



**Project Portfolio for  
Healthy and Productive Ecosystems –  
Subprogramme 3  
Medium Term Strategy 2018-2021**

*May 2017*

SIGNATURES	
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# 1. Portfolio Overview

UN Environment's work aims to safeguard the ecological foundation of the sustainable development agenda, and to align the growing need for ecosystem goods and services with biodiversity conservation and the long-term functioning of ecosystems. UN Environment and its partners will drive change over both the short-term and the long-term horizons. The foundation of the project portfolio will be 8 core projects which will further be supported by a current (+100 projects) and future portfolio of extra-budgetary (e.g., Global Environment Facility and Green Climate Fund) projects.

## a) What is new

- a. The programme increases its focus on the long-term change processes by a) influencing how the public and private sector internalizes the ecological foundation in financial decision-making through awareness raising and measures for increased transparency around economic decision-making and b) by influencing the know-how and behavior of future professionals.
- b. Three of the 8 projects will be jointly developed across subprogrammes but hosted in the Healthy and Productive Ecosystems Subprogramme:
  1. Ecosystem health and wildlife (A1)
  2. Integrated marine management (A3),
  3. Fostering future professionals (A5).
- c. Two of the 8 projects are hosted by other subprogrammes but with contributing resource allocation from the Healthy and Productive Ecosystems Subprogramme:
  1. Poverty-Environment Programme (B1 hosted in Environmental Governance)
  2. UN Environment Finance Initiative (B2 hosted in Resource Efficiency)
- d. One project focus on communicating the narrative of the programme, our comparative advantage and the importance of the services UN Environment provides to key target audiences (e.g. donors and governing bodies) and to ensure a common identity and storyline across the full portfolio, including the extra-budgetary projects.
- e. The project logframes will be developed for a budget envelop that is based on projected core resources (Environment Fund, Norway and SIDA) and secured extra-budgetary resources. Whereas the theory of change in the project document will cover the full envelop of target resources (core and secured and un-secured extra-budgetary).

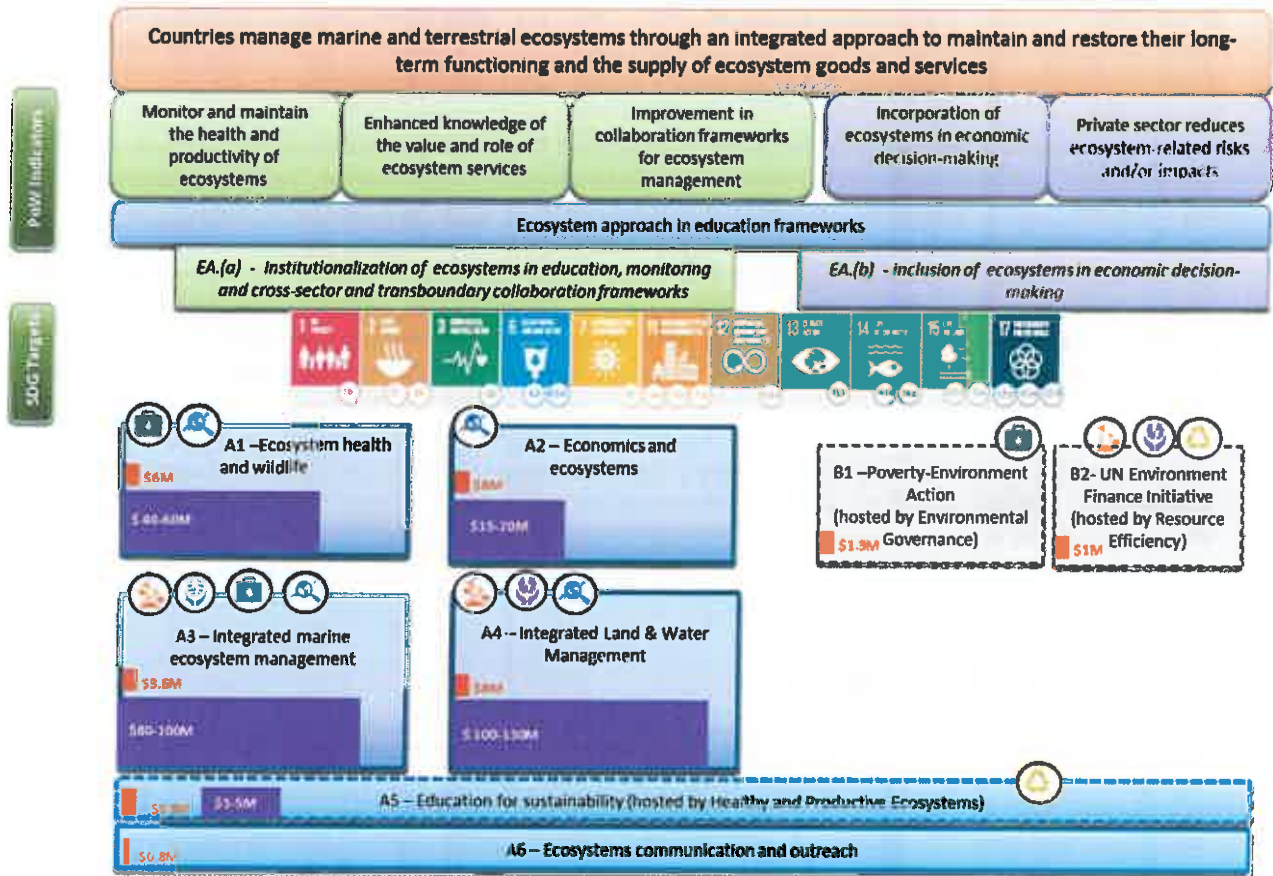
## b) What is the same

- a. Encouraged by a rapidly progressing knowledge base on the role and functioning of ecosystems the programme continues to promote knowledge on biodiversity, economics of ecosystems and the role of ecosystems in human well-being as key enablers for cross-sectoral ecosystem management.

## c) What has been dropped

- a. The subprogramme has reduced the amount of projects that will be core funded from more than 30 to 8 as to increase predictability and transparency around fund allocations.
- b. As the design of the portfolio seeks to promote collaboration within UN Environment, all projects with only one or two team members have been discouraged and thus no one-person projects exists anymore.

## 2. Portfolio Diagram<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> A number of projects from the programme framework for the 2014-2017 MTS period will continue operating into the 2018-2021 period as non-cost extensions, but no core resources will be allocated to these after 1/2018. Furthermore, a number of projects in other subprogrammes, which are not featured in this diagram, contribute to healthy and productive ecosystems but no resources allocation are planned for these projects from the Healthy and Productive Ecosystems Subprogramme.

### ***3. Problem Analysis***

Ecosystems underpin the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals. Based on current trends this ecological foundation is being eroded and our sectoral approach to management or utilization of ecosystems is not capable of matching the supply of ecosystem goods and services with the demand and pressures on ecosystems. This often leads to conflicts between stakeholders and situations where various stakeholders' needs are not met and resource allocation across sectors deliver conflicting results. One's gain is another's loss.

Our education system and sectoral goals have for a long time fostered maximization of single objective ecosystem management. Furthermore, our development indicators and sectoral performance monitoring measures have not captured externalities (especially negative) and thus e.g., forests may be managed perfectly in terms of timber production while the negative impact on water quality, fisheries or even housing prices have been neglected or at best considered as a necessary consequence of a secure timber supply. Investment in ecosystems has also been dwarfed by public and private investment in transportation, energy, health, agriculture etc. while at the same time overseas development aid for environment has not been able to change the negative trend around loss of ecosystem health and productivity. The six indicators and focus areas of the subprogramme seek to address these problems.

The subprogramme also address internal delivery and fund raising problems such as high transaction costs for the development and approval of our project portfolio and our high reliance on extra-budgetary funding to deliver our Programme of Work.

