



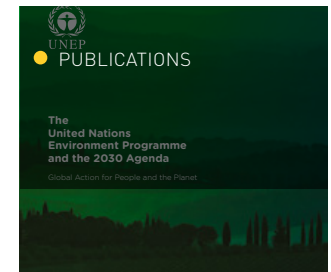
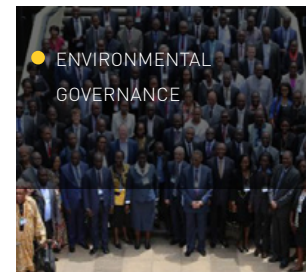
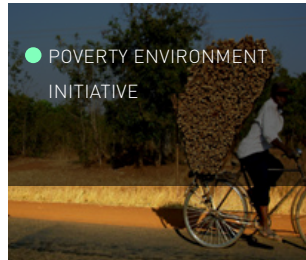
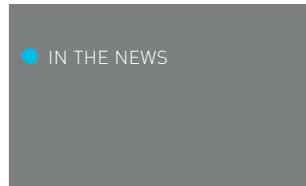
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA NEWSLETTER

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

SEPT-OCT 2015



LAUNCH OF MAJOR WETLANDS RESTORATION INITIATIVE IN UGANDA





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NEWSLETTER

CLIMATE CHANGE



LAUNCH OF MAJOR WETLANDS RESTORATION INITIATIVE IN UGANDA

As part of the process to launch a major wetlands restoration initiative in Uganda, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Executive Director Achim Steiner, met with H.E. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda on 27 August to present to him Volume One of the Uganda Wetlands Atlas.

The Uganda Wetlands Atlas is an essential tool for policy makers, planners and legislators that resolves some longstanding questions on accurate facts, figures and statistics on the status of wetlands in the country.

During the meeting, the two leaders discussed, among others, enhanced UNEP-Uganda cooperation on key environmental issues affecting the country, including sustainable development and green economy solutions, renewable energy options and the consequences of climate change on Uganda's people and natural resources.

«Uganda is a country blessed with natural resources. While true across the world, it is even more apparent here that the environment is the foundation of all of our livelihoods. UNEP is keen to continue to cooperate with Uganda to address vital environmental issues and help chart a sustainable development path for the country that will benefit Ugandans long into the future,» said Achim Steiner.



During his visit, Mr. Steiner also met with Ephraim Kamuntu, the Minister of Water and Environment, with whom he signed a Country Cooperation Framework agreement. The Framework is designed to deepen collaboration between UNEP and Uganda by ensuring that environmental sustainability becomes a key pillar in the country's development agenda at all levels. It is intended to consolidate UNEP's support to Uganda and enhance effectiveness, improve coherence and integration within the Uganda UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2010-2015 and UNDAF 2016-20, as well as to lay the foundation for development and implementation of Joint Programmes and other activities.

Together they launched Volume One of the Uganda Wetlands Atlas and the Uganda-wide initiative, «Greening of the Economy through Massive Tree Planting and Sustainable Forest Management». They also participated in a ceremonial tree planting at the headquarters of the National Forestry Authority.



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EBAFOSA: TOWARDS ACHIEVING FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA

The unanimous adoption of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on 25-27 September 2015 by world leaders signaled a common global transition to fight hunger, malnutrition, poverty, unemployment, disease, climate change and social inequity among other challenges facing Africa.

Achieving the SDGs requires innovative action from all stakeholders. According to the World Bank reports, a 10% increase in crop yields in Africa translates to approximately a 7% reduction in poverty. Growth in agriculture is more effective in reducing poverty than in other sectors considering agriculture employs 60% of the labor force on the continent. However climate change threatens the sector's productivity with projected 11-40% yield reductions of major staples and undernourishment of Africa's population by 25 – 90% and put 50% of its population under risk according to UNEP Africa Adaptation Gap Report.

The need for optimization of Africa's agriculture is envisaged in SDGs, Maputo, Malabo, AMCEN Cairo Declaration and the AU Agenda 2063. However, only 13 countries have met the Maputo declaration target of spending 10% of GDP in agriculture. The situation is similar with the other MDGs.

