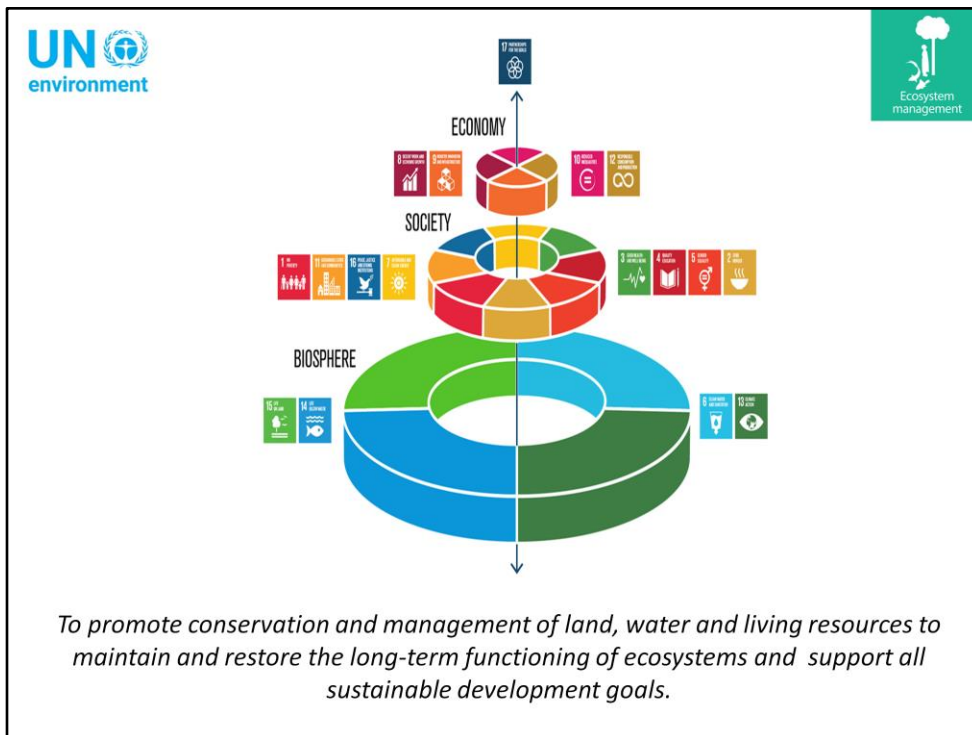
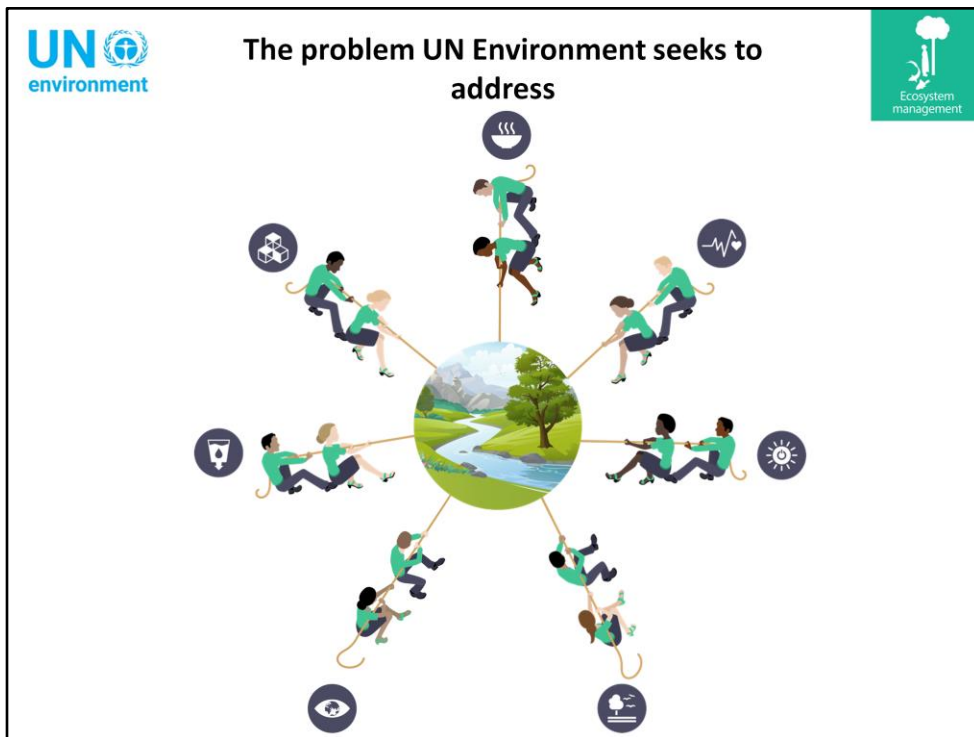




- The Ecosystem Management Programme is one of the 7 UN Environment programmes. The presentation will take you from the big picture to details
- The programme support governments, private sector and civil society to manage ecosystems for delivery on multiple objectives.



