Project Portfolio for
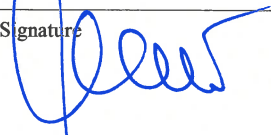
Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts

Subprogramme 2

Medium Term Strategy 2018-2021

2 May 2017

SIGNATURES		
Name of Lead Director for Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts Subprogramme:	**Approval** Signature	Date: 02 / 05 /20 17
Name of Director of Policy and Programme Division:	**Approval** Signature	Date: 02 / 05 /20 17

Project Portfolio for

Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts

(Subprogramme 2)

MTS 2018-2021

Final Version

(2 May 2017)

1. *Portfolio Overview*

UN Environment's work in this area aims to reduce the threats to health and livelihoods from the environmental causes and consequences of natural disasters, industrial accidents and armed conflicts. The strategy for the period focuses on integrating best practice environmental approaches into the key risk reduction, response and recovery policies and plans of countries and the international community to protect human life, health and the environment.

a) **What is new?**
- An increased focus on resilience and livelihoods as a defining objective and guiding principle for the subprogramme
- Greater responsiveness to member states' priorities, for example in work on climate change and security, and the environmental causes of displacement and forced migration, as well as its impacts.
- Expansion of the subprogramme in several dimensions: from 2 to 3 expected accomplishments, from two to five indicators; involving more branches across the organization (such as the International Environmental Technology Centre)
- Developing new forms of integrated, multi-subprogramme projects that seek to tackle complex "nexus issues" in an integrated manner i.e. Climate change and security, UN Environment Finance Initiative, Healthy Oceans
- Greater focus on issues such as disaster waste, the extractive sector, the environmental causes of displacement and the environmental impact of humanitarian operations
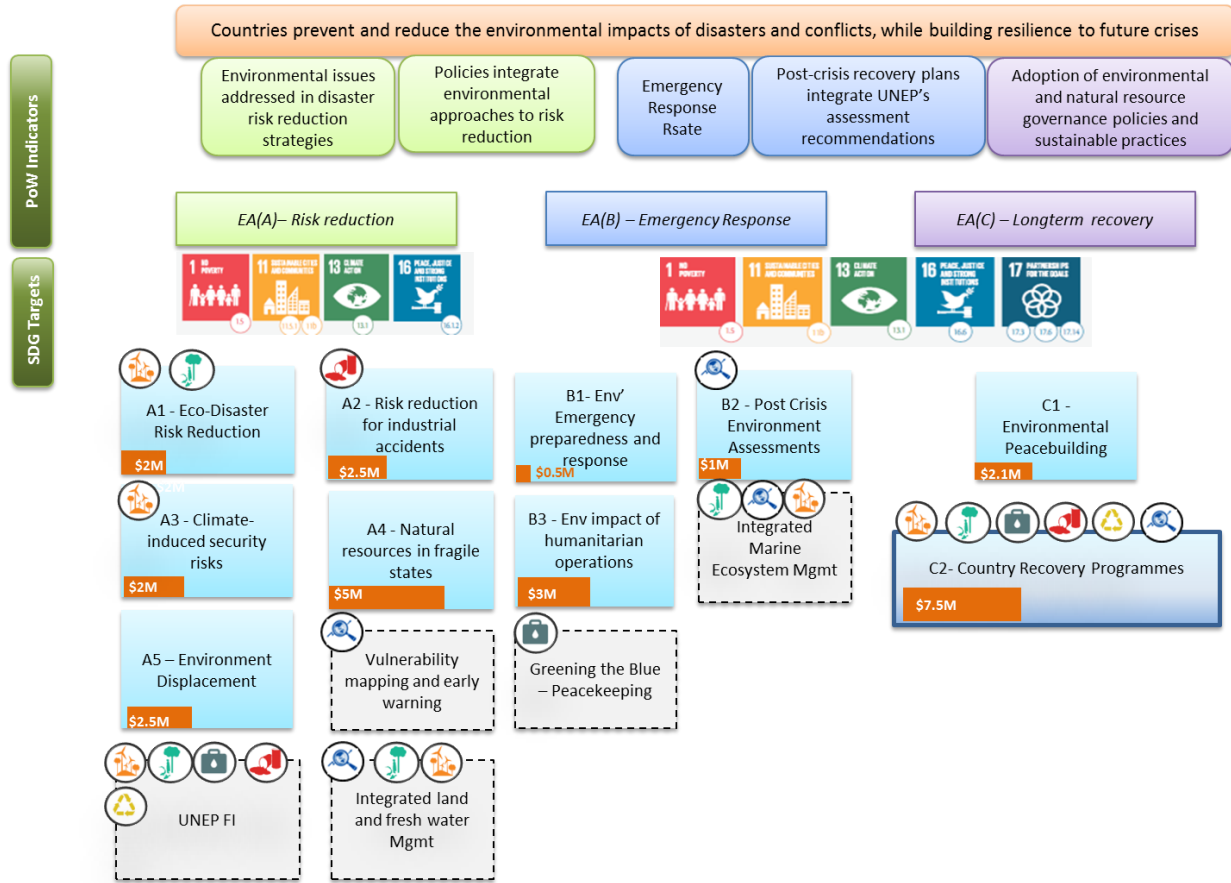
b) **What is the same?**
- The subprogramme continues to focus on risk reduction, response and recovery with a rapid response facility closely aligned with the humanitarian community.
- A continued focus on strategic partnerships that deliver maximum impact for UN Environment.
- Continued long-term, but time-bound, presence in selected countries recovering from natural disasters, industrial accidents and armed conflict.

c) **What has been dropped?**
- The portfolio has moved from multiple smaller projects to fewer, larger, and more strategic project concepts.
- Reduction in some country programmes (i.e. completing work under the subprogramme in the Democratic Republic of Congo).
- The subprogramme is increasingly moving away from knowledge acquisition and demonstration (pilot) projects to focus on initiatives that aim for impact at scale.
- The Environment Security initiative in Europe is ending and the Europe office will instead link closely to the wider subprogramme with regional delivery of core services.

2. *Portfolio Diagram*

Countries prevent and reduce the environmental impacts of disasters and conflicts, while building resilience to future crises

| Environmental issues addressed in disaster risk reduction strategies | Policies integrate environmental approaches to risk reduction | Emergency Response Rsate | Post-crisis recovery plans integrate UNEP's assessment recommendations | Adoption of environmental and natural resource governance policies and sustainable practices |

EA(A)– Risk reduction

EA(B) – Emergency Response

EA(C) – Longterm recovery

A1 - Eco-Disaster Risk Reduction
$2M

A2 - Risk reduction for industrial accidents
$2.5M

B1- Env' Emergency preparedness and response
$0.5M

B2 - Post Crisis Environment Assessments
$1M

C1 - Environmental Peacebuilding
$2.1M

A3 - Climate-induced security risks
$2M

A4 - Natural resources in fragile states
$5M

B3 - Env impact of humanitarian operations
$3M

Integrated Marine Ecosystem Mgmt

C2- Country Recovery Programmes
$7.5M

A5 – Environment Displacement
$2.5M

Vulnerability mapping and early warning

Greening the Blue – Peacekeeping

UNEP FI

Integrated land and fresh water Mgmt

* Budget figures are indicative requirements per year

Table 1. Overview of the project portfolio listing project concepts.