"The Nairobi Action Agenda" and the Ecosystem Based Adaptation for Food Security Assembly (EBAFOSA) unanimously adopted on 30-31 July 2015 by delegates from across Africa as the continental policy platform to foster and

nurture partnerships. It was formed following the 2nd Africa EBA for food security conference convened by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), African Union Commission (AUC), and African Centre for Technology Studies and among others

EBAFOSA provides a platform for scaling EBA driven agriculture and its value chains into policy and implementation through exchange activities. Optimizing food production through embracing ecosystems based approaches can result in yield increases of 116 – 128% enough to make 48 million people food secure. This will also create about 17 million jobs for the youth who form 60% of the unemployed in Africa. It will reduce harvest losses that top 6.6 million tonnes of grains hence cutting postharvest losses costing Africa up to \$4 billion annually. Therefore delivering on SDGs aimed to end hunger and promote sustainable agriculture, combat climate change, achieving sustainable management of ecosystems, inclusive sustainable growth, and job creation and strengthening strategic partnership.

So far, less than 50% of Africa's producers have access to roads making transport costs to be 30 – 50% of total value of produce. Strategic partnerships on infrastructure development can be easily replicated to a wider scale under EBAFOSA. Infrastructure can be developed through partnership and producers then use a share of their profits to maintain it.

Significant progress has been made since the launch of EBAFOSA. Branches at country level have been established in many countries in the region.



CAPACITY BUILDING IN THE REGION TOWARDS REDUCTION OF SHORT- LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANTS

Africa loses about 4 million crops per year due to tropospheric ozone. Black carbon and tropospheric ozone remain major air pollutants contributing to more than seven million deaths annually including 175000 in Africa as registered by WHO in 2012. Short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) are dangerous air pollutants, with various detrimental impacts on human health, agriculture and ecosystems.

It is against this backdrop that UNEP organized a two day meeting to support Togo and Cote d'Ivoire to develop their national planning for action on short-lived climate pollutants.

The meeting held in October 1-6 brought together representatives from government institutions, NGO's, academia, and private sector to raise awareness on Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) initiative. They also discussed modalities of information and knowledge sharing on SLCPs among participants.



The participants expressed their commitment to take action to reduce short lived climate pollutants especially in the areas of municipal solid waste, transport, agriculture and cook stoves.

Seven African countries currently benefit from this initiative namely: Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Morocco, Nigeria and Togo. The initiative also serves as a concrete step towards collecting data and information to develop a regional assessment on Short-Lived Climate Pollutants emission in the Region.



UNEP AND ANGOLA BOOST BILATERAL COOPERATION

UNEP and Angola have agreed to take their cooperation to new heights. This will materialize in a cooperation framework to be signed in December 2015. This important development is the result of UNEP Regional Director's visit to Angola from 18-22 October in response to an invitation from Dr. Maria Fátima Jardim, Minister of Environment of Angola.

The main objective of the visit was to take stock of the current status of the bilateral cooperation and boost the implementation of the regional programme on the Mayombe forest that involves Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo and Gabon.

During her visit UNEP Regional Director met with a number of ministers from the Angola government among them Minister for Family and Women protection, Minister for Fisheries, Minister for Agriculture and Secretary of State for Cooperation; the UN Resident coordinator and the UN Country team. The Director took a field trip to witness the impressive investments that the Angolan government is making towards strengthening the conservation of biodiversity of protected areas.

Angola took the opportunity to request for technical support from UNEP in terms of providing support for assessment of the impact of their extractives industry on health; support on promotion of green cities as well as waste management.

To further strengthen this cooperation, UNEP agreed to facilitate dialogue on Mayombe project with all other countries that are involved.



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IN THE NEWS



GOVERNMENT HAS RELEASED AN ATLAS SHOWING 29 WETLANDS IN THE DISTRICTS OF KAMPALA, WAKISO, AND MUKONO

The Wetland Atlas was launched at the Serena Hotel, Kampala. The function was presided over by Water and Environment minister Ephraim Kamuntu, United Nations Under-Secretary General Achim Steiner, and the Food and Agricultural Organisation country representative Alhaji Momodou Jallow.



ANGOLA: UN ENVIRONMENT AFRICA DIRECTOR ARRIVES IN ANGOLA

The regional director for Africa of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Juliette Biao Koudenoukpo, is since Sunday in Angola for a four-day working visit, where she is checking the actions aimed at improving management and conservation of the environment.



