



Distr.: General
21 November 2019

English only



**United Nations Environment
Assembly of the United Nations
Environment Programme**

**148th meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives
to the United Nations Environment Programme**

Nairobi, 10 December 2019
Conference Room 1
9:00 – 12:00, 13:30 – 16:30

**Agenda Item 7a): Follow-up of the fourth session of the UN Environment Assembly -
Implementation of UNEP/EA.4/HLS.1**

This note serves as a background document for Agenda Item 7a) entitled Follow-up of the fourth session of the UN Environment Assembly - Implementation of UNEP/EA.4/HLS.1 Ministerial Declaration. This note provides information on follow-up, monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration

Follow-up, Monitoring and Reporting on the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration

(Science Division takes the lead on this, Decision of SMT, meeting 17th April 2019)

1. Background and relevant mandates

In March 2019, Ministers of the Environment adopted the Ministerial Declaration “Innovative solutions for environmental challenges and sustainable consumption and production” as the main outcome of the 2019 UN Environment Assembly.¹

The declaration highlights the commitment of UN Member States to address environmental challenges through advancing innovative solutions and to move towards sustainable and resilient societies through sustainable consumption and production patterns.

The declaration emphasizes that only through innovation can our generation move our world closer to the vision set out in “The future we want”, the outcome document of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. The resolution (A/RES/66/288) affirms that “poverty eradication, changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development.”

The ministerial declaration set out the commitment by Member States to scale-up national and international efforts to overcome common environmental, including health related challenges, fostering sustainable and efficient resource management, promoting the use and sharing of environmental data, and engaging civil society, citizens, indigenous peoples and local communities, private sector, academia and other relevant stakeholders.

The ministerial declaration also reinforced the mandates provided by the Environment Assembly to the UN Environment Programme at its fourth and third sessions, to invest and build partnerships in innovative environmental solutions for accelerating the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.²

In terms of specific mandates, Member States also reinforced the ability of the UN Environment Programme to develop knowledge management systems for the environment, by calling upon the United Nations Environment Programme to develop a global environmental data strategy by 2025 in cooperation with other relevant United Nations bodies and by also requesting the Executive Director to track the implementation of the actions set out in the declaration through its regular environmental assessment processes and to support our national efforts, including through the regional and subregional presence of the Programme.

By embracing a culture of innovation, the Ministerial Declaration enables the UN Environment Programme to scale up its ability to enable nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations. By embracing the key enablers of an innovative culture (creativity, openness and participation), the UN Environment Programme can respond to the policy needs of Member States and help to scale up successful approaches and innovative solutions, whatever their source.

¹ UNEP/EA.4/HLS.1 Ministerial declaration of the United Nations Environment Assembly at its fourth session <http://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/27925/K1901029%20-%20UNEP-EA.4-HLS.1%20-%20Advance.pdf?sequence=4&isAllowed=y>

² UNEP/EA.3/Res.5 <https://papersmart.unon.org/resolution/uploads/k1800192.english.pdf>

2. Principles guiding the overall implementation of the Ministerial Declaration

The following Principles should guide the strategic implementation of the follow-up and review of the Ministerial Declaration:

- **Simplification:** Put in place a simple, easy to use knowledge system, providing transparent access, use and sharing of indicators for monitoring and follow-up and review
- **Rationality:** Avoid duplication of information and build on existing information and data sources as well as procedures, partnerships and intergovernmental processes already in place.
- **Cost-Effectiveness:** to the extent possible, design a cost-effective system to build and operate based on the use of existing open source software and related tools
- **User-Centered:** Focus on responding to Member State requests and needs for evidence-based policy making and action.
- **Impact:** Focus on key performance indicators, impactful, effective and efficient delivery on the ground and on people.
- **Partnership:** build on existing and innovative partnerships including citizens and civil society, business as well as the UN system bodies and entities.

3. Why a Global Environmental Data Strategy matters in the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration

Innovation means pursuing solutions to today's problems and embracing a culture that fosters ingenuity.