Expected Accomplishment (a): *Countries and international partners integrate environmental measures for risk reduction in key policies and frameworks*							
Project No.	Project Title	New/ Existing	Proposing Team	Proponent	Geographic Scope	SDGs and Targets	UNEA Resolutions
SP2.a.1	Ecosystem based Disaster Risk Reduction	Existing	PCDMB	Marisol Estrella	Regional/ country-level	SDGs 1, 2, 3, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15	1/8, 2/6
SP2.a.2	Risk reduction for industrial accidents	Existing	JIVU	Sandra Averous	Regional/ country-level	SDGs 1, 3, 9, 11 & 13	1/5, 2/7
SP2.a.3	Climate change security risks	New	PCMDB	Hassan Partow	Regional/ country-level	SDGs 1, 11, 13 & 16	1/8, 2/6, 2/15
SP2.a.4	Natural resources and fragility	New	PCDMB	David Jensen	Regional/ country-level	SDGs 1, 3, 6, 11, 13, 16 & 17	1/5, 2/6, 2/14, 2/15
SP2.a.5	Addressing the root causes of environmental displacement	New	Regional Humanitarian Officers	Dan Stothart, Saidou Hamani, Brian Wittbold	Regional/ country-level	SDGs 1, 5, 6 11, 13 & 16	1/8, 2/5, 2/6, 2/15, 2/24
Cross-SP	Vulnerability mapping and early warning	Existing	GRID-Geneva	Pascal Peduzzi	Global	SDGs 1, 3, 11 & 13	2/15
Cross-SP	Integrated Land and Water Management	New	F'water, Land & CC branch	Tim Christophersen	Global	SDGs2 3, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15 and 17	1/9, 2/3, 2/5, 2/6, 2/13, 2/16, 2/17, 2/24
Cross-SP	UN Finance Initiative – Aligning private finance with sustainable development	Existing	UN Environment Finance Initiative	Eric Usher	Global	tbc	tbc
Expected accomplishment (b): *Emergency response and post-crisis recovery plans integrate environmental considerations to increase the sustainability of recovery*							
Project No.	Project Title	New/ Existing	Proposing Team	Proponent	Geographic Scope	SDGs and Targets	UNEA Resolutions
SP2.b.1	Environmental Emergency Readiness and Response	Existing	JEU	Emilia Wahlstrom	Regional/ country-level	SDGs 3, 11 & 13	2/5, 2/6, 2/7, 2/15
SP2.b.2	Post Crisis Environmental Assessments	Existing	PCDMB	Muralee Thummarukudy	Regional/ country-level	SDGs 3 & 11,	2/5, 2/6, 2/7, 2/15
SP2.b.3	Environment in Humanitarian Action, including Disaster Waste Management	New	JEU/ IETC	Emilia Wahlstrom/ Mahesh Pradhan	Regional/ country-level	SDGs 3, 6, 11, 12 & 15	1/5, 2/15
Cross SP	Healthy oceans (maritime spill response)	New	Marine branch	Lisa Svensson	Regional/ country-level	tbc	tbc
Cross SP	Environmental impact of peacekeeping operations	New	PCDMB, SUN	Andrew Morton	Regional/ country-level	SDGs 11	2/15
Expected accomplishment (c): *Crisis-affected countries adopt key environmental and natural resource governance policies and sustainable practices as a contribution to recovery and development*							
Project No.	Project Title	New/ Existing	Proposing Team	Proponent	Geographic Scope	SDGs and Targets	UNEA Resolutions
SP2.c.1	Environmental Peacebuilding	Existing	PCDMB	David Jensen/ Silja Halle	Global	SDGs 16	2/15
SP2.c.2	Country recovery programmes	Existing	PCDMB	Asif Zaidi	Regional/ country-level	SDGs 1, 16 & 17	2/5, 2/15

Table 2 : Proposed annual budget (millions)

EA (a): Risk reduction	
Eco-Disaster Risk Reduction	2
Risk reduction for industrial accidents	2.5
Climate change security risks	2
Natural resources and fragility	5
Environmental displacement	2.5
Subtotal	14
EA (b): Response	
Environmental Emergency Readiness and Response	0.5
Post Crisis Environmental Assessments	1
Environment in Humanitarian Action including Disaster Waste Management	3
Subtotal	4.5
EA (c): Recovery	
Environmental Peacebuilding	2.1
Country recovery programmes (x5)	7.5
Subtotal	9.6
Environment Fund Positions	10.75
Regular Budget Positions	1.15
Other costs (PSC etc.)	1.2
Subtotal	13.1
Grand Total	41.2

3. Problem Analysis

From mass migration to war, natural disasters to catastrophic industrial accidents, the environment lies at the heart of some of the most complex and pressing issues of our time. Not only do conflicts and disasters destroy ecosystems, devastate lives and livelihoods, but disputes over natural resources can contribute to plunging countries into prolonged war and a fragile environment can increase the risk and severity of natural disasters.

An analysis of major armed conflicts between 1950 and 2000 revealed that over 90% occurred in countries containing biodiversity hotspots, and more than 80% took place within hotspot areas.[1] Conflicts and disasters destroy ecosystems, devastating lives and livelihoods and compounding the crisis. Times of war and disaster can result in rapid environmental degradation and challenges to social cohesion as people struggle to survive in any way they can and environmental management systems break down.

Environmental degradation and poor management of natural resources can be drivers of conflict and make natural disasters more likely, and more serious.[2] Over last 60 years, at least 40% of all internal conflicts have been linked to natural resources.[3] Meanwhile, the degradation of forests, wetlands, and other ecosystems poses a double threat: it increases the risk of disasters, and it makes communities much more vulnerable to their effects.

Environmental degradation and conflicts linked to natural resources are contributing factors to unprecedented levels of human displacement and irregular migration. Since 2008 26.4 million people have been forced from their homes each year as a result of disasters brought on by natural hazards, a rate that is equivalent to one person every second. By the end of 2016 the world was hosting more than 65 million refugees and internally displaced people fleeing from war, persecution and poverty.

These challenges are likely to increase in the coming years: rising populations and growing consumption are increasing the demand for natural resources, while new extraction technologies and consumer technologies are changing patterns of demand and the geography of extraction. Climate change acts as a 'threat multiplier' by increasing humanitarian stresses by exacerbating water and food security challenges, conflict, migration and other trends. These trends imply there is a strong potential for an increase in resource-based conflicts and disasters aggravated by environmental mismanagement. These trends will not, of course, inevitably result in crisis or conflict but are mediated through social institutions, political parties and individual decisions which determine whether these challenges result in conflicts or increased vulnerability.

That said, if managed effectively, natural resources and the environment can also be drivers of peace and cooperation, as well as offer solutions to reduce disaster and climate risks. Over 80% of the 55 fragile states identified by OECD are rich in one or more natural resources of global economic importance. If managed sustainably, these natural assets could fundamentally contribute to peacebuilding and be the foundation for economic growth, diversification and long-term sustainable development.

The adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) signaled for the first time the international community's commitment to prioritize disaster risk reduction efforts and to highlight the importance of sound environmental management for reducing disaster and climate risks. The challenge is to scale up approaches that maximize opportunities and impacts, which contribute towards disaster risk reduction and political stability.

---

[1] Hanson, T. et al. (2009). Warfare in Biodiversity Hotspots. *Conservation Biology,* 23 (3), 578–587. doi: 10.1111/j.1523-1739.2009.01166.x

[2] For a detailed analysis, see UN Environment (2009) From Conflict to Peacebuilding: The role of Natural Resources and the Environment. UN Environment: Geneva.

[3] Uppsala Conflict Data Program & Centre for the Study of Civil War. (2008). UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset version 4.0. In Binningsbø, H. & Rustad, S. A. (2008). PRIO working paper: *Resource conflicts, resource management and post-conflict peace*. Uppsala University & International Peace Research Institute, Oslo.

4.   *Gender Analysis*

The environmental impacts of natural disasters, armed conflicts and industrial accidents affect men, women, girls and boys in different ways. Indeed, the degree of vulnerability of different social groups to these impacts depends on a variety of factors such as poverty and direct dependence on natural resources for livelihoods, which are strongly correlated with gender.

