

Cover note

1. Introduction

The second session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of UN Environment in May 2016 approved the following strategic planning documents:

- **Medium-Term Strategy for 2018-2021** – to describe the key challenges and issues in the global environment, how UN Environment coordinates actions and resources to build on its strengths, respond to lessons learned, and through a business model, use pivot points to multiply the effectiveness of effort. Using outcome maps, the medium-term strategy outlines the logical chain of results to move from the situation at the time of development to outcomes and impacts in 2030, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2030.
- **Programme of Work & Budget for 2018–2019** – to build on the Medium-Term Strategy, setting out sub-programmes with associated operational strategies, key outputs, budgets and targets for the first two years of implementation.

In line with the strategic planning cycle initiated with the approval of the current Medium-Term Strategy in 2016, the second session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of UN Environment also requested, in Resolution 20, paragraph 21, that UN Environment develops a **Programme of Work for 2020-2021**, based on the approved Medium-Term Strategy 2018-2021 and building on the Programme of Work 2018-2019.

This document presents a draft Programme of Work for 2020-2021 which sets out each of the subprogramme sections, expected accomplishments, indicators and a strategy. The next version to be shared with the Committee of Permanent Representatives will elaborate on this with performance targets, deliverables, and more detail on the budget.



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**Medium-term strategy, programme of work and budget, and
other administrative and budgetary issues: proposed programme
of work and budget for the biennium 2020–2021**

**Proposed programme of work and budget for the biennium
2020–2021**

Report of the Executive Director

Summary

The present report sets out the proposed programme of work and budget for the biennium 2020–2021, reflecting the outcome of consultations with the Committee of Permanent Representatives to the United Nations Environment Programme. Without prejudice to further work that might be undertaken by the Committee of Permanent Representatives on this matter, the proposed programme of work and budget are being submitted to the United Nations Environment Assembly for its consideration.

* UNEP/EA.4/1.

I. Introduction

0. The Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) hereby submits the programme of work for the biennium 2020–2021 for approval by the United Nations Environment Assembly of the UN Environment Programme at its fourth session, in March 2019. The programme of work is guided by the medium-term strategy for the period 2018–2021. Whereas the medium-term strategy provides a long-term perspective (through outcomes mapped to 2030, with a strategic focus on the 2018–2021 period), the programme of work for the biennium 2020–2021 provides the detailed elements of what the UN Environment Programme will deliver during the second half of the implementation period of the strategy and how performance will be measured.

A. Overall orientation

1. The UN Environment Programme is responsible for leading and coordinating action on environmental matters within the United Nations system. The mandate for the UN Environment Programme derives from General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII). The governing body of the UN Environment Programme further clarified the mandate of the UN Environment Program in its decision 19/1, setting out the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme, which was subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in the annex to its resolution S/19-2 in 1997, and further reaffirmed by resolutions 53/242 in 1999 and 66/288 and 67/213 in 2012.

2. The UN Environment Programme will, within its mandate, promote environmental sustainability while contributing to a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. In September 2015, in resolution 70/1, the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. The synthesis report of the United Nations Secretary-General on the post-2015 agenda “The road to dignity by 2030: ending poverty, transforming all lives and protecting the planet”, points to a strategic shift in sustainable development for a “truly universal and transformational course”. This strategic shift also acknowledges the integrated nature of the challenges that countries face (e.g., gender equality, unemployment, income inequality, social exclusion, lack of environmental safeguards) and defines a new paradigm for sustainable development in which the environment is no longer treated in a silo.

3. The medium-term strategy for the period 2018–2021 builds on the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, “The future we want”,¹ and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted in September 2015. The medium-term strategy puts people at the centre of sustainable development, promoting human well-being and meeting the needs of present and future generations without degrading the environment or exceeding the planet’s regenerative capacity. Science is fundamental in providing answers to address some of the most pressing sustainability issues of the twenty-first century. Strengthening the science-policy interface to inform society of the risks as well as the opportunities of new developments is therefore at the heart of the work of the UN Environment Programme and embedded across the Programme. The medium-term strategy for the period 2018–2021 provides a stepping stone towards a vision of 2030 in which men, women and children live on a healthier planet.

4. In order to achieve this ambitious 2030 vision, the UN Environment Programme will, as the leading global environmental authority, promote the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serve as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. The UN Environment Programme will also meet the particular needs of regions and countries by tailoring work to address their diverse environmental challenges, from addressing their varying vulnerability to climate change and disasters to improving ecosystem health, resource efficiency and air quality. Such activities will also help countries in implementing the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda, the resolutions of the United Nations Environment Assembly, the multilateral environmental agreements and the plans, resolutions and decisions of their conferences of the parties, as well as internationally agreed global environmental goals.² The medium-term strategy for the period 2018–2021 also takes into account regional priorities and emerging issues identified through global and regional forums;³ the

¹ General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

² These are also known as global environmental goals. The compilation of these goals is ongoing and is available at <http://geg.informea.org>.

³ Including the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, Vienna Programme

Global Environment Outlook (GEO) process and other assessments; the UN Environment Programme environmental foresight process; and consultations with major groups and stakeholders. The strategy aims to make the most of the comparative advantage of the UN Environment Programme, which is to provide an environmental lens through which to view, understand and advise on sustainable development.

5. The UN Environment Programme will deliver this work within the context of seven priority areas for the biennium 2020–2021:

- (a) Climate change;
- (b) Resilience to disasters and conflicts;
- (c) Healthy and productive ecosystems;
- (d) Environmental governance;
- (e) Chemicals, waste and air quality;
- (f) Resource efficiency;
- (g) Environment under review.

B. Overview of resources

6. The proposed overall budget, comprising the Environment Fund, trust and earmarked funding, global trust funds, programme support costs and the regular budget of the United Nations is \$910 million. The budget for 2020–2021 proposes a reduction in staff costs under Environment Fund resources of \$6.2 million compared to the 2018–2019 budget.

7. The proposed budget provides for increases in earmarked funding of 77 million and global trust funds funding of 110 million. The projected increases align with historical trends in income and expenditures that enabled UN Environment Programme not only to deliver on its mandates but also to exceed many targets in the previous biennium. Thus, the level of ambition of the programme of work for the biennium 2020–2021 represents a more realistic alignment between the expected income and income to be realized over those years. The projected increase in earmarked funding will generate additional programme support resources of \$5 million, which will cover the additional operational costs required to support the management of these funds.

8. The figures for the regular budget appropriation have been revised in line with General Assembly resolution 72/263 which allocated an amount of 39,603,700 to UNEP for the 2018–2019 biennium. This level of appropriation factored the abolishing of one P-2 position.

Table 1 (a)
Total financial resource requirements by funding category: 2018–2019 and 2020-21
Note: to be update in next version.



9. Table 1 (b) provides information on projected staffing by funding sources. The figures for 2018-2019 are those approved by the United Nations Environment Assembly, except for the regular budget, which has been revised in the light of General Assembly resolution 72/263.

Table 1 (b)

Total human resource requirement by funding category: 2018–2019 and 2020-2021

Note: to be update in next version.

10. Overall, the budget will increase by 121 million (15 per cent) in 2020-2021 over 2018-2019. The Environment Fund budget is decreased to \$200 million while the major budget increases are expected from earmarked funds – from 304.6 million to 382 million in 2020-2021 – as well as from Global trust funds – by \$110 million, to bring the new total in 2020-2021 to \$250 million.

11. Notably, the budget for the Corporate Services Division will decrease by \$2.8 million under the Environment Fund; however, due to projected expansion of support needed for the increased level of activities as a result of real growth under earmarked and global funds, its overall budget across the remaining funding sources would increase by 4.88 million and thus bringing the net increase to \$2.08 million. The provision for programme support for the United Nations Office at Nairobi and the United Nations Office at Geneva are budgeted at the level of 2018 actual bills while considering that the inflationary effect should be offset by equivalent efficiency gains. The programme reserve decreased by \$2.4 million in line with the overall decrease in the Environment Fund budget but is still maintained to provide flexibility for additional programmatic needs arising in the course of the biennium.

12. Table 2 presents UN Environment Programme overall resource requirements and changes by funding source and by budget component for the 2020-2021 biennium, and comparisons with the approved 2018-2019 budget.

Table 2

Resource requirements by budget component: UN Environment Programme*Note: to be update in next version.*

Results-based budgeting

13. In order to set and achieve realistic targets in the programme of work, and to ensure that resources are appropriate for the level of ambition, similarly to the 2018-2019 biennium, UN Environment Programme has applied a results-based budgeting approach in drafting its Environment Fund budget for the biennium 2020–2021.⁴

14. Through the application of results-based budgeting, UN Environment Programme continues to achieve improvements in its management processes. Budgets are clearly aligned to results that are internally and externally visible, so providing increased accountability and transparency with regard to how budgets are formulated and implemented. The implementation of results-based budgeting also improved the project management skills of the responsible managers, leading to a more efficient use of resources.

15. The starting point for developing the budget was to identify the mandates of UN Environment Programme, the results required to fulfil those mandates and the historical trends in income and expenditure, in order to achieve results with environment fund, extrabudgetary, and global trust funds (GEF & GCF). This planning included any strengthened or new mandates, priority areas or renewed emphasis, such as pollution, as per the resolutions adopted by United Nations Environment Assembly III in December 2017. One specific example of major landmarks over the period was the entry into force of Minamata Convention in August 2017. At regional level, the first binding regional agreement to protect the rights of access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters (Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development) was adopted by the Latin American and Caribbean countries. The next step was to plug in regular budget funding for core staff positions that focus on substantive issues, as determined by the General Assembly and the Environment Assembly. These include: coordination of environmental programmes within the United Nations system, at both global and regional levels; advice, as appropriate, to intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations system, and, upon request, to Member States (especially in developing countries); effective cooperation, with relevant scientific and other professional communities worldwide; medium-range and long-range planning for UN Environment Programme programmes; and reporting on environmental matters to the Environment Assembly. Previous approvals by the General Assembly also provided part of the resources required for servicing the governing body of UN Environment Programme, direction, management and administration, including coordination.

16. The historical data enabled using ratios to establish credibility in the budget and check for reasonableness in the requirements. Previous programme performance reports clearly show that a subprogrammes represent a percentage of the Programme of Work by funding source. Since ratios reflect a relationship between two or more elements or accounts, a base amount by subprogramme and funding source was extracted against the budget envelopes. Further, these amounts were validated and adjusted against the identified mandates and priority areas. The newly established staffing tables approved in 2018, formed the basis for aligning staff positions to the subprogrammes and determining their associated costs, by funding source, in terms of salaries and operational requirements. The provision for non-staff budgets by funding source and subprogrammes, reflect historical expenditure trends while taking into consideration new mandates and resource mobilization efforts being made in line with the new strategy approved in 2017. Consequently, this approach allowed transparent and accurate provisions starting from the budget envelopes down to each subprogrammes, funding source and budget category.

17. The UN Environment Programme income is not entirely predictable, in terms both of timing and value; the results-based budget is therefore developed against a background of a somewhat uncertain financial environment. In addition, over 50 per cent of the Programme's projected budget relates to project funding through earmarked and Global trust fund income, which could create an imbalance across the subprogrammes that would only come to light once the programme of work was being implemented.

⁴ Results-based budgeting is a process in which (a) programme formulation revolves around a set of predefined objectives and expected results; (b) expected results justify the resource requirements which are derived from and linked to outputs required to achieve the results; (c) actual performance in achieving results is measured by objective performance indicators. See Office of Internal Oversight Services, *Review of results-based management at the United Nations: report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services*, 22 September 2008, p. 5.

During implementation, as well as prioritize where resources should be allocated, UN Environment Programme has identified the following principles to guide decision-making:

- (a) Areas relating to the core mandate, such as the science-policy interface and environmental governance, will be prioritized;
- (b) Regional elements will be prioritized given that the UN Environment Programme strategy is to enhance its technical capacity at the regional level in order to better assist Member States and stakeholders, upon request;
- (c) With regard to the availability of alternative sources of funding, areas for which project funding has already been secured will not be prioritized.

Budget formulation for 2020–2021

18. The UN Environment Program funding strategy envisages that the Environment Fund and regular budget should finance the backbone and essential ability of the UN Environment secretariat to carry out its core functions and implement its medium-term strategies through its programmes of work, while earmarked funding should focus on strengthening the activities that support those core functions.

Environment Fund

19. The Environment Fund leverages Member States' investments into a pooled resource to ensure the delivery of results of environmental initiatives in the programme of work. The UN Environment Programme recognizes the steps taken by Member States to strengthen core funding against the background of a challenging economic climate; however, the realised income trends has been lower than the planned activities. Therefore in 2020-2021 UN Environment has realigned the planned activities in a realistic approach and proposed a budget reduction from US\$271 in 2018-2019 to US\$200 in 2020-2021. In drawing up the Environment Fund budget, Environment Assembly resolution 1/15, by which it required UN Environment Programme to stay within a \$122 million ceiling for staff costs for the biennium 2020-2021, has been taken into account. In this regard, the UN Environment Programme is tracking the amount it is spending on posts versus non-post. The aim is to ensure that relatively more funding is allocated for activities versus staff costs. The reduction in staff costs should be viewed not only in terms of number of posts but rather monetary value while taking into considerations grades and their relevant salary scales. Moreover, the UN Environment Programme is expecting the deployment of Umoja next generation module which includes a new tool and processes in formulation, allocation funds and projects across the organization. The new module is expected to empower even more the UN Environment Programme programme managers in formulating their Project Portfolios, output and costing in a more efficient and effective manner therefore reducing efforts and eliminating redundant processes previously maintained outside Umoja. The same would provide a coherent linkage between both Project management and financials leading to more transparency and better reporting for both UN Environment Programme management and Donors. The same module is providing an extension with respect to Implementing Partner selection and management at the UN Environment Programme which is expected to speed up the selection process and providing full audit trail of the process therefore achieving high standards of transparency. Furthermore, the UN Environment Programme is constantly monitoring the progress and expected outcome of the Global Service Delivery Model taking into consideration its impact with respect to transactional administrative processes such as human resources administration, accounts payable and payroll.

Earmarked funds

20. Earmarked funds refer to all sources of funds other than the United Nations regular budget and the Environment Fund that directly support the programme of work. The projected total earmarked budget of \$382 million in 2020–2021 is based on historical trends and is necessary to enable the UN Environment Programme to deliver on its mandates at a level of ambition commensurate with the income the Programme has witnessed in previous bienniums. The UN Environment Programme has considered historical income and used annual expenditures as a proxy for annual figures. Data on annual income is not available because

a considerable amount of the 2020–2021 estimated earmarked resources are not covered by long-term agreements or confirmed pledges, making it difficult at the time of formulation of the programme budget to estimate the volume of earmarked contributions.

21. Donors and partners may choose to provide earmarked contributions to the UN Environment Programme if they so wish, either supplementing their contributions to the Environment Fund with more targeted resources or funding specific work if their policies do not allow them to directly support the Environment Fund. In some cases, this creates an imbalance in the resource distribution among the subprogrammes compared to the approved programme of work. Earmarked support is also provided to areas of the UN Environment Programme work that have been identified as high priority, which match the policy priorities of a specific Government or partner. In order to ensure that the earmarked funding complements the regular budget allocations of the United Nations to the UN Environment Programme and the Environment Fund in the implementation of the programme of work, Member States and other donors and partners are encouraged to provide their funding at the programme level, rather than tightly earmarking it at the project level. The UN Environment Programme is developing more flexible instruments and avenues to that end and is also improving its funding gap analysis so that it can provide better advice to donors and partners on the Programme's funding needs.

22. Furthermore, in line with the UN Environment Programme funding structure, the secretariat is seeking to expand the donor base and generate support for UNEP from non-traditional sources such as the private sector and other non-governmental sources. However, these are considered complementary sources of funding and cannot replace the support provided by Member States.

Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund

23. The estimated budgetary figures for GEF funding are based on average annual expenditure. Data on annual income is not available because GEF funding is provided and recorded in full for multi-year projects in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards, at the time of project approval. The allocation of this funding between years is not available within UMOJA. Consequently, the annual expenditure data is used as a proxy for income.

24. The proposed budgets for GEF are based on expenditures on approved projects. From a results-based budgeting approach, GEF estimates are based on historical trends in portfolio expenditure. UN Environment Programme's portfolio of GEF projects under implementation is currently valued at \$625 million. Based on historical data and current portfolio value, the proposed project delivery in 2020-2021 is \$172 million.

25. The Green Climate Fund projects are similarly recorded in full at the time of signature of the Funded Activity Agreements, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards. UN Environment's current portfolio of Green Climate Funds projects under implementation is \$ 48million; with a project pipeline of \$108 million. Taking into account the timelines for project approval in the Green Climate Fund, and assuming a successful replenishment of the Fund, the budget for proposed project delivery is USD 78 million in 2020-21.

Regular budget appropriation and the Environment Fund

26. As part of the UN Secretary General's reform the Regular budget for 2020-2021 will be prepared on an annual basis⁵. Notwithstanding to these changes, the UN Environment Program will be still present a

⁵ As part of the UN Secretary General's reform, On December 24th 2017, the General Assembly adopted resolution 72/266 "Shifting the management paradigm in the United Nations", based on the Secretary General's report and its review by relevant bodies, including the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions' report number 72/7 and the 5th Committee's report number 72/682. As a result, the UN Environment Programme is no longer required to prepare a Strategic Framework document for the period 2020-21. This is now replaced by an **Annual Budget and Performance Document**. The document includes the following sections, for each sub programme: a budget for the year 2020, a performance report for the year 2018 and a 2019 baseline.

biennial rolling budgets for inclusion in this POW. It is important to note that 2018-2019 budget has been reduced by one P-2 position.

Resource mobilization

27. Reaching the targeted budget level of the Environment Fund remains a challenge. In the 2014–2015 biennium, the gap between budget (\$245 million) and income (\$ 166 million) amounted to \$79 million (32 per cent of the budget). The biennium saw an \$11 million (7 per cent) increase in the amount received compared to the previous biennium. In the 2016-2017 biennium the budget was increased by \$26million (11%) to USD 271 million whilst income received amounted to \$135 million leaving a gap of \$135 million (50 per cent of the budget) between budget and income. At the same time the earmarked funding has increased. Whilst it has enabled the organisation to achieve good results in the priority areas of the funding partners, it has left other core areas of the programme of work underfunded and only partially implemented.