### ***4. Gender Analysis***

Ecosystems and the goods and services they provide underpin largely all human development goals in one way or the other. This is true for most Sustainable Development Goals as they relate to different societal groups, be that women, men, boys or girls or different sectoral groups. The objective of the subprogramme is to manage ecosystems through an integrated and multi-objective approach and it seeks to reconcile competing demands and interdependencies. This approach inherently includes a gender approach and the goals of different groups in society will be provided equal weight. Thus the project portfolio will ensure that gender is one key element when providing guidance on conservation strategies and valuing and accounting of ecosystems, and on assessing their economic contribution to the various groups of society. Furthermore, gender aspects will be promoted in deliberations on institutional arrangements around integrated ecosystems management and when mainstreaming the ecosystem approach in national planning and budgeting processes. Our work to increase the uptake and coverage of ecosystem thinking in educational curricula will capture the different dependence and impacts of different groups of society and therefore increase societal understanding of gender aspects and ecosystems. Finally, for our work on alignment of private economic decision-making with ecosystem health and productivity, UN Environment will adopt best practices for gender sensitive financing and promote these through guidelines and sharing of best practices.

### ***5. Stakeholder Analysis***

The nature of integrated ecosystem management calls for the inclusion of all relevant groups that depend upon and impact ecosystems. While cooperation with all stakeholders is at the heart of the delivery of the subprogramme, individual target audiences where knowledge and behavioral changes are expected can also be identified.

1) Ministries of Environment/Natural Resources: our work seeks to equip their staff to be custodians of ecosystem functioning and health in deliberations on integrated multi-objective ecosystem management;

- 2) National Statistical departments and selected sectors at country level: our work on bringing an economic lens to ecosystems functions as a key motivator/enabler for sectors to engage in integrated ecosystem management and will be anchored in national statistics with the aim of being part of formal development monitoring metrics;
- 3) Ministries of Agriculture: Our work will focus on recognizing, demonstrating and capturing positive and negative externalities and impacts in the agri-food sector;
- 4) Ministries of Planning and Finance: Technical support to engage and lead cross-sectoral ecosystem management dialogues and to mainstream ecosystems in national planning and budgeting processes and performance monitoring systems;
- 5) Education institutions and Ministries of Education: Exchange of best practices across members of the Global Universities Partnership on Environment for Sustainability (GUPES) and countries and sharing of material and guidance on review of education frameworks
- 7) Private sector (Finance, Banking, Insurance): Collaboration to include natural capital as a key element in decision-making with the aim of shifting away from unsustainable practices and increasing investment in sustainable activities.

## 6. Project Concepts

<b>Project Title/Area:</b>	<b>Ecosystem health and wildlife (A1)</b>		
<b>Subprogramme:</b>	<b>Healthy and Productive Ecosystems</b>		
<b>Other Subprogramme/s:</b>	Environmental Governance		
<b>Proposing Team/ Unit/</b>	<b>Biodiversity and Ecosystems Economics Branch/UNEP-WCMC</b>	<b>Focal Point Maxwell Gomera</b>	
<b>Type of project:</b>	<b>Regional / country-level [ x ]</b>	<b>New stream of work [ ]</b>	
	<b>Global/ Normative [ x ]</b>	<b>Existing stream of work [ ]</b>	
<b>Expected Accomplishment (primary)</b>	SP3/EAA: The health and productivity of marine, fresh water and terrestrial ecosystems are institutionalized in education, monitoring and cross-sector and transboundary collaboration frameworks at country and international level		
<b>Expected Accomplishment (secondary)</b>	SP4/EAA (a) The international community increasingly converges on common and integrated approaches to achieve environmental objectives and implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		
<b>PoW Indicator(s):</b>	SP3/EAA/(i) Increase in the number of countries and transboundary collaboration frameworks that have made progress to monitor and maintain the health and productivity of marine and terrestrial ecosystems SP4/EAA/(ii) Increase in the uptake of approaches for the coherent implementation of multiple multilateral environmental agreements or other multilateral institutional mechanisms as a result of UNEP's support		
<b>Outcome Statement:</b>	As a result of the project the focus around conservation has moved from individual threats to a holistic approach and global and national monitoring systems and strategies capture the status of and full extent of threats to ecosystem health and wildlife.		
<b>Brief description/ project logic:</b>	The project will frame UN Environments leadership on how ecosystem health and wildlife are brought into the center of development decision-making. It will equip the custodians of ecological integrity to engage in integrated multi-objective ecosystem management through four key elements: <i>Changing the narrative:</i> redirect the focus from individual threats to a holistic and systematic approach covering key elements around ecosystem functioning and species viability (including climate change, ecosystem connectivity, habitat loss, disease and extraction). We		

	<p>focus on winning the war rather than individual battles and we empower partners to win the individual battles.</p> <p><i>Empowerment of member states and stakeholders to establish the status of and threats to ecosystem health and wildlife: we will support, broker and facilitate the generation and usage of data and science as bases for strategies and responses to safeguard ecosystem health and functioning.</i></p> <p><i>Empowerment of member states and stakeholders: we will support, through technical assistance and resource mobilization, member states and partners to develop strategies and implement systematic responses to multiple threats, influence decision-making and achieve a "new deal" on securing biodiversity and ecological integrity.</i></p> <p><i>Empowering UNEA and regional Ministerial Fora to monitor and sanction action on multiple threats: recognizing the political dimension around land/sea-scape use options, the project will work with the highest level global and regional political process to take account of the multiple threats and progress to address the same.</i></p>
<b>Project outputs/ activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Conservation inquiry on the multi-dimensional threat to ecosystem functioning, biodiversity and wildlife;</li> <li>2) Multi-dimensional monitoring framework for the status of ecosystem health and wildlife;</li> <li>3) Policy and partner dialogues to start-up large scale transformation processes in key hotspots;</li> <li>4) Technical support and partnerships for setting strategies and respond to multiple threats to ecosystem health and wildlife;</li> <li>5) Resources raised for implementation of the above to the tune of 60-100 million USD.</li> </ol>
<b>Project Outcome indicator(s):</b>	<p>By end of 2019, 19 countries or transboundary collaboration frameworks should have made progress to monitor and maintain the health of ecosystems.<sup>2</sup></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Buy-in by key Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements on the authoritative framing of the holistic approach to safeguarding ecosystem health and wildlife;</li> <li>2) Tools and approaches for determining the status and threat to ecosystem health and wildlife are used at country and transboundary level;</li> <li>3) 10 countries or transboundary collaboration frameworks have in place or are in the process of establishing holistic monitoring frameworks for ecosystem health, capturing the status of biodiversity, wildlife and ecosystem functioning as well as the factors influencing the same;</li> <li>4) 10 countries or transboundary collaboration frameworks have designed strategies for maintaining ecosystem health and wildlife and started upon a transformation process towards holistic safeguarding of ecosystem health, biodiversity and wildlife;</li> <li>5) At least USD60 million has been raised for a transformation in safeguarding ecosystem health, biodiversity and wildlife for 10 countries or 2-3 hotspots.</li> </ol>
<b>Expected long term impact</b>	Ecosystem health and wildlife is safeguarded and a central part of development decision-making and public and private resource allocation and the status of ecosystem health is publicly known and measured as part of sustainable development monitoring frameworks.
<b>Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:</b>	6.6, 11.4, 14.2, 14.5, 14.c, 15.4, 15.5, 15.c

<sup>2</sup> Countries or groups of countries (for transboundary ecosystems) demonstrate progress in one or more of the following areas: usage of biodiversity indicators, establishment of protected areas, availability of national/regional conservation plans or policies, availability of maps on the spatial distribution of ecosystem services and goods, increased funding allocation for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem functioning. UNEP will further support country progress through support systems for spatial ecosystem connectivity planning, facilitation of South-South and South-North collaboration and international best practice guidance.