The availability of quality, accessible, open, timely and disaggregated data is vital for evidence-based decision-making and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda and realization of its ambitions of leaving no one behind ..." as stated in the various UN Secretary General progress reports towards the sustainable development goals ³. However, the 'Measuring Progress Report (UNEP, 2019) found that of the 93 environment-related SDGs indicators, 68 per cent lack sufficient data to assess progress.

UN Environment has undertaken the commitment to demonstrate how our approved Programme of Work 2018 – 2021 integrates the 2030 Agenda using its Strategy to support data collection, analysis and reporting, including through. strengthening the national, regional and global data and indicator frameworks for monitoring and reporting on the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. The UN Environment Big Data on the Environment initiative, by delivering the world environment situation room knowledge platform, provides access to baseline data and monitors progress against the Goals ...". ⁴

A knowledge platform, making environmental data permanently available to Member States, is critical for supporting the P-D-C-A (Planning – Development- Control - Action) cycle of strategic implementation of the Ministerial Declaration. This knowledge system provides both the monitoring mechanisms for this follow-up of Key Performance Indicators, as well as the

³ Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals – 2018 Report of the Secretary-General, available at https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/18541SG_SDG_Progress_Report

⁴ UN Environment Executive Director, Compact report, 2018

platform for access, use and sharing of the environmental data resulting from the implemented Actions.

The Global Environmental Data Strategy has envisaged in the Ministerial Declaration should be built in an approach combining two complementary and simultaneous *Transformational Pathways*: one inward looking, aiming at integrating data and knowledge across UNEP; and one outward looking, aiming at the provision of a digital transformation platform with our member states and through a one global partnership.

A separate document with the *Global Environmental Data Strategy* will be provided for consultation of Member States. This document will report progress on the implementation of the Global Data Strategy in 2021 (UNEA5), in 2023 (UNEA6) and finally completed in 2025 (UNEA7). The overall *Global Environmental Data Strategy* and corresponding *transformational paths* should be constantly aligned with the existing vision and orientations of the UN Secretary General Strategy on New Technologies ⁵ as well as the UN initiative on Big Data for Sustainable Development and Humanitarian Action (Global Pulse ⁶), as well as the decisions and resolutions of the ECOSOC Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management ⁷ (UN-GGIM) and the Steering Committee of the UN System Network.

4. A monitoring framework towards implementing the Ministerial Declaration

A key feature of the implementation of the Ministerial declaration is to establish a follow-up framework and knowledge management system including a Dashboard of Indicators (including electronic data visualization platform accessible to member states) to follow-up and review on a permanent basis the implementation of the 19 actions set-out above, structured according to *Key Performance Indicators*.

The UN Environment Programme core delivery framework can be further strengthened by continuously investing in a strong science-policy interface and thus enhancing the mobilization and use of science and environmental data to inform better decisions. The UN Environment Programme can improve its support to coalitions and partnerships, if it effectively harnesses the powerful tools of the latest information technologies including big data and artificial intelligence. The Programme therefore needs to deepen its ability to harness these tools and assist countries and their citizens to use them as well in line with UN strategies and frameworks.

While some mechanisms exist for sharing critical information and knowledge about solutions within the environmental community, there is a need for a global environmental data strategy under the auspices of the United Nations, building on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

Such strategy could have three main *Strategic Objectives*:

- First, to support national capacity for data collection and the provision of a repository for comprehensive and open environmental data and information;
- Second, to prioritize innovations and measures that coherently address environmental, health and economic benefits and costs, including the cost of inaction and gender impacts; and
- Third, to strengthen strategic partnerships and collaborations and enhance initiatives that catalyze and accelerate positive change.

⁵ Available at <https://www.un.org/en/newtechnologies/>, on the 20th May 2019

⁶ Available at <https://www.unglobalpulse.org/about-new>, on the 20th May 2019

⁷ Available at <http://ggim.un.org/>, on the 20th May 2019

4.1 Key Actions and Indicators for the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration

Paragraph 10 of the Ministerial Declaration requests the Executive Director to track the implementation of the actions set out in this declaration through the regular environmental assessment processes and to provide a progress report, in collaboration with Member States. The Ministerial Declaration thus expresses a desire to use existing systems rather than to develop new ones.