28. To address the shortfalls and improve the balance between core and non-core income a new resource mobilisation strategy for 2018-2021 was adopted in November 2017 in line with the UN Environment Assembly Resolution 2/20. The strategy is based on a clear definition of the organisation's comparative advantage, focused understanding the purpose and needs for various funding sources, more aggressive and targeted outreach to current and potential funding partners as well as strong communication. The outcome document of Rio+20, in which Member States committed themselves to providing secure, stable, adequate and increased financial resources to UN Environment Programme remains the underpinning principle of the strategy together with the expectation of close collaboration between the member states and the secretariat in the strategy implementation.

29. Following discussions with Members States, the UN Environment Programme has developed a 2020–2021 budget level for the Environment Fund which the Secretariat considers ambitious but realistic. It is expected that with tighter scrutiny and focus of environment fund allocation towards core functions, the budget will be sufficient to deliver the backbone of the programme of work and provide adequate guidance and overall direction to the organisation.

II. Policymaking organs

30. The United Nations Environment Assembly is the governing body of the UN Environment Programme. It meets biennially and has a United Nations system-wide mandate to take strategic decisions, provide political guidance on the work of the United Nations system in the area of the environment and promote a strong science-policy interface.

31. The Committee of Permanent Representatives, as a subsidiary body of the United Nations Environment Assembly, provides policy advice to the Assembly, contributes to the preparation of the agendas for its sessions and the draft decisions it will consider, and oversees the implementation of the resolutions and of the Programme of Work once adopted. The Committee holds its regular one-day meetings on a quarterly basis, and meets in open-ended form every two years, prior to the session of the Assembly. The open-ended meetings, which are five days in duration, are held in Nairobi and include the participation of both Nairobi-based delegates and of representatives from capitals and members of the Committee of Permanent Representatives who are based in locations outside Nairobi. The UN Environment Programme governing structure also includes an annual five-day meeting of the subcommittee of the Committee of Permanent Representatives, which meets with the purpose to review the medium-term strategy and programme of work and budget. In addition, one- or half-day Subcommittee meetings are held once or twice a month to consider particular issues in-depth, as needed and upon request.

32. The United Nations Environment Assembly is further mandated to ensure the active participation of all relevant stakeholders, particularly those from developing countries. As a means of enhancing the participation of Major Groups and Stakeholders and their contribution to the intergovernmental decision-making process, a multi-stakeholder dialogue is organized during the high-level segment of the Environment Assembly session. This dialogue complements the global Major Groups and Stakeholders Forum, which takes place prior to each session of the Environment Assembly. It is preceded by regional consultative meetings with civil society whose inputs and perspectives are provided to the Committee of Permanent Representatives and eventually to the Assembly through statements and an official meeting document.

33. The Secretariat of Governing Bodies provides secretariat support to the Environment Assembly and its subsidiary body, the Committee of Permanent Representatives. The Secretariat also serves as the main interface for external relations with representatives of the UN Environment Programme governing bodies, and with representatives of Major Groups and Stakeholders, including the private sector. The table below sets out the expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and outputs.

34. The United Nations Environment Assembly provides a unique platform through which different stakeholders can work together to achieve solutions to our global and interconnected environmental challenges. Governments, civil society and private sector realize that many solutions to environmental challenges will require working closer together in partnerships – moving away from the notion of incremental change to transformational change.

35. Public-private partnerships have the capacity to promote and spur innovation and leverage new technologies that can then be scaled up or replicated for wider impact. The UN Environment Programme continues to nurture these partnerships in high-level events that take place on the margins of the Assembly, including in the Sustainable Innovation Expo, where companies have an opportunity to exhibit their innovative solutions and contribute to the global environmental agenda and resolutions at the Assembly.

Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To provide leadership in setting the global environmental agenda and policy coordination in the work of the United Nations system

<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>	
(a) Environment Assembly attracts significant interest from key decision-makers and stakeholders, including the private sector	(i) Number of Member States Delegates attending the UN Environment Assembly (ii) Number of Civil Society representatives attending the UN Environment Assembly (iii) Number of Private Sector representatives attending the UN Environment Assembly	
	Issues (iv) increased number of Major Groups and stakeholders accredited to UN Environment Unit of measure: Number of accredited organisations.	
(b) Partnerships that catalyse action and commitment through the Environment Assembly and its resolutions	(i) The number of meetings that engage the private sector in the run-up to the UN Environment Assembly. Unit of measure: The number of meetings with outcomes that feed into the UN Environment Assembly.	December 2017 (baseline): TBD December 2019 (expected): TBD Progress expected by December 2019: TBD Data sources and analysis plan: Governance Affairs Office administration records.
	(ii) The number of private sector partners that contribute to the implementation of UN Environment Assembly resolutions. Unit of Measure: The Private Sector Unit will track areas of cooperation through its partnerships that align with UN Environment Assembly resolutions.	December 2017 (baseline): TBD December 2019 (expected): TBD Progress expected by December 2019: TBD Data sources and analysis plan: Private Sector Unit partnership database.

Table 4 (a)

Financial resource requirement by funding category: policymaking organs

Note: to be update in next version.

Table 4 (b)

Human resource requirement by funding category: policymaking organs

Note: to be update in next version.

III. Executive direction and management

Note: to be update in next version.

Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Note: to be update in next version.

Table 5 (a)

Financial resource requirement by funding category: executive direction and management*Note: to be update in next version.*

Table 5 (b)

Human resource requirement by funding category: executive direction and management

Note: to be update in next version.

IV. Programme of work

36. The proposed work budgeted for under the seven subprogrammes for 2020-2021 is \$837.46 million. This targeted budget encompasses an Environment Fund requirement of \$164.4 million (excluding fund programme reserve), total trust and earmarked fund requirements of \$378.1 million, an estimated requirement of \$18.8 million from programme support costs, estimated requirements of \$30.36 million from the regular budget of the United Nations and an estimated Global trust funds budget of \$245.8 million.

37. The proposed work for 2020–2021 includes the results expected from seven subprogrammes as follows:

Subprogramme 1

Climate change

Objective of the organization: countries increasingly make the transition to low-emission economic development, and enhance their adaptation and resilience to climate change

Relevant impact level Sustainable Development Goal indicators	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 13.1.1 <i>Indicator: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (Tier II, custodian agency: UNISDR)</i>
	15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world. <i>Indicator: 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (Tier III, custodian agency: UNCCD)</i>
	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services. 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity (Tier I, custodian agency: World Bank) 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (Tier I, custodian agency: WHO)
	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. <i>Indicators: 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (possible custodian agency: UNSD, IEA, IRENA, Tier I),</i>
	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency. 7.3.1 <i>Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP (Tier I, custodian agencies: UNSD, IEA)</i>
	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities. <i>Indicator: 9.4.1 CO₂ emission per unit of value added (Tier I, custodian agency: UNIDO, IEA)</i>
Relevant United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions	14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels. <i>Indicator: 14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations (Tier III, custodian agency: IOC-UNESCO)</i>
	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements. <i>Indicator 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area (Tier I, custodian agency: FAO)</i>
	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally. <i>15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management (Tier III, custodian agency: FAO)</i>

<i>Expected accomplishments of the secretariat</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Relevant Global Sustainable Development Indicators</i>
(a) Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans which integrate ecosystem-based adaptation	(i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UN Environment Programme with institutional arrangements in	December 2017 (baseline): xxx December 2019 (expected): xxx ⁶ Progress expected by June 2020: xxx	SDG 13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an

⁶ Baselines will be adjusted based on progress achieved in the period 2018–2019.

place to coordinate national adaptation plans Unit of measure: Number of countries that have improved institutional arrangements in place	Progress expected by December 2019: xxx Data sources and analysis plan: Project progress reports, which should provide evidence of the degree to which institutional capacity are put in place, measured through: national adaptation plans; adaptation communications submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other (Tier III, UNFCCC)
(ii) Increase in the number of countries that have technical capacity to integrate ecosystem-based management into national adaptation plans Unit of measure: Number of countries that have increase increased technical capacity to implement ecosystem-based adaptation ⁷	December 2017 (baseline): xxx December 2019 (expected): xxx Progress expected by June 2020: xxx December 2020: xxx Progress expected by June 2021: xxx Progress expected by December 2021: xxx Data sources and analysis plan: Project progress reports that provide evidence of the degree to which technical capacities have been strengthened, adaptation communications and national adaptation plans submitted to the Framework Convention on Climate Change	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula (Tier III, UNFCCC, OIS-UNESCO) 13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions (Tier III, UNFCCC, OIS-UNESCO)
(iii) Increase in the number of countries that are ready to access or that have accessed climate change adaptation finance to implement adaptation plans ⁸ Unit of measure: (a) Number of countries that have received finance readiness support	December 2017 (baseline): (a) xxx (b) xxx December 2019 (expected): (c) xxx (d) xxx Progress expected by June 2020: (a) xxx (b) xxx	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment (Tier III, UNFCCC, OECD) 13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and

⁷ The capacity will be assessed based on the following three key criteria: (i) adaptation options including ecosystem-based adaptation are identified; (ii) adaptation options including ecosystem-based adaptation are prioritized; (iii) implementation of adaptation options including ecosystem-based adaptation has started.

Related to Sustainable Development Goal 13, target 13.3: improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

⁸ Getting ready to access climate finance means that countries have received readiness support to prepare for direct access and develop project pipelines. This applies primarily to financing from the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund.

(b) Number of countries with approved projects under different funds for adaptation		<p>Progress expected by December 2020:</p> <p>(a) xxx</p> <p>(b) xxx</p> <p>Progress expected by June 2021:</p> <p>(a) xxx</p> <p>(b) xxx</p> <p>Progress expected by December 2021:</p> <p>(a) xxx</p> <p>(b) xxx</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan:</p> <p>Project approval letters received from donor countries, boards or councils of available climate change funds (Least Developed Countries Fund, Special Climate Change Fund, Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund)</p>	<p>amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities (Tier III, OHRLLS, Regional Commissions, AOSIS, SIDA, Samoa Pathway)</p>
(b) Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies	<p>(i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UN Environment Programme that make progress in adopting and/or implementing low greenhouse gas emission development plans, strategies and/or policies⁹</p> <p>Unit of measure:</p> <p>Number of countries that have adopted or are implementing plans, strategies or policies on energy efficiency, renewable energy and/or cleaner technologies</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): xxx</p> <p>December 2019 (expected): xxx</p> <p>Progress expected by June 2020: xxx</p> <p>Progress expected by December 2020: xxx</p> <p>Progress expected by June 2021: xxx</p> <p>Progress expected by December 2021: xxx</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan: Project progress reports: national communications and intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) to the Framework Convention on Climate Change; Framework Convention on Climate Change synthesis reports on national communications and INDCs</p>	<p>SDG 13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other (Tier III, UNFCCC)</p>
	<p>(ii) Increase in climate finance invested by countries or institutions for clean energy, energy efficiency and/or amount of decarbonized assets</p> <p>Unit of measure:</p> <p>(a) Dollar amount invested by countries or institutions for clean energy, energy efficiency</p>	<p>Progress expected by December 2019 (baseline):</p> <p>(a) (\$xxx million)</p> <p>(b) (\$xxx billion)</p> <p>Progress expected by June 2020:</p> <p>(a) +\$0 million</p> <p>(b) +\$0 billion</p>	<p>13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment (Tier III, UNFCCC, OECD)</p>

⁹ Related to sustainable development goal 7, target 7.3: by 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency; target 7.2: by 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

(b) Dollar amount of decarbonized assets		<p>Progress expected by December 2020:</p> <p>(a) +\$50 million</p> <p>(b) +\$50 billion</p> <p>Progress expected by June 2021:</p> <p>(a) +\$50 million</p> <p>(b) +\$50 billion</p> <p>Progress expected by December 2021:</p> <p>(a) +\$50 million</p> <p>(b) +\$50 billion</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan:</p> <p>Annual reports from institutions on measuring and disclosing the volume of decarbonized assets</p>	
(c) Countries increasingly adopt and implement forest-friendly policies and measures that deliver quantifiable emissions reductions as well as social and environmental benefits	<p>(i) Increase in the number of countries that have secured finance, including performance-based finance, for the implementation of REDD-plus¹⁰ policies and measures¹¹</p> <p>Unit of measure:</p> <p>Number of countries that have secured performance-based finance for REDD-plus that is consistent with the Framework Convention on Climate Change methodological guidance on REDD-plus (such as the Green Climate Fund)</p>	<p>Progress expected by December 2019 (baseline): (25)</p> <p>Progress expected by June 2020: +2 (27)</p> <p>Progress expected by December 2020: +2 (29)</p> <p>Progress expected by June 2021: +1 (30)</p> <p>Progress expected by December 2021: +1 (31)</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan:</p> <p>United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD Programme) progress reports, Framework Convention on Climate Change submissions that provide evidence of finance received for the (policies and measures) implementation and verified emission reductions from REDD-plus; progress reports on implementation of REDD-plus policies and measures; funding agreements for REDD-plus activities; Green Climate Fund Board decisions on funding proposal approvals</p>	<p>13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities (Tier III, OHRLLS, Regional Commissions, AOSIS, SIDA, Samoa Pathway)</p>

¹⁰ REDD-plus refers to activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.

¹¹ Related to Sustainable Development Goal 15, target 15.a: mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.

	reporting on bilateral funding agreements for REDD-plus	
<p>(ii) Increase in the number of countries that demonstrate quantifiable ability to generate social and environmental (non-carbon) benefits from REDD+ implementation</p> <p>Unit of measure:</p> <p>Number of countries that have operationalized ability to measure social and environmental non-carbon benefits</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): xxx</p> <p>December 2019 (expected): xxx</p> <p>Progress expected by June 2020: xxx</p> <p>Progress expected by December 2020: xxx</p> <p>Progress expected by June 2021: xxx</p> <p>Progress expected by December 2021: xxx</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan:</p> <p>Project progress reports submitted to UN-REDD Programme secretariat, country submissions to Framework Convention on Climate Change including the “Lima REDD+ Information Hub”; summary of information on safeguards/participatory national monitoring and evaluation of policies and measures; reports from oversight institutions</p>	<p>SDG 13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other (Tier III, UNFCCC)</p>

Strategy

38. Guided by UNEA resolution 2/6 on “Supporting the Paris Agreement” the overall objective of the climate change subprogramme is aligned with the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The subprogramme overall objective is to strengthen countries’ transition to low-emission economic development and enhance their adaptation and resilience to climate change. Looking ahead to 2030, the ultimate impact that UN Environment Programme aims to contribute on climate change is to reduce countries’ vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases as to close the adaptation and emission gaps¹². This impact can be realized through support to countries and stakeholder for immediate and long-term climate action.

39. In order to achieve this change, UN Environment Programme will address the different elements of the climate action continuum – science, policy, technology and finance. In 2020–2021, UN Environment Programme will continue support to countries to: (a) build technical capacity, access adaptation finance and set up institutions to coordinate development and implementation of national adaptation plans that integrate ecosystem-based adaptation; (b) develop policies and standards to transform markets and promote investment in clean energy and efficient technology and system solutions; (c) implement policies that achieve quantifiable carbon, social and environmental land-use benefits. As cities are of particular importance in an era of accelerated urbanization, there will be a specific focus on low carbon urban development. Throughout its work, UN Environment Programme will implement gender-sensitive actions and promote South-South cooperation. Partnerships will be critical to the achievement of the desired impact.

40. In the area of adaptation and resilience and guided by UNEA resolution 1/8 on Ecosystem-based adaptation, UN Environment Programme, together with its partners¹³ and partnerships¹⁴ will continue to provide support strengthening institutions and enhancing countries’ capacities to advance the national adaptation planning and implementation. Together with its partners, UN Environment Programme will promote implementation of national action plans and ecosystem-based adaptation. UN Environment Programme will continue to support vulnerable countries as mandated by resolution UNEA 1/8 on ecosystem-based adaptation of the United Nations Environment Assembly¹⁵. UN Environment Programme will further analyse the effectiveness of ecosystem-based adaptation, including through implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation at scale in different ecosystems; undertake vulnerability impact assessments guided by the Global Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation (PROVIA); and conduct economic assessments of adaptation options. The information on successful adaptation will be disseminated through UN Environment Programme-led knowledge networks such as the Global Adaptation Network and its regional wings.

41. In the area of mitigation, and guided by UNEA resolution 3/5¹⁶ and 3/8¹⁷, UN Environment Programme will continue to strengthen partnerships such as the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative, Global Fuel Economy Initiative, the Global Efficient Lighting Partnership Programme (en.lighten), the Global Efficient Appliances and Equipment Partnership, the District Energy in Cities Initiative, the 1 Gigaton Coalition, the United for Efficiency initiative and the Portfolio Decarbonization Coalition, the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, among others, including partners such as the

¹² Adaptation and Emission Gap Reports 2018 (links tbc)

¹³ These include the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)).

¹⁴ For example: The Global Centre of Excellence on Adaptation, the Adaptation Network, and the World Adaptation Science Programme

¹⁵ UNEP/EA.1/10, annex I.

¹⁶ UNEA 3/5 Investing in innovative environmental solutions for accelerating the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals

¹⁷ UNEA 3/8 Preventing and reducing air pollution to improve air quality globally

International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). Through the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), UN Environment Programme will continue to promote the accelerated development and transfer of climate-friendly standards and technologies. The focus of these partnerships evolves with time and is informed by countries' priorities and needs.

42. UN Environment Programme will continue to engage with non-State actors, including the private sector, for example the Portfolio Decarbonization Coalition¹⁸ will be expanded, with new member institutions committing to reduce the carbon footprint of their managed assets. UN Environment Programme will continue to work with the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-lived Climate Pollutants by catalysing policies and practices that provide multiple benefits by improving people's health, increasing food security, enhancing energy efficiency and alleviating poverty. All these efforts will be shaped and informed by UN Environment Programme-led assessments, nationally determined contributions, and biennial progress reports, which will continue to be developed with UN Environment Programme support. UN Environment Programme will continue to support negotiators, upon request by countries.

43. UN Environment Programme and partners (FAO and UNDP) in the UN-REDD Programme will continue to help countries respond to the Warsaw Framework for REDD-plus¹⁹ for accessing results-based payments. Support will take the form of both large investments to trigger transformative change through the development, implementation and monitoring of REDD-plus policies and measures, and smaller-scale technical support to prepare countries for effective, transparent and equitable management of financial flows for REDD-plus. UN Environment Programme will further strengthen its work with the private sector to support the development of innovative financing options. UN Environment Programme will facilitate knowledge-sharing mechanisms and communication and outreach across sectors. Finally, UN Environment Programme will support the realization and monitoring of non-carbon benefits from REDD-plus and other natural solutions for climate change mitigation.