<b>Related UNEA 1 &amp; 2 resolution(s):</b>	Sustainable management of natural capital for sustainable development and poverty eradication (UNEA 2/13) Mainstreaming of biodiversity for well-being (UNEA 2/16) Enhancing the work of UNEP in facilitating cooperation, collaboration and synergies among biodiversity-related conventions (UNEA 2/17)			
<b>Related MEAs</b>	The project contributes directly to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the Aichi Targets (Convention on Biological Diversity), The Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (CMS), CITES, AWEA			
<b>Thematic priorities</b>	Biodiversity: this project is our coordinating project on ecosystem health and wildlife conservation and it seeks to ensure that UN Environment has the necessary resources to deliver impact and meet our performance targets.			
<b>Geographical focus</b>	The list of countries has been proposed by the regional offices. Feasibility of implementation, political will and opportunities for synergies across UN Environment subprogrammes have been key selection criteria. The final list of countries will be determined based on a more thorough country needs assessment and opportunities for extra-budgetary resources for in-country support during the project development phase. ROA: 1) Angola, Botswana, Congo, Gabon, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, South Africa, Tanzania (Mayombe landscape, Lake Malawi, Lake Turkana) ROAP: 1) Indonesia, Philippines, Bhutan, Thailand, Mongolia, Vietnam 2) China, India, Palau, Laos, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Singapore, Malaysia, Fiji, Bangladesh ROLAC: Ecuador, Colombia, Haiti, Cuba, Wider Caribbean ROE: 1) Georgia, Kazakhstan, Albania, Montenegro, Serbia, 2) Tajikistan, Romania, Bosnia Hercegovina, Macedonia, Azerbaijan, Russia, Belarus, Arctic RONA: Canada, USA ROWA: Bahrain, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, wider ROPME area			
<b>Partners</b>	UNEP-WCMC, GRID-Arendal, CBD, CMS, AWEA, CITES			
<b>Duration:</b>	<b>Start: 01/2018</b>	<b>End: 12/2021</b>	<b>Total months:</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Tentative budget and funding sources</b>	1.5 million from Environment Fund, Norway and SIDA, 4.5 million from extra-budgetary sources as direct earmarked contribution to the core project and 40-60 million from GEF, GCF, European Commission etc as the main resource to achieve the impact.			

<b>Project Title/Area:</b>	<b>Economics and ecosystems (A2)</b>		
<b>Subprogramme:</b>	<b>Healthy and Productive Ecosystems</b>		
<b>Other Subprogramme/s:</b>	Resource Efficiency, Environment under Review		
<b>Proposing Team/ Unit/</b>	<b>Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Branch/Resources and Markets Branch/UNEP-WCMC Economics team</b>	<b>Focal Point: Salman Hussain</b>	
<b>Type of project:</b>	<b>Regional / country-level [x ]</b> <b>Global/ Normative [x ]</b>	<b>New stream of work [ ]</b> <b>Existing stream of work [x ]</b>	
<b>Expected Accomplishment (primary)</b>	SP3/EaA): The health and productivity of marine, fresh water and terrestrial ecosystems are institutionalized in education, monitoring and cross-sector and transboundary collaboration frameworks at country and international level		
<b>Expected Accomplishment</b>	Not applicable		

<i>(secondary)</i>	
<b>PoW Indicator(s):</b>	(ii) Increase in the number of countries and transboundary collaboration frameworks that demonstrate enhanced knowledge of the value and role of ecosystem services
<b>Outcome Statement:</b>	Economic methodologies developed and applied so that the value of ecosystems and biodiversity is recognized, demonstrated and captured in decision-making in both the public and the private sector.
<b>Brief description/ project logic:</b>	Ecosystem economics has a role in fostering better-integrated ecosystem management, whereby the hitherto 'invisible' benefits provided by ecosystems and biodiversity are included in economic policy-making in the private and public sectors. This requires in part the standardization of methodological approaches at micro and macro levels, the appropriate curating of bio-physical and economic data and metrics and advocacy efforts to raise awareness and know-how around the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity.
<b>Project outputs/ activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Reports and guidelines on (i) theoretical foundations (to include discussion of data, metrics and methods), and (ii) policies/opportunities for change.</li> <li>2) Ecosystem valuation and accounting included in funding proposals (GEF, GCF) for 10-20 countries</li> <li>3) Inclusive Wealth Index or similar comprehensive wealth measurement implemented by 15 countries</li> <li>4) Change in policy for agricultural landscapes management brought about for at least five countries</li> <li>5) Full System of Environmental Economic Accounts (SEEA) Experimental Ecosystem Accounting implemented (to include valuation) in at least five countries</li> </ol>
<b>Project Outcome indicator(s):</b>	<p>By end of 2019, 38 countries and transboundary collaboration frameworks demonstrate enhanced knowledge of the value and role of ecosystem services<sup>3</sup></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Data, metrics and methods to value ecosystems and biodiversity at micro level (for a particular policy site /for a particular firm or sector) are developed and then disseminated to a range of stakeholders involved in policy-making</li> <li>2) Data, metrics and methods for natural capital accounting at a macro (national) scale are developed and disseminated, to include the SEEA and the Inclusive Wealth Index (IWI)</li> <li>3) Scenario analysis carried out to determine the value to individual agents (citizens, consumers, firms) and to society at large of a business-as-usual scenario versus a pro-sustainability scenario option, with an assessment of distributional impacts (i.e. which stakeholder groups benefit and which groups lose)</li> <li>4) Innovative stakeholder-focused media tools developed and applied to stimulate the adoption of pro-sustainability options assessed using scenario analysis</li> <li>5) Ecosystem economics have been included in relevant GEF and GCF projects as components in support of integrated ecosystem management in 30% of country or transboundary projects</li> </ol>
<b>Expected long term impact</b>	Capacity to value and account for ecosystem services exist at country level and the economics of ecosystems has been mainstreamed into decision-making.
<b>Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:</b>	12.8, 14.a, 15.9, 17.19
<b>Related UNEA 1 &amp; 2 resolution(s):</b>	Sustainable management of natural capital for sustainable development and poverty eradication (UNEA 2/13)

<sup>3</sup> Countries or groups of countries demonstrate progress in one or more of the following areas: ecosystem valuation, accounting of ecosystem services, or inclusion of natural capital in sustainable development progress measurements. UNEP will further support country progress through facilitation of international agreements on methods and standards for measuring/accounting for ecosystem services and technical assistance to private sector and national institutions to conduct and deliver valuation and accounting of ecosystem services.



