunnsberg	
	EMG Secretariat	Juan Chebly	

<b>14</b>	UN-SPIDER	Juan Villagran De Leon	Head
<b>15</b>	WFP	Julie Mackenzie	
<b>16</b>	Ozone Secretariat	Katherine Theotocatos	Programme Officer
<b>17</b>	UNECE	Marco Keiner	Director, Environment Division
<b>18</b>	IFAD	Margarita Astralaga	Director of the Environment, Climate Division
<b>19</b>	BRS Convention	Maria Cristina Cardenas	Senior Policy and Strategy Advisor
<b>20</b>	WHO	Marina Maeiro	
<b>21</b>	FAO	Mark Davis	Team Leader, Environmental and Social Safeguards
<b>22</b>	UNESCO	Meriem Bouamrane	Programme Specialist
<b>23</b>	ILO	Moustapha Kamal	Coordinator, Green Jobs Programme
<b>24</b>	CBD	Neil Pratt	
<b>25</b>	UNFPA	Oliver Buehler	Chief Facilities and Administrative Services Branch
<b>26</b>	UNEP	Richard Smith	
<b>27</b>	ESCWA	Roula Majdalani	Director, Sustainable Development Policies Division
<b>28</b>	OCHA	Sheilagh Henry	
<b>29</b>	UNODC	Sinead Brophy	
<b>30</b>	ESCAP	Stefanos Fotiou	Director, Environment Development Division
	EMG Secretariat	Sogol Jafar Zadeh	
<b>31</b>	UN WOMEN	Toshihisa Nakamura	Programme Analyst
<b>32</b>	UNCCD	Utchang Kang	Programme Officer
<b>33</b>	ITU	Vanessa Gray	Head of LDCs and SIDS

## List of Participants

### Senior Segment on Monday, 24 September 2018

	Organisation	Name	Function
1	UNDP	Adriana Dinu	
2	EMG	Amanda Dias	
3	UNESCO	Ana Persic	
4	ITC	Arancha Gonzalez	
5	DFS	Atul Khare	
6	WHO	Carolyn Vickers	
7	ILO	Christophe Perrin	
8	OHCHR	Craig Mokhiber	
9	WIPO	Dalila Hamou	
10	Global Green Growth Institute	Daniel Munoz-Smith	
11	UNEP	Elizabeth Mrema	
12	UN DESA	Elliott Harris	
13	UNEP	Erik Solheim	
14	UNICEF	Fatoumata Ndiaye	
15	CEB	Frederica Petracchi	
16	UNOPS	Grete Faremo	
17	UNEP	Hao Cheng	
18	UNESCAP	Hong Joo Hahm	
19	EMG	Hossein Fadaei	
20	ITU	Houlin Zhao	
21	IUCN	Inger Anderson	
22	UNEP	Jamil Ahmed	
23	ICAO	Jane Hupe	
24	ITC	Joseph Wozniak	

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25	EMG	Juan Chebly
26	CBD	Jyoti Mathur – Filipp
27	World Bank	Karin Kemper
28	UNFPA	Laura Londén
29	UNHABITAT	Maimunah Mohd Sharif
30	UNISDR	Mami Mizutori
31	WHO	Marina Maier
32	UNCCD	Melchiade Bukuru
33	ESCWA	Mohamed Ali Alhakim
34	WHO	Nathalie Roebbel
35	UNITAR	Nikhil Seth
36	UNECE	Olga Algayerova
37	WMO	Pavel Kabat
38	WMO	Petteri Taalas
39	UNIDO	Philippe Scholtès
40	UNCTAD	Raymond Landveld
41	BRS Convention	Rolph Payet
42	UNU	Ruediger Kuehr
43	UNEP	Satya S Tripathi
44	OCHA	Sheilagh Louise Henry
45	UNOOSA	Simonetta Di Pippo
46	UNDP	Tim Scott
47	Ozone Secretariat	Tina Birmpili
48	ITU	Vanessa Gray
50	UNOPS	William Axelsson

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