Regular environmental monitoring systems of particular relevance to the request include:

1. Measuring progress, a derivative product of the GEO series, provides an overview of the current state of the environmental dimensions of sustainable development based on the SDG indicators and identifies knowledge and information gaps in terms of assessing progress towards the environmental dimension of the SDGs.

2. MEA reporting frameworks: Multilateral Environmental Agreements such as the Regional Seas; the Convention on Biological Diversity, amongst others have adopted an indicator framework. UNEP and MEA Secretariats have mapped the synergies between indicator frameworks of MEAs with the SDG Global Monitoring Framework, and thus has already a clear idea of relevant indicators under the different MEAs.

(<https://environmentlive.unep.org/synergies>)

3. Monitoring Framework of International Initiatives such as the 10YFW on Sustainable Consumption and production, or indexes developed by UN Environment in partnership with other organizations such as the Inclusive Wealth Index, or the Green Economy Index. A mapping exercise similar to the MEA-SDGs has been done already for the SAICM monitoring framework and could be done for other such initiatives.

The actions set out in the Ministerial Declaration can be organized around some categories: (a) environmental challenges related to poverty and natural resources management, including sustainable food systems, food security and halting biodiversity loss; (b) life-cycle approaches to resource efficiency, energy, chemicals and waste management; (c) innovative sustainable business development. (d) transparent access and sharing of environmental data and metadata; and (e) active partnerships.

The solutions (performance indicators) include creative approaches – in fields as diverse as policy, financing, partnerships, education and the use of data – that improve sustainability and promote better understanding of environmental issues. In this sense, “innovation” is meant in the broadest sense of the word - not limited to technology, but rather a mind-set or an enabling culture accessible to all countries and organizations alike, which includes also streamlining and simplifying processes and removing barriers to act as an enabler of innovation -- “doing different things and doing things differently”.

Table 1 in the Annex provides a first conceptual analysis of actions and key performance indicators to be customized and improved over the course of the monitoring period.

This table also establishes the interrelationships between the Actions, the SDG Indicators, the MEAs and corresponding Resolutions of UNEA. This integrated approach allows for a systemic analysis of impact of how implementation of different actions contributes to the overarching framework of sustainable development and the multilateral environmental agreements and international obligations.

4.2 Next Steps/Actions for implementing the Ministerial Declaration

- Building on the established ‘Acting as One’ designated Focal Points across UNEP, including all Divisions, Regional Offices, MEA Secretariats, collaborating centers and the 10YFP One Planet Network, to identify teams within UNEP (and external teams), whether persons, Units, Branches, Divisions, Regions or Multilateral Environmental Agreement’s Secretariats, who will provide solid information, technical guidance and back-stopping.. Science Division will act as ‘*curators*’ on the key performance indicators and data for all actions identified in the Ministerial Declaration. Performance indicators for the Ministerial Declaration will be included in the Environment Live Global database that underpins the World Environment Situation Room.;
- Building on the existing knowledge platforms Environment Live and best available technology including geospatial and Earth observations, big data and artificial intelligence, and open source software such as MapX, to make available a world environment situation room which will support to keep under review the world environment situation and support the monitoring framework.
- These teams will setup a detailed methodology for the identification, collection, analysis and reporting on the key performance indicators, at all aggregation levels, for each action identified in the Ministerial Declaration. In these methodologies, teams should take into account and align with the UNEP’s medium-term strategy, programme of work and Subprogramme implementation as well as any other relevant data-source; analyze the existing monitoring frameworks as mentioned above, mapping them to the actions in the Ministerial Declaration, assess the data availability and propose a plan to improve the monitoring and reporting as part of the global environmental data strategy.
- These teams will define *baseline* and *targets* for each and every global Key Performance Indicator, for each action identified in the Ministerial Declaration;
- The United Nations Environment Programme should establish a ‘One Global Environment Data/Information Partnership’ to actively design and implement this global environmental data strategy, including the Global Resource Information Database network (GRID centers), the UN System major groups and stakeholders (citizens, business, academia, ...). Such partnership should be aligned with and complementary to efforts already undertaken under the auspices of DESA, the UN Statistical Commission, the UN-GGIM and the Office of the Secretary General, including the Global Pulse Initiative.
- Science Division to coordinate and align this follow-up framework with the follow-up of all other UNEA4 Resolutions (in terms of dashboard, key performance indicators, teams, budgets and timeframes);
- Include setting an advisory and coordination mechanism building on existing platforms, including the permanent liaison with the Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR), through the Governance Affairs Office, which will provide simultaneously the feedback as well as the evaluation / assessment for the global environmental data strategy and the monitoring framework.
- Include a mechanism for mobilizing and allocating funding to support the development and operationalization of the world environment situation room together with an accountability framework across the organization.
- The data and analytics generated by the world environment situation room must become integrated into the wider UN Environment communications strategy and infused across all communications materials where possible.