¹⁸ <http://unepfi.org/pdc/about/>.

¹⁹ The Warsaw Framework for REDD-plus sets out the conditions for accessing results-based payments for REDD-plus. These include having a national strategy or action plan, a national forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level, a national forest monitoring system and a system for providing information on how the Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected. In addition, the three additional decisions adopted at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change will be addressed.

External factors

44. The climate change subprogramme is expected to achieve its Expected Accomplishments provided that Member States implement their commitments to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and seek UN Environment Programme support in so doing. Achieving the targets is also contingent on the availability of funding to enable countries to make the transition to low-emission economic development, and to enhance their adaptation and resilience to climate change. Drivers of change include partnerships, which will leverage climate finance and increase impact, as well as UN Environment Programme methods, tools, assessments and pilots, especially if they are taken to scale by partners.

Table 6 (a)

Financial resource requirement by funding category: climate change

Note: to be update in next version.

Table 6 (b)

Human resource requirement by funding category: climate change

Note: to be update in next version.

Subprogramme 2

Resilience to disasters and conflicts

Objective of the organization: Countries increasingly prevent and reduce the environmental impacts of disasters and conflicts, while building resilience to future crises²⁰

Relevant impact level
Sustainable Development
Goal indicators

Target 1.5.: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters *Indicator: 1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies*

Target 11b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels *Indicators: 11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, 11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies*

United Nations Environment
Assembly resolutions
delivered through the sub-
programme's work

UNEA 2/15 – Protection of the Environment in Areas Affected by Armed Conflict
 UNEA 3/6 - Pollution prevention and control in areas affected by terrorist operations and armed conflicts

<i>Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Relevant Global Sustainable Development Indicators</i>
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²⁰ UN Environment Programme's work in this area encompasses disasters (whether natural or man-made) and armed conflicts that have severe environmental consequences.

(a) Countries and international partners integrate environmental measures for risk reduction in key policies and frameworks ²¹	(i) Increase in the proportion of countries in which environmental issues are addressed in national disaster risk reduction strategies Unit of measure: (i) Percentage of countries that adopt and implement national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 ²²	December 2017 (baseline): 7 December 2019 (expected): +9 Progress expected at June 2020 (target): +1 Progress expected at December 2020 (target): +1 Progress expected at June 2021 (target): +1 December 2021 (target): +1 Data sources and analysis plan: Member State reporting on the Sendai framework ²³	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters <i>1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (also 13.1.2)</i>
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²¹ **Related to SDG 11, Target 11.5:** By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations), **Target 11b:** By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels. **SDG 13, Target 13.1:** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries. **SDG 16, Target 16.1:** Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

²² This subprogramme aligns with the delivery of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR). The SFDRR, which was agreed in March 2015, sets out seven draft targets, one of which (target E) is "Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local DRR strategies by 2020". UN Environment Programme has adopted Sendai indicator (E1: *Number of countries that adopt and implement national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*) in order to ensure alignment between UN Environment Programme's programme and the Sendai framework. This indicator is based on the knowledge that UNISDR is to adopt criteria for what counts as a "good" DRR strategy and UN Environment Programme will work with UNISDR to ensure the 'environment' is one of the criterion adopted. In this way, UN Environment Programme ensures that the environment becomes institutionalized into the process of DRR strategies. At the time of writing information for the indicator was not yet being gathered and so it is not yet possible to put a baseline on the number of countries that have adopted such strategies. Clearly, UN Environment Programme is not the sole organization working in this domain and we recognize the attribution problem implicit in this indicator. Nevertheless, UN Environment Programme believes this is an appropriate outcome level indicator that demonstrates the extent to which environmental risks are being addressed in national-level planning frameworks.

²³ This target is one of the seven global targets of the Sendai Framework and is point 3 of the 4 priorities for action – Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience: <https://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/sendai-framework>. The monitoring network can be found here: <https://sendaimonitor.unisdr.org>

	<p>(ii) Increase in the number of international partners' policies on risk reduction that integrate best practices in sustainable natural resource management advocated by UN Environment Programme²⁴</p> <p>Unit of measure: Number of policies that are significant to the overall strategy and direction of the organization that integrate environmental approaches to risk reduction</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): 33 since 2010 December 2019 (expected): 37 Progress expected at June 2020: +1 Progress expected at December 2020: +1 Progress expected at June 2021: +1 December 2021: +1</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan: (a) International partner reports and surveys (b) References to UN Environment Programme in policies</p>	<p>6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate</p> <p><i>6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation</i></p>
(b) Emergency response and post-crisis recovery plans integrate environmental considerations to increase the sustainability of recovery	<p>(i) Percentage of country requests for emergency response met by UN Environment Programme</p> <p>Unit of measure: Percentage of formal requests for UN Environment Programme's assistance in the case of a disaster or conflict received from the government or UN Humanitarian coordinator, where a UN Environment Programme team has been deployed, either singly or as part of a joint team</p> <p>(ii) Percentage of post-crisis recovery plans by governments or international partners²⁵ that integrate UN Environment Programme's assessment recommendations²⁶</p> <p>Unit of measure: Percentage of post-crisis recovery plans integrating UN Environment Programme's recommendations after six months as a rolling percentage of the total number of assessments done over the preceding five years</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): 94.44% (of requests received 2016-2017) December 2019 (expected): 90% (of requests received cumulatively) Progress expected at June 2020: +0% (at least 90%) Progress expected at December 2020: +0% (at least 90%) Progress expected at June 2021: +0% (at least 90%) December 2021: +0% (at least 90%)</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan: (a) List of formal requests received by Joint Environment Unit (UN Environment Programme-Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) or the Post Conflict and Disaster Management Branch of UN Environment Programme (b) Assessment, mission and donor reports</p> <p>December 2017 (baseline): 85% December 2019 (expected): +0% (85%) Progress expected at June 2020: +0% (85%) Progress expected at December 2020: +0% (85%) Progress expected at June 2021: +0% (85%) December 2021: +0% (at least 85%)</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan: Analysis of post-crisis recovery plans and reports from donor conferences compared with recommendations in the original assessments</p>	<p>11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situation</p> <p><i>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (also 13.1.1)</i></p> <p><i>11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters</i></p>

(c) Crisis-affected countries adopt key environmental and natural resource governance policies and sustainable practices as a contribution to recovery and development ²⁷	(i) Countries emerging from crisis progress along the Country Capacity Framework (CCF) with UN Environment Programme support	<p>December 2017 (baseline): 87% of countries had progressed two cumulative steps along the CCF since December 201X</p> <p>December 2019 (expected): +13% (A total of 100% of countries progress two cumulative steps along the CCF since December 2013)</p> <p>Progress expected at December 2020: A total of 50% of countries progress one cumulative step along the CCF (since December 2017)</p> <p>Progress expected at December 2021: A total of 50% of countries progress two cumulative steps along the CCF (over the course of the biennium)</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan:</p> <p>Annual surveys completed by country project team²⁹</p>
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²⁴ “International partners” in this context refers to international organizations working on humanitarian response and provision, or peacekeeping and peace building activities (such as the UN High Commission for Refugees, World Food Programme, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Red Cross, Department for Political Affairs, Department for Peacekeeping Operations and other Intergovernmental Organisations) and the transition to longer-term development (including the UN Development Programme, financial institutions such as the World Bank and regional development banks, regional political and development organizations, and so on).

²⁵ “International partners” in this context refers to international organizations working on humanitarian response and provision, or peacekeeping and peace building activities (such as the UN High Commission for Refugees, World Food Programme, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Red Cross, Department for Political Affairs, Department for Peacekeeping Operations and other Intergovernmental Organizations) and the transition to longer term development (including the UN Development Programme, financial institutions such as the World Bank and regional development banks, regional political and development organizations).

²⁶ Given that post-crisis recovery plans often take time to put in place, this indicator will describe a rolling percentage of all assessments where serious risks have been identified over a five-year period up to six months before the date of the report (i.e. a period covering from 66 months to 6 months before the report).

²⁷ **Related to SDG 16, Target 16.6:** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; **SDG 11, Target 11b:** By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels, and **SDG 17, Target 17.9** Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

²⁸ The CCF aims to provide an objective assessment of country level capacity for environmental governance in six dimensions: 1/. Access to information and availability of data for informed decision-making; 2/. Enhanced planning and policy development skills; 3/. Improved regulatory frameworks; 4/. Stronger environmental institutions; 5/. Implementation and enforcement capacity; and 6/. Public participation in decision-making. Each dimension has five steps. Country project teams, in consultation with national partners, assess the level of environmental governance across each of these components at the end of each year and decide the extent to which they have been achieved (incomplete, partially met, mostly met, or complete).

²⁹ Note that the process of gathering the data for the CCF is very time intensive and so will be done only on an annual basis.

Strategy

45. The overall objective of this subprogramme is to ensure that countries build sufficient resilience to prevent and reduce the environmental causes and consequences of disasters and conflicts³⁰. Looking ahead to 2030, the ultimate impact of UN Environment Programme's work is to harness best practice environmental management in ways that significantly reduce threats to health and livelihoods stemming from natural disasters, industrial accidents or armed conflicts.

46. The 2020-2021 Programme of Work will focus on integrating best practice environmental approaches into the key risk reduction, response and recovery policies and frameworks of countries and the international community, at the request of affected Member States³¹. It will pay particular attention to addressing the causes and consequences of environmental security, through work to understand and identify emerging environmental threats to security, and to support partners in the UN system who are working to address those threats at both the political and programmatic level.

47. Effective global and national partnerships, both within and outside the UN system, are key to ensuring that UN Environment Programme's efforts result in meaningful change as well as the uptake and sustainability of results beyond UN Environment Programme's own actions.

48. During 2020-2021, UN Environment Programme will work to achieve impact in three ways. First, UN Environment Programme will endeavour to ensure that the international community and vulnerable countries use best practice environmental management approaches to prevent and reduce the impacts of crises including natural disasters, industrial accidents and armed conflicts. UN Environment Programme is already working with many of the key actors in this domain through the Partnership for Ecosystems for Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (PEDRR), a global alliance of UN agencies, NGOs and specialist institutes. Other partners in this domain include the African Union, UN's International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), the Department for Political Affairs (DPA), the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Private sector partners will be particularly important for UN Environment Programme's work to reduce the risks and impacts of industrial accidents.

49. Second, UN Environment Programme will work to enable countries and the humanitarian community to respond rapidly to the environmental impacts of crises. A key partner in this area is the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), with which UN Environment Programme has a longstanding Joint Environment Unit (JEU). Working through the JEU, UN Environment Programme can reach the wider humanitarian community. These partnerships will be critical to extending UN Environment Programme's capacity and scaling up results, notably by mainstreaming environmental best practices into other organizations' policy and planning processes.

50. Third, UN Environment Programme will support countries that have experienced a crisis reinstate key environmental policies in order to encourage their more sustainable and effective recovery. Key partners here are governments, national actors and UN Country Teams in crisis-affected countries, including UNDP, DPA, the Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

51. Delivery will increasingly take place through UN Environment Programme's regional offices, with dedicated coordination officers to draw on the expertise of UN Environment Programme's Divisions and to work in partnership with regional entities. Many such partners could be mentioned, but the following are likely to be particularly relevant: the African Union (AU), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (ESCAP), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). Globally, UN Environment Programme will continue to collaborate with education partners to further support education and wider knowledge dissemination on ecosystem-based approaches to resilience and disaster risk reduction.

³⁰ UN Environment Programme's work in this area encompasses disasters (whether natural or man-made) and armed conflicts that have severe environmental consequences.

³¹ Consistent with, inter alia, General Assembly resolution 46/182 (1991) on strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations.

52. Meanwhile, the subprogramme will leverage synergies across other UN Environment Programme subprogrammes, particularly environmental governance; healthy and productive ecosystems; chemicals, waste and air quality; and climate change. The subprogramme aligns closely to the goals of the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (in particular goals 1, 11, 13, 16, and 17). It will promote gender considerations by using gender-disaggregated data in assessments, as well as by engaging in specific projects that promote gender equality in policy-making processes and capacity building activities.

External factors

53. Critical drivers for success are that effective partnerships expand to influence the policies of major implementing agencies in the humanitarian and security fields. Another driver is that the subprogramme is able to upscale successful pilot approaches from local to regional scales in order to have a systemic impact. Risks to the achievement of the subprogramme's expected accomplishments include uncontrollable factors such as extreme weather and deteriorating ecosystems, which would strengthen the "headwinds" faced by the subprogramme. Another risk is that major United Nations and other international policy processes might not continue to prioritize the environmental causes and consequences of crises.

Table 7 (a)

Financial resource requirements by funding category: resilience to disasters and conflicts

Note: to be update in next version.

Table 7 (b)
Human resource requirement by funding category: resilience to disasters and conflicts
Note: to be update in next version.



Subprogramme 3

Healthy and productive ecosystems

Objective of the organization: Marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems are increasingly managed through an integrated approach that enables them to maintain and restore biodiversity, long-term ecosystems functioning and the supply of ecosystem goods and services.

Relevant Sustainable Goal Indicators	impact level Development	
		<p>Target 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality. Indicator: 2.4.1 <i>Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture. (Tier III, FAO, UN Environment Programme);</i></p> <p>Target 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes. Indicator: 6.6.1 <i>Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time. (Tier II, UN Environment Programme, Ramsar, UN Water, IUCN);</i></p> <p>Target 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans. Indicator: 14.2.1 <i>Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches. (Tier III, UN Environment Programme, IOC-UNESCO);</i></p> <p>Target 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements. Indicators: 15.1.1 <i>Forest area as a proportion of total land area (Tier I, FAO, UN Environment Programme)</i> 15.1.2 <i>Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type. (Tier I, UN Environment-WCMC, UN Environment Programme, Ramsar);</i></p> <p>Target 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation- neutral world. Indicator: 15.3.1 <i>Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. (Tier II, UNCCD, FAO, UN Environment Programme);</i></p> <p>Target 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species. Indicator: 15.5.1 <i>Red List Index. (Tier I, IUCN, UN Environment Programme, CITES);</i></p> <p>Target 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts Indicator: 15.9.1 <i>Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020. (Tier III, CBD Secretariat, UN Environment Programme).</i></p>
United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions delivered through the sub-programme's work		<p>UNEA 1/3 - Illegal trade in wildlife</p> <p>UNEA 1/9 - Global Environment Monitoring System/Water Programme (GEMS/Water)</p> <p>UNEA 2/3 - Investing in human capacity for sustainable development through environmental education and training</p> <p>UNEA 2/4 - Role, functions and modalities for UN Environment Programme implementation of the SAMOA Pathway as a means of facilitating achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>UNEA 2/10 – Oceans and Seas</p> <p>UNEA 2/12 - Sustainable coral reefs management</p> <p>UNEA 2/13 Sustainable management of natural capital for sustainable development and poverty eradication</p> <p>UNEA 2/14 - Illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products</p> <p>UNEA 2/24 - Combating desertification, land degradation and drought and promoting sustainable pastoralism and rangelands</p>

<i>Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Relevant Global Sustainable Development Goal Indicators</i>
(a) The health and productivity of marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems are institutionalized in education, monitoring and cross-sector and transboundary collaboration frameworks ³² at the national and international levels	<p>(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 ecosystems³³</p> <p>Unit of measure:</p> <p>Number of countries and transboundary collaboration frameworks³⁴</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): xxx</p> <p>December 2019 (expected): xxx</p> <p>Progress expected by December 2020: xxx</p> <p>June 2021: xxx</p> <p>December 2021: xxx</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan:</p> <p>Reports or websites of ministries of environment or regional seas or basin organizations or other transboundary institutions</p>	<p>2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture. <i>Tier III, FAO, UN Environment Programme</i></p> <p>2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities. <i>Tier I, FAO, UN Environment Programme</i></p> <p>2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction. <i>Tier I, FAO, UN Environment Programme</i></p> <p>6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM) implementation. <i>Tier I, UN Environment Programme, UN Water, IUCN, Ramsar</i></p> <p>6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time. <i>Tier II, UN Environment Programme, Ramsar, UN Water, IUCN</i></p> <p>14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication (ICEP) and floating plastic debris density. <i>Tier III, UN Environment Programme, IOC-UNESCO, IMO, FAO</i></p> <p>14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations. <i>Tier III, IOC-</i></p>

³² Cross-sector collaboration frameworks include informal or formal platforms and institutional arrangements between different sectors on the management of ecosystems with the objective of managing ecosystems for their long-term functioning and to meet multiple objectives. Examples include thematic councils of ministers, national intersectoral round tables or working groups and public-private-civil society partnerships. Transboundary collaboration frameworks include regional seas, basin organizations and transboundary conservation area governing bodies and intergovernmental programmes.

³³ 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. UN Environment 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.

³⁴ Progress at transboundary level will be calculated as one unit of progress.

UNESCO, UN
Environment Programme

14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas. *Tier I, UN Environmnet -WCMC, UN Enviornment Programme, Ramsar*

15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area. *TierI, FAO, UN Environmnet Programme*

15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type. *Tier I, UN Enviornment-WCMC, UN Enmvironment Programme, Ramsar*

15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management. *Tier I, FAO, UN Enmvironment Programme, UNFCCC*

15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. *Tier I, UNCCD, FAO, UN Environmnet Programme*

15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity, *TierI , UN Enviornment-WCMC, UN Enmvironment Programme*

15.5.1 Red List Index. *Tier I, IUCN, UN Environment Programme, CITES*

15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked. *Tier II, UNODC, CITES, UN Environment Programme*

15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the

(ii) Increase in the number of countries and transboundary collaboration frameworks that demonstrate enhanced knowledge of the value and role of ecosystem services³⁵

Unit of measure:

Number of countries and transboundary collaboration frameworks

December 2017 (baseline): xxx

December 2019 (expected): xxx

Progress expected by December 2020: xxx

June 2021: xxx

December 2021: xxx

Data sources and analysis plan:

Reports, organizational websites, national statistical departments surveys

prevention or control of invasive alien species. *Tier I, IUCN, UN Environment Programme*

11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship). *Tier III, UNESCO-UIS, IUCN*

15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020. *Tier III, CBD Secretariat, UN Environment Programme*

17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries. *Tier III, UNSD, UNFPA, DESA Population Division, other involved agencies in the inter-agency group on CRVS*

6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM) implementation. *Tier I, UN Environment Programme, UN Water, IUCN, Ramsar*

(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 management³⁶

Unit of measure:

December 2017 (baseline): xxx

December 2019 (expected): xxx

Progress expected by December 2020: xxx

June 2021: xxx

³⁵ 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. UN Environment 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.