As the primary providers of water, food and energy at the household and community levels, women in rural settings are often highly dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods, and are therefore particularly susceptible to any changes in the availability and quality of these resources. In particular, lack of access to land – which underpins rights to all other natural resources and is a key asset for securing productive inputs – can force women into increasingly vulnerable situations and expose them to higher levels of physical and livelihood risk, with trickle-down impacts on community welfare.

Furthermore, women generally face a number of social, economic and political barriers that limit their coping capacity. Women in fragile states may have been traditionally marginalized from decision-making forums, denying them opportunities to contribute to important decisions affecting their livelihoods. Enduring conflicts have also meant an increase in female-headed households, yet unclear inheritance customs over land and other assets may create new vulnerabilities for women.

At the same time, major shocks such as conflicts or disasters lead both women and men to adopt coping strategies that challenge traditional gender norms. To meet the needs of their households and compensate for loss of revenue usually provided by male family members, women may assume new natural resource management roles, either by taking up alternative income-generating activities or by moving into traditionally male sectors.

In the aftermath of such a shock, capitalizing on these shifting roles can contribute to breaking down barriers to women's empowerment and enhancing women's productivity in sectors that are often critical to economic recovery and sustainable development. In fragile contexts, resilience-building activities can constitute a key opportunity to consolidate social and economic gains, and to support women as active agents of change within their communities.

It follows that effectively addressing the environmental root causes and impacts of natural disasters, armed conflicts and industrial accidents means the subprogramme has to adopt a gender 'lens'. Consequently, the subprogramme will ensure that:

- Gender analysis informs all planning and project design, and that gender considerations are fully reflected in monitoring frameworks.
- All data used in project planning, baselining and monitoring are disaggregated by sex.
- Women's voices are heard in stakeholder consultations (if necessary by consulting men and women separately); including where possible, the targeting women and women's groups as specific beneficiaries of capacity-building or extension services, while considering women's workload; promoting women's participation in local resource governance mechanisms, as appropriate, etc.
- Project governance and oversight structures, as well as implementation teams, reflect the values of the United Nations in terms of providing equal opportunities for women and men, and to the extent possible, gender balance.

5.   *Stakeholder Analysis*

In the widest sense the core stakeholders for this subprogramme are the 1.5 billion people, or 20% of the world's population, living in fragile states. To this group we can add anyone at risk of a natural disaster or industrial accident, and the potential scope of the subprogramme becomes truly global.

Given that men, women, boys and girls are affected differently by armed conflict, industrial accidents and natural hazards, it follows that gender-responsive approaches and other environmental, economic and social safeguards are critical to the effective functioning of the subprogramme's work.

Different aspects of the subprogramme will involve different key stakeholders. Our work on risk reduction aims primarily at three sets of actors. The first group is those countries vulnerable to natural disasters, industrial accidents and armed conflicts. The objective is to encourage them to mainstream environmental approaches to risk reduction into their policies and programmes, and to facilitate their capacity to implement those approaches effectively. At local level in particular, government is responsible to ensure enabling conditions are present, but effective preparedness will require engagement of the community (inclusive of local authorities, industry, and civil society), from the early stages of developing preparedness plans such as hazard identification and risk assessment, to prioritising actions to reduce the impact of disasters, information sharing and awareness raising.

The second group includes international partners in the security, development, environment and political fields from the UN, international financial institutions, international non-governmental organisations and think tanks. Here the objective is to partner with these organizations to provide them with relevant technical support to enable their adoption of environmental and natural resource perspectives in their own work on risk reduction. One example of this sort of stakeholder engagement is the Partnership for Ecosystem Approaches to Disaster Risk Reduction (PEDRR).

The third group is the private sector, especially within the chemical, waste and extractive sectors, to help them address the environmental dimensions of industrial and chemical accidents and support prevention and preparedness. The private sector is an important, but frequently overlooked, stakeholder in risk reduction and response. The private sector needs to be carefully engaged throughout the subprogramme as an active partner in industrial accident prevention and preparedness, but also a source of innovative solutions to addressing crises when they occur.

Our work on response to crisis primarily aims to work with the humanitarian and the early response communities to encourage them to consider and take action on key environmental risks during and immediately after crisis. By embedding technical expertise on environmental matters within UN Disaster Assessment Coordination (UNDAC) teams or Post Disaster/ Conflict Needs Assessment (PDNA/ PCNA) teams, UN Environment can ensure that sufficient attention and investment is paid to address these key environmental priorities in recovery and response plans.

Our work on recovery involves a small subset of countries selected for longer-term support. Countries are selected according to some or all of the following criteria:
- The country is a member of the g7+ group of "fragile states," has recently experienced a major crisis, or is involved in a protracted crisis affecting a significant portion of its territory.
- The direct and/or indirect environmental degradation caused by the crisis affecting the country is widespread, posing significant social and economic challenges for the country.
- There is high livelihood or economic dependence on natural resources in the country.
- The government has limited capacity to manage its natural resources in a sustainable manner.
- The country is isolated from international processes in terms of adopting key multilateral environmental agreements, accessing international funding sources such as the Global Environment Facility or Green Climate Fund, and complying with regional and international conventions.
- Environmental issues within the country have a transboundary dimension with the potential for catalyzing either cooperation or broader regional instability depending on how they are managed.

- The discovery of a major extractive natural resource reserve or the acceleration of existing extractive resource exploitation has the potential to pose significant environmental, social and economic risks to the country.
- The country is highly unlikely to be able to meet environment-related targets of the SDGs, and targeted support on environmental matters is needed as a contribution to sustainable development and poverty reduction.
- Impacts from climate change have the potential to increase fragility and resource competition between livelihood groups or economic sectors.

Here, UN Environment works closely with the national environmental agency and the UN Country Teams to ensure that UN Environment can deploy appropriate, pragmatic technical support for the country as it rebuilds environmental governance systems and structures, aiming to 'build back better'. In addition UN Environment works in a normative manner with international partners engaged in peacebuilding, in particular the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) and the Department for Political Affairs, to ensure that environmental best practice is mainstreamed into the international communities' support for peacebuilding.

Project Concepts

I. Project Concepts for SP2 Expected Accomplishment (a): RISK REDUCTION

2.a.1. Eco-DRR

Project Title/Area:	Implementing the Sendai Framework in vulnerable countries and communities through Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR)
Subprogramme:	**SP2: Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts**
Other Subprogramme/s:	SP1: Climate Change
Proposing Team/ Unit	Ecosystem Division/ PCDMB Focal Point Marisol Estrella
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [X] New stream of work [ ] Global/ Normative [ ] Existing stream of work [X]
Expected Accomplishment (primary)	SP2 EA (a) Countries and international partners integrate environmental measures for risk reduction in key policies and frameworks
Expected Accomplishment (secondary)	SP1 EA (a) Adaptation approaches, including an ecosystem-based approach, are implemented and integrated into key sectoral and national development strategies to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience to climate change impacts
PoW Indicator(s):	SP2 EA (a) indicator 1 - Increase in the proportion of countries in which environmental issues are addressed in national disaster risk reduction strategies SP2 EA (a) indicator 2 - Number of policies that are significant to the overall strategy and direction of the organization that integrate environmental approaches to risk reduction SP1 EA (a) indicator 1 - Increased number and percentage of countries implementing concrete ecosystem-based and other supporting site-based adaptation initiatives, with the assistance of UN Environment
Outcome Statement:	Public and private investments in Eco-DRR initiatives in target countries increase, and eco-DRR approaches are mainstreamed in national and local development strategies, plans and programmes.
Brief description/ project logic:	Eco-DRR involves the use of better ecosystem management, such as landslide afforestation, preservation of mangroves in coastal zones and so on, as a way of reducing the risk and impacts of natural disasters. This approach has gained international recognition over the past decade, as evidenced in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) and a number of global environmental agreements (e.g. Ramsar Convention, Convention on Biological Diversity, etc.). However, the reality is that eco-DRR approaches have not yet been mainstreamed as part of standard national or local development strategies or frameworks, which would facilitate greater up-take and investments in Eco-DRR across sectors. Most Eco-DRR initiatives remain at a small-scale so Governments, especially in Least Developed Countries and Island States, rarely have access to quality technical advice for designing and implementing Eco-DRR initiatives at larger-scales. Over the past decade, UN Environment has developed a range of services and products that strengthen national and local capacities to implement Eco-DRR initiatives within broader development frameworks, including: field implementation guidance, toolkits (e.g. Integrated Strategic Environmental Assessments for post-crisis reconstruction, an online Eco-DRR Opportunity Mapping Tool); a number of training packages; among others. UN Environment plans to leverage its existing work, tools and guidance