5. A Roadmap towards implementation the Ministerial Declaration

In order to have a permanent mechanism for evaluating and assess the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration a short to long term implementation plan should be in place and subject to periodic reporting to Member States.

Table 2 in the Annex provides a log frame for monitoring in the short, medium and long term the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration. These monitoring mechanisms should include a balance score card.

The United Nations Environment Programme, through the Executive Director will track the implementation of the actions set out in the Ministerial Declaration through the regular environmental assessment processes and to support our national efforts including through the regional and sub-regional presence of the United Nations Environment Programme and we request the Executive Director to provide a progress report, in collaboration with Member States, for consideration of the Member States at the forthcoming sessions of the of the United Nations Environment Assembly (with a critical milestone at its seventh session in 2025).

Annex:

- *Table 1 – Actions of the Ministerial Declaration, SDGs, MEAs and Resolutions of UNEA*
- *Table 2 – Monitoring of the Ministerial Declaration – Log frame and Balance Scorecard*
- *Final text of the Ministerial Declaration of the 2019 UNEA*

Table 1 – Actions of the Ministerial Declaration, SDGs, MEAs and Resolutions of UNEA

Actions	SDG Indicators ⁵	MEAs	Resolutions of UNEA
<p>i) improve national resource management strategies (integrated full life-cycle approaches and analysis; resource efficient and low carbon economies);</p> <p>ii) advance sustainable consumption and production patterns (circular economy; other sustainable economic models; implementation of 10YFP);</p> <p>iii) promote innovation and knowledge sharing in chemicals and waste management (safer and less toxically material flows; protect human health and the environment);</p>	<p>12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies</p> <p>8.4.1/12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</p> <p>8.4.2/12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p> <p>Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns (13 indicators)</p> <p>3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution</p> <p>3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)</p> <p>3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning</p> <p>6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated</p> <p>6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality</p> <p>11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities</p>		

<p>iv) promote sustainable food systems (sustainable and resilient agricultural practices; improve value generation; reducing waste and energy use along food supply chain; food security and ecosystem functions and services);</p>	<p>11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)</p> <p>12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement</p> <p>12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment</p> <p>12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled</p> <p>1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure</p> <p>2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</p> <p>2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities</p> <p>2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction</p> <p>12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index</p> <p>13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their</p>		
--	---	--	--

<p>v) implement sustainable ecosystems restoration, conservation and landscape management (biodiversity loss; land degradation; droughts; soil erosion; pollution; desertification; sand and dust storms);</p> <p>vi) share knowledge on sustainable management of metal and mineral resources (implementation of strategies; best practices);</p> <p>vii) undertake actions to restore and protect marine and coastal ecosystems (UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy);</p> <p>viii) comparable international environmental data (UNEP to develop a global environmental data strategy by 2025; cooperation with other relevant United Nations bodies);</p> <p>ix) improve national environmental monitoring systems and technologies (air quality; water quality; solid quality; biodiversity; deforestation; marine litter);</p>	<p>ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)</p> <p>Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss 14 indicators</p> <p>8.4.1/12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</p> <p>8.4.2/12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p> <p>Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development (10 indicators)</p> <p>Number of SDG indicators relevant to the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda, for which data are reported to the Global SDG Database (https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)</p>		
--	---	--	--

<p>chemicals and waste; national environmental data management capacities);</p> <p>x) promote use of data analysis models for environmental foresights (support evidence-based decision making; improve local and national preparedness; responses to mitigate environmental degradation; mitigate risks from disasters and conflicts; monitor and predict environmental security hotspots);</p>	<p>12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools</p> <p>17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals</p> <p>17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</p> <p>17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</p> <p>17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding</p> <p>17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries</p> <p>1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</p>		
--	---	--	--