FOR A HEALTHIER ENVIRONMENT, LET'S TAP THE SPIRIT OF HARAMBEE

Addressing the crowd gathered to watch the inauguration of the UN Environment Programme headquarters in 1973, President Jomo Kenyatta remarked, "Nature has blessed us with her many gifts of forests, grasslands and rivers. It is only right that we in Africa should be conservationists." Leading the crowd in a chant of "Harambee!", the President warmly welcomed the fledgling UN agency to its new home in Kenya.



HOW TANZANIA PLANS TO LIGHT UP A MILLION HOMES WITH SOLAR POWER

Before solar panels were installed at Masaki village's only health centre, doctors, nurses and midwives had to use dim flashlights or the glow from their cellphones to deliver babies and treat night-time emergencies. In one case in 2010, a man arrived late after a motorcycle accident and needed a wound stitching. As the nurse began the procedure by the light of her torch, she felt a cold slithering sensation against her legs.



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ON THE ROAD TO PARIS: AFRICAN COUNTRIES CONSOLIDATE THEIR POSITION

Over 100 participants from 40 African countries participated in a meeting organized by the Africa Group of Negotiators (AGN) on climate change. The meeting was held in Khartoum and supported by UNEP and NEPAD.

The objective of the meeting was to elaborate and strengthen the AGN internal coordination, positions and negotiating strategies and to prepare for COP21/CMP11 as well as the sessions of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP 2.11) that took place in Bonn from 19 to 23 October 2015.

In his opening remarks Dr. Hassan Abdul Gadir Hilal, Minister of Environment, Natural Resources and Physical Development of Sudan, reiterated that climate change was a reality causing food insecurity, fueling conflicts and impeding sustainable development in the region. He stated that there is an urgent need for countries, especially in Africa to integrate issues of climate change into national policies, strategies and development plans.

Dr. Khaled Fahmy, Minister of Environment of Egypt and President of AMCEN added that Africa should go to Paris with the intention of having a successful outcome. He reiterated that Egypt as the president of AMCEN and coordinator of CAHOSCC will negotiate very strongly and do its best to represent the interests of Africa. He emphasized that the Paris agreement should



be within the principles of the convention and ensures parity between mitigation and adaptation. He highlighted that Africa was working on a renewable energy initiative as well as an adaptation initiative, as part of Africa's contribution to the negotiation process.

Dr. Khaled Fahmy emphasized that Africa being the largest continent with 54 countries should make a difference in Paris.

The outcomes of the AGN meeting will be used as a basis to brief both the AMCEN Ministers and Committee of African Heads of State on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) prior to COP 21 in Paris.

The meeting brought together the French Ambassador to Sudan, UNDP representative, as well as African Union Commission (AUC) representative who said that an Africa day will be organized during COP21 on 8 December 2015 at the African Pavilion to highlight efforts being undertaken by Africa in addressing climate change. Other regional organizations namely UNECA/ACPC, the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) and the African Civil Society represented by the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) attended the meeting.

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ENVIRONMENTAL RULE OF LAW CRITICAL TO ACHIEVING INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

Over 160 representatives of Africa's judiciary and law enforcement authorities gathered in Nairobi in the first African Colloquium on Environmental Rule of law held from October 14-16 to ensure the enforcement and practical implementation of environmental law.

The Colloquium was organized by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Office of the Chief Justice of Kenya, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation and the Judiciary Training Institute of Kenya (JTI).

In his address, Deputy Executive Director of UNEP Ibrahim Thiaw, said, «The success in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and the 'Africa We Want' agenda hinges on our ability to harness Africa's bountiful natural resources to power peaceful, inclusive and sustainable development.

«Guaranteeing citizens' participation, access to justice and information in environmental matters, combating the illegal trade in wildlife and other forms of environmental crimes, and harmonizing legal frameworks between countries will create equal opportunities for all, help to eliminate poverty and ensure sound management of Africa's ecosystems.»



The Chief Justice of Kenya, Hon. Willy Mutunga, in his welcoming remarks, invited participants to come up with recommendations on areas and priorities for action and formulate mechanisms for implementation. He expressed his delight that his office is partnering with UNEP and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in this inaugural colloquium.

The colloquium offered an opportunity to exchange information and share good practices in advancing environmental rule of law in Africa. These success stories highlighted the crucial role that the judiciary, prosecutors, auditors, government representatives, civil society and the private sector and other related enforcement officials play – individually and collectively – in advancing environmental rule of law in the region.