	materials to scale up Eco-DRR approaches at the regional and country levels and promote south-south cooperation.
Project outputs/ activities:	1. Undertake Eco-DRR Opportunity Mapping in 25 Vulnerable Countries to assist countries in identifying critical hotspots and opportunities for investing in sustainable ecosystem management to reduce risks and build disaster and climate resilience 2. Provide targeted technical assistance to at least 3 large-scale ecosystem restoration projects in order to enhance country-level experience in implementing Eco-DRR/ Climate Change Adaptation at scale and document lessons with a view to upscaling through south-south cooperation 3. Collaborate with Multilateral Environmental Conventions (Ramsar Convention, Convention on Biodiversity, World Heritage Convention, etc.) on mainstreaming Eco-DRR into national strategies, plans and programmes 4. Support large-scale capacity building to accelerate Eco-DRR implementation in countries, by mainstreaming this topic into curricula of Universities and other teaching/training institutions in countries, including engineering colleges and through online technologies 5. Engage multi-lateral development institutions to promote risk-informed investments in countries through Eco-DRR approaches 6. Engage the business community through Sustainable Business Councils to raise awareness and facilitate private investments in Eco-DRR in countries 7. Establish a Global Support Center (GSC) on Eco-DRR to further expand the Partnership for Ecosystem Approaches to Disaster Risk Reduction (PEDRR) global community-of –practice on Eco-DRR as well as facilitate expert advice on how to implement Eco-DRR approaches 8. Enhance national capacities to implement Integrated Strategic Environmental Assessments for mainstreaming environmental sustainability and disaster risk reduction in post-crisis reconstruction.
Project Outcome indicator(s):	Number of countries supported by UN Environment whose national and local development strategies, plans and programmes incorporate and implement Eco-DRR approaches.
Expected long term impact	Scaled-up approaches/investments in Eco-DRR result in more sustainable and resilient economies and livelihoods in vulnerable countries and communities
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	SDG 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere 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 SDG 2 – Zero Hunger 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 SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation 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 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities 11.b 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 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage 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 SDG13 – Climate Action 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning 13b 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 SDG14 Life below water 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 SDG15 – Life on land 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 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
Related UNEA 1 & 2 resolution(s):	UNEA 1 resolutions 1/8 (Ecosystem-based adaptation), UNEA 2 resolutions 2/6 (Supporting the Paris Agreement)
Related MEAs	Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, World Heritage Convention, Regional Seas Conventions (e.g. Abidjan, Nairobi, Cartagena Conventions)
Emerging priorities	n/a
Geographical focus	Regional/ country delivery - possible countries include: (Africa) South Sudan, Kenya, DR Congo, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire (West Asia) Lebanon (Asia Pacific) Iran, Philippines, Vietnam, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, China, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand, Sri Lanka (Europe) Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan (Latin America) Ecuador, Peru, Colombia, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Cuba
Partners	Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction: UNDP, IUCN, Wetlands International, UNESCO, Ramsar Secretariat, CBD Secretariat, UNU, Center for Natural Resources and Development Network, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, UNISDR. Private sector: World Business Council for Sustainable Development

Duration:	**Start**: 01/2018	**End**: 12/2021	**Total months:**	48

Tentative budget and funding sources	8 USD million (2 million per year) - funding sources include the European Commission

2.a.2. Risk reduction for industrial accidents

Project Title/Area:	Building multistakeholder partnerships for risk reduction and emergency preparedness for industrial hazards and environmental emergencies.
Subprogramme:	**SP2: Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts**
Other Subprogramme/s:	SP5: Chemicals, Waste and Air Quality

Proposing Team/ Unit	Economy Division/ JIVU	Focal Point	Sandra Averous
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [X] Global/ Normative [ ]	New stream of work [ ] Existing stream of work [X]	

Expected Accomplishment (primary)	SP2 D&C EA (a) Countries and international partners integrate environmental measures for risk reduction in key policies and frameworks
Expected Accomplishment (secondary)	SP5 C&W&AQ EA (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)
PoW Indicator(s):	SP2 EA1.1 - Increase in the proportion of countries in which environmental issues are addressed in national disaster risk reduction strategies SP2 EA1.2 - Number of policies that are significant to the overall strategy and direction of the organization that integrate environmental approaches to risk reduction SP5 EA a (ii) Increase in the number of private companies/industries that have developed or implemented a strategy or specific actions on sound chemicals management using UN Environment analysis or guidance
Outcome Statement:	Countries demonstrate increased capacities of countries to integrate environmental emergencies and industrial accidents into regulatory and policy environment, through multi-stakeholder local level preparedness and through integration of chemical accidents prevention and preparedness into Disaster Risk Reduction.
Brief description/ project logic:	UN Environment aims to reduce environmental risks from industrial accidents driven by technological failures or natural disasters, by improving the ability of national and local authorities and the private sector to adequately coordinate and better prepare for technological accidents. The Sendai Framework, adopted in March 2015 for 2015-2030, covers technological hazards, in addition to natural hazards, and highlights the importance of Na-Techs: technological hazards triggered by natural events. In this context, a multi-hazard integrated approach is needed. In addition, the Sendai Framework highlights the need to focus on local level, especially local authorities and local community, with a multi-stakeholder approach.[4] At national level, the Flexible Framework on Chemical Accident Prevention and Preparedness (CAPP) programme provides guidance for national governments in strengthening national policies and legislative frameworks, in order to prevent accidents or minimize their environmental, social and economic impacts.

---

[4] Quotes from Sendai text: "While the State Governments have the enabling, guiding and coordinating role on disaster risk reduction, it is necessary to empower local authorities and local communities to reduce disaster risk, including through resources, incentives, and decision-making responsibilities, as appropriate.".. "Disaster risk reduction requires an all-of-society engagement, as well as a participatory, inclusive and accessible process. Special attention should be paid to the improvement of organized voluntary work of citizens."…"Disaster risk reduction depends on coordination mechanisms within and across sectors and with relevant stakeholders at all levels."