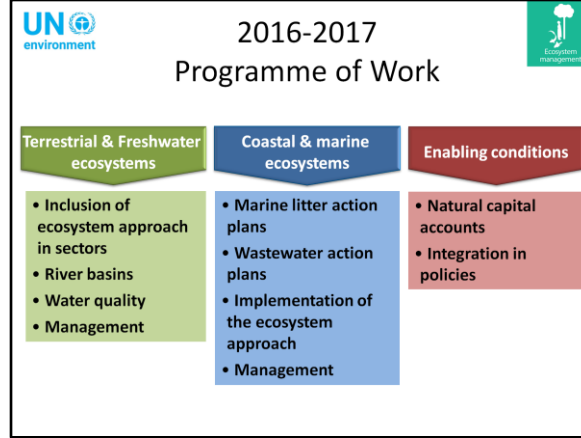
- The 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals are underpinned by a healthy and productive environment.
- While SDGs 6, 13, 14, and 15 and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets are at the heart of our work, our focus is to foster ecosystem management which deliver on all Sustainable Development Goals, including poverty reduction, food/water and energy security, employment and gender equality.
- Progress measured by 2030 Sustainable Development Goals impact level indicators.
- Mid-Term Strategy 2018-2021 designed specifically to align with the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development.



1. Have you ever taken part in a tug of war? And you may recall that the harder the others pull the harder you pull, right? Same applies to ecosystems and the efforts to deliver on sectoral goals.
 1. Sectoral approaches tend to be a race to the bottom and this pulling is increasing, such that by 2030, the world is projected to need 50% more food, 40% more energy, 40% more water, and 40% more timber and fibre and sand — putting intense pressure on our already stressed ecosystems.
 2. Already today, 795 million people suffer from hunger and 1.2 billion live in water stressed areas.
2. UN Environment's support to countries can be placed within this tug of war picture and our input and deliverables help these stakeholders to engage in integrated ecosystem management by:
 1. Strengthening and building the resilience of ecosystems (protected areas, restoration, connectivity, biodiversity indicators and strategies (e.g. National Biodiversity Strategy Action Programmes).
 2. Improving our understanding of our dependence on ecosystems by making the invisible visible through the economics of ecosystems and accounting of ecosystem services.
 3. Institution building and cross-sectoral dialogue for integrated ecosystem management (e.g. Regional Seas and Basin organizations). Tools: e.g. spatial planning, scenarios and performance monitoring systems
 4. Review of public sector finance to reduce the negative impacts of their financial decisions and to increase the positive one. E.g. Public Environmental Expenditure

Review and Budget Environmental Impact Assessments

5. Review of private sector finance to reduce the negative impacts of their financial decisions and to increase the positive ones. Focus on risk management and business opportunities.
6. Education of future professionals in sectors that depend and impact on ecosystems e.g. through changing sectoral curricula and training programmes.



We have 3 Expected Accomplishments and 11 indicators. Focus on terrestrial and fresh water ecosystems, coastal and marine ecosystems and the enabling conditions to manage ecosystems through an ecosystem approach.

The indicators measure the following:

Expected Accomplishment A:

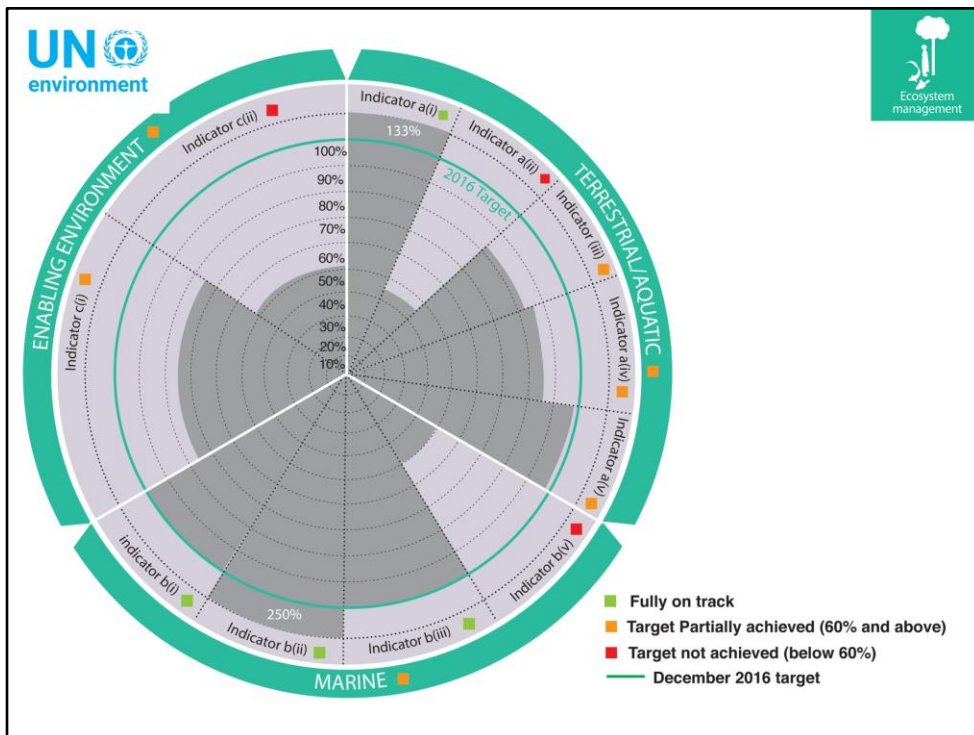
- (i) Integration of the ecosystem approach in sector-based ecosystem management
- (ii) Usage of the ecosystem approach in river basins
- (iii) Improvement of water quality frameworks
- (iv) Area managed using an ecosystem approach