³⁶ 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 interdisciplinary 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 round tables/working groups, formal institutional arrangements, cross-sectoral ecosystem-related performance management systems. UN Environment will further support country progress through facilitation of South-

Number of countries and transboundary collaboration frameworks

December 2021: xxx

Data sources and analysis plan:

Project progress reports, stakeholder documentation, Regional Seas Convention and Action Plans, ministries' and governments' reports/publications; National strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity that more effectively address cross-sectoral issues.

6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation. *Tier II, UNESCO-IHP, UNECE*

14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches. *Tier III, UN Environment Programme, IOC-UNESCO*

14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. *Tier II, FAO*

14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources. *Tier III, UN-DOALOS, FAO, UN Environment Programme, ILO, other UN-Oceans agencies*

15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits. *Tier I,*

South and South-North collaboration, cross-sectoral development partnerships, and technical support for sectoral externality assessments.

<p>(iv) Increase in the number of education institutions that integrate the ecosystem approach in education frameworks</p> <p>Unit of measure: Number of educational institutions</p>		<p>December 2017 (baseline): xxx</p> <p>December 2019 (expected): xxx</p> <p>Progress expected by December 2020: xxx</p> <p>June 2021: xxx</p> <p>December 2021: xxx</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan: Reports from partner education institutions</p>	<p><i>FAO, UN Environment Programme</i></p> <p>4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment, <i>Tier III</i>.</p>
			<p>12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment. <i>Tier III, UNESCO-UIS, UN Environment Programme</i></p>
			<p>13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula. <i>Tier III, UNFCCC, UNESCO-UIS, UN Environment Programme, WHO, WMO, FAO</i></p>
<p>(b) Policymakers in the public and private sectors test and consider the inclusion of the health and productivity of ecosystems in economic decision-making</p>	<p>(i) Increase in number of public sector institutions that test and consider the incorporation of the health and productivity of marine and terrestrial ecosystems in economic decision-making³⁷</p> <p>Unit of measure: Number of public sector institutions</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): xxx</p> <p>December 2019 (expected): xxx</p> <p>Progress expected by December 2020: xxx</p> <p>June 2021: xxx</p> <p>December 2021: xxx</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan:</p>	<p>12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans. <i>Tier III, UN Environment Programme</i></p> <p>15.a.1 Official development assistance and</p>

³⁷ Countries should demonstrate progress through one or more of the following: development and testing of ecosystem impact analysis models for national budgets and financial incentives, institution of environmental impact assessment of national economic decision-making, accounting and reporting on the impacts of public spending on ecosystem health and productivity. Progress can further be demonstrated by the institution of requirements on the private sector to disclose the nature of their dependency and impact on natural capital and the use of enforceable fiscal measures and incentives for companies that integrate value and account for natural capital in their business models. UN Environment will further support country progress through the development and completion of peer reviewed models for ecosystem impacts of budgets and financial incentive allocation frameworks, development of scenario analysis tools and strengthening of partnerships seeking to align financial flows with global environmental goals.

	Project progress reports, public environmental expenditure reviews, criteria in budget calls, budget marking systems and other country documentation	public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. <i>Tier I/III OECD, UN Environmnet Programme, World Bank</i>
(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 ³⁸ Unit of measure: Number of private sector entities	December 2017 (baseline): xxx December 2019 (expected): xxx Progress expected by December 2020: xxx June 2021: xxx December 2021: xxx Data sources and analysis plan: Project progress reports, public environmental expenditure reviews, criteria in budget calls, budget marking systems and other country documentation	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries. <i>Tier III, UNCTAD</i>

³⁸ Private sector entity level progress is demonstrated through elements included in the Natural Capital Declaration (www.naturalcapitaldeclaration.org). These elements include for example: understanding of impacts and dependency on natural capital relevant to their business models, inclusion of the value, risk and opportunities related to natural capital in financial services and products (loans, investments and insurance products e.g., E-RISK), accounting and reporting on the use and maintenance of natural capital. UN Environment will further support private sector entity progress through awareness-raising, platforms and knowledge products such as models on causal linkages between investment decisions and ecosystem impacts.

Strategy

54. The overall objective of the healthy and productive ecosystems sub-programme is to support countries to manage marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems through an integrated approach that enables them to maintain and restore the long-term functioning of biodiversity ecosystems, and the supply of ecosystem services and goods.

55. The ultimate impact that the UN Environment Programme aims to contribute in the healthy and productive ecosystems sub-programme by 2030 is healthier marine and terrestrial ecosystems which provide benefits – such as clean water, secure food production systems and natural beauty – that support the well-being of men, women and children. To realize this impact, the UN Environment Programme and its partners will empower Governments, the private sector and civil society to collaborate, make more holistic decisions, and align the delivery of development and business goals with the long-term functioning of ecosystems.

56. The sub-programme will contribute to the implementation of the UNEA Resolutions consistent with the overall objectives and results framework of the sub-programme.

57. The sub-programme will drive change both over the short term and the long term. In the short term, the sub-programme will strengthen partnerships and support countries to better monitor and account for biodiversity and the health and productivity of ecosystems, thus guiding better public and private decision-making. The sub-programme will continue to work with sectoral partners to put in place cross-sector ecosystem management frameworks. It will also support agreements and use knowledge products (such as scenarios, spatial plans, trade-off analyses and ecosystem-based sectoral performance monitoring systems) to ensure synergies and promote ecosystem management that delivers on multiple sustainable development goals and targets, including the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. To that effect, the existing regional seas conventions will be promoted and encouraged in their work towards a sustainable management and use of the marine and coastal environment, and the creation of regional seas conventions where necessary will be fostered.

58. In order to foster long-term change and move considerations for healthy and productive ecosystems from the periphery to the centre of the economy, the sub-programme will work with development banks and the finance sector, among other partners, to raise awareness of how the ecosystem approach can be firmly included in public and private economic decision-making. UN Environment will further aim to institutionalize the ecosystem approach in educational frameworks and the education of graduates, who represent the future professionals of various sectors taking decisions that affect the health and productivity of ecosystems (e.g., economists, engineers and lawyers).

59. The sub-programme will also support the engagement of UN Environment in the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and preparations for its subsequent implementation.

60. The UN Environment Programme recognizes that faith-based organizations play a leading role for supporting sectoral advocacy and support for integrated ecosystem management. The sub-programme will build partnerships and engage in initiatives with these organizations while ensuring that appropriate guidance and technical support is provided to establish cross-sectoral institutional frameworks and agreements for ecosystem management.

61. A dedicated attention will be given to addressing the environmental change happening in the Arctic and Antarctic regions, where it has a significant impact on the marine and land ecosystems. The interconnectedness of changes in the Arctic and global environmental trends and pressures (such as climate change, air and water pollution, trade, tourism and economic development, fisheries) requires aligning solutions at global level with those considered and pursued in the Arctic region through its governance structures. With the changing environment in the Antarctic the pressures will be growing in relation to precious ecosystems and features of this pristine continent, exposed to increasing pressures of human presence, research and exploration. In the era of globalization, the public understanding of global implications of changing Arctic and Antarctic is part of defining appropriate solutions for the already tangible impacts.

62. To deliver this sub-programme, UN Environment will build and strengthen partnerships for integrated ecosystem management especially by further engaging with academia, the finance sector and

ministries of planning and finance. Collaboration with multilateral environmental agreements,³⁹ non-governmental organizations, the media and United Nations entities will continue and be strengthened, especially with regard to sectoral advocacy groups, the United Nations Statistics Division, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and multilateral organizations working on oceans.

63. The successful delivery of the sub-programme will require close collaboration with the other UN Environment sub-programmes. Working with the environmental governance and environment under review sub-programmes, UN Environment will help to provide the required enabling conditions. The sub-programme will work alongside the resource efficiency; chemicals, waste and air quality; climate change and resilience to disasters and conflicts sub-programmes to decrease some of the key pressures on ecosystems and build the resilience and mitigation capacity of ecosystems.

External factors

64. A key risk for the successful delivery of the sub-programme lies in the willingness of various sectors and their respective advocacy groups to work with UN Environment. UN Environment can mitigate this risk through advocacy and building partnerships with sectors outside the environment constituency. The risk may also be diminished if the integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals helps to build further interest in integrated ecosystem management. Furthermore, advances in technology (computing capacity, remote sensing and social media) can drive transparency, internalize externalities and promote better decision-making, therefore also positively supporting the delivery of the sub-programme. Achieving the sub-programme objectives will also require adequate resources mobilization.

Table 8 (a)

Financial resource requirement by funding category: healthy and productive ecosystems

Note: to be update in next version.

³⁹ Such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals and the regional seas conventions and action plans.

Table 8 (b)
Human resource requirement by funding category: healthy and productive ecosystems
Note: to be update in next version.

Subprogramme 4

Environmental governance

Objective of the organization: Policy coherence and strong legal and institutional frameworks increasingly achieve environmental goals in the context of sustainable development

Relevant impact level **Target 1.b** Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions; *1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups (tier III)*

Target 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements;
16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months (custodian agency: OHCHR; partner agencies: ILO, UNESCO; Tier III)

Target 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development; *16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (custodian agency: OHCHR - Tier III)*

Target 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress; *17.4.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (custodian agency: UN Environment Programme– Tier III)*

The subprogramme, through its cross-cutting and enabling nature, also contributes to progress on impact indicators under goals 3, 13, 14 and 15⁴⁰.

⁴⁰ Indicators that are most relevant include:

Target 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination; 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (Custodian agency: WHO; partner agency: UN Environment Programme -Tier I)

Target 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities; 13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities (Custodian agencies: OHRLLS, Regional Commissions, AOSIS, SIDS, Samoa Pathway; partner agencies: UNISDR, UNFCCC, WMO – Tier III)

Target 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution; 14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density (Custodian agency: UN Environment Programme; partner agencies: IOC-UNESCO, IMO, FAO- Tier III)

Target 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities; 15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (custodian agencies: UNODC, CITES; partner agencies: UN Environment Programme– Tier II)

Target 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products; 15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (custodian agencies: UNODC, CITES; partner agencies: UN Environment Programme– Tier II)

Target 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems; 15. a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (custodian agency: OECD; partner agencies: UN Environment Programme and World Bank - Tier I/III)

United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions⁴¹ delivered through the sub-programme's work	<p>UNEA 1/11. Coordination across the United Nations system in the field of the environment, including the Environment Management Group;</p> <p>UNEA 1/12. Relationship between the United Nations Environment Programme and multilateral environmental agreements;</p> <p>UNEA 1/13. Implementation of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.</p> <p>UNEA 2/2 Role and functions of the regional forums of ministers of the environment and environment authorities;</p> <p>UNEA 2/5 Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;</p> <p>UNEA 2/16 Mainstreaming of biodiversity for well-being;</p> <p>UNEA 2/17 Enhancing the work of the United Nations Environment Programme in facilitating cooperation, collaboration and synergies among biodiversity- related conventions;</p> <p>UNEA 2/18 Relationship between the United Nations Environment Programme and the multilateral environmental agreements for which it provides the secretariat;</p> <p>UNEA 2/19 Midterm review of the fourth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law (Montevideo Programme IV);</p> <p>UNEA 2/25 Application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in the Latin America and Caribbean Region</p> <p>UNEA 3/2 Pollution mitigation by mainstreaming biodiversity into key sectors;</p> <p>UNEA 3/3 Contributions of the United Nations Environment Assembly to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development;</p> <p>UNEA 3/11. Implementation of paragraph 88 (a)–(h) of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”.</p>
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⁴¹ Indicators that are most relevant include: Target 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination; 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (Custodian agency: WHO; partner agency: UN Environment Programme -Tier I)

Target 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities; 13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities (Custodian agencies: OHRLLS, Regional Commissions, AOSIS, SIDS, Samoa Pathway; partner agencies: UNISDR, UNFCCC, WMO – Tier III)

Target 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution; 14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density (Custodian agency: UN Environment Programme; partner agencies: IOC-UNESCO, IMO, FAO- Tier III)

Target 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities; 15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (custodian agencies: UNODC, CITES; partner agencies: UN Environment Programme– Tier II)

Target 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products; 15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (custodian agencies: UNODC, CITES; partner agencies: UN Environment Programme– Tier II)

Target 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems; 15. a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (custodian agency: OECD; partner agencies: UN Environment Programme and World Bank - Tier I/III)

<i>Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Relevant Global Sustainable Development Indicators</i>
(a) The international community increasingly converges on common and integrated approaches to achieve environmental objectives and implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	(i) Increase in the number of United Nations entities, international organizations and forums integrating environmental policy issues or approaches emerging from UN Environment Programme policy advice into policy documents, strategies or plans on sustainable development Unit of measure: (a) Number of United Nations entities, international organizations or intergovernmental forums at the global level that integrate policy issues or approaches emerging from UN Environment Programme policy advice into policy documents, strategies and plans adopted pursuant to the 2030 Agenda	(a) December 2017 (baseline): xxx December 2019 (expected): +8 Progress expected by December 2020: +2 (10) Progress expected by June 2021: +1 (11) December 2021: +1 (12) Data sources and analysis plan: Review of official documents and outcome documents of United Nations entities, international organizations and forums	17.14.1. Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (custodian agency UN Environment, Tier III) 17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals (custodian agencies: OECD, UNDP; partner agency: UN Environment Programme; Tier II)
	b) Number of United Nations entities, international organizations and forums at the regional level that integrate policy issues or approaches emerging from UN Environment Programme policy advice into policy documents, strategies and plans adopted pursuant to the 2030 Agenda	(b) December 2017 (baseline): xxx December 2019 (expected): xxx Progress expected by December 2020: 4 Progress expected by June 2021: +2 (6) December 2021: +2 (8) Data sources and analysis plan: Review of official documents and outcome documents of United Nations entities, international organizations and forums	17.14.1. Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (custodian agency UN Environment, Tier III) 17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals (custodian agencies: OECD, UNDP; partner agency: UN Environment Programme; Tier II)

	<p>ii) Increase in the uptake of approaches for the coherent implementation of multilateral environmental agreements or other multilateral institutional mechanisms as a result of UN Environment Programme support</p> <p>Unit of measure: Number of entities at the national, regional or global levels that have integrated approaches for enhanced coordination, cooperation and synergies in the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements or other multilateral institutional mechanisms in their policy documents, strategies, action plans, or institutional frameworks</p> <p>(iii) Increase in concerted policy action taken by countries on environmental issues of international concern⁴²</p> <p>Unit of measure: Number of environmental issues of international concern addressed by Governments through concerted policy action, including international legal agreements, as a result of UN Environment Programme supported processes</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): xxx December 2019 (expected): xxx Progress expected by December 2020: +4 Progress expected by June 2021: +2 December 2021: +10</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan: Review of documents produced in relation to the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, including: national reports; national and regional policies, strategies and actions plans; resolutions, decisions and other documents of multilateral environmental agreements and related bodies.</p> <p>December 2017 (baseline): xxx December 2019 (expected): xxx Progress expected by December 2020: +1 Progress expected by June 2021: +0 December 2021: +1</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan: Review of outcomes of intergovernmental processes</p>	<p>17.14.1. Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (custodian agency UN Environment, Tier III)</p> <p>16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information (Custodian Agency: UNESCO-UIS; partner agencies: World Bank, UN Environment Programme; Tier II)</p> <p>17.14.1. Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (custodian agency UN Environment, Tier III)</p>
(b) Institutional capacities and policy and/or legal frameworks enhanced to achieve internationally agreed environmental goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals	<p>(i) Increase in the number of countries that have enhanced institutional capacity and legal frameworks to fully implement the multilateral environmental agreements and for the achievement of internationally agreed environmental goals including the Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Unit of measure: Number of countries that demonstrate progress in one or more dimensions of enhancing institutional capacity and legal</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): xxx December 2019 (expected): xxx Progress expected by December 2020: +12 Progress expected by June 2021: +8 (20) December 2021: +10 (30)</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan: Review of relevant legislation portals and national reports prepared in the context of multilateral environmental agreements and Agenda 2030 implementation on institutional and legal action taken at national level</p>	<p>5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control (Custodian agency: FAO; partner agencies World Bank, UN Women; Tier II)</p>

⁴² Environmental priorities are defined by Environment Assembly resolutions or other intergovernmental processes and may include the implementation of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development on access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters, the progressive development of environmental law, addressing crimes with serious impacts on the environment, marine plastic litter and micro-plastics and other issues, such as the recognition and promotion of environmental rights, as they may emerge over time. Results expected may include new regional or global legal agreements, the establishment of networks or other cooperation frameworks to address issues such as illegal trade in environmentally sensitive commodities or transboundary pollution, and the adoption of international standards or guidelines.

frameworks⁴³ as a result of
UN Environment Programme
support

12.4.1 Number of parties to
international multilateral
environmental agreements on
hazardous waste, and other
chemicals that meet their
commitments and obligations
in transmitting information as
required by each relevant
agreement (Custodian
Agency: UN Environment
Programme; Tier I)

13.2.1 Number of countries
that have communicated the
establishment or
operationalization of an
integrated policy/strategy/plan
which increases their ability
to adapt to the adverse
impacts of climate change,
and foster climate resilience
and low greenhouse gas
emissions development in a
manner that does not threaten
food production (including a
national adaptation plan,
nationally determined
contribution, national
communication, biennial
update report or other)
(Custodian Agency:
UNFCCC; partner agencies:
UN Environment Programme,
WMO, WHO; Tier III)

15.6.1 Number of countries
that have adopted legislative,
administrative and policy
frameworks to ensure fair and
equitable sharing of benefits
(custodian agency CBD
secretariat, Tier I)

15.8.1 Proportion of countries
adopting relevant national
legislation and adequately
resourcing the prevention or
control of invasive alien
species (custodian Agency
IUCN, Tier II)

⁴³Countries or groups of countries demonstrate improvement in their institutional capacity and legal frameworks through progress in the following areas: (a) institutionalization of intersectoral dialogues focusing on the environment among sectoral national institutions; (b) general and sectoral environmental legislation adopted or strengthened to address countries' environmental objectives and implement multilateral environmental agreements; (c) participatory mechanisms on environment integrated in national legislation; (d) clear mandate, budget and trained personnel in place for enforcement of national legislation; (e) evidence of participation of major groups and stakeholders in institutional decision-making processes (for example, as part of environmental impact assessments).