	At local level, the Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level (APELL) Methodology supports with operational guidance to community leaders and members, industry and local authorities that wish to improve a community's level of hazard awareness and emergency preparedness for technological hazards and environmental emergencies, with an integrated, multi-hazard approach.
	The project will aim at both demonstrating the effectiveness of working with a multi-stakeholder and multi-hazard approach, including at local level, and at upscaling these local-level successes to ensure national policies recognize and facilitate these approaches. In addition, chemical accident prevention and preparedness will be mainstreamed into policies addressing sound chemicals management and disaster risk reduction within regional organizations and at national level.
Project outputs/ activities:	**Component 1: Maintain the APELL network and develop the methodology for demonstrating multi-stakeholder community DRR preparedness at local level** Tools and trainings, Network facilitation, Demonstration projects. APELL implementation mechanisms through key partnership with the private sector will be considered (including mining, insurance…). Outputs: 1- updated tools for APELL in specific contexts (mining, ports, transportation, tourism destinations…) and development of new applications (cities, agriculture), 2- APELL trainers have developed national and local level awareness on APELL, and supported implementation; 3- APELL case studies. **Component 2: CAPP national implementation at national level and mainstreaming at regional level.** National implementation and (sub-) regional upscaling for mainstreaming. Outputs: National CAPP assessments and roadmaps (2); Enhance capacities of technical experts and institutions to provide policy and technical support to countries within a region (2 training of trainers); **Component 3: Integration of APELL and CAPP into global framework for DRR, and awareness raising at national/regional level** Awareness raising at national/regional level for integration into national DRR strategies and related policies of 1- prevention and preparedness with a multi-hazard approach (incl. technological hazards, and Na-Tech), and 2- framework for local level DRR (multistakeholder approach). **Output:** Guidelines for national level integrated approach. Partnership at regional level for advice and guidance on integrating CAPP and APELL into policies and programmes on sound chemicals management and disaster risk reduction.
Project Outcome indicator(s):	• Implementation of APELL demonstration projects in cities / countries to improve the capacity of communities at local level to prepare for and respond to environmental emergencies and technological hazards (4) • Number of cities / countries that have developed local / national frameworks and strategies integrating APELL and CAPP to reduce disaster risks and improve their sound management of chemicals (3)
Expected long term impact	Significant reduction of disaster risks and environmental emergencies at both regional and national level, as a result of the adoption of national policy frameworks and better capacity from communities on emergency preparedness and response.
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	SDG 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere 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 SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

	3d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation 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 SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities 11.b 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 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 SDG 13 – Climate Action 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
Related UNEA 1 & 2 resolution(s):	UNEA 1 resolutions 1/5 (Chemicals and waste); UNEA 2 resolutions 2/7 (Chemicals and Waste),
Related MEAs	For Disaster Risk Reduction: Sendai Framework. For the protection of human health and the environment from hazardous chemicals and wastes: The Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention, The New Urban Agenda]
Emerging priorities	n/a
Geographical focus	(Asia Pacific) China; Indonesia; Philippines; Thailand (Africa) Ghana; Kenya; Egypt Madagascar (Latin America and the Caribbean) Argentina; Chile; Colombia; Bolivia; Mexico (Europe) Belarus; Armenia; Georgia (West Asia) Gulf Cooperation Council Countries[5]
Partners	List of potential partners for APELL and CAPP: Expertise France; European Union Joint Research Center (EC – JRC); Gulf Cooperation Council; ICMM – International Council on Metals and Mining; ICCA – International Council of Chemical Associations; IFA – International Fertilizers Association; OECD; Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN); Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre; Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC); Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS); Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN); Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB); Israel's Agency for International Development Cooperation (MASHAV)
Duration:	**Start**: 01/2018	**End:** 12/2021	**Total months:**	48
Tentative budget and funding sources	USD 4 million – to USD 10 million *(Annual figure of USD 1 to 2.5 million per year)* Funding sources: • The Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) • National disaster risk reduction funds

2.a.3. Climate change security risks

Project Title/Area:	Building resilience to climate induced security risks in crisis-affected countries
Subprogramme:	**SP2: Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts**

---

[5] Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE

Other Subprogramme/s:	SP1: Climate Change		
Proposing Team/ .Unit	Ecosystem Division/ PCDMB	Focal Point	Hassan Partow
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [X] Global/ Normative [ ]	New stream of work [X] Existing stream of work [ ]	
Expected Accomplishment (primary)	SP2: EA (a) Countries and international partners integrate environmental measures for risk reduction in key policies and frameworks		
Expected Accomplishment (secondary)	SP1: EA (a) Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans which integrate ecosystem-based adaptation SP2: EA (c) Crisis-affected countries adopt key environmental and natural resource governance policies and sustainable practices as a contribution to recovery and development		
PoW Indicator(s):	SP2: EA (a) indicator 1 - Increase in the proportion of countries in which environmental issues are addressed in national disaster risk reduction strategies SP1: EA (a) indicator 2 - Increase in the number of countries that have technical capacity to integrate ecosystem-based management into national adaptation plans SP2: EA (c) indicator 1 - Crisis affected countries adopt key environmental and natural resource governance policies and sustainable practices as a contribution to recovery and development		
Outcome Statement:	Crisis-affected communities and states demonstrate strengthened resilience in managing the emerging security risks associated with climate change		
Brief description/ project logic:	The role of climate change as a 'threat multiplier' amplifying conflict and fragility risks is recognized as one of the key global security challenges of the 21st Century. In particular, fragile states affected by conflict are considered to be especially vulnerable to the potential security implications of climate change. UN Environment is actively involved in this policy debate, including in fora such as the UN Security Council, and has produced flagship assessments examining climate and conflict dynamics. The main challenge now is to translate high-level deliberations and analysis into operational programming and practical action at the national and local levels that address the social drivers of conflict that are affected by climate change. A new partnership between the European Commission and UN Environment – with financing from the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) – seeks to integrate climate risks in peacebuilding efforts and to apply a conflict-sensitive approach in climate change adaptation programmes. In parallel, discussions are currently underway to expand this project into a multi-donor supported initiative and increase the number of interventions from the current two pilot countries to five countries. UN Environment's combined capacity on resilience to disasters and conflicts as well as climate change adaptation provides a unique comparative advantage at the technical and operational levels to address climate change induced security risks in peacebuilding efforts and climate change adaptation programmes.		
Project outputs/ activities:	Actions addressing climate security risks will comprise of: - Developing methods and tools to improve understanding of the climate-security nexus and identify high-risk regions at country level, including through partnerships with think tanks and research institutions; - Developing and raising awareness of a menu of interventions to build resilience to climate security risks at regional, national and local levels, e.g. ecosystem restoration and improved resource management, bolstering social capital and early warning mechanisms, training, monitoring and local institution building. - Building national and local capacity, as well as strengthening the capacity of the UN		

	system and development partners to address climate security risks. - Supporting consultative and inclusive climate fragility programming (e.g. through Participatory Research Assessments), and contributing to gender-responsive approaches to addressing climate change and fragility risks. Through these activities and outputs, an integrated approach for addressing climate fragility risks will be developed. In addition, lessons on effective interventions for building resilience will contribute to better inform policies, plans, and field programs by governments, development partners, international agencies and civil society organizations. Special emphasis will therefore be given to monitoring and documenting the impacts of interventions in order to assess their utility and help inform the design of future programmes.
Project Outcome indicator(s):	• Number of governments carrying out climate change and security assessments and identifying appropriate responses • Number of governments integrating climate security risks in climate adaptation plans and policies, and addressing climate risks in peacebuilding processes and programmes • Number of local communities implementing ecosystem-based approaches and conflict resolution mechanisms to reduce climate fragility risks
Expected long term impact	Increased resilience of conflict-affected countries and communities to the potentially destabilizing impacts of climate change
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	SDG 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere 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 SDG 2 – Zero hunger 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 SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities 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 SDG 13 – Climate Action 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
Related UNEA 1 & 2 resolution(s):	UNEA 1 resolutions 1/8 (Ecosystem-based adaptation), UNEA 2 resolutions 2/6 (Supporting the Paris Agreement), 2/15 (Protection of the environment in times of armed conflict)
Related MEAs	UNFCCC/Paris Agreement commitments on promoting integrated and holistic adaptation approaches and action.
Emerging priorities	This project links to the priority on the nexus between environment, peace and security, in particular by identifying and addressing environmental root causes of violent conflict.