Expected Accomplishment B:

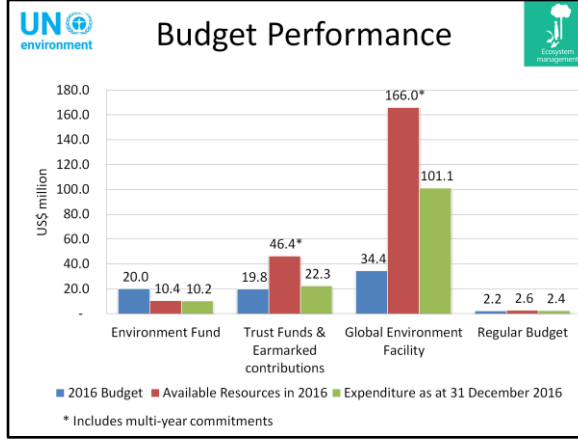
- (i) Action plans to reduce marine litter
- (ii) Action plans to reduce wastewater
- (iii) Implementation of the ecosystem approach by Regional Seas or their parties
- (iv) Area managed using an ecosystem approach

Expected Accomplishment C:

- (i) Establishment of natural capital accounts
- (ii) Two or more policy frameworks which integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services

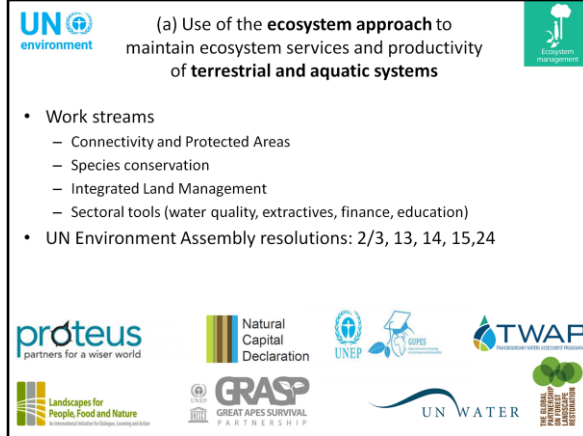


Overview of the progress across the 3 expected accomplishments and all 11 indicators. The progress against each indicator will be presented in connection to the expected accomplishments.



Overview of available resources:

- We have been able to raise funds to the level of the target budget but most of resources are ear-marked and thus, in terms of the delivery of our Programme of Work, out of the full control of UN Environment.
- The available resources include multi-year commitments from multi-year projects.
- Global Environment Facility: carry-over of USD26.397 million unspent from 2015. Includes all Global Environment Facility resources whether the project is executed through UN Environment or by external partners. The breakdown between Implementing Agency and Executing Agency is USD 149 and 17 million
- Trust Funds & Earmarked contributions: carry-over of USD12 million unspent from 2015.
- Resources tend to become available towards the end of the year which explains the lag in expenditure.



Expected Accomplishment (a): Work streams and projects to:

- Ensure connectivity across ecosystems especially at landscape level (E.g., UN Environment supports Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic to conserve terrestrial biodiversity and ecosystem connectivity in the region)
- Establish and manage protected areas (e.g. Iraqi Marshlands, see case study)
- Strengthen species conservation, habitat management, tools and partnerships e.g. the Great Apes Survival Partnership and Electronic Permitting Information eXchange (EPIX) in support of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Dugong conservation in Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Malaysia and Madagascar.
- Design and negotiate landscape level visions and implementation of integrated landscape management in countries e.g. Haiti, Cuba and the Mekong region.
- Help private sector to adopt and utilize a more systematic approach to ecosystems e.g. spatial planning for extractive industries, incorporation of natural capital considerations in business operations, incorporation of ecosystem thinking in sectoral education frameworks.

The logo's show some of the partnerships that UN Environment fosters.

This work stream delivers on the following United Nations Environment Assembly II resolutions:

- 2/3 Investing in human capacity for sustainable development, through environmental education and training
- 2/13 Sustainable management of natural capital
- 2/14 Illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products
- 2/15 Mainstreaming biodiversity
- 2/24 Combatting desertification and promoting pastoralism and rangelands

For further information on progress on United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions see separate update document.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_9811