		16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information (Custodian Agency: UNESCO-UIS; partner agencies: World Bank, UN Environment Programme; Tier II)
		17.14.1. Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (custodian agency UN Environment Programme, Tier III)
(ii) Increase in the integration of the environment in sustainable development planning, including as part of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals		16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information (UNESCO, Tier II)
Unit of measure:		15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-202 (Aichi Target 2 indicator measures 'Number of countries that have integrated biodiversity in National Development Plans, poverty reduction strategies or other key development plans') (Custodian Agency CBD secretariat, UN Environment Programme, Tier III)
(a) Percentage of United Nations country teams developing United Nations common programming frameworks that integrate environmental goals in such frameworks	(a) December 2017 (baseline): xxx December 2019 (expected): xxx Progress expected by December 2020: 30 per cent (of United Nations common programming frameworks developed during the biennium) Progress expected by June 2021: +20 per cent (50 per cent) December 2021: +20 per cent (70 per cent)	
	Data sources and analysis plan: Review of United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and other One UN planning frameworks;	17.14.1. Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (Custodian Agency UN Environment Programme, Tier III)
		17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation (Custodian Agency UNDP, OECD, Tier II)

(b) Number of countries that integrate environmental goals in national and subnational sustainable development plans, strategies and action plans and budgeting processes	(b) December 2017 (baseline): xxx December 2019 (expected): xxx Progress expected by December 2020: +10 Progress expected by June 2021: +4 (14) December 2021: +6 (20) Data sources and analysis plan: Review of information collected from countries on national sustainable development policies, strategies, action plans and budgets that embed environmental objectives, including as reported in voluntary national reviews	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information (UNESCO, Tier II) 15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-202 (Aichi Target 2 indicator measures 'Number of countries that have integrated biodiversity in National Development Plans, poverty reduction strategies or other key development plans') (Custodian Agency CBD secretariat, UN Environment Programme, Tier III)
(iii) Number of partnerships between UN Environment Programme and major groups and stakeholder representatives to promote the achievement of internationally agreed environmental goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals Unit of measure: Partnership agreements between UN Environment Programme and representatives of major groups and stakeholders which result in promoting the achievement of internationally agreed environmental goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals	December 2017 (baseline): 4 December 2019 (expected): +5 (9) Progress expected by December 2020: +3 (12) Progress expected by June 2021: +4 (16) December 2021: +6 (22) Data sources and analysis plan: Information available in websites, reports or press releases on initiatives undertaken in the context of strategic cooperation agreements signed between UN Environment Programme and organizations representing major groups and stakeholders	17.14.1. Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (Custodian Agency UN Environment Programme, Tier III) 17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals (Custodian Agencies: OECD and UNDP; Partner Agency: UN Environment Programme, Tier II).

Strategy

65. The overall objective of the subprogramme is to strengthen environmental governance to support the achievement of internationally agreed environmental goals and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The ultimate goal is that by 2030 the environmental dimension of sustainable development is addressed through inclusive, sustainable and coherent governance arrangements. This will be a basis for effectively addressing environmental priorities and setting in motion a long-term positive trajectory for the environment, with the contribution of all.

66. Important ingredients for inclusive, sustainable and coherent governance include: data and science-based, well-informed and coherent policies; mechanisms to translate multilateral environmental agreements, the sustainable development goals and other international commitments into national policies, legislation and action, and to ensure that such action is well coordinated; legal instruments and institutional frameworks that enable countries to work together to solve environmental issues that cut across national borders and to address national priorities effectively; strong institutions that are able to implement and enforce the law and whose action is founded in the rule of law; and the recognition and promotion of environmental rights, including space for stakeholders' participation.

67. The subprogramme will promote the strengthening of these ingredients and will focus on priority themes that have emerged from UN Environment Assembly resolutions, multilateral environmental agreements, UN General Assembly resolutions, UN Human Rights Council resolutions, and other global frameworks. These themes include cross-cutting governance issues, such as access to information, public participation and access to justice and crimes with serious impacts on the environment, and specific thematic areas such as biodiversity and wildlife, climate, chemicals and wastes and pollution. For instance, efforts under this subprogramme will complement the work of other subprogrammes on marine plastic litter and micro-plastics and lead contamination and will contribute to relevant UN Environment Assembly resolutions⁴⁴.

68. In 2020–2021, the UN Environment Programme will continue to promote the strong integration of environmental priorities in the decisions and actions of institutions and will deepen its efforts to foster coherent approaches and stronger capacities for the implementation of internationally agreed environmental goals.

69. Strong focus will be placed on strengthening the visibility of the environment and of UN Environment Assembly messages at the High-Level Political Forum and at the regional sustainable development fora, and the convening of regional ministerial environmental fora. The UN Environment programme will continue to provide the secretariat for, participate in and chair the Environment Management Group, a key avenue to ensure the UN system follows coherent approaches on the environment. The UN Environment Programme will continue to promote the uptake of environmentally sound practices in the UN system through its Greening the Blue initiative and will embed its efforts in the revised institutional framework resulting from the ongoing UN reform. UN Environment will also continue to promote better coordination, cooperation and synergies in the implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements by engaging with the relevant agreements' secretariats and member states.

70. The subprogramme will also promote international agreements and cooperation on issues of regional and global significance, by supporting relevant intergovernmental and other decision-making processes. It will focus on issues of priority to member states, including those highlighted in UN Environment Assembly Resolution 2/19 on the progressive development of environmental law, and in response to other global or regional mandates.

71. The UN Environment Programme will also promote stronger national and sub-national institutions, better implementation and enforcement capacities, improved public information and awareness, and enhanced policies and law making to enable the achievement of environmental goals. It will ensure that gender-responsiveness and social inclusion are integrated in all institutional strengthening efforts and that inclusive and gender-sensitive policies and laws are developed. To this end, it will invest in knowledge tools, training and technical assistance. It will harness its strategic regional presence and base its

⁴⁴ These include resolutions primarily addressed by other subprogrammes, such as resolutions 1/3 Illegal trade in wildlife and 2/14 Illegal trade in wildlife and forest products, 2/6 Supporting the Paris Agreement, 2/7 Sound management of chemicals and waste, 2/11 and 3/7 Marine plastic litter and micro-plastics, and 3/9 Eliminating exposure to lead paint and promoting environmentally sound management of waste lead-acid batteries.

interventions on a strong needs-assessment basis. UN Environment Programme will work with the most important actors for change, including not only policymakers, legislators, and other public stakeholders, but also with the civil society, indigenous peoples, the media and the private sector, who are at the core of enacting and promoting the implementation of policy and legal frameworks and of translating these into reality in peoples' lives. It will also continue to promote the environmental rule of law and environmental rights and their safe enjoyment, in close collaboration with human rights focused organizations in the UN system and on the ground.

72. The UN Environment Programme will rely on “Delivering as one” efforts and partnerships with other United Nations entities and players on the ground, building and expanding on successful joint initiatives, including the UNDP-UN Environment Poverty-Environment Action for Sustainable Development Goals, and fully harnessing the opportunities offered by a reformed UN system for closer engagement at national level. It will strengthen and expand its collaboration with United Nations entities and bodies and other international organizations working on environmental governance, including UNDP, UN DESA, FAO, UNODC, UNOHCHR, UN Habitat, the United Nations Rule of Law Unit, Regional Economic and Social Commissions, the Organization of American States, Interpol, the World Bank among many others. It will also work with networks of institutions and experts, including judges and prosecutors' networks, parliamentarians' organizations, customs and other enforcement networks, national and regional networks of environmental defenders, universities and centres of excellence. It will, for instance, work with the Global Judicial Institute on the Environment to strengthen capacities of judiciary bodies worldwide on environmental law.

73. Recognizing that faith-based organizations play a leading role for promoting change and engaging communities in efforts to promote environmental sustainability, the UN Environment Programme will build partnerships and engage in initiatives with these organizations to increase awareness globally, deepen the engagement of communities and citizens, and promote green investments by relevant faith-based institutions.

74. Through the Environmental Governance sub-programme, the UN Environment Programme will contribute to sustainable development goals that address specific environmental priorities (for instance on climate action, life below water, life on land, good health and well-being), and to goals 16 and 17, focusing respectively on peace, justice and institutions and partnerships for the goals. The UN Environment Programme, as the custodian agency for indicator 17.14.1 on policy coherence for sustainable development (measuring the number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development), will work with partners and member states in refining and applying a methodology for measuring and further advancing mechanisms for policy coherence at the national level.

External factors

75. Critical drivers to achieve the expected results are sustained engagement and ownership of Governments and the other targeted stakeholders in the efforts planned. An important driver will be the effective positioning of UN Environment Programme within the reformed UN Development System and related interagency processes, and the availability of resources to meaningfully engage at country level in joint efforts across the United Nations and beyond to implement the 2030 Agenda and specific Sustainable Development Goals. Corruption, political instability and insecurity could undermine UN Environment Programme efforts in promoting the implementation of environmental rule of law and more broadly in achieving the expected long-term impact that environmental issues are handled in an inclusive, sustainable and coherent manner based on integrated policy and effective norms and institutions at all levels of governance in line with Goal 16. Availability of funding for the UN as a whole and for UN Environment in particular will highly affect delivery, considering the high reliance of the programme on partnership with the entire UN system.

Table 9 (a)
Financial resource requirement by funding category: environmental governance
Note: to be update in next version.

Table 9 (b)

Human resource requirement by funding category: environmental governance

Note: to be update in next version.

Subprogramme 5

Chemicals, waste and air quality

Objective of the organization: Sound management of chemicals and waste and improved air quality contribute to a healthier environment and better health for all

Relevant impact level Sustainable Development Goal indicators	<p>Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination <i>Indicators: 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution – custodian agency: WHO, Tier I, 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene – custodian agency: WHO, Tier I, 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning – custodian agency: WHO, Tier I</i></p> <p>Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally. <i>Indicators: 6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated – custodian agencies: WHO, UN-Habitat, UNSD – Tier II, 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water – custodian agency: UNEP – Tier II</i></p> <p>Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management. <i>Indicators: 11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities – custodian agency: UN-Habitat, UNSD – Tier II 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) in cities (population weighted) – custodian agency: WHO, Tier I</i></p> <p>Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment. <i>Indicators: 12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement – custodian agency: UNEP – Tier I, 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment – custodian agency: UNSD, UNEP – Tier III</i></p> <p>Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse. <i>Indicator: 12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled – custodian agency: UNSD, UNEP – Tier III</i></p> <p>Target 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution, <i>Indicator: 14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density – custodian agency: UNEP – Tier III</i></p>
United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions delivered through the sub-programme's work	<p>1/5 Chemicals and waste</p> <p>1/6 Marine plastic debris and microplastics</p> <p>1/7 Strengthening the role of the United Nations Environment Programme in promoting air quality</p> <p>2/7 Sound management of chemicals and waste</p> <p>2/11 Marine plastic debris and microplastics</p> <p>2/21 Sand and dust storms</p> <p>3/4 Environment and health</p> <p>3/6 Managing soil pollution to achieve Sustainable Development</p> <p>3/7 Marine litter and microplastics</p> <p>3/8 Preventing and reducing air pollution to improve air quality globally</p> <p>3/9 Eliminating exposure to lead paint and promoting environmentally sound management of waste lead-acid batteries</p> <p>3/10 Addressing water pollution to protect and restore water-related ecosystems</p>

<i>Expected accomplishments of the secretariat</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Relevant Global Sustainable Development Indicators</i>
(a) Policies and legal, institutional and fiscal strategies and mechanisms for sound chemicals management developed or implemented in countries within the framework of relevant multilateral environmental agreements and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) ⁴⁵	(i) Increase in the number of countries that are developing or implementing legislation, policies, strategies or action plans that promote sound management of chemicals and/or implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and SAICM, where possible applying a multi-sectoral approach Unit of measure: Number of countries reporting new legislation, policies, strategies or action plans developed/adopted or implemented concerning general issues as well as specifics, including on, mercury, persistent organic pollutants, ozone-depleting substances ⁴⁶ and other chemical priority areas ⁴⁷	December 2017 (baseline): xxx December 2019 (expected): xxx Progress expected by June 2020: xxx Progress expected by December 2020: xxx Progress expected by June 2021: xxx Progress expected by December 2021: xxx Data sources and analysis plan:	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement – UNEP – Tier I
	(ii) Increase in the number of private companies/industries that have undertaken action on improving chemicals management Unit of measure: Number of private companies/industries	December 2017 (baseline): xxx December 2019 (expected): xxx Progress expected by June 2020: xxx Progress expected by December 2020: xxx Progress expected by June 2021: xxx Progress expected by December 2021: xxx Data sources and analysis plan:	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement – UNEP – Tier I

⁴⁵ This refers to the broader global chemicals and waste agenda

⁴⁶ This will include reporting done under the compliance regimes of the multilateral environmental agreements (such as the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal; the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and the Minamata Convention on Mercury) and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.

⁴⁷ Examples of priority chemical areas include lead in paint, chemicals in products, highly hazardous pesticides and environmentally persistent pharmaceutical pollutants.

	<p>(iii) Increase in the number of civil society organizations that have undertaken action on improving chemicals management Unit of measure: Number of civil society organizations</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): xxx December 2019 (expected): xxx Progress expected by June 2020: xxx Progress expected by December 2020: xxx Progress expected by June 2021: xxx Progress expected by December 2021: xxx Data sources and analysis plan:</p>	<p>12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement – UNEP – Tier I</p>
(b) Policies and legal and institutional and fiscal strategies and mechanisms for waste prevention and sound management developed or implemented in countries within the framework of relevant multilateral environmental agreements	<p>(i) Increase in the number of governments⁴⁸ that have used UN Environment Programme analysis or guidance in implementing waste prevention and sound management policies and good practices, in accordance with relevant multilateral environmental agreements, SAICM and other relevant international agreements Unit of measure: Number of governments</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): xxx December 2019 (expected): xxx Progress expected by June 2020: xxx Progress expected by December 2020: xxx Progress expected by June 2021: xxx Progress expected by December 2021: xxx Data sources and analysis plan:</p>	<p>12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement – UNEP – Tier I</p>
	<p>(ii) Increase in the number of private companies/industries that have used UN Environment Programme analysis or guidance in implementing policies and good practices for waste prevention and sound waste management Unit of measure: Number of private companies/industries</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): xxx December 2019 (expected): xxx Progress expected by June 2020: xxx Progress expected by December 2020: xxx Progress expected by June 2021: xxx Progress expected by December 2021: xxx Data sources and analysis plan:</p>	<p>12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled</p>
	<p>(iii) Increase in the number of civil society organizations that have taken action to enhance waste prevention and improve waste management using UN Environment Programme analysis or guidance Unit of measure: Number of civil organizations</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): xxx December 2019 (expected): xxx Progress expected by June 2020: xxx Progress expected by December 2020: xxx Progress expected by June 2021: xxx Progress expected by December 2021: xxx Data sources and analysis plan:</p>	<p>12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment</p>

⁴⁸ National and sub-national governments

<p>(c) National emissions sources identified, policies, legal, regulatory, fiscal and institutional frameworks and mechanisms for the reduction of air pollution developed, institutional capacity built for improved air quality, and air quality assessments done by countries with UN Environment Programme support</p>	<p>(i) Increase in the number of governments⁴⁹ that have developed national emission inventories and air quality assessments with publicly accessible monitoring data and information electronically available</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): xxx December 2019 (expected): xxx Progress expected by June 2020: xxx Progress expected by December 2020: xxx Progress expected by June 2021: xxx Progress expected by December 2021: xxx</p>	<p>3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution</p>
<p>Unit of measure: Number of governments</p>	<p>(ii) Increase in the number of governments⁵⁰ that have developed or adopted policies, standards, and legal, regulatory, fiscal and institutional frameworks and mechanisms for improved air quality</p>	<p>Data sources and analysis plan: December 2017 (baseline): xxx December 2019 (expected): xxx Progress expected by June 2020: xxx Progress expected by December 2020: xxx Progress expected by June 2021: xxx Progress expected by December 2021: xxx</p>	
<p>Unit of measure: Number of governments</p>	<p>(iii) Increase in the number of governments⁵¹ that have raised awareness on the importance of air quality and have made air quality monitoring data and other information publicly available and easily understandable</p>	<p>Data sources and analysis plan: December 2017 (baseline): xxx December 2019 (expected): xxx Progress expected by June 2020: xxx Progress expected by December 2020: xxx Progress expected by June 2021: xxx Progress expected by December 2021: xxx</p>	
<p>Unit of measure: Number of governments</p>	<p>Data sources and analysis plan:</p>		

⁴⁹ National and sub-national governments

⁵⁰ National and sub-national governments

⁵¹ National and sub-national governments

Strategy

76. The overall objective of the chemicals, waste and air quality subprogramme is to support countries in their efforts to soundly manage chemicals and waste and improve air quality in order to significantly reduce negative impacts on the environment and human health. Addressing indoor and outdoor air pollution is expected to result in a reduction in particulate matter, tropospheric ozone and other air pollutants over and above the reduction in chemicals and waste that are harmful to human health, agricultural productivity and the environment, and also sometimes have a detrimental impact on our climate. Targeting plastic waste will help to reduce marine litter and microplastics, that are at a large scale polluting our ocean today, and reducing nutrients and wastewater are instrumental to avoid water pollution, ecosystem degradation and ill health caused by harmful algae, disease vectors and others environmental health factors. By incorporating the work on air quality, marine pollution from land-based sources and a strong focus on the environment and health nexus, the UN Environment Programme is taking a holistic approach to combating pollution in line with the main outcomes of the third UN Environment Assembly, which met under the theme “Towards a Pollution-Free Planet”.