<b>Related MEAs</b>	The project contributes directly to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the Aichi Targets (CBD)		
<b>Thematic priorities</b>	Contributes to Biodiversity, Oceans, Green Finance		
<b>Geographical focus</b>	<p>The list of countries has been proposed by the regional offices. Feasibility of implementation, political will and opportunities for synergies across UN Environment subprogrammes has been key selection criteria. The final list of countries will be determined based on a more thorough country needs assessment and opportunities for extra-budgetary resources for in-country support during the project development phase.</p> <p>ROA: 1) Botswana, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mauritania, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda,</p> <p>ROAP: 1) Indonesia, Philippines, Bhutan, Thailand, Mongolia, Vietnam 2) China, India, Palau, Laos, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Singapore, Malaysia, Fiji, Bangladesh</p> <p>ROLAC: Colombia, Cuba, Brazil, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, Wider Caribbean</p> <p>ROE: 1) Georgia, Kazakhstan, Albania, Montenegro, Serbia, 2) Tajikistan, Romania, Bosnia Hercegovina, Macedonia, Azerbaijan, Russia, Belarus, Arctic</p> <p>ROWA: Jordan, UAE</p> <p>RONA: USA, Canada</p>		
<b>Partners</b>	Economics of Land Degradation Initiative Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa World Bank		
<b>Duration:</b>	<b>Start: 01/2018</b>	<b>End: 12/2021</b>	<b>Total months: 48</b>
<b>Tentative budget and funding sources</b>	1.4 million from Environment Fund, Norway and SIDA, 6.6 million from extra-budgetary sources as direct contribution to the core project and 15-20 million from GEF, GCF, European Commission etc as the main resource to achieve the impact and deliver on the indicator		

<b>Project Title/Area:</b>	<b>Integrated marine ecosystem management (A3)</b>		
<b>Subprogramme:</b>	<b>Healthy and Productive Ecosystems</b>		
<b>Other Subprogramme/s:</b>	Disasters & Conflicts, Environmental Governance, Environment under Review		
<b>Proposing Team/ Unit/</b>	<b>Marine and Coastal Ecosystems Branch, UNEP-WCMC, GRID Arendal, Scientific Assessment Branch</b>	<b>Focal Point: Lisa Svensson</b>	
<b>Type of project:</b>	<b>Regional / country-level [ x ]</b> <b>Global/ Normative [ x ]</b>	<b>New stream of work [ ]</b> <b>Existing stream of work [ x ]</b>	
<b>Expected Accomplishment (primary)</b>	EA (a) The health and productivity of marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems are institutionalized in education, monitoring and cross-sector and transboundary collaboration frameworks at the national and international levels EA(b) Policy makers in public and the private sector test the inclusion of the health and productivity of ecosystems in economic decision-making.		
<b>Expected Accomplishment (secondary)</b>	SP2(a) Countries and international partners integrate environmental measures for risk reduction in key policies and frameworks SP4(a) The international community increasingly converges on common and integrated approaches to achieve environmental objectives and implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development SP4(b) Institutional capacities and policy and/or legal frameworks enhanced to achieve		

	<p>internationally agreed environmental goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development including the SDGs</p> <p>SP7(a) Governments and other stakeholders use quality open environmental data, analyses and participatory processes that strengthen the science policy interface to generate evidence-based environmental assessments, identify emerging issues and foster policy action</p>
<b>PoW Indicator(s):</b>	<p>SP3/EAa/(i) Increase in the number of countries and transboundary collaboration frameworks that have made progress to monitor and maintain the health and productivity of marine and terrestrial ecosystems</p> <p>SP3/EAa /(ii) Increase in the number of countries and transboundary collaboration frameworks that demonstrate enhanced knowledge of the value and role of ecosystem services</p> <p>SP3/EAa/ (iii) Increase in the number of countries and groups of countries that improve their cross-sector and transboundary collaboration frameworks for marine and terrestrial ecosystem management</p> <p>SP3/EAb/(ii) Increase in the number of private sector entities that adjust their business models to reduce their ecosystem-related risks and/or negative impacts on marine and terrestrial ecosystems</p> <p>SP2/EAa/(i) Increase in the proportion of countries in which environmental issues are addressed in national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> <p>SP4/EAa/(ii) Increase in the uptake of approaches for the coherent implementation of multiple multilateral environmental agreements or other multilateral institutional mechanisms as a result of UNEP’s support</p> <p>SP4/EAa/(iii) Increase in concerted policy action taken by countries on environmental issues of international concern</p> <p>SP4/EAb/(i) Increase in the number of countries that have enhanced institutional capacity and legal frameworks to fully implement the MEAs and for the achievement of internationally agreed environmental goals including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development including the SDGs</p> <p>(SP4/EAb/ii) Increase in the integration of the environment in sustainable development planning, including as part of achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development including the SDGs</p> <p>SP7/EAa/(iii) Strengthening of the science policy interface by countries based on the use of data, information and policy analysis in the areas of air quality, water quality, ecosystems, biodiversity, waste and hazardous chemicals, the marine environment and emerging issues</p>
<b>Outcome Statement:</b>	<p>Supported by integrated assessments, monitoring and planning tools, the awareness around the role of coastal and marine ecosystems in our wellbeing increased substantially and their health and productivity is safeguarded through integrated governance and large scale investments.</p>
<b>Brief description/ project logic:</b>	<p>Healthy and productive coastal and marine ecosystems are integral to our life-support system at many levels. They provide wide-ranging social and economic benefits, and are crucial in targeting poverty-reduction for millions of people. Thriving coastal and marine ecosystems can ensure food and energy security, and is closely interlinked with maritime security, peace and prosperity. Healthy and resilient oceans regulate climate and provides adaptation pathways to climate change.</p> <p>Nevertheless, coastal and marine ecosystems face unprecedented decline due to increasing human uses and impacts. Ocean acidification, warming and changing currents disrupt ecological processes and functions. Furthermore, enhanced technologies and capabilities, combined with lack of global governance, oversight and accountability, have brought human exploitation of living and non-living coastal and marine resources to an unprecedented level.</p>

	<p>UN Environment’s project on integrated coastal and marine ecosystem management will catalyze increased attention to oceans and seas, galvanize ocean governance around the sustainable development goals and build partnerships for increased investments in coastal and marine ecosystems by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Communication and leadership:</b> UN Environment will bring an economics lens to coastal and marine ecosystems and make the economic contributions of these ecosystems explicitly to policy makers and the various sectors depending and impacting on their health and productivity. We will further, take a prominent role in fostering partnerships such as UN Oceans, and partnerships to assess and monitor coastal and marine ecosystems.</li> <li>2. <b>Governance:</b> UN Environment will strengthen the regional seas and action plans and foster a dialogue on the convergence around ocean governance, with Regional Fisheries Bodies and Large Marine Ecosystems and Areas beyond National Jurisdiction, to deliver the sustainable development goals. We will further share best experience and provide technical support, either directly or through partners, for cross-sectoral planning and integrated ecosystem management at regional and national level to achieve multiple management objectives and to minimize any negative impacts on coastal and marine ecosystem health and productivity.</li> <li>3. <b>Blue Economy:</b> UN Environment will build the business case for a transformation in finance allocation as it relates to oceans. Building on the economics of blue capital, cost-benefit and scenario analysis we will work with public and private sector to align economic decision-making with healthy and productive oceans and to substantially increase investment in safeguarding the health of oceans and seas and the transition to an inclusive “blue” economy for oceans and seas.</li> </ol> <p>Our work will specially focus on safeguarding the health and productivity of coral reefs, seagrass beds and mangroves as well as the arctic and areas-beyond national jurisdiction. Geographically we place a particular focus on the wider Caribbean, the Persian Gulf, the East Asian Seas and all small island development states and their economic exclusion zones.</p>
<p><b>Project outputs/ activities:</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy campaigns on the role of oceans and seas in sustainable development</li> <li>• Facilitation of joint efforts at global and regional level to deliver SDG 14</li> </ul> </li> <li>2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-objective ocean assessments and monitoring systems in support of integrated ecosystem based management and the sustainable development goals</li> <li>• Cooperative frameworks between Regional Seas and Regional Fisheries Bodies</li> <li>• Formal inter-governmental dialogue on Areas beyond National Jurisdiction</li> </ul> </li> <li>3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TEEB for oceans</li> <li>• Investment programmes for 2-3 regional seas</li> <li>• Private sector programme for selected regional seas areas</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

<b>Project Outcome indicator(s):</b>	By end of 2019, 18 countries or groups of countries have improved their cross-sector and transboundary collaboration frameworks for coastal and marine ecosystem management <sup>4</sup>		
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Buy-in and coherence built amongst major ocean governance and partnerships on communications objectives</li> <li>2) Progress in ecosystem-based management for 50% of regional seas or positive change in at least one of progress monitoring indicators in 20% of the regional seas</li> <li>3) Increase in number of GEF and GCF projects which include integrated coastal zone management as a key deliverable</li> <li>4) Increase in investments in at least 2 regional seas by USD100 million</li> </ol>		
<b>Expected long term impact</b>	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development		
<b>Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:</b>	All of SDG 14 and its targets		
<b>Related UNEA 1 &amp; 2 resolution(s):</b>	Sustainable Coral reef management, Oceans and seas,		
<b>Related MEAs</b>	Regional Seas, CBD, CMS		
<b>Thematic priorities</b>	Oceans and Seas: Core project for coastal and marine ecosystems		
<b>Geographical focus</b>	<p>Our work will specially focus on safeguarding the health and productivity of coral reefs, seagrass beds and mangroves as well as the arctic and areas-beyond national jurisdiction. Geographically we place a particular focus on the wider Caribbean, the Persian Gulf, East Asian Seas and all small island development states and their exclusive economic zones.</p> <p>ROWA: ROPME countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE)</p> <p>ROLAC: Small and Middle sized Island States in the region</p> <p>ROA: Abidjan Convention, Nairobi Convention</p> <p>RONA: Arctic</p> <p>ROE: ROE: 1) Georgia, Kazakhstan, Albania, Montenegro, Serbia, 2) Romania, Bosnia Hercegovina, Macedonia, Azerbaijan, Russia, Arctic region</p> <p>ROAP: Bangladesh, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Palau, Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Vietnam and East Asian Seas (COBSEA)</p>		
<b>Partners</b>	[list main intended partners – indicate which are private sector]		
<b>Duration:</b>	Start: 01/2018	End: 12/2021	Total months: 48
<b>Tentative budget and funding sources</b>	1.6 million core resources (Environment Fund, Norway, SIDA), 2 million earmarked, 80-100 million un-secured XB (current GEF International Waters portfolio valued at 114 million, none from GCF)		

<b>Project Title/Area:</b>	<b>Integrated Land &amp; Water Management (A4)</b>
<b>Subprogramme:</b>	<b>Healthy and Productive Ecosystems</b>
<b>Other Subprogramme/s:</b>	Climate Change, Disasters and Conflicts, Environmental Governance

<sup>4</sup> Countries or groups of countries demonstrate improvement in the institutional set-up for cross-sector collaboration through one or more of the following: cross-sector agreement on inter-disciplinary management objectives of given ecosystems, national or sectoral natural resource sufficiency assessments, agreed spatial and/or management plans, development of scenarios or trade-off analysis, cross-sector roundtables/working groups, formal institutional arrangements, cross-sector ecosystem-related performance management systems. UNEP will further support country progress through facilitation of South-South/North collaboration, cross-sectoral development partnerships, and technical support for sectoral externality assessments.

<b>Proposing Team/ Unit/</b>	<b>Fresh water, Land and Climate change Branch and partners</b>	<b>Focal Point: Tim Christophersen</b>	
<b>Type of project:</b>	<b>Regional / country-level [ x] Global/ Normative [ x]</b>	<b>New stream of work [ ] Existing stream of work [ ]</b>	
<b>Expected Accomplishment (primary)</b>	SP3/EAA: The health and productivity of marine, fresh water and terrestrial ecosystems are institutionalized in education, monitoring and cross-sector and transboundary collaboration frameworks at country and international level		
<b>Expected Accomplishment (secondary)</b>	<p>SP1/EAC: Countries increasingly adopt and implement forest-friendly policies and measures (PAMs) that deliver quantifiable emissions reductions as well as social and environmental benefits</p> <p>SP2/EAA: Countries and international partners integrate environmental measures for risk reduction in key policies and frameworks</p> <p>SP2/EAb: Emergency response and post-crisis recovery plans integrate environmental considerations to increase sustainability of recovery</p> <p>SP2/EAC: Crisis-affected countries adopt key environmental and natural resource governance policies and sustainable practices as a contribution to recovery and development</p> <p>SP4/EAA: The international community increasingly converges on common and integrated approaches to achieve environmental objectives and implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</p> <p>SP7/EAA: Governments and other stakeholders use quality open environmental data, analyses and participatory processes that strengthen the science policy interface to generate evidence-based environmental assessments, identify emerging issues and foster policy action</p>		
<b>PoW Indicator(s):</b>	<p>SP3/EAA/ (i) Increase in the number of countries and transboundary collaboration frameworks that have made progress to monitor and maintain the health and productivity of marine and terrestrial ecosystems</p> <p>(ii) Increase in the number of countries and transboundary collaboration frameworks that demonstrate enhanced knowledge of the value and role of ecosystem services</p> <p>(iii) Increase in the number of countries and groups of countries that improve their cross-sector and transboundary collaboration frameworks for marine and terrestrial ecosystem management</p> <p>SP1/EAC/(ii) Increase in the number of countries that demonstrate quantifiable social and environmental (non-carbon) benefits generated through the implementation of policies and measures</p> <p>SP2/EAA/(i) Increase in the proportion of countries in which environmental issues are addressed in national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> <p>SP2/EAb/(ii) Percentage of post-crisis recovery plans by Governments or international partners that integrate UNEP assessment recommendations</p> <p>SP2/EAC/(i) Percentage of countries emerging from crisis progress along the country capacity framework with UNEP support</p> <p>SP4/EAA/(ii) Increase in the uptake of approaches for the coherent implementation of multiple multilateral environmental agreements or other multilateral institutional mechanisms as a result of UNEP's support</p> <p>SP74/EAA/(iii) Strengthening of the science policy interface by countries based on the use of data, information and policy analysis in the areas of air quality, water quality, ecosystems, biodiversity, waste and hazardous chemicals, the marine environment and emerging issues</p>		
<b>Outcome Statement:</b>	Increased level of awareness, institutional and professional capacity of countries to monitor, adopt, finance and report on integrated land and water ecosystem management approaches to improve ecosystem health, including resilience to land and water related disasters, the protection and restoration of freshwater and land ecosystems, and increase the sustainability of freshwater, energy and food production, accruing benefits across several SDGs.		

<p><b>Brief description/ project logic:</b></p>	<p>The world is estimated to, by 2030, require 40-50% more water, food, energy and fiber, respectively, to meet the basic needs of a growing population. The World Economic Forum considers water crises, including drought and flood (which make up more than 90% of all natural disasters), to be a top global risk. This together with the fact that already today, 795 million people suffer from hunger, 1.2 billion live in water stressed areas and several hundreds of millions may be at risk of severe health impact by contact with polluted water, as described in the UN Environment Snapshot of the World's Water Quality in 2016, has built a realization that to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals a new approach is needed to ecosystem management.</p> <p>Scientific opinion has coalesced around the need to shift away from management of water, land and individual production systems to integrated approaches based on ecosystem principles and involving multiple actors finding synergies and operating in harmony.</p> <p>This is where the integrated land and water management approach finds their niche – and are recognized and supported by a growing number of institutions and mechanisms and in the Agenda 2030. In addition to being the global custodian for the degree of integrated water resources management implementation (SDG indicator 6.5.1) and the promoter of integrated water management approaches, UN Environment finds itself uniquely positioned to guide the implementation, and evolution, of integrated land and water management, and contribute to safeguarding and building the productivity of the ecological foundation for the Agenda 2030. To ensure this, the project will enhance the knowledge base underpinning such approaches, develop methodologies, indicators and tools, engage in global monitoring, assessment, scenario development and exploring solutions (including of freshwater) and country support for integrated SDG 6 monitoring and reporting, and provide technical support for inter-sectoral policy frameworks and cooperation between a wide range of stakeholders. The project will build capacity among decision-makers and other stakeholders to understand trade-offs, identifying synergies and choices to be made in designing more sustainable land management systems, and to strengthen the ecological basis of production. It will assist countries to build cross-sectoral institutional frameworks and mobilize resources to implement integrated landscape approaches at the national and trans-boundary level. Where the Agenda 2030 closely links to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the New Urban Agenda this may include urbanized deltas accommodating a rapidly growing number of currently over 500 million people many of them being prone to hazard and disaster risk from adverse land and water management and climate change. This project primarily supports the achievement of the objectives of 'Healthy and Productive Ecosystems' sub-program in the UN Environment Programme of Work. It also aims to (a) establish strong linkages and strategic synergies with other relevant projects in the POW, (b) provide a central anchor for other relevant GEF, GCF and XB funded programs managed by UN Environment, linking together initiatives spearheaded by several UN Environment collaborating centres (i.e. UNEP-WCMC, DHI and UNEP-IEMP China) and UN Environment technical teams and programmes such as GEMS/Water, and (c) act as the 'host' for developing joint initiatives and projects with members of UN-Water, the Collaborative Partnership of Forests, and the Delta Coalition amongst others.</p>
<p><b>Project outputs/ activities:</b></p>	<p><b>Output 1.</b> Stocktaking and Knowledge - Strengthening the knowledge base and better internal and external coordination to enhance support for countries towards the integrated management of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.</p> <p><b>Output 2.</b> Tool development - Developing and collecting methodologies, indicators, metrics,</p>

	<p>standards and innovative, user-friendly tools and guidelines to support landscape and watershed-level impact monitoring and decision making across sectors and boundaries</p> <p><b>Output 3.</b> Capacity development and technical assistance - Awareness raising, capacity building and technical assistance, to support the integration of the landscape approach into decision-making and improved landscape governance for coherent integrated development planning at national and sub-national levels.</p> <p><b>Output 4.</b> Financial mechanisms for integrated landscape and water management - Liaison with governments, donors and private sector to mobilize funding in support of integrated landscape and water management; technical assistance to the establishment of financing mechanisms</p> <p><b>Output 5.</b> Global &amp; regional agenda - Inform and empower UN Environment Assembly, Regional Ministerial Forum and other decision-making bodies to make decisions which promote integrated ecosystem management, associated policies and fund allocation.</p>
<b>Project Outcome indicator(s):</b>	<p>By end of 2019, 18 countries or groups of countries have improved their cross-sector and transboundary collaboration frameworks for terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem management<sup>5</sup></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Increased awareness amongst key decision-makers in priority countries on integrated landscape management</li> <li>2) Availability of tools and case studies on integrated landscape management</li> <li>3) Cross-sectoral partnerships which support the uptake of integrated landscape management</li> <li>4) Increase in number of GEF and GCF projects which include integrated landscape management as a key deliverable</li> </ol>
<b>Expected long term impact</b>	Target countries have increased political support and technical and financial capacity to apply an integrated land and water management approach to the delivery of the Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development.
<b>Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:</b>	1.b, 2.4, 3.3, 3.9, 5.5, 6.3, 6.5, 6.6, 11.5, 11.a, 12.4, 12.5, 13.2, 14.1, 15.1-9, 16.7
<b>Related UNEA 1 &amp; 2 resolution(s):</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global Environmental Monitoring System of Water Quality (1/9)</li> <li>• UN Environment Governing Council at its 27th session (first universal session), adopted a decision GC 27/3 to develop International Water Quality Guidelines for Ecosystems (IWQGES).</li> <li>• Sustainable management of natural capital for sustainable development and poverty eradication (2/13)</li> <li>• Combating desertification, land degradation and drought and promoting sustainable pastoralism and rangelands (2/24)</li> </ul>
<b>Related MEAs</b>	The project contributes directly to the objectives and actions plans of the UNFCCC and UNCCD conventions, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the Aichi Targets (CBD), and secondarily it may also contribute to the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (CMS), CITES, AEWA, the Ramsar Convention and the Carpathian Convention.
<b>Thematic priorities</b>	This project contributes to Biodiversity and wildlife, Pollution and Green Finance thematic priorities and will be UN Environment's core project on integrated management of terrestrial and fresh water ecosystems
<b>Geographical focus</b>	A list of countries has been proposed by the regional offices. This is complemented by direct requests received by member countries for support by UN Environment (countries in Italics).

<sup>5</sup> Countries or groups of countries demonstrate improvement in the institutional set-up for cross-sector collaboration through one or more of the following: cross-sector agreement on inter-disciplinary management objectives of given ecosystems, national or sectoral natural resource sufficiency assessments, agreed spatial and/or management plans, development of scenarios or trade-off analysis, cross-sector roundtables/working groups, formal institutional arrangements, cross-sector ecosystem-related performance management systems. UNEP will further support country progress through facilitation of South-South/North collaboration, cross-sectoral development partnerships, and technical support for sectoral externality assessments.

	<p>In addition, UN Environment as a UN custodian agency for several SDG 6 indicators (6.3.2, 6.5.1 and 6.6.1), in collaboration with other custodian agencies in the GEMI project under UN-Water (<a href="http://www.unwater.org/gemj">www.unwater.org/gemj</a>), have made a selection of some 60 countries for detailed follow-up and support on SDG 6 monitoring. UN Environment is also actively engaged in supporting transboundary water management in all major river basins worldwide, including pan-African collaboration with the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW). Main criteria adopted for country selection include: Expressed country demand, feasibility of implementation (political will and funding), established partnerships and opportunities for synergies across UN Environment sub-programmes. The final list of countries will be determined based on a more thorough country needs assessment and opportunities for extra-budgetary resources for in-country support during the project development phase.</p> <p>ROWA: Iraq, Lebanon, Oman, Yemen</p> <p>ROA: 1) Angola, Ivory Coast, Kenya, South Africa, Ethiopia, Uganda, 2) Botswana, Congo, DRC, Gabon, Ghana, Egypt, Tanzania, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Zambia, South Sudan, Guinea Conakry, Madagascar, (ECOWAS, SADC, EAC)</p> <p>ROLAC: Ecuador, Colombia, Haiti, Cuba, Wider Caribbean, Jamaica, Paraguay, Argentina</p> <p>ROAP: 1) Indonesia, Philippines, Bhutan, Thailand, Mongolia, Vietnam 2) China, India, Palau, Laos, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Singapore, Malaysia, Fiji, Bangladesh</p> <p>ROE: Georgia, Romania, Russia, Serbia</p>		
<b>Partners</b>	UNEP-IEMP, UNEP-WCMC, UNEP-DHI, LPFN, UN-Water members, FAO, GRID-Arendal, GRID-Warsaw, GRID-Geneva		
<b>Duration:</b>	<b>Start: MM/YYYY</b>	<b>End: MM/YYYY</b>	<b>Total months:</b>
<b>Tentative budget and funding sources</b>	2 million from Environment Fund, Norway and SIDA, 6 million from extra-budgetary sources as direct contribution to the core project and parallel financing of approximately 100-130 million from ongoing and pipeline GEF, GCF, European Commission projects, as the main resource to achieve the impact and investment for transformative change		

<b>Project Title/Area:</b>	Education for sustainability (A5)		
<b>Subprogramme:</b>	Healthy and Productive Ecosystems		
<b>Other Subprogramme/s:</b>	All subprogrammes		
<b>Proposing Team/ Unit/</b>	Environmental Education and Training Unit (EETU)	<b>Focal Point: Jaime Webbe</b>	
<b>Type of project:</b>	Regional / country-level [ x ]	New stream of work [ ]	
	Global/ Normative [ x ]	Existing stream of work [ x ]	
<b>Expected Accomplishment (primary)</b>	SP3/EAA): The health and productivity of marine, fresh water and terrestrial ecosystems are institutionalized in education, monitoring and cross-sector and transboundary collaboration frameworks at country and international level		
<b>Expected Accomplishment (secondary)</b>	SP6/EA(c) Public and private sectors increasingly aware of and support the adoption of sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption patterns		
<b>PoW Indicator(s):</b>	SP3/EA(a)/(iv) Increase in the number of education institutions that integrate the ecosystem approach in education frameworks SP6/EA(c)/(ii) Increase in the number of countries that implement campaigns, awareness raising, advocacy and educational initiatives that promote sustainable lifestyles, consumption and production, including gender equality		
<b>Outcome Statement:</b>	Education institutions increase their actions with regards to: sustainability on campus, curricula on sustainable development, and outreach and engagement with the broader		



	<p>community. It is expected that implementation of the programme will increase the knowledge students have with regards to the sustainable development goals, and equips them to support sustainable development through their selected fields of study and careers.</p>
<p><b>Brief description/ project logic:</b></p>	<p>UN Environments work on environmental education can be broadly divided into three key areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Developing the capacity of future professionals;</li> <li>2. Supporting the engagement of universities in achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals; and</li> <li>3. Scaling up action under national, regional and global partnerships on education for sustainable development, including sharing experiences, supporting resource mobilization, and adapting global products to national and regional circumstances.</li> </ol> <p>The first focal area encompasses the development and dissemination of education material as well as changes in curricula within targeted education institutions (primarily higher education but partnering for curricula change at other levels as appropriate). This includes strengthening and expanding UN Environments' online learning, targeted curricula support and the development and dissemination of new educational material products as well as exchanging best practices across GUPES members. This also includes commitments by GUPES members and members of green university networks to update and revise their curricula to better reflect sustainable development</p> <p>The second focal area highlights the support that UN Environment can provide to education institutions as living labs, centres of sustainability and providers of needs based research. As such, it includes the mainstreaming of education into UN Environment's portfolio of projects as well as the establishments of pilot partnerships between universities and government counterparts. This focus area also includes the support that UN Environment provides to GUPES members and members of green university networks to 'green' their campuses and increase awareness and capacity for sustainable development both within the student population as well as among the local community.</p> <p>Finally, the last focal area recognizes the importance of collaboration and cooperation, especially between and among UN agencies. Among UN agencies, UN Environment is recognized as having a comparative advantage with regards to the engagement of universities. As such, the final focal area addresses our role in the Global Action Programme, the UN Alliance under the UNFCCC, as well as bilateral partnerships with UNESCO, UNITAR, UNICEF, UN Habitat and the UN administered conventions, among others.</p>
<p><b>Project outputs/ activities:</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Universities increasingly adopt and implement measures of sustainability on campus. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The indicators of sustainability on campus work developed in Latin America is operationalized, scaled up, and replicated in other regions</li> <li>• The Kenya and Morocco Green University Networks begin to implement the green campus pillars and are able to demonstrate results</li> <li>• New Green University Networks are launched with support from UN Environment</li> <li>• Education for sustainable lifestyles is supported and pilot actions carried out through the Sustainable Lifestyles Hub</li> </ul> </li> <li>2) UN Environment's online learning resources reach a broader audience and are mainstreamed into education institutions and private sector training programmes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The platform for and dissemination of Massive Open Online Courses is standardized and improved in order to increase course registration</li> <li>• Improved analytics and quality control of all online learning are carried out in order to enhance quality and improve completion rates</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Partnerships are formed with online masters and 'mini-masters' programs in order to integrate UN Environment's learning material into degree programs</li> <li>● Professional certificates are offered for all Massive Open Online Courses and dissemination includes relevant professional associations and private sector partners</li> </ul> <p>3) Education institutions identify and capitalize on entry points for expanded curricula on the sustainable development goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Existing curricula on climate change adaptation and mitigation is taken up by higher education institutions through a variety of academic programmes</li> <li>● New curricula is developed on the landscapes / integrated ecosystems management approach with a view to integrating the curricula into a variety of academic programmes</li> <li>● Higher education institutions are engaged in processes led by UNESCO on education for sustainable development policies at the national and sub-national levels</li> </ul> <p>4) Education on the sustainable development goals is integrated into UN Environment's portfolio of projects, where relevant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● EETU staff serve on the project development and management teams for relevant projects including, among others, the following projects under development: Mozambique GCF Project (Ecosystems Division), the Vietnam Illegal Wildlife Trade project (Communications Division), the Youth Engagement Strategy Projects (Communications Division), the Science-Policy Project (Science Division)</li> <li>● Regular briefings are provided to UN Environment Staff on education products and tools available including online learning, games (e.g. Aqua Republica), and guidance documents</li> <li>● A organization-wide clearinghouse is developed in order to make UN Environment's tools and products on education for sustainable development more accessible to both internal and external audiences</li> </ul> <p>5) Pilot partnerships between universities and national and/or sub-national governments are implemented to support innovation towards the achievement of the sustainable development goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The GUPES partnership is strengthened including through the adoption and implementation of a stakeholder-driven strategic plan</li> <li>● UN Environment facilitates capacity development and pilot projects to link universities to national and sub-national governments on the priority themes of urban ecosystem based approaches to adaptation, marine management, and the landscapes approach</li> </ul> <p>6) Capacity is developed within universities in order to facilitate their provision of training and support on integrated ecosystems management and monitoring and reporting on progress towards the sustainable development goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The GUPES network role in capacity development is strengthened and key partnerships between high performing universities are targeted</li> <li>● The REDD+ Academy and the Landscapes Academy are scaled up as good practice models of the integration of universities into national training efforts</li> </ul> <p>7) Extra-budgetary resources are mobilized in support of the above</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Partnerships are sought with UNESCO, UNICEF, UNITAR, UN Habitat and other key partners in order to solicit in-kind support and maximize joint resource mobilization efforts</li> <li>● The role of UN Environment will be strengthened in flagship initiatives including the Global Action Programme to follow up on the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, and the UN Alliance on climate change education, training and awareness raising, among others</li> <li>● The inclusion of education for sustainable development in UN Environment's work</li> </ul>
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	on South-South Cooperation will be explored and expanded and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned will be enhanced through the GUPES network			
<b>Project Outcome indicator(s):</b>	<p>By end of 2021, 35 education institutions have integrated the ecosystem approach in education frameworks</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Number of education institutions that adopt new curricula on sustainable development as a result of UN Environment's Support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO reports on education for sustainable development, adapted to account for attribution to UN Environment</li> </ul> </li> <li>2) Number of universities actively participating in a Green University Network or the Global Universities Partnership on Environment and Sustainability including through, sharing case studies and best practices, participating in technical workshops, or providing input through surveys and requests for information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual implementation reports from the Green University Networks on progress against the priority actions agreed for each network</li> <li>• Database of Global Universities Partnership members</li> </ul> </li> <li>3) Number of universities reporting improvements in sustainability indices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Results of the curricula components of the sustainability index (currently only adopted in Latin America)</li> </ul> </li> </ol>			
<b>Expected long term impact</b>	Professional capacity to deliver integrated ecosystem management and the wider sustainable development objectives			
<b>Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:</b>	4.4, 4.7, 12.8, 13.3,			
<b>Related UNEA 1 &amp; 2 resolution(s):</b>	Investing in human capacity for sustainable development through environmental education and training (UNEA 2/3)			
<b>Related MEAs</b>	The project contributes directly to the objectives and actions plans of the UNFCCC and UNCCD conventions, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the Aichi Targets (CBD).			
<b>Thematic priorities</b>	All			
<b>Geographical focus</b>	This list of countries has been proposed by EETU as the priority group. Global plus Bahrain, Canada, Costa Rica, Ghana, Lebanon, India, Kenya, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, the Netherlands, UAE, United States of America, Vietnam			
<b>Partners</b>	UNESCO, Global Universities Partnership on Environment for Sustainability, Alliance Copernicus, Global Environmental Education Partnership, Arab States Green University Network, North American Association for Environmental Education, Mainstreaming Environment and Sustainability in Africa (MESA) Universities Partnership, Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE), International Association of Universities, Regional Environmental Education Programmes e.g., SADC and AUC programmes.			
<b>Duration:</b>	<b>Start: 01/2018</b>	<b>End: 12/2021</b>	<b>Total months:</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Tentative budget and funding sources</b>	0.8 million from EF, NFL, SIDA and secured extra-budgetary resources and 3-5 million through un-secured extra-budgetary resources, including direct contributions from recipient countries.			