Geographical focus	The focus is on conflict-affected countries and fragile states impacted by climate change. To ensure that the project builds on and leverages previous work by UN Environment and partners, priority countries with UN Environment presence and expertise comprise Afghanistan, Sudan, and Nepal. Priority regions include Africa and West Asia. The aim is to implement interventions minimizing climate-fragility risks in five countries: tentatively Sudan, Afghanistan, and Nepal with two other countries yet to be selected.		
Partners	Bilateral donors (EU, DFID, SIDA, GAC); UN agencies particularly UNICEF, WFP, FAO and UNDP; government ministries responsible for agriculture, water resources and environment; national authorities in charge of climate change; humanitarian and peacebuilding funds; UN peacekeeping missions; national and multilateral offices mediating peacebuilding processes: NGOs and community-based organizations; academic and research institutes.		
Duration:	Start: 01/2018	End: 12/2021	Total months:	48
Tentative budget and funding sources	USD 12 million (approximately two-thirds of funds will be dedicate to community-based interventions, and one-third to supporting national level policymakers in developing policy and institutional responses). Annual budget of c. USD 2 million. <u>Funding sources</u> – European Commission; SIDA; Canada		

2.a.4. Natural resources and fragility

Project Title/Area:	Natural resources and fragility: Conflict risk reduction and mitigation through environmental capacity building, safeguards, mediation support and transparency		
Subprogramme:	**SP2: Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts**		
Other Subprogramme/s:	SP3: Environmental Governance; SP7: Environment Under Review		
Proposing Team/ Unit	Ecosystem Division/ PCDMB	Focal Point	David Jensen
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [X] Global/ Normative [ ]		New stream of work [X] Existing stream of work [ ]
Expected Accomplishment (primary)	SP2: EA (a) Countries and international partners integrate environmental measures for risk reduction in key policies and frameworks		
Expected Accomplishment (secondary)	SP3: EA (b) The capacity of countries to develop and enforce laws and strengthen institutions to achieve internationally agreed environmental objectives and goals and comply with related obligations is enhanced SP7: EA (a) Governments and other stakeholders use quality open environmental data, analyses and participatory processes that strengthen the science-policy interface to generate evidence-based environmental assessments, identify emerging issues and foster policy action		
PoW Indicator(s):	SP2: EA (a) indicator 1 - Increase in the proportion of countries in which environmental issues are addressed in national disaster risk reduction strategies SP2: EA (a) indicator 2 – Increase in the number of international partners' policies on risk reduction that integrate best practices in sustainable natural resource management advocated by UN Environment SP3: EA (b) indicator 1 – Increased number of legal and institutional measures taken by countries to enforce the rule of law and improve the implementation of international agreed environmental objectives and goals, with the assistance of UN Environment. SP7: EA (c) indicator 3 – 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		

Outcome Statement:	National and local level stakeholder capacity is improved to reduce specific environmental fragility risks from the development and exploitation of natural resources using a variety of measures including safeguards, access to information, mediation support, and performance transparency.
Brief description/ project logic:	Responsible and sustainable development of natural resources is increasingly seen as an engine of economic growth in developing countries and fragile states. While the exploitation of natural resources can generate revenues, jobs and access to new infrastructure, it also comes with significant fragility risks. Environmental damage, lost access to resources, and inequitable sharing of benefits and risks can spark social tensions and grievances that can become highly politicized. Failing to protect the health of local people, their livelihoods and the environment can lead to a spectrum of different social impacts from frequent protests and blockades as witnessed in Peru and South Africa to outright violent conflict as seen in Bougainville and Nigeria. Preventing the exploitation of natural resources from contributing to fragility depends on a range of good governance measures, including effective environmental safeguards, improved access to information, inclusive decision making and mediation, and transparency on the environmental performance of individual projects.
Project outputs/ activities:	UN Environment has a well-established and highly specialized role to play in providing technical expertise and rapid deployment capacity to member states, companies and international organizations in five key areas linked to addressing natural resources and fragility: (i) Capacity Needs Assessments to identify capacity needs and priorities on environmental management (ii) Neutral and scientific environmental assessments to provide a common and impartial information base to all stakeholders; (iii) Capacity building for designing, monitoring and enforcing environmental safeguards; (iv) Improving stakeholder access to and use of environmental performance information from monitoring; (v) Support for environmental diplomacy, mediation and dispute resolution; (vi) Conducting clean-up operations for contaminated or degraded sites; (vii) Undertake national dialogues and awareness-raising on environmental management in the extractive sector, targeting especially civil society/non-state actors, in order to support government efforts to improve the environmental management
Project Outcome indicator(s):	Measurable environmental drivers of fragility linked to impacts, governance, and benefit sharing of natural resources
Expected long term impact	Natural resource and environmental management best practices are applied in fragile and developing countries which contribute towards sustainable development, peace and security
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	SDG 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere 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 SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation 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 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains,

	forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes SDG 11 – Sustainable cities and communities 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. SDG 13 – Climate Action 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels 16.7 Responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals 17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
Related UNEA 1 & 2 resolution(s):	UNEA 1 resolutions 1/5 (Illegal trade in wildlife), UNEA 2 resolutions 2/6 (Supporting the Paris Agreement), 2/14 (illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products), 2/15 (Protection of the environment in times of armed conflict)
Related MEAs	Minamata convention on Mercury, Biodiversity Convention, Climate Change Convention, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, Regional Seas Conventions (e.g. Abidjan, Nairobi, Cartagena Conventions)
Emerging priorities	This project links to the priority on the nexus between environment, peace and security, in particular by identifying and addressing environmental root causes of violent conflict.
Geographical focus	Predicting future conflicts is, of course, impossible but activities will focus on conflict-affected countries, fragile states and places with pockets of resource-related conflict with extractive sector operations or future investments. A very tentative list include (Africa) Angola, DR Congo, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Central African Republic, Mozambique, Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda (Europe) Albania, Bosnia & Hercegovina, FYROM, Serbia (incl. Kosovo), Romania, (Asia Pacific) Afghanistan, Myanmar, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines (West Asia) Iraq, Lebanon (Latin America) Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Peru (North America) Canada
Partners	World Bank, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, UN Development Programme, UN Habitat, Canadian International Resources and Development Institute, , International Maritime Organization, International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association

Duration:	**Start:** 01/2017	**End:** 12/2021	**Total months:**	60

Tentative budget and funding sources	25 million overall budget (5 million per year), including funding from a combination of World Bank, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Canada, UK, EU and the private sector

2.a.5. Environmental Displacement

Project Title/Area:	Addressing the root causes and consequences of environmental displacement and population movements.
Subprogramme:	**SP2: Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts**
Other Subprogramme/s:	n/a
Proposing Team/ Unit	Regional Offices: LAC, Africa, West Asia, Europe, Asia-Pacific. / Focal Point / Dan Stothart; Saidou Hamani; Brian Wittbold
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [X] Global/ Normative [ ] New stream of work [X] Existing stream of work [ ]
Expected Accomplishment (primary)	SP2: EA (a) Countries and international partners integrate environmental measures for risk reduction in key policies and frameworks
Expected Accomplishment (secondary)	SP2: EA (c) Crisis-affected countries adopt key environmental and natural resource governance policies and sustainable practices as a contribution to recovery and development
PoW Indicator(s):	SP2: EA (a) indicator 1 - Increase in the proportion of countries in which environmental issues are addressed in national disaster risk reduction strategies SP2: EA (c) indicator 1 - Crisis affected countries adopt key environmental and natural resource governance policies and sustainable practices as a contribution to recovery and development
Outcome Statement:	Source and recipient countries for large numbers of displaced people demonstrate increased capacity to implement improved environmental management in ways that support lives and livelihoods and address the environmental factors driving or resulting from displacement and irregular migration, with the legal and policy support from key international partners/countries.
Brief description/ project logic:	In 2015, UNHCR calculated that one in every 122 people is a refugee, an internally displaced person or seeking asylum. A UNEA-2 symposium[6] recognised that mass population movements can be caused by environmental factors: drought, disasters, man-made environmental damage, land degradation, and conflict. In West Asia, climate change is a major cause for concern in terms of displacement, with some studies suggesting that parts of the region may become uninhabitable by 2050 due to increasing summer temperatures.[7] In the Americas and the Sahel, displacement is driven by a mix of climate hazard (notably droughts and floods) and violence, especially where these increase competition for scarce resources. These environmental factors have the potential to contribute to further violence, causing further displacement. Europe and Central Asia face increased displacement and migration dynamics with an important implication in terms of human development. The region hosts large displaced populations as a result of conflicts in the Middle East. While previously only a few industrialised countries were "countries of destination", today most countries in the region are simultaneously countries of origin, transit and destination (e.g. Turkey). Conflict and sudden environmental or socioeconomic shocks tends to produce population movements with a speed and scale to which ecosystems and host

---

[6] http://web.UN Environment.org/unea/special-events/symposium-on-environment-and-displacement-root-causes-and-implications

[7] https://www.mpg.de/10481936/climate-change-middle-east-north-africa

	populations struggle to adapt. The environment then suffers from degradation and over-exploitation[8]. Consequences include pollution, deforestation, increased flood risk, landslides, reduced food production, and encroachment into protected areas. Many displaced people remain in their country of origin, almost unnoticed by global decision-makers, yet suffering the environmental consequences of their situation. Displacement and environment are gendered issues due to the security and protection factors that cause different parts of a family to flee, or the relationships between natural resources under stress and their role in women's and men's livelihoods. In many contexts, even after violence has ended, displacement persists due to the contamination of productive or ancestral lands as a result of the toxic remnants of war.
Project outputs/ activities:	• Contextual research on the relationship between environment, displacement, and gender in implementation countries to guide the development of local solutions appropriate to local contexts (local baseline); • Capacity building to address environment/gender/security/displacement nexus; • Learning and advocacy events on environment, gender, security and displacement; • Input into global initiatives on displacement to highlight environmental issues (e.g. Platform on Disaster Displacement, relevant global compacts / summits); • Public communications and campaigns to raise awareness of environment/security/displacement nexus with governments, humanitarian and environmental agencies, academia, journalists and the general public; • Support policy transformation to address environmental causes and consequences of displacement, in collaboration with national / regional authorities and other partners; • Input into the development of displacement risk indicators / early warning approaches in source and/or destination or transit countries; • Develop and promote local solutions / microprojects to mitigate environmental causes/impacts of displacement, improve ecosystem management and strengthen livelihoods and basic services, reducing vulnerability of populations; • Facilitate global advocacy by world leaders and relevant global organisations to include environmental aspects in the narrative on displacement/migration and promote solutions that address environmental causes and consequences of displacement and the human rights of those affected.
Project Outcome indicator(s):	1. Increased policy and technical capacity to address environmental drivers of displacement in key source countries; 2. Increased policy and technical capacity to address environmental drivers of displacement in key transit or destination countries[9]; 3. At least two leading voices on the international stage call for greater consideration of environmental factors in the international community's response to the risk or consequences of displacement or migration.
Expected long term impact	• Better environmental management and vulnerability analysis in migrant source countries helps reduce overall flows of people displaced by environmental factors; • Increased capacity to understand and mitigate the environmental consequences of migration and displacement in transit and destination countries.
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	SDG 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere 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

---

[8] The environment may also suffer from the unintended consequences of large-scale humanitarian response to the needs of the displaced population and host communities; however these issues are addressed in project 2.b.4.

[9] Note that in the context of internal displacement, source, transit and destination countries are inherently one and the same.

	SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls:
	Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life;
	Target 5.7: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws;
	Target 5.9: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.
	SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation
	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
	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 11.9: 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.
	SDG13 – Climate Action
	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Institutions
	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
Related UNEA 1 & 2 resolution(s):	UNEA 1 resolutions 1/8 (Ecosystem-based adaptation), UNEA 2 resolutions 2/5 (SDGs), 2/6 (Paris Agreement – Resilience), 2/15 (Environmental protection during times of armed conflict), 2/24 (Pastoralism)
Related MEAs	In addition, the project intends to contribute to priority 3 of the Sendai Framework for DRR: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience:
	(f) To promote the mainstreaming of disaster risk assessments into land-use policy development and implementation, including urban planning, land degradation assessments and informal and non-permanent housing, and the use of guidelines and follow-up tools informed by anticipated demographic and environmental changes.
	The project also contributes to the following Core Responsibilities of the World Humanitarian Summit's "Agenda for Humanity":
	• Political leadership to prevent and end conflicts;
	• Leave no-one behind;
	Change people's lives: from delivering aid to ending need.
Emerging priorities	This project links to the priority on the nexus between environment, peace and security, in particular by identifying and addressing the root causes and environmental impacts of displacement. In certain contexts where displacement is into an urban environment or caused by environmental factors in an urban environment as a source of displaced people, the project may also address issues related to environmental management in cities.
Geographical focus	Latin America: Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Colombia;
	Africa: Chad, Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon., Somalia
	West Asia: Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Palestine, Iraq, Yemen
	Asia-Pacific: Afghanistan, ASEAN region
	Europe: Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkey;

	These areas have been chosen due to the high volume of displaced people they receive / produce, or else due to their leading global position advocating on the issue and potential to influence global policy agendas.
Partners	Principal partners have mandates related to displacement, environment or humanitarian affairs due to the cross-cutting nature of the issues being addressed: Platform for Disaster Displacement; International Organisation for Migration; Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UN-HABITAT, UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); United Nations Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR); Norwegian Refugee Council; Geneva Centre for Security Policy; regional intergovernmental organisations and their respective humanitarian/environment organs (e.g. SICA, UNASUR, AU, GCC, ECOWAS, IGAD, ASEAN, EU.

Duration:	**Start**: 01/2018	**End**: 12/2021	**Total months:**	48 months

Tentative budget and funding sources	$10 million (annual budget of usd 2.5 million) Possible donors include: Green Climate Fund, Swiss Development Cooperation, USAID, European Commission, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, UN Development Account, German Federal Foreign Office, and Canada.

Cross-programme   UN Environment FI – Aligning private finance with sustainable development

Project Title/Area:	Aligning private finance with sustainable development		
Subprogramme:	**SP6: Resource Efficiency**		
Other Subprogramme/s:	SP1: Climate Change; SP2: Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts; SP3: Healthy and productive ecosystems		
SP2 relevant delivery	Supports Disaster Risk Reduction through the private sector via the Sustainable Insurance Initiative		
Proposing Team/ Unit	Economy Division	Focal Point	Eric Usher
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [ ] Global/ Normative [X]		New stream of work [ ] Existing stream of work [X]

Cross-programme   Integrated land and freshwater management

Project Title/Area:	Integrated land and freshwater management		
Subprogramme:	SP3: Healthy and productive ecosystems		
Other Subprogramme/s:	SP1: Climate Change; SP2: Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts; SP7: Environment under Review		
SP2 relevant delivery	Works on mitigation and resolution of fresh water-related conflicts		
Proposing Team/ Unit	Ecosystems Division	Focal Point	Freshwater, Land and Climate Change branch
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [ ] Global/ Normative [X]		New stream of work [X] Existing stream of work [ ]

Cross-programme   Vulnerability mapping and early warning

Project Title/Area:	Vulnerability mapping and early warning
Subprogramme:	**SP7: Environment under Review**

Other Subprogramme/s:	SP1: Climate Change; SP2: Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts; SP3: Healthy and productive ecosystems		
SP2 relevant delivery	Identifies emerging environmental risks		
Proposing Team/ Unit	Science Division	Focal Point	???
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [ ] Global/ Normative [X]	New stream of work [ ] Existing stream of work [X]	

II. Project Concepts for SP2 Expected Accomplishment (b): RESPONSE

2.b.1. Environmental Emergency Response

Project Title/Area:	Environmental Emergency Readiness and Response		
Subprogramme:	**SP2: Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts**		
Other Subprogramme/s:	SP4: Environmental Governance, SP5: Chemicals and Waste and Air Quality		
Proposing Team/ Unit	Ecosystem Division/ JEU	Focal Point	Emilia Wahlstrom
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [X] Global/ Normative [ ]	New stream of work [ ] Existing stream of work [X]	
Expected Accomplishment (primary)	SP2: EA (b) Emergency response and post-crisis recovery plans integrate environmental considerations to increase the sustainability of recovery		
Expected Accomplishment (secondary)	SP2: EA (a) Countries and international partners integrate environmental measures for risk reduction in key policies and frameworks SP4: EA (a) The international community increasingly converges on common and integrated approaches to achieve environmental objectives and implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development SP5: EA (b) Policies and legal and institutional and fiscal strategies and mechanisms for waste prevention and sound management developed or implemented in countries within the frameworks of relevant MEAs		
PoW Indicator(s):	SP2: EA (b) indicator 1 - Percentage of country requests for emergency response met by UN Environment SP2: EA (b) indicator 2 - Percent of post-crisis recovery plans by governments or international partners that integrate UN Environment's assessment recommendations SP2: EA (a) indicator 1 - Increase in the proportion of countries in which environmental issues are addressed in national disaster risk reduction strategies SP2: EA (a) indicator 2 - Number of policies that are significant to the overall strategy and direction of the organization that integrate environmental approaches to risk reduction SP4: EA (a) indicator 1: Increase in the number of environmental policy issues or approaches emerging from UN Environment policy advice that are integrated into policy documents of United Nations entities and/or other international organizations and fora, including at regional level, working on sustainable development including in the social and economic sphere SP5: EA (b) indicator 4: Increase in the awareness and consideration among governments, industry and civil society on the impacts of poor management of chemicals on human health		

Outcome Statement:	Lives are saved, and harmful impacts on human health, livelihoods and ecosystems from disasters and conflicts are avoided through the provision of technical assistance to prepare for, assess and address collaboratively the environmental impacts of natural disasters, industrial accidents and armed conflicts. .
Brief description/ project logic:	Disasters and conflicts devastate the lives of millions and threaten the futures of entire generations. Increasingly intense disasters and prolonged conflicts seriously undermine sustainable development and erode people's ability to cope with shocks. Environmental factors are inherently linked to disasters and conflicts, where they play a crucial role over the entire cycle of disaster preparedness, response and recovery. At the same time, environment in disaster response often falls into the void between disaster management/civil protection and environmental institutions. On the disaster management and humanitarian response side, organizations are typically focused on providing life-saving assistance, leaving environmental and recovery considerations for development actors. The project will seek to address this divide by linking up humanitarian and environment/development actors and working together during preparedness and response phases towards collective outcomes aimed at increasing the sustainability of recovery. The project will be implemented by the UN Environment / Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Joint Environment Unit (JEU), which has more than twenty years of experience in bringing together humanitarian responders and environmental actors.
Project outputs/ activities:	• Coordinated missions and involvement in environmental emergencies and disaster and crisis response • Technical preparedness support provided to response partners and high-risk countries upon request • Monitoring of mission outcomes, evaluations shared and lessons learnt synthesized
Project Outcome indicator(s):	• Percentage of admissible country requests for emergency response and preparedness for response support met by UN Environment • Percentage of response/recovery plans and/or preparedness for response activities in countries having received UN Environment support integrating environmental recommendations
Expected long term impact	By providing technical expertise to high-risk countries and partners, environmental dimensions will be increasingly addressed in disaster and crisis response – decreasing harmful impacts and threats to human life, health, livelihoods and ecosystems.
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination 3d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities 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 SDG 13 – Climate Action 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
Related UNEA 1 & 2 resolution(s):	UNEA 2 resolutions 2/5 (SDGs), 2/6 (Paris Agreement – Resilience), 2/7 (Chemicals and Waste), 2/15 (Environmental protection during times of armed conflict)
Related MEAs	Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, Sendai Framework on DRR

Emerging priorities	This project links to the priority on the nexus between environment, peace and security, in particular by identifying and addressing environmental risks as a result of violent conflict.
Geographical focus	Globally, all countries affected by environmental emergencies and seeking preparedness and response assistance during the project implementation period
Partners	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, IMO, WHO, UNDP, Basel, Stockholm, Rotterdam Conventions Secretariat, European Union Civil Protection Mechanism, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands

Duration:	Start: 12/2016	End: 12/2021	Total months:	61

Tentative budget and funding sources	USD 3 million (USD 500,000 annually) Funding sources: European Commission (ECHO), Sweden, Norway, Finland, USAID

2.b.2. Post Crisis Environmental Assessments

Project Title/Area:	Post Crisis Environmental Assessments		
Subprogramme:	**SP2: Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts**		
Other Subprogramme/s:	SP7: Environment under Review		
Proposing Team/ Unit	Ecosystem Division/ PCDMB	Focal Point	Muralee Thummarukudy
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [X] Global/ Normative [ ]	New stream of work [ ] Existing stream of work [X]	
Expected Accomplishment (primary)	SP2: EA (b) Emergency response and post-crisis recovery plans integrate environmental considerations to increase the sustainability of recovery		
Expected Accomplishment (secondary)	SP7: EA (b) Global, regional and national assessment processes and policy planning are informed by emerging environmental issues SP2: EA (c) Crisis-affected countries adopt key environmental and natural resource governance policies and sustainable practices as a contribution to recovery and development		
PoW Indicator(s):	SP2 EA (b) indicator 1 - Percentage of country requests for emergency response met by UN Environment SP2 EA (b) indicator 2 - Percent of post-crisis recovery plans by governments or international partners that integrate UN Environment's assessment recommendations SP7 EA (b) indicator 1 – Increase in the number of stakeholders surveyed that acknowledge uptake of scenarios and early warning on emerging environmental issues identified by UN Environment		
Outcome Statement:	Accurate, relevant data on environmental damage and immediate reconstruction and rehabilitation needs in the aftermath of a crisis such as a natural disaster or armed conflict informs and guides reconstruction and recovery.		
Brief description/ project logic:	Having access to reliable information is the key to making appropriate project and policy interventions in post conflict or post disaster settings. Over past twenty years, UN Environment has been leading the international efforts to collect reliable, rapid and comprehensive information after disasters and conflicts. This has been done as rapid environmental assessments after crises, post conflict and post disaster needs assessments and post conflict environmental assessments. As there will be future situations of conflicts and disasters where continued support to decision makers of robust will be beneficial, this assessment work should continue.		

Project outputs/ activities:	1) Updating the procedures for post conflict and post disaster environmental assessments learning lessons from previous experiences and taking advantage of new technological developments (such as drones, mobile apps) 2) Maintaining capacity to respond rapidly to conduct assessments both by training internal assets as well as having access to external experts. 3) Keep a watch-tower function thereby scanning global developments to see which conflicts/disasters would benefit from intervention from UN Environment and where conditions are favourable for an UN Environment intervention. 4) Undertake assessments when there is a clear need and request from the Governments, supported by adequate resources
Project Outcome indicator