The colloquium concluded with The Nairobi Statement, which called upon African countries to integrate mechanisms to ensure adequate access to information, public participation and justice in environmental matters through a regional process and framework. The Statement further called for integration of environmental law into the curricula of judicial and other training institutes. It also emphasized the need for the establishment of a regional network on environmental rule of law to facilitate regular and continuous exchange of information, knowledge and experiences in the region.



POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE (PEI)



COST OF THE GENDER GAP IN AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY

A new study by the UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative, UN Women and the World Bank measuring the cost of the gender gap in agricultural productivity in Malawi, Tanzania and Uganda was launched on 15th October in Rome by a high level panel during the Committee on World Food Security.

The report provides a unique quantification of the costs in terms of lost growth opportunities and an estimate of what societies, economies and communities would gain were the gender gaps in agriculture to be addressed. The gender gap costs Malawi USD 100 million, Tanzania USD 105 million and Uganda USD 67 million every year. Closing the gender gap could lift as many as 238,000 people out of poverty in Malawi, 119,000 people in Uganda, and approximately 80,000 people in Tanzania every year. The findings of the report are striking and send a strong signal to policy makers in Africa as well as development partners that closing the gender gap is smart economics.

As Women form a large proportion of agricultural labor force in sub-Saharan Africa and thus play a vital role in ensuring family nutrition and food security. In eastern and southern Africa, agriculture continues to be a key engine for local and regional economies and is a critical source of

incomes besides being the basis for food security and nutrition. However gender-based inequalities in access to and control of productive and financial resources inhibit agricultural productivity and reduce food security. At the same time, a changing climate means that there is a shrinking window of opportunity to close the gender gap in agriculture and seize the prospects for promoting women's empowerment, economic development and societal resilience to shocks, including climate change.

UNEP's Regional Director for Africa, Juliette Biao Koudoukpo, represented UNEP and UNDP on behalf of the PEI in the high level panel. The Director noted the need to take a cross-sectorial approach to address the gender gap in agricultural productivity and ensure sustainable use of environment and natural resources in the agriculture sector. The Regional Director also emphasized the importance of involving central ministries such as planning and finance in order to further gender, poverty and sustainability issues in the agriculture sector highlighting the positive experiences of the PEI in this regard.

The report also provides guidance as to the factors that must be targeted in order to close the gender gap by improving opportunities for women farmers. It concludes with a set of general policy recommendations of how women's empowerment, agriculture productivity and economic growth can be addressed in an integrated manner and thereby contributes to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals at the national level.





POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE (PEI)



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MALAWI'S APPRAISAL MANUAL AND PREPARATION HANDBOOK FOR PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENTS INCLUDES POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT GUIDELINES

Public and private sector investments can have a significant impact on environmental sustainability and local livelihoods. If managed in a transparent, inclusive and sustainable manner public and privately financed projects can have a positive impact on livelihoods without having a negative impact on the environment. In this context, it is crucial to ensure that investment decisions are taken in relation to environmental sustainability and poverty reduction criteria.

The Government of Malawi has in 2015, with support of the UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI) included poverty-environment related guidance in the Public Sector Investment Programme Appraisal Manual and Preparation Handbook. For example, the new handbook recommends that all capital intensive projects need to undertake and comply with recommendations from Poverty and Social Impact Assessments and provides guidance for how to carry out such assessments. Capital intensive projects should further respond to sustainability indicators and conduct Environment Impact Assessments so as to ensure minimal

negative impact on the environment which in turn may undermine returns on investments and the livelihoods of natural resource dependent communities.

The inclusion of the poverty-environment related guidance in the Manual and the Handbook was informed by a guide on mainstreaming poverty and environment into the public sector investment programme produced by PEI Malawi in 2014, and builds on that poverty-environment related objectives over the years have been integrated into Malawi's Growth and Development Strategy and the annual National Budget Guidelines.

Inclusive and sustainable natural resource management is a priority for local leaders. A local leader of Dedza District, known in Malawi as the Traditional Authority Kachindamoto, has no words for the damage caused by illegal charcoal and timber production as she highlights that it is clear that it undermines both livelihoods and environmental sustainability. "Persons [or companies] engaged in such activities are not friends of the earth or the communities," she says. The local leader emphasizes that if natural resources were managed by the communities in collaboration with the Government, under the guidance of a strong legal and policy framework, illegal charcoal and timber production could be reduced and poverty alleviated.