77. The entry into force of the Minamata Convention on Mercury on 16 August 2017 was a major milestone towards the sound management of chemicals and waste and improving air quality. The subprogramme will continue to support the implementation of this and other relevant chemicals, pollution and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements⁵² as well as the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management⁵³. Special attention will be paid to the development and implementation of a post-2020 framework for the sound management of chemicals and waste. Particular emphasis will be placed on the UN Environment Assembly resolutions emanating from its third session; the Implementation Plan “Towards a Pollution-Free Planet” will guide the follow-up to the resolutions. In particular, a new mandate has been given to UN Environment to work on environment and health (3/4), which cuts across many environmental issues and aims at promoting integrated methodologies, policies and solutions that demonstrate multiple benefits in line with the approach promoted in Agenda 2030. Its implementation is therefore closely coordinated with the other subprogrammes. The strategy also builds upon relevant parts of earlier resolutions, notably 1/5 on chemicals and waste, 1/7 on strengthening the role of the United Nations Environment Programme in promoting air quality, 1/6 and 2/11 on marine litter and microplastics, and 2/21 on sand and dust storms.

78. The UN Environment Programme and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition⁵⁴ will continue to work towards achieving better air quality by supporting interventions across cities, nations, regions, and the globe that build capacity and promote the adoption of best practices and technological solutions and incentives to reduce air pollution. This includes support to enhanced air quality monitoring and development of emissions inventories, as well as efforts to make air quality data and information more accessible and understandable to policy makers and the public, and to enable cities, countries and citizens to be fully aware of their air quality challenges and take appropriate action. Working with stakeholders, the UN Environment Programme and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition are developing a set of global and regional actions grounded in robust science and assessments, to address key sources of air pollution. The work will put a strong emphasis on reducing air pollutants, including by leveraging partnerships with the private sector to improve air quality.

79. Although there are three separate expected accomplishments on chemicals, waste and air quality, the subprogramme will ensure a coherent and integrated implementation in all three thematic areas as well as in relation to key deliverables.

80. In order to achieve the subprogramme’s objective, the UN Environment Programme will work with Governments, private companies/ industries and civil society organizations to help them reduce the levels

⁵² Key multilateral environmental agreements in the chemicals, waste and air quality fields are the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution

⁵³ The Strategic Approach is a global framework that is intended to foster the sound management of chemicals.

⁵⁴ The Climate and Clean Air Coalition is a partnership of governments, intergovernmental organizations, businesses, scientific institutions and civil society organizations committed to improving air quality and health while protecting the climate. Based on solid science, the Coalition helps partners and stakeholders create policies and practices to deliver substantial emission reductions of air pollutants and climate forcers.

of harmful chemicals, hazardous waste and air pollution; increase the reuse, reduction, recycling and recovery of waste, and expand the use of green, non-harmful, non-polluting chemicals. The UN Environment Programme will strongly advocate for the design of products and processes that minimize air pollution as well as the generation and use of hazardous substances.

81. The UN Environment Programme recognizes that the human health impacts of unsound chemicals and waste management and reduced air quality are often gender differentiated and socially determined, with the greatest burdens carried by women, children and members of poor and disadvantaged communities. The subprogramme will ensure that vulnerability and gender perspectives are addressed in its project designs and implementation while ensuring that risk assessments incorporate gender-specific tools and sex-disaggregated data. The subprogramme will also encourage gender aspects to be mainstreamed into the sound management of chemicals and waste and in improving air quality.

82. The subprogramme can achieve its objective and goals by enabling countries to integrate the environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste and air quality improvement into laws, regulations, policies, budgets, strategies and fiscal reforms; by increasing their knowledge of the risks posed by harmful chemicals, waste and polluted air and apply it; and by promoting green design and sustainable chemistry. In addition, the UN Environment Programme will encourage all stakeholders, including those in the private sector, to adopt environmentally sound technologies, especially best available techniques and good environmental practices where possible, for the sound management of chemicals and waste and control the emission of air pollutants.

83. The UN Environment Programme continues to emphasize the importance of environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste, including the prevention and control of air pollution, with the view to achieving the 2030 targets of the Sustainable Development Goals. To achieve these goals and targets, the UN Environment Programme will work towards coherent and integrated implementation, following up on the conclusions and recommendations of the Global Chemicals Outlook and global, regional and thematic Waste Management Outlooks. Furthermore, the role of the UN Environment Programme in international frameworks will be capitalized upon to strengthen its work on pollution during the coming years and beyond.

84. The UN Environment Programme and its partners will promote the environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste, the strategic approach to international chemicals and waste management, life cycle approaches, innovative finance, the concept of a circular economy and green and sustainable chemistry. The UN Environment Programme will emphasize the importance of emerging issues identified in the resolutions adopted by the International Conference on Chemicals Management and the Programme will continue to support implementation of international action towards the achievement of the 2020 goals and the development and implementation of the post-2020 framework on chemicals and waste.

85. In combating marine pollution, the UN Environment Programme will embrace a source-to-sea approach. This includes improved management of land-based sources of marine pollution, such as plastic and other waste, nutrient emissions and wastewater treatment. Specific attention will also be given to the impact of the use of fertilizers, pesticides and pharmaceuticals, notably antimicrobials, on people and the environment.

86. In response to the General Assembly resolution, the UN Environment Programme will continue to work with partners to address the emerging issue of sand and dust storms and their detrimental impact on air quality. Such work will include monitoring and modelling activities, sharing knowledge, the development of a strategic plan of action and enhanced collaboration among stakeholders.

87. The UN Environment Programme will establish, strengthen and coordinate the necessary partnerships⁵⁵ to scale up the use of tools and guidelines; improve the mainstreaming of chemicals and waste, and air quality management in health and other sectors; and consolidate the scientific evidence underpinning these issues. In order to support countries, the Programme also continues to strengthen the science policy interface through assessments and work with the scientific community to develop indicator

⁵⁵ Examples of key partnerships include the Global Mercury Partnership, the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint, and the Global Marine Litter Partnership

methodologies and collect data for the relevant targets under the Sustainable Development Goals for which the UN Environment Programme is a custodian agency.

88. The UN Environment Programme will continue to provide support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to strengthen their institutional capacity to develop, adopt, monitor and enforce policy, legislation and regulation for effective frameworks for the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, the Minamata Convention and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.

89. Key stakeholders and partners include the secretariats of the aforementioned chemicals-related and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements, the Basel and Stockholm convention regional and coordinating centres, the World Health Organization, the participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, Clean Air Asia, the International POPs Elimination Network, the International Council of Chemical Associations, the PCBs Elimination Network, the International Solid Waste Association, the International Organization for Standardization, national ministries of environment, health, finance, industry, technology and transport, academia and all other related sectors.

90. The UN Environment Programme will strengthen its leading role in supporting and implementing partnerships that promote better air quality. Examples of such partnerships at the global level include the Climate and Clean Air Coalition and the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles. Cooperation with the Economic Commission for Europe⁵⁶, and the World Meteorological Organization will be strengthened to capitalize on their respective expertise, avoid duplication and help achieve complementary results. At the regional level, the Asia-Pacific Clean Air Partnership serves as a fine example of a successful partnership.

91. The UN Environment Programme will work closely with its regional offices to strengthen relations with regional institutions and development agencies, identify regional priorities and needs, and ensure increased coordination and effective regional delivery. The UN Environment Programme regional offices will continue to support several regional initiatives, including the implementation of intergovernmental agreements and air quality action plans.

92. Finally, the UN Environment Programme will continue to leverage impact through its work funded by the Global Environment Facility and with the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, which are key financial supporters in this field. Collaboration with other global trust funds, such as the Green Climate Fund, is sought as well.

⁵⁶ Provides the secretariat of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution.

External factors

93. The achievement of these outcomes rests on the assumption that relevant laws, regulations and legally binding agreements (multilateral environmental agreements) will be increasingly implemented and enforced and that there will be continued momentum in the private sector to support the environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste and sustainable chemistry. Drivers that UNEP aims to influence include the demonstration of financial gain, a reduction in social injustice, an increase in green job models and green chemicals market shares, increased global interest in air quality issues and greater awareness among Governments, industry and civil society on the societal costs of inaction. The benefits for environmental and human health resulting from the sound management of chemicals and waste and improved air quality are considered a top driver which is expected to trigger major changes in stakeholder behaviour, knowledge and skills.

Table 10 (a)

Financial resource requirement by funding category: chemicals, waste and air quality

Note: to be update in next version.

Table 10 (b)

Human resource requirement by funding category: chemicals, waste and air quality

Note: to be update in next version.

Subprogramme 6

Resource efficiency

Objective of the organization: Countries transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways including inclusive green economy, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns, increasingly decoupling economic growth from unsustainable resource use and environmental impact while improving human well-being. ⁵⁷	
Relevant impact level	Target: 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
Sustainable Development	& Target 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead. <i>Indicators: 12.2.1 (8.4.1) Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP (Tier III, custodian), 12.2.2 (8.4.2) Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP (Tier I, UN Environment Programme)</i>
Goal indicators	Target: 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse. <i>Indicator: 12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled (Tier III, UN Statistics Department/UN Environment Programme)</i>
	Target: 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities. <i>Indicator: 12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels (Tier III, UN Environment Programme)</i>
	Target: 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities. <i>Indicator: 9.4.1 CO₂ emission per unit of value added (UN Industrial Development Organization/International Energy Agency, Tier I)</i>
United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions delivered through the sub-programme's work	<p>UNEA 1/10 Different visions, approaches, models and tools to achieve environmental sustainability in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication</p> <p>UNEA 2/8. Sustainable consumption and production</p> <p>UNEA 2/9. Prevention, reduction and reuse of food waste</p>

⁵⁷ The objective is fully aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular SDG 12 on sustainable consumption and production and SDG 8 on sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, together with other relevant SDGs such as 9, 11 and 17. Together, these goals provide a solid foundation and orientation as well as clear and specific guidance for the implementation of the subprogramme.

<i>Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Relevant Global Sustainable Development Indicators</i>
(a) Science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels	<p>(i) Increase in the number^{58,59} of countries, transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies⁶⁰</p> <p>Unit of measure:</p> <p>(a) Number of countries transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): 18 (TBC)</p> <p>December 2019 (expected): +10 (28)</p> <p>Progress expected at December 2020: +3 (31)</p> <p>Progress expected at June 2021: +4 (35)</p> <p>December 2021: +3 (38)</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan:</p> <p>UN Environment, Green Growth Knowledge Platform, regional bodies', ministries' and local governments' reports/publications; endorsed/adopted regional, national and sub-national Inclusive Green Economy/Sustainable Consumption and Production policies; review of reports, surveys and interviews</p>	<p>12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies (Tier II, UN Environment)</p> <p>12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies (Tier III, tbc)</p> <p>12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of Gross Domestic Product/GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels (Tier III, UN Environment)</p> <p>17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average (Tier I, World Trade Organization/WTO, International Trade Centre /ITC, UN Conference on Trade and Development/UNCTAD)</p> <p>17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (Tier III, UN Environment)</p> <p>17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries (Tier I, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/OECD)</p>

⁵⁸ This also includes a countries' participation in international, regional, as well as sub-national policies, laws, strategies, action plans and frameworks.

⁵⁹ The following capacity framework will be applied: (1) assessment stage (2) policy design stage, (3) policy adoption stage, and (4) policy implementation stage. Only countries that have started with actual policy implementation (stage 4) will be count towards the indicator. For purposes of progress reporting disaggregated maps will be presented showing the respective capacity stage for each country.

⁶⁰ Policies include frameworks, laws, strategies and action plans, as well as mainstreaming into existing policies, frameworks, and action plans.

	<p>(ii) Increase in the number of local governments and cities that measure their resource profiles and report on the sustainable management of resources on the basis of global frameworks</p> <p>Unit of measure:</p> <p>(a) Number of local governments and cities that adopt systems to measure sustainability based on global indicator frameworks</p> <p>(b) Number of local governments and cities that publish their resource profiles</p> <p>(c) Number of local governments and cities linking local progress with global indicators towards reaching SDG 11</p> <p>(d) Number of local governments and cities that identify, develop, and implement actions⁶¹ that are informed by resource efficiency research, tools, and profiles.</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): 5</p> <p>December 2019 (expected): +18 (23)</p> <p>Progress expected at December 2020: +5 (28)</p> <p>Progress expected at June 2021: +5 (33)</p> <p>December 2021: +5 (38)</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan:</p> <p>Reports, cities development index publications/reports, surveys and interviews</p>	<p>11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city (Tier III, UN Habitat)</p> <p>11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities (Tier II, UN-Habitat, UN Statistics Department/UNSD)</p>
(b) Public, private and finance sectors increasingly adopt and implement sustainable management frameworks and practices	<p>(i) Increase in the number of public and private finance stakeholders that adopt sustainable finance principles, processes and frameworks</p> <p>Unit of measure:</p> <p>(a) Number of financial institutions that adopt sustainable principles, processes and frameworks⁶²</p> <p>(b) Number of countries in which national processes and frameworks mainstream sustainable finance</p> <p>(c) Number of local governments that mainstream sustainable finance into their planning frameworks</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): 277</p> <p>December 2019 (expected): +24 (301)</p> <p>Progress expected at December 2020: +20 (321)</p> <p>Progress expected at June 2021: +10 (331)</p> <p>December 2021: +10 (341)</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan:</p> <p>UN Environment Finance Initiative Membership records, reports, stakeholder reports, interviews, surveys</p>	<p>9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added (Tier II, UN Capital Development Fund/UNCDF)</p> <p>9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit (Tier II, UN Capital Development Fund/UNCDF)</p> <p>17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (Tier III, UN Environment)</p>

⁶¹ Such as but not limited to action plans, policies, public tenders, etc.

⁶² Such as but not limited to the principles for sustainable insurance, sustainable stock exchange, green financial products and services, principles for sustainable banking.

<p>(ii) Increase in the number of public and private sector partners that adopt sustainable management policies and practices⁶³</p> <p>Unit of measure:</p> <p>(a) Number of public sector partners that adopt sustainable management practices and policies</p> <p>(b) Number of private sector partners that adopt sustainable management practices</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): 273⁶⁴</p> <p>December 2019 (expected): +187 (460)</p> <p>)</p> <p>Progress expected at December 2020: +60 (520)</p> <p>Progress expected at June 2021: +15 (535)</p> <p>December 2021: +45 (580)</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan:</p> <p>Annual reports, sustainability reports, technical fact sheets, case studies, surveys, reports of partnerships and initiatives in which UN Environment Programme participates</p>		<p>12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies (Tier II, UN Environment)</p>
			<p>12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports (Tier III, UN Environment)</p> <p>12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled (Tier III, UN Statistics Department/UNSD, UN Environment)</p> <p>12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools (Tier III, UN World Tourism Organization/UNWTO)</p> <p>8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate (Tier II, UN World Tourism Organization/UNWTO)</p> <p>8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs (Tier III, UN World Tourism Organization/UNWTO)</p>
<p>(c) Public and private sectors increasingly aware of and support the adoption of sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption patterns</p>	<p>(i) Increase in the number of countries⁶⁵ implementing⁶⁶ sustainable public procurement policies⁶⁷</p> <p>Unit of measure:</p> <p>(a) Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline):4</p> <p>December 2019 (expected): +12 (16)</p> <p>Progress expected at December 2020: +4 (20)</p> <p>Progress expected at June 2021: +4 (24)</p> <p>December 2021: +4 (28)</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan:</p> <p>Reports, Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) Action Plans, guidelines for products/services prioritized for SPP, updated tender documents for prioritized products/services, updated training materials on SPP, list of trainers and procurers trained on SPP, list of launched and awarded public tenders inclusive of sustainability criteria</p>	<p>12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans (Tier III, UN Environment)</p>

<p>(ii) Increase in the number of public and private sector partners that implement campaigns, awareness raising, advocacy and educational initiatives, and consumer information tools that promote sustainable consumption and production and lifestyles, including gender equality</p> <p>Unit of measure:</p> <p>(a) Number of public and private sector partners that implement campaigns, awareness raising, advocacy and educational initiatives, and consumer information tools that demonstrate the benefits of sustainable consumption and production and lifestyles,</p> <p>(b) Increase in the number of public and private sector partners reporting inclusion of sustainable consumption and production and lifestyles topics in relevant education curricula</p> <p>(iii) Increase in the number of countries that measure food waste at national level using internationally acknowledged methodologies</p> <p>Unit of measure:</p> <p>(a) Number of countries that measure food waste at national level using internationally acknowledged methodologies</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): 12 (TBC)</p> <p>December 2019 (expected): +45 (57)</p> <p>Progress expected at December 2020: +15 (72)</p> <p>Progress expected at June 2021: +15 (87)</p> <p>December 2021: +15 (102)</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan:</p> <p>Reports, surveys, course enrolments, curricula, Massive Open Online Courses, campaign reports, etc.</p>	<p>4.7.1 and 12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (Tier III, UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization/ UNESCO)</p>
	<p>December 2017 (baseline): 4 (TBC)</p> <p>December 2019 (expected): +15 (19)</p> <p>Progress expected at December 2020: +10 (29)</p> <p>Progress expected at June 2021: +10 (39)</p> <p>December 2021: +10 (49)</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan:</p> <p>National food waste reports, strategies communicated by government and private sector stakeholders, national SDG 12.3.1 reporting</p>	<p>12.3.1 Global food loss index, Global food waste Index (Tier III, UN Environment/UN Food and Agriculture Organization/FAO)</p>

⁶³ This includes various sectors such as tourism, buildings and construction, manufacturing, food systems, etc. Results will be presented in one consolidated indicator, accompanied by a breakdown per sector.

⁶⁴ This has been calculated on the basis of the reporting of Programme of Work Indicator EA) b) i) at December 2017 (312) and removing the contribution to the finance sector (amounting to 39).

⁶⁵ Including sub-national governments and public enterprises.

⁶⁶ The following capacity framework will be applied: (1) assessment stage, (2) policy design stage, (3) policy adoption stage and (4) policy implementation stage. Only countries and public enterprises starting with the implementation of sustainable public procurement policies (stage 4) will be count towards the indicator. For purposes of progress reporting maps will be presented that show the respective capacity stage per country.

⁶⁷ Including strategies and action plans.

Strategy

94. The objective of the subprogramme is to support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways including inclusive green economy, green finance, sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns. This transition entails decoupling of economic activity from unsustainable resource use and negative environmental impacts while improving human well-being. A systemic change is necessary to evolve from the dominant linear “take-make-dispose” economic model based on fuelling consumer demand and unsustainable resource use. While the current model has increased incomes in many countries and helped to reduce global poverty, it still leaves too many behind and can erode natural and overall wealth, exposing current and future generations to severe risks and impacts such as climate change, degrading of ecosystems, natural resource depletion, and widespread pollution.