<b>Project Title/Area:</b>	<b>Ecosystems communication and outreach (A6)</b>
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<b>Subprogramme:</b>	Healthy and Productive Ecosystems		
<b>Other Subprogramme/s:</b>	-		
<b>Proposing Team/ Unit/</b>	Communications Division	Focal Point: Nicolien De Lange	
<b>Type of project:</b>	Regional / country-level [ x] Global/ Normative [ x]	New stream of work [ ] Existing stream of work [ ]	
<b>Expected Accomplishment (primary)</b>	All Expected Accomplishments under the subprogramme on Healthy and Productive Ecosystems		
<b>Expected Accomplishment (secondary)</b>	Not applicable		
<b>PoW Indicator(s):</b>	All subprogramme 3 indicators		
<b>Outcome Statement:</b>	Using targeted external and internal communications to raise awareness and understanding of the objectives of UN Environment's Subprogramme on Healthy and Productive Ecosystems (SP3) to sustain support and funding for the subprogramme		
<b>Brief description/ project logic:</b>	<p>A move to a more integrated approach to managing ecosystems that adopts an ecosystem services perspective and which considers needs of men and women and the different roles they play in environmental management – referred to as integrated approach to Ecosystem Management – has been gaining momentum over the past decades. The communication project for the subprogramme aims to create a clear niche in the Ecosystem Management arena based on the science-policy nexus and the six subprogramme priority areas, whereby it could influence the uptake of an integrated approach to ecosystem management by governments and private sector in development planning.</p> <p>A communication strategy is under development that will empower subprogramme staff to be ambassadors for the subprogramme and its six priority areas; will position UN Environment as an authority on Ecosystem Management through strategic dissemination of impact stories and other content; and will use targeted approaches to reach key individuals including National Designated Authorities, key donors, and Deputy Permanent Representatives to UN Environment. The strategy details messages, a content creation and dissemination plan, as well as monitoring and evaluation of impact of the activities and resources needed. Involvement of the regions is central. This communication strategy will guide the development of the full project document.</p>		
<b>Project outputs/ activities:</b>	Strategy and implementation plan are under development		
<b>Project Outcome indicator(s):</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase the awareness and understanding of the activities and achievements of Subprogramme among key donors; motivate those donors to share information on UN Environment's work and the expertise it can provide with their constituencies;</li> <li>2. Establish the Subprogramme's six focus areas as priorities also for National Designated Authorities (NDAs); establish UN Environment as the key source of support for NDAs in delivering on those priorities;</li> <li>3. Enable and inspire Subprogramme Staff, Senior Leadership of the organization, as well as the broader UN Environment staff to understand, explain and advocate for the Subprogramme's focus areas and the expertise that it has to offer.</li> <li>4. Increased alignment of communication on the health and productivity of</li> </ol>		

	ecosystems across UN Environment's project portfolio, including GEF and GCF projects as well as other subprogrammes.			
<b>Expected long term impact</b>	Establish UN Environment as the lead authority on Integrated Ecosystem Management and the six priority areas. Ensure decision makers understand the importance of the Subprogramme's six priority areas, and allocate funding to it accordingly.			
<b>Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:</b>	As in projects above			
<b>Related UNEA 1 &amp; 2 resolution(s):</b>	MTS/PoW (UNEA 2/20)			
<b>Related MEAs</b>	The project contributes directly to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the Aichi Targets (CBD), The Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (CMS), CITES, AEWA			
<b>Thematic priorities</b>	Biodiversity, Oceans, Green Finance, Pollution			
<b>Geographical focus</b>	<p>The list of countries has been proposed by the regional offices. Feasibility of implementation, political will and opportunities for synergies across UN Environment subprogrammes has been key selection criteria. The final list of countries will be determined based on the selection by the rest of the project portfolio.</p> <p>ROA: 1) Angola, Ivory Coast, Kenya, South Africa, Ethiopia, Uganda 2) Botswana, Congo, DRC, Gabon, Ghana, Egypt, Tanzania, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, (ECOWAS, SADC, EAC)</p> <p>ROAP: 1) Indonesia, Philippines, Bhutan, Thailand, Mongolia, Vietnam 2) China, India, Palau, Laos, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Singapore, Malaysia, Fiji, Bangladesh</p> <p>ROLAC: Ecuador, Colombia, Haiti, Cuba, Wider Caribbean</p> <p>ROE: 1) Georgia, Kazakhstan, Albania, Montenegro, Serbia, 2) Tajikistan, Romania, Bosnia Hercegovina, Macedonia, Azerbaijan, Russia, Belarus, Arctic</p> <p>RONA: Canada, USA</p> <p>ROWA: Palestine, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain, Kuwait,</p>			
<b>Partners</b>	Media partners of the communication division; Ecosystems Division; Regional Offices, especially the Regional Subprogramme Coordinators and Regional Information Officers.			
<b>Duration:</b>	<b>Start: 01/2018</b>	<b>End: 12/2021</b>	<b>Total months:</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Tentative budget and funding sources</b>	0.8 million from Environment Fund, Norway and SIDA (no extra-budgetary resources anticipated)			

<b>Project Title/Area:</b>	<b>Poverty-Environment Action (for Sustainable Development Goals) (B1)</b> (Pending finalization of PEI strategy)			
<b>Subprogramme:</b>	<b>Healthy and Productive Ecosystems (project hosted by Environmental Governance)</b>			
<b>Other Subprogramme/s:</b>	Environmental Governance			
<b>Proposing Team/ Unit/</b>	<b>Poverty and Environment Initiative</b>	<b>Focal Point: Isabelle Kempf</b>		
<b>Type of project:</b>	<b>Regional / country-level [ x ]</b>		<b>New stream of work [ ]</b>	
	<b>Global/ Normative [ x ]</b>		<b>Existing stream of work [ x ]</b>	
<b>Duration:</b>	<b>Start: 01/2018</b>	<b>End: 12/2022</b>	<b>Total months:</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Tentative budget and funding sources</b>	1.3 million from Environment Fund, Norway and SIDA (Subprogramme 3)			

<b>Project Title/Area:</b>	UN Environment Finance Initiative: Aligning private finance with sustainable development (B2) (PRC approved)		
<b>Subprogramme:</b>	Healthy and Productive Ecosystems (project hosted by Resource Efficiency)		
<b>Other Subprogramme/s:</b>	Climate Change, Disasters & Conflicts, hosted by Resource Efficiency		
<b>Proposing Team/ Unit/</b>	UNEP FI	Focal Point: Eric Usher	
<b>Type of project:</b>	Regional / country-level [ x ]	New stream of work [ ]	
	Global/ Normative [ x ]	Existing stream of work [ x ]	
<b>Duration:</b>	Start: 01/2018	End: 12/2021	Total months: 48
<b>Tentative budget and funding sources</b>	1 million from Environment Fund, Norway and SIDA (Subprogramme 3)		