<p>xi) develop policies for sound waste management (define national targets for reducing waste generation; increasing the reuse of products and recycling of waste; improving environmental quality of cities);</p> <p>xii) address the damage of ecosystems caused by unsustainable use and disposal of plastic products (reducing single use plastic products by 2030; work with private sector to find environmentally friendly alternatives);</p> <p>xiii) support global efforts to develop sustainable products and services (set ambitious goals to the use of sustainable procurements; stimulate demand for environmentally sound products, processes and services);</p> <p>xiv) disclosure of appropriate product information to consumers (measures to increase transparency in product chains);</p> <p>xv) invest in environmental research, education and awareness raising (framework of sustainable development; woman and youth; promote a wider use of innovative approaches; such as inclusive citizen science);</p>	<p>1.5.3/11.b.1/13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</p> <p>1.5.4/11.b.2/13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> <p>11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters</p> <p>See under iii)</p> <p>14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density</p> <p>7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology</p> <p>12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans</p> <p>12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national</p>		
--	---	--	--

<p>xvi) respect indigenous and local knowledge on environmentally friendly practices (promote engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities);</p>	<p>expenditure on fossil fuels 17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies</p> <p>7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems</p> <p>7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services</p> <p>12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies</p> <p>14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology</p> <p>17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation</p> <p>2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</p> <p>2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction</p> <p>6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of</p>		
--	---	--	--

<p>xvii) promote sustainable and innovative financing opportunities and mechanisms (unlock new capital for sustainable investments; upscaling of sustainable business models; focus on small and medium sized enterprises);</p> <p>xviii) seek innovative solutions to environmental challenges (strengthening public-private-academia partnerships; accelerating uptake and upscaling of solutions);</p> <p>xix) ensure active participation of civil society, citizens, indigenous peoples and local communities; private sector; academia; other relevant stakeholders; promote their active engagement).</p>	<p>local communities in water and sanitation management</p> <p>11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)</p> <p>11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials</p> <p>7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems</p> <p>7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services</p> <p>13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management,</p>		
--	---	--	--

<p>6. We recognize that the effective implementation of these actions requires enabling and coherent policy frameworks, good governance and law enforcement at the global, regional, national, subnational and local levels and effective means of implementation, including finance, capacity building, environmentally sound technologies and developing partnerships in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda;</p>	<p>including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</p> <p>17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South- South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries</p> <p>17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals</p> <p>17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships</p> <p>17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development</p>		
---	---	--	--

⁵ Measuring Progress - Towards achieving the environmental dimension of the SDGs provides an overview of the current state of the environmental dimensions of sustainable development based on the SDG indicators - including the availability of statistical and spatial data, analytical methods and visualizations - and identifies knowledge and information gaps in terms of assessing progress towards the environmental dimension of the SDGs.

Table 2 – Monitoring in the Short-Medium and Long term the Implementation of the Global Environmental Data Strategy - Log frame and Balance Scorecard

Milestones - Next actions for implementing the monitoring framework of the Ministerial Declaration	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030			
	2019				2020				2021				2022				2023				2024				2025				2026-2030			
Ministerial Declaration - Followup, Monitoring, and Reporting																																
UNEA 4: Ministerial Declaration adopted																																
Initial proposal with 19 actions and KPIs																																
Revised proposal with 19 actions and KPIs																																
146th Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives to UNEP, 20 Jun 2019																																
UN Environment Executive Board meeting - July																																
147th Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives to UNEP, 11 Oct 2019																																
148th Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives to UNEP, Mar 2020																																
149th Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives to UNEP, Oct 2020																																
150th Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives to UNEP, Mar 2021																																
UNEA 5: Progress Report on 'Global Environmental Data Strategy'																																
UNEA 6: Progress Report on 'Global Environmental Data Strategy'																																
UNEA 7: Launch of the 'Global Environmental Data Strategy'																																
Monitoring the implementation of the 'Global Environmental Data Strategy'																																