The inclusion of poverty-environment guidelines in the handbook for public sector investments is a step in right direction to ensure inclusive and sustainable management of natural resource use and extraction.

A PROSPECTIVE STUDY TO CONSOLIDATE ACTIONS IN THE SAHEL

Access and control of natural resources in the Sahel remains a challenge as over 80% of the population depends on natural resources for their livelihoods. To tackle this issue, a high level meeting was held in Dakar from 13-14 October to discuss a Prospective Study for the Region.

The main objective of the prospective study is to consolidate strategies and increase efficiency in implementing plans to reduce crises caused by competition to access natural resources. It will also target establishing networks and modalities for sharing information, and working together effectively with key players in the field of Disasters and Conflicts in the Sahel region.

Through this prospective study, UNEP will promote regional environmental cooperation in addressing climate change, migration and conflict in the Sahel. Many conflicts in the region are trans-boundary, as competition for natural resources pushes various groups beyond national borders in search of improved livelihood conditions.



Organized by UNDP, this consultative meeting attracted participants and key partners from various institutions including OECD, UNESCO, Columbia University, Oxford University, ADB, and G5-Sahel.

The meeting was also attended by two former Prime Ministers and former Ministers from Mali, Senegal, and Mauritania as well as several donor countries and NGOs.





UNEP POST-CONFLICT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE CALLS FOR VISIONARY SOLUTIONS TO ADDRESS THE IMPACTS OF DECADE LONG CRISIS

UNEP's Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment of Côte d'Ivoire was launched in September 2015 in Côte d'Ivoire. This was as a result of a successful collaboration between UNEP and the Government of Côte. UNEP's Deputy Executive Director, Ibrahim Thiaw presented the assessment report to Côte d'Ivoire's Minister of Environment, Dr. Rémi Allah-Kouadio. Highlighting the key findings of the report before the senior officers of the ministry and relevant institutions he called for effective and inclusive collaboration between Government institutions, donor community, NGOs and other stakeholders and reconfirmed UNEP support for the implementation of the recommendations of the report.

UNEP's analysis spanned a wide range of environmental issues known to have been affected by the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, including national parks, unplanned urban expansion, the mining sector, the environmental degradation of Ébrié Lagoon, which deprives the country from resources and services that could be used as the foundation for sustainable development in the country, and the risk of oil spill along the country's coastline. It highlights the threats posed to Côte d'Ivoire's forests by illegal and uncontrolled timber exploitation and agricultural expansion and some of the numerous environmental problems that Abidjan is facing. See online photo essay at [The Environment in Côte d'Ivoire: Challenges and Opportunities](#).

The report which was prepared by UNEP-Post Conflict and Disaster Management Branch at the request of the Ministry of Environment of Cote d'Ivoire proposes a number of strategic recommendations, in addition to more specific technical ones. The assessment's findings make it clear that measures, such as reforestation, will have to be unprecedented, visionary and carried out on a large scale.

The report was handed over to President Alassane Ouattara of Côte d'Ivoire by Ms. Aïchatou Mindaoudou Souleymane, Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations to Cote D'Ivoire and Head of United Nations Operation in Cote D'Ivoire (UNOCI) on the 25 September, 2015.

A copy of the Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment report can be accessed through the website: unep.org/cotedivoire, available in both French and English.

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ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY



USE OF RECYCLED WATER AND CLEAN ENERGY IN MOROCCO TURN CITY GREEN

Ouarzazate city, nicknamed the door of the desert, is home to the biggest solar power plant in North Africa, Noor-Ouarzazate. The plant's completion date is 2019. It is expected to contribute 18% of Morocco's annual electricity generation. It will save the country 1 million Ton Oil Equivalent (toe) and 3.7 million tons of CO₂. The programme includes implementation of 5 solar power projects spread over an area of 10,000 hectares.

Besides the economic potential, desertification and dusty storms have made the city vulnerable by increasing its land degradation, biodiversity loss, and deteriorating living conditions for its communities.

To overcome these environmental challenges, Morocco, with support from UNEP and Korea Forest Service is building a greenbelt around the city using treated waste-water and clean energy.

The project supports Morocco to mitigate land degradation and biodiversity loss by planting trees and greening dry lands. It also contributes to a safe and environmentally sound way to dispose waste-water while improving local livelihoods socially and economically and raising awareness to enhance incentives for biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation. Due to the success of the pilot phase in catalyzing national and local governments support and involvement, the project was scaled up to Phase-two.