95. Resource efficiency promotes circular economic models, where the value of products and materials is maintained for as long as possible, waste and resource use are minimized, and resources are kept within the economy when a product has reached the end of its life, to be used again and again to create further value. Such approach is a critical element in reducing pollution by reducing waste and the unsustainable use of resources. Moving towards a circular and green economy can contribute to increasing incomes and wealth, by removing the environmental damages from pollution and waste inherent in a linear and brown economy that destroy value and harm human health and wellbeing.

96. Resource efficiency is one of the most effective strategies to reduce waste and curb greenhouse gas emissions and to spur this transition. Ultimately, a green economy is founded on resource efficiency (decoupling) that reduces wastage, pollution (detoxification) and carbon emissions (decarbonization). Mobilizing leaders and partners in industry, finance and government to take individual and collective action to promote resource efficiency and to reduce pollution is a central priority for the subprogramme.

97. Many of the Sustainable Development Goals sit at the core of tomorrow’s economy, including goal 8 on sustainable and inclusive growth and goal 12 on ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. These two goals provide a common and coherent focus for countries, businesses and individuals on the policies, practices and technologies that need to be adopted to reduce our environmental footprint and to provide a basis for shared, long-term prosperity and well-being.

98. The subprogramme’s expected accomplishments and indicators are fully aligned with the relevant Sustainable Development Goals, targets, and indicators and directly contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Sustainable Development Goals 8 and 12 are the key focus of the subprogramme although all Sustainable Development Goals have a strong connection to sustainable economic development, resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production. As the global custodian of most of the relevant Sustainable Development Goal 8 and 12 indicators, the United Nations Environment Programme plays a key role in progress monitoring and reporting of these respective goals.

99. The United Nations Environment Programme is well placed to support and scale up the transition to sustainable development through its capacity to generate and disseminate knowledge and its extensive networks, partnerships, and delivery platforms. Building on the broad, science-based and independent expertise emerging from the International Resource Panel, the Life Cycle Initiative, the Green Growth Knowledge Platform, and the Trade and Environment Hub, the United Nations Environment Programme strengthens and expands the knowledge base supporting innovation and uptake of circularity and green economy pathways.

100. Flagship initiatives such as the Ten-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production/One Planet Network, the United Nations Environment Finance Initiative and the Partnership for Action on Green Economy as well as the SWITCH to Green Programmes are key delivery and implementation mechanisms to scale up impact. The Coalition to Green the Belt and Road, with its secretariat hosted by the United Nations Environment Programme, is a leading partnership that will help to mobilize international expertise and best practice to inform large scale infrastructure investments with the aim to promote environmental safeguards and to align investments with the sustainable development agenda.

101. Through the One Planet Network and its Multi Partner Trust Fund for sustainable development goal 12, the United Nations Environment Programme works with more than 600 partners across the public and private sectors, civil society and academia to scale up global action and implementation of sustainable consumption and production. The framework of programmes strengthens consumer information and

promotes sustainable approaches to public procurement, tourism, food systems, buildings and construction. It also promotes sustainable lifestyles and consumption patterns as a key demand driver for sustainability. The subprogramme is a key delivery mechanism for United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions 2/8 on sustainable consumption and production as well as 2/9 Prevention, reduction and reuse of food waste.

102. The United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative engages more than 300 partners in the banking, investment and insurance sectors, supporting them to adopt sustainable finance principles. It provides innovative tools to promote investments into bankable projects that support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development. The Partnership for Action on Green Economy is a partnership of five United Nations agencies (United Nations Environment Programme, International Labour Organization, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research) that provides a comprehensive suite of advisory services to help countries build the enabling conditions for a transition to sustainable development. The SWITCH to Green programmes in Africa, Asia, and the Mediterranean are further mechanisms to help countries to scale up implementation in key sectors such as tourism, agriculture, manufacturing and others with a particular focus on small and medium enterprises.

103. To achieve the envisaged 2030 impact, the United Nations Environment Programme supports countries and sub-national governments, and cities to institutionalize capacities and implement frameworks, policies and action plans that enable a transition to sustainable development, through multiple pathways and multi-stakeholder partnerships. The United Nations Environment Programme engages with the private sector across sectors and along value chains to adopt life-cycle approaches, eco-innovation, cleaner production and sustainable management practices, and to increasingly invest in circular and green technologies. Through the Extractive Industries hub, it also coordinates the work of the UN Environment Programme in promoting sustainable practices within this industry.

104. Promoting sustainable and resource efficient cities offers key opportunities for reducing the global resource and environmental footprint as well as greenhouse gas emissions. Countries and cities will be supported in their transition of urban development towards sustainable consumption and production, global resilience and environmental sustainability in line with Sustainable Development Goal 11 and the New Urban Agenda adopted at Habitat III. This support will be delivered through policy and capacity development support as well as through providing cities with relevant tools and methodologies, both in key urban infrastructure sectors as well as in an integrated approach across sectors and levels of governance. Cities will also be able to draw on the expertise and implementation capacity embedded in the individual programmes of the One Planet network, such as those on food, public procurement, buildings and construction, and lifestyles. The United Nations Environment Programme will work with key partners within the UN system, particularly UN Habitat through the Greener Cities Partnership, city networks and private sector partners.

105. The United Nations Environment Programme will promote sustainable lifestyles and consumption patterns with the aim to influence and increase the demand for sustainable products and services. The focus is on creating key policy messages that enable to engage with key lifestyle influences and on campaigns and awareness raising activities in key lifestyles sectors such as food, mobility, housing, leisure, fashion, and electronics. Working on the demand side and supporting the transition to sustainable lifestyles provides an indispensable complement to initiatives focused on sustainable production.

106. The United Nations Environment Programme will draw on its extensive network of partners in the public and private sector, including the financial sector, as well as civil society and academia to deliver on the subprogramme's expected accomplishments. Increased regional and country engagement, facilitated by the United Nations Environment Programme's regional offices, will play an important role in ensuring that the subprogramme is well anchored and responds to regional and country priorities. Close engagement with regional bodies, economic commissions, United Nations agencies and United Nations Country Teams – including participation in the formulation and implementation of United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks – are essential in this regard.

107. The products and services that the United Nations Environment Programme will deliver to achieve the expected accomplishments include assessments; research and analysis on economics, sustainable trade and fiscal policy; methodologies, policy tools and knowledge products; and capacity development services and technical support. Support to the provision of secretariat services and hosting of special initiatives,

outreach, awareness and communication initiatives complete the set of products and services offered by the subprogramme.

108. While there are strong capacities, partnerships, networks, and delivery platforms in place, delivery of the programme of work will depend on continued and increased support from donors, including the private sector, and member states. Effective private sector engagement is crucial in this regard, since financing of the sustainable development agenda as a whole, and financing of the shift towards sustainable consumption and production patterns in particular, is required. Green finance is hence a priority within the subprogramme since its aim is to support the financial system itself to align to the Sustainable Development Agenda.

External factors

109. The achievement of relevant Sustainable Development Goals will depend on actual policy shifts and implementation at the global, regional, national and sub-national levels. The negative environmental and economic impacts of climate change, ecosystems degradation, pollution, and resource depletion – if not addressed proactively – could reverse decades' worth of development gains and potentially hinder the achievement of the subprogramme's objectives and targets. Climate change-induced poverty and economic losses may prevent countries from adopting sustainable consumption and production patterns and investing in sustainable development. Though there is global resolve to address climate change challenges and to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the progress and impact have not achieved the scale required for success. Achieving these international commitments will also require that adequate resources are mobilized to take identified solutions to scale.

Table 11 (a)

Financial resource requirement by funding category: resource efficiency

Note: to be update in next version.

Table 11 (b)

Human resource requirement by funding category: resource efficiency

Note: to be update in next version.

Subprogramme 7

Environment under review

Objective of the organization: Governments and other stakeholders are empowered with quality assessments and open access to data and information to deliver the environmental dimension of sustainable development			
Relevant impact level Sustainable Development Goal indicators	The Environment under Review subprogramme is viewed as an enabler to Sustainable Development indicators' integration among internal and external stakeholders. The subprogramme is responsible for putting in place the SDG method development and data calibration, synthesis and collection including tabulation and monitoring in relation to SDG indicator implementation at the country level. This is true for all 24-environmental related SDG indicator and the 4 supporting SDG indicators.		
Relevant United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions	UNEA 1/4 Science-policy interface UNEA 3/5 – Investing in innovative environmental solutions for accelerating the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals		
<i>Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Relevant Global Sustainable Development Indicators</i>
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	(i) Increase in the number of tagged and maintained datasets available in the United Nations system data catalogue enabling systematic user access to relevant data on the environmental dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals Unit of measure: Number of United Nations system data catalogue data sets tagged and updated for environmental dimensions of the Sustainable Development Goals	December 2017 (baseline): xxx December 2019 (expected): 0 Progress expected by June 2020: +45 (45) Progress expected by December 2020: +45 (45) Progress expected by June 2021: +15 (60 ⁶⁸) Progress expected by Dec 2021: +5 (65) Data sources and analysis plan: Review of data inputs and/or entry dates of dataset updates in the UN-system Data Catalogue including those from multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)	

⁶⁸ Target numbers may change depending on the outcome of the United Nations Statistical Commission meeting in March 2016.

(ii) Increase in the number of countries reporting on the environmental dimension of sustainable development through shared environmental information systems with country-level data made discoverable through UN Environment Programme
Unit of measure:
 Number of countries that use shared environmental information system principles to report on global environmental goals/targets or other indicators relevant to the environment
 (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

Unit of measure:
 Countries reporting on the development and/or implementation of mechanisms, policies, guidelines and/or instruments that strengthen the science-policy interface and contribute to sustainable development and well-being
 (iv) Increase in the number of indicators to measure the environmental dimension of sustainable development made through UN Environment Programme Live that are disaggregated by vulnerable groups, especially by gender, geography and age
Unit of measure:
 (a) Number of environmental indicators disaggregated by sex
 (b) Number of environmental indicators disaggregated by age

December 2017 (baseline): xxx
 December 2019 (expected): 0
 Progress expected by June 2020: +15 (15)
 Progress expected by December 2020: +15 (30)
 Progress expected by June 2021: +15 (60⁶⁹)
 Progress expected by Dec 2021: +5 (65)

Data sources and analysis plan:
 National reporting systems, UN Environment Programme Live (making country-level data discoverable)
 December 2017 (baseline): xxx
 December 2019 (expected): xxx⁷⁰
 Progress expected by June 2020: +15 (15)
 Progress expected by December 2020: xxx
 Progress expected by June 2021: xxx
 Progress expected by December 2021: xxx

Data sources and analysis plan:
 Country reports at Regional Environmental Information Network conferences, Global Environment Outlook, Sustainable Development Goal reports analysed for level of implementation of policy action

December 2017 (baseline): xxx
 December 2019 (expected): 1
 Progress expected by June 2020: +45 (45)
 Progress expected by December 2020: +4 (5)
 Progress expected by June 2021: +15 (60)
 Progress expected by December 2020: +1 (6)
 Progress expected by June 2021: xxx
 Progress expected by December 2021: +2 (8)
 December 2021: +2 (10)

Data sources and analysis plan:
 Environment Live

⁶⁹ Target numbers may change depending on the outcome of the United Nations Statistical Commission meeting in March 2016.

⁷⁰ Strengthening of the science-policy interface to be expressed in the form of a graph showing the degree of stepwise implementation of tools, mechanisms and analyses that facilitate evidence-based decision-making and policy action in different environmental domains (0-100). Baselines will be established in the coming biennium as part of the assessments and in close collaboration with other subprogrammes.

<p>(v) Increased number of people belonging to different major groups and stakeholders acknowledging the relevance and usefulness of data and environmental information made available by UN Environment Programme</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): xxx December 2019 (expected): 20 Progress expected by June 2020: xxx Progress expected by December 2020: +40 (60) Progress expected by June 2021: +10 (90) Progress expected by December 2021: +20 (80) December 2021: +10 (100)</p>
<p>Unit of measure: (a) Number of women and men from major groups and stakeholders that have been involved in the generation of environmental information made available by UN Environment Programme (disaggregated by sex) (b) Number of women and men from major groups and stakeholders that have used environmental information made available by UN Environment Programme for environmental assessment, early warning on emerging issues and/or facilitation of policy action (disaggregated by sex)</p>	<p>Data sources and analysis plan: Survey among major groups and stakeholders acknowledging the relevance and usefulness of data and environmental information made available by UN Environment Programme</p>
<p>(vi) Increase in the number of relevant global, regional and national forums and institutions using data on environmental trends identified through UN Environment Programme for environmental assessment, early warning on emerging issues and/or facilitation of policy action</p> <p>Unit of measure: Number of global, regional and national forums and institutions</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): xxx December 2019 (expected): 20 Progress expected by June 2020: xxx Progress expected by December 2020: xxx Progress expected by June 2021: xxx Progress expected by December 2021: xxx</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan: Policy documents, resolutions, meeting reports, semantic searches, assessments</p>

(vii) Level of accessibility and ease of use of UN Environment Programme environmental information through open platforms measured against internationally recognized standards for open access to information

Unit of measure:

Percentage improvement in the level of accessibility and usability

December 2017 (baseline):

xxx

December 2019 (expected):

xxx

Progress expected by June

2020: xxx

Progress expected by

December 2020: xxx

Progress expected by June

2021: xxx

Progress expected by

December 2021: xxx

Data sources and analysis

plan:

Percentage improvement in the level of accessibility measured by usability tests and web statistics, complemented with user surveys on level of satisfaction with the information available on the open platform

Strategy

110. The overall objective of the environment under review subprogramme is to empower Governments and other stakeholders in delivering the environmental dimension of sustainable development by keeping the environment under review. The subprogramme aims to inform policy action with environmental assessments and open access to high quality and relevant data and information. Therefore, the subprogramme provides the enabling conditions whereby countries institutionalize SDG method development, data calibration, and monitoring and reporting.

111. The enabling nature of the environment under review subprogramme to enable other subprograms can be viewed in three different pillars:

- (a) The first pillar is related to data and statistical provision of the environmental aspects of SDGs where methods are developed and authenticated with United Nations Social Commissions and approved by United Nations Statistical Division. The outcome can then be of use to track patterns and progress on the environmental performance through the 26 environmental related SDGs and MEAs across other subprogrammes.
- (b) The second pillar is capacity development to member states in areas of data mining and calibration, SDG method development, gap assessments, and monitoring and reporting.
- (c) Data mining, analysis and interpretations for informed policies are instrumental to sound decision making which is the third pillar of the support of this subprogramme to regional fora and countries to achieve the agreed-on targets with the 26-environmental dimension of SDGs.

By and large, the impact of the three different pillars when quantified can demonstrate the impact of progress towards environmental related SDG targets which is an impact specific to the UN Environment and to the United Nations in general.

112. The ultimate impact that the UN Environment Programme aims to contribute under this subprogramme is that, by 2030, policymaking and stakeholder action are guided by environmental data and information and fully integrate the environmental dimension of sustainable development, resulting in shared prosperity for all within the ecological limits of the planet. In order to achieve this, timely, accurate and relevant knowledge needs to inform policymaking and stakeholder action. As science-based decision making is making the new mantra in policy making, more and more countries are moving towards integrated data tabulation, monitoring and calibration including monitoring to track progress within their framework of SDG goal achievements. Data and scientific assessments become instrumental in the design of policy making and the quantified impacts on SDG progress towards targets become more inclusive and meaningful.

113. The UN Environment Programme will therefore continue to strengthen the science-policy interface through, among other things, policy-relevant assessments and analyses informed by regional priorities; strong partnerships with expert networks and scientific bodies (including the Science and Technology Alliance for Global Sustainability, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services); enhanced country capacity in environmental reporting and data use for more informed policymaking and decision-making; and, together with relevant United Nations entities and multilateral environmental agreement secretariats, regular reviews of the integration of the environmental dimension in sustainable development to inform the Environment Assembly and other high-level political forums.

114. For successful delivery of the 2030 Agenda, Governments and other stakeholders need to be empowered to track progress of the environmental dimension of sustainable development. By strengthening the science-policy interface, UN Environment Programme will assist countries in their use of quality open environmental data and participatory processes to generate evidence-based environmental assessments, identify emerging issues and informed policy propositions and recommended actions.

115. The UN Environment Programme will support the strengthening of statistics offices, scientific networks, and partnerships with relevant global earth observation systems. The UN Environment Programme will promote disaggregation of data by vulnerable groups, especially by geography, age and sex, and regularly review gender-environment linkages to guide policy action towards gender equality. The

subprogramme will also develop communication and engagement strategies, tools, methodologies and technical support targeting Governments, regional and national forums and institutions, and major groups and stakeholders to foster the uptake of policy-relevant information. The UN Environment Programme will contribute to joint outputs with MEAs and relevant United Nations agencies, such as thematic reviews of the integration of the environmental dimension across goals and the development of the Global Sustainable Development Report, with the aim of informing Governments and stakeholders of key environmental priorities and emerging issues, so that these can be fully considered and integrated in policy-making.

External factors

116. Risks include the possibility that partners are unable to provide key environmental and related socioeconomic data, and that countries have insufficient capacity to manage and provide access to such data. The success of the subprogramme will also depend on the ability to harness environmental issues in policy-relevant social and economic contexts. UN Environment Programme will need to ensure that data made available are of high quality and policy-relevant. Lastly, as the responsibilities for environmentally relevant data and policy action are currently fragmented, the subprogramme will involve all relevant partners and pursue a strong outreach and stakeholder engagement strategy to deliver coherent messaging.

Table 12 (a)

Financial resource requirement by funding category: environment under review

Note: to be update in next version.



Table 12 (b)

Human resource requirement by funding category: environment under review

Note: to be update in next version.

V. Programme management and support

117. Programme management and support comprises corporate services provided by the UN Environment Programme Corporate Services Division. The objective of these services is to ensure efficient and effective delivery of the medium-term strategy and the programme of work in line with results-based management and budgeting principles and within the accountability framework.

118. The primary role of the Corporate Services Division is to provide an enabling environment for efficient delivery of quality results through the formulation of policies, strategies, standards and tools and related capacity-building support. It mitigates UN Environment Programme's exposure to risk while guarding its corporate interest and oversees efficient and effective management, in line with the organization's accountability requirements, rules, regulations and UN core values. The division covers administrative management elements in human resources, finance and budget as well information and communications technology. In addition, programme support functions are also embedded in various substantive elements including programme/project planning, monitoring and reporting as well as resource mobilization.

119. Support is also provided for programme-wide efforts to develop stronger and more complementary partnerships within and outside the United Nations system, including with global funds (such as the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund), to catalyse action for increased impact and reduce fragmentation. Furthermore, it includes the support needed to ensure compliance with fiduciary standards, such as gender policies, social and environmental safeguards, and legal compliance.

120. It is also the responsibility of the corporate support function to liaise with and monitor the performance of administrative service providers, such as the United Nations Office at Nairobi, that provide support services to UN Environment Programme in the areas of accounting, payroll and payments, recruitment and staff services, systems administration, procurement and inventory maintenance, host country relations, buildings management, conference management, medical services and security and safety. Tables 13 (a) show the budget changes in the Corporate Services. Overall the budget has increased by \$2.08 million (5.7 per cent), compared to the budget of 2018–2019 as a result of projected expansion of support needed for a higher level of programmatic activities from trust and earmarked funding and Global funding by more than \$632 million. It is worth noting that, a considerable part of Programme Support provision will continue meeting the cost of our service providers, United Nations Office at Nairobi and the United Nations Office at Geneva services, as well as the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), information technology licenses such as Outlook 365 licence costs, and Umoja central support costs.

121. As part of the UN Environment Programme drive for continuous improvement and to ensure that the organization provides value for money, the programme support services provide timely, accurate and relevant performance and risk information for the organization's decision-making. This includes performance information on results achieved based on what was planned in the programme of work, oversight information on compliance with norms, standards and evaluation and oversight recommendations. Furthermore, the performance and compliance information are essential in apprising the Member States and other partners of the value, relevance and transparency of UN Environment Programme. The business intelligence function of Umoja will be used as an important tool for decision-making, risk management and reporting.

122. UN Environment Programme is expecting the deployment of Umoja next generation extension (UE2) that encompasses new tools and processes covering strategic management, project management, budget formulation, implementing partners, fund raising, supply chain, and conference and events management. The new modules will ultimately enhance management efficiency and effectiveness as well as the ability of UN Environment Programme to manage and report programme and finance information and results in an integrated manner. The new extension is expected to speed up the implementing partners selection and management processes and provide full audit trail; therefore, achieving high standard of transparency. The deployment of these modules will be followed by training and capacity building sessions that is projected to continue through 2020.

123. On December 24th 2017, the General Assembly adopted resolution 72/266 "Shifting the management paradigm in the United Nations", based on the Secretary General's report and its review by

relevant bodies, including the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions report number 72/7 and the 5th Committee report 72/682. With regards to the UN Secretariat planning and budgeting process, the overall objective of the reform is making the United Nations more responsive to the demands of a fast-changing world includes having a planning and budgeting process that is transparent and agile, a process that ensures that resources are best allocated for the effective and efficient delivery of mandates. We are yet to receive guidelines from the UN Department of Management in order to assess the full impact of the reform on UN Environment Programme; however, the immediate realized impact is shifting from a biennial to an annual Regular Budget process.

Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Note: to be update in next version.



Table 13 (a)

Financial resource requirement by funding category: programme management and support

Note: to be update in next version.

Table 13 (b)

Human resource requirement by funding category: programme management and support*Note: to be update in next version.*

Annex I

Recommendations of the United Nations Board of Auditors⁷¹

Audited financial statements of the United Nations Environment Programme for the year ended 31 December 2017

124. The United Nations Office at Nairobi prepared on behalf of UN Environment Programme the financial report and statements, based on International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and in accordance with financial rule 106.1 of the United Nations, for the year ended 31 December 2017. The financial statements were reviewed by UN Environment Programme and signed by Executive Director on 31 March 2018. They were submitted on 31 March 2018 to the Board of Auditors in accordance with the provisions of regulation 6.2, which requires that the annual financial statements be submitted to the Board of Auditors following certification no later than three months following the end of the relevant financial period. The Board of Auditors currently comprises the audit offices of India, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United Republic of Tanzania. UN Environment Programme accounts were audited by the audit office in the United Republic of Tanzania.

125. The Board issued an unqualified audit opinion on the financial statement of United Nations Environment Programme for the year ended 31 December 2017. In addition, the Board of Auditors found no significant errors, omissions or misstatements which could affect its opinion on the UN Environment Programme financial statements. However, the Board of Auditors did note some areas of improvement in its report that require management action and are detailed in table B below.

126. During the period 2010-2017, the Board of Auditors issued 25 recommendations as shown in the table A below. In their most recent audit for the year ended 2017, they issued eight recommendations of which four are main recommendations. All recommendations were accepted and are under implementation as shown in Table B.

Table A

Summary of status of implementation of Board of Auditors recommendations up to the year ended 31 December 2017

<i>Period</i>	<i>Implemented</i>	<i>Under Implementation</i>	<i>Overtaken by events</i>	<i>Not implemented</i>	<i>Total</i>
2017	-	8	-	-	8
2016	5	3	1	-	9
2015	2	3	-	-	5
2014	1	-	1	-	2
2010-2013	1	-	-	-	1
Total	9	14	2	-	25
Percentage	36	56	8	-	100

⁷¹ A/70/5/add.7.

Table B

<i>Action recommended by the Board of Auditors</i>	<i>Action taken in response to the recommendation</i>
<p>1) UN Environment Programme does not maintain a database which can be used for analysing the receivables from voluntary contribution in accordance with schedules of payments based on the donor agreements.</p> <p>Board recommends that UN Environment Programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Establish a mechanism to be used to identify receivables from voluntary contributions on regular basis and analyse them according to their due dates; and b) Institute a mechanism to ensure regular communication and follow-up of all overdue pledges as required under the UN Environment Programme Manual (2016). 	<p>Responsible unit: Corporate Services Division Status: Under implementation Target date: March 2019</p>
<p>2) The Board noted inadequate management actions and mechanisms to address challenges related to project administrative issues reported by project managers in the Project Information Management System. The challenges which were yet to be included in the action plan and hence not addressed consisted of delays in implementation of projects due to legal issues, delays in human resources recruitment and procurement, implementing partners who lacked technical capacity as well as issues on clear ownership for the implemented project.</p> <p>Board recommends that UN Environment Programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Introduce a mechanism that will adequately include project administrative and ownership challenges into management action plans and follow-up to ensure that comprehensive management action is taken to address the identified challenges. 	<p>Responsible unit: Programme and Policy Division Status: Under implementation Target date: December 2020</p>
<p>3) From the review of projects' data in Umoja and the Project Management Information System (PIMS), the Board noted some inconsistencies in financial records mainly caused by inadequate internal controls.</p> <p>Board recommends that UN Environment Programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Introduce a mechanism to enforce prompt recording of projects financial information in Umoja and regularly update the project financial data in the system; and b) Ensure all transactions in Umoja are related to valid and approved project in support of the Programme of Work. 	<p>Responsible unit: Corporate Services Division Status: Under implementation Target date: December 2018</p>
<p>4) The board is of the view that since the UN Environment Programme Manual does not provide for procedures of assessment and selection of an Implementing Partner, UN Environment need to consider developing guidelines to help the field offices in assessing and selecting implementing</p>	<p>Responsible unit: Corporate Services Division Status: Under Implementation Target date: December 2020</p>

<i>Action recommended by the Board of Auditors</i>	<i>Action taken in response to the recommendation</i>
<p>partners including those from the not-for-profit public sector organization.</p> <p>The Board recommends that UN Environment Programme:</p> <p>a) Establish guidelines for field offices on how to assess and select implementing partners who are not-for-profit organizations</p>	
<p>5) In review of a list of users and their roles in Umoja, the Board noted some users were granted conflicting roles contrary to the Umoja enterprise role guide and best practice in segregation of duties principles.</p> <p>Board recommends that UN Environment Programme:</p> <p>a) in collaboration with UNON review all the roles that have been granted in Umoja and eliminate all conflicting roles granted to users; and</p> <p>b) establish procedures to ensure that user roles are reviewed regularly by the process owners to ensure that all roles commensurate to job descriptions and are not conflicting.</p>	<p>Responsible unit: Corporate Services Division and Department of Management (UN Secretariat)</p> <p>Status: Under Implementation</p> <p>Target date: December 2018</p>
<p>6) The Board found existence of delays in deprovisioning of separated staff and user accounts that remained inactive for a long time thereby exposing the organization to risk of unauthorized access to the system which may compromise the integrity of data.</p> <p>The Board recommends that UN Environment Programme:</p> <p>a) ensures that all user accounts for separated staff and those that remain dormant for three consecutive months are deactivated on regular basis and in a timely manner.</p>	<p>Responsible unit: Corporate Services Division and Department of Management (UN Secretariat)</p> <p>Status: Under Implementation</p> <p>Target date: December 2018</p>
<p>7) A review of the disposal of the retired ICT assets showed delays in updating the assets information in the system and delays in disposal of assets that have been retired from use.</p> <p>The Board recommends that UN Environment Programme ensures:</p> <p>a) the assets information in Umoja are updated and in a timely manner; and</p> <p>b) unserviceable or obsolete assets are promptly identified, written off and disposed.</p>	<p>Responsible unit: Corporate Services Division</p> <p>Status: Under implementation</p> <p>Target date: March 2019</p>
<p>8) The Board found that there was inadequate staff awareness of the Anti-fraud and Anti-corruption policy due to non-completion of the mandatory training on anti-fraud and that this may have negative impact on identification, mitigation and detection of fraud risks.</p> <p>The Board recommends UN Environment Programme:</p> <p>a) Issue a policy document on Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption based on the UN Secretariat framework.</p>	<p>Responsible unit: Corporate Services Division</p> <p>Status: Under Implementation</p> <p>Target date: December 2018</p>

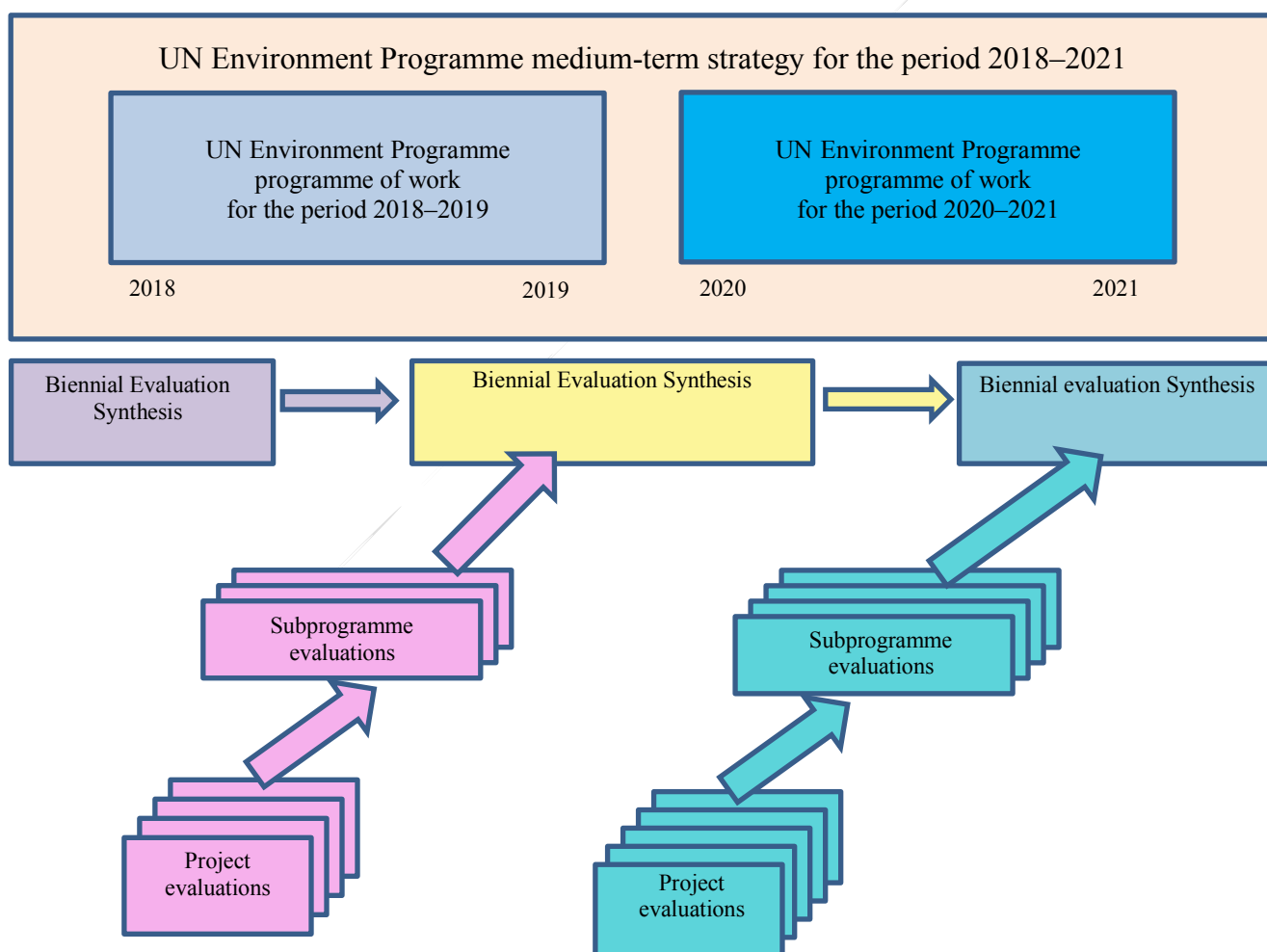
Annex II

Evaluation plan for the period 2020–2021

127. A prominent feature of the medium-term strategy and its constituent programmes of work is its results orientation. This is mirrored by the UN Environment Programme evaluation approach which has a strong focus on the organization's performance in achieving results that are in line with the medium-term strategy and programme of work objectives and expected accomplishments. The evaluation plan proposes a combination of complementary evaluations at different levels examining different themes.

128. The approach to evaluating the programme of work within the medium-term strategy will involve systematic assessments of the projects and subprogrammes (see figure 1). With plans to achieve the expected accomplishments through a project modality, the evaluation of projects will continue using earmarked resources set aside from within the project budgets. All evaluations will be conducted in accordance with the United Nations standards for evaluation to ensure consistency in the quality of evaluations and to enable the findings to be used for evaluations at the subprogramme level.

Figure 1
Approach to evaluating the programmes of work within the medium-term strategy



Evaluating performance

129. A set of standard parameters are applied to evaluate performance and assist aggregation of performance across different UN Environment Programme interventions that contribute to the programme of work and medium-term strategy expected accomplishments. These evaluation parameters are used in all project and subprogramme evaluations and are consistent with international best practice and the standards for evaluation in the United Nations system. The parameters include: the achievement of objectives and planned results, sustainability of programme outcomes, replication and upscaling, attainment of outputs and activities, cost-effectiveness, extent of country ownership and stakeholder engagement, efficiency in financial planning and management, monitoring and evaluation, and adaptive management.

Scope and objectives

130. The scope of the work of the evaluation function of UN Environment Programme comprises the programmes and projects of the Environment Fund, related trust funds and projects of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and Green Climate Fund (GCF) that are implemented by UN Environment Programme. Specifically, the objectives of this plan are:

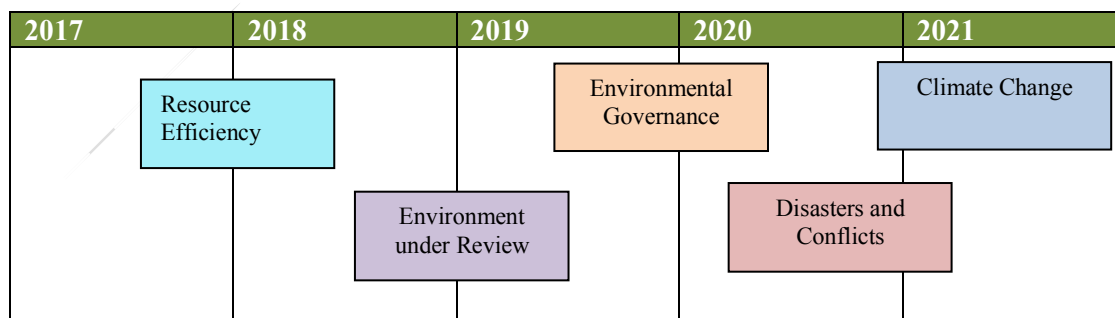
- a) To assess the effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, quality, usefulness and impact of UN Environment Programme programmes;
- b) To derive and share lessons learned from the implementation of programme and project activities; and
- c) To ensure that evaluation recommendations issued and accepted by UN Environment Programme programme management and division directors are implemented.

Planned activities and related outputs

Subprogramme evaluations

131. The sequence of evaluations of UN Environment Programme subprogrammes will continue as set out in figure 2. As in previous years, all subprogramme evaluation reports and recommendations therein will be circulated to the UN Environment Programme senior management team and presented to the Committee of Permanent Representatives. A plan for the implementation of evaluation recommendations will be developed together with the respective divisions.

Figure 2
Proposed schedule of subprogramme evaluations



Project evaluations

132. Projects that have reached completion will be evaluated, and it is estimated that approximately 60 project evaluations over the programme of work period (30 under the Environment Fund and counterpart contributions and 30 from GEF) will be completed. Evaluation reports are prepared in close cooperation with the relevant programme management, circulated to the senior management team, and posted on the Evaluation Office website. The Evaluation Office will continue to draw lessons from these evaluations, and issue recommendations with formal implementation compliance tracking.

Evaluation synthesis report

133. At the end of the 2020–2021 biennium an evaluation synthesis report will be prepared, which will summarize the performance of UN Environment Programme through trends and patterns observed during the biennium from completed evaluations at all levels. The patterns and trends will be used to identify recommendations and lessons to be brought to the attention of, and discussed with, subprogramme coordinators and UN Environment Programme senior management. The report will be presented to the Committee of Permanent Representatives and the United Nations Environment Assembly and disseminated to national Governments and UN Environment Programme staff.

Compliance with evaluation recommendations

134. The Evaluation Office will follow up on the implementation of evaluation recommendations in order to ensure that actions required to improve programme performance and management are taken in a timely manner. The Evaluation Office will report on the status of these recommendations to the Executive Director every six months and publish compliance statistics for evaluation recommendations in the evaluation synthesis report and on the Evaluation Office website.