During the launching of Phase-two, Mr. Youssef Hammouzaki, the Project Manager from the High Commission for Water, Forestry and Desertification Control of Morocco explained the achievements of the first phase of the project. He said, "So far, we managed to plant 400 hectares. This will help us to stop desertification, decrease land degradation and protect the city from strong winds and dust clouds."

Furthermore, the project used an innovative approach to involve local population by creating new job opportunities and using their traditional knowledge and experience. This has generated their full support and engagement to sustain the project and look after the trees.

The greenbelt also creates recreational spaces for the urban population. It is an innovative way to raise community awareness and encourage public participation in the prevention of land degradation and biodiversity loss.

SWITCH AFRICA GREEN (SAG) PROJECT: THE THIRD JOINT STEERING COMMITTEE (JSC) APPROVED OVER 8 MILLION DOLLARS FOR THE SECOND SAG CALL FOR PROPOSALS

The third SWITCH Africa Green (SAG) Joint Steering Committee (JSC) meeting was held on 06 October, 2015. The main objective of the meeting was to review and approve the grants for the second call for proposals under the green business development component.

The green business development component supports the transition towards an inclusive green economy by providing grants to Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the 6 pilot countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, South Africa, and Uganda). The grants enable the MSMEs to start and to develop green business or apply sustainable consumption and production practices and patterns.

This second call for proposals covered Burkina Faso, Mauritius, South Africa and Multi-country applications. The meeting chaired by the European Commission included representatives of UNEP and UNOPS as well as a representative of the six pilot countries. The call was launched on 30 March 2015 with deadline for submission on 22 June 2015. Fifty two (52) concept notes were received from the 3 countries and after a rigorous



review of the concept notes 29 organisations were requested to submit the full applications.

Twenty six (26) organisations submitted the full grant applications; these were reviewed by the SAG Technical Review Committee (TRC) on 24 - 25 September 2015 and recommendations forwarded to the JSC.

The JSC largely approved 19 applications for the grant, some subject to meeting specific conditions set by the JSC. Successful applicants will be awarded grants on 1st November 2015.



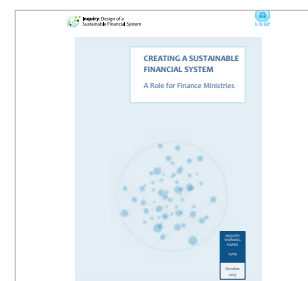
The United Nations Environment Programme and the 2030 Agenda: Global Action for People and the Planet

Unemployment, resource scarcity, climate change, food insecurity and inequity all signal the need for radical change in our societies. To bring this change, the entire UN system must meet the challenge of delivering sustainable development with shared prosperity for all, within the ecological limits of our planet.



Uncovering Pathways towards an Inclusive Green Economy: a Summary for Leaders

An Inclusive Green Economy (IGE) has evolved from earlier work on Green Economy. In its simplest expression, such an economy is low carbon, efficient and clean in production, but also inclusive in consumption and outcomes, based on sharing, circularity, collaboration, solidarity, resilience, opportunity, and interdependence



Creating a Sustainable Financial System: a role for Finance Ministries

This paper investigates various roles that finance ministries can assume to promote those policies, regulations and standards which help to create a sustainable financial system. Finance ministries typically interact with the financial sector in many ways, from regulator and supervisory mandate setters to tax authority and sovereign debt issuers. All of these points of leverage empower them to play a key role in making financial systems sustainable.



The financial system we need

Achieving sustainable development requires investment in an inclusive, green economy. Today, mismatches between what is financed and what needs financing contributes to continued environmental deterioration of natural capital and insufficient investment in infrastructure and people to secure inclusive prosperity.

UPCOMING EVENTS



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3 DEC

AfriCities Summit
Johannesburg, South Africa

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Science-Policy Dialogue on Climate
Change Adaptation and Resilience
in Africa, Africa pavilion, COP21
Paris, France

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Committee on Regional
Cooperation and Integration
(CRCI): Enhancing Productive
Integration for Africa's Structural
Transformation
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REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA

P O Box 30552, 00100

Nairobi, Kenya

E-mail: mohamed.atani@unep.org

Tel: +254 20 76 24235

Mobile: +254 (0)727531253

www.unep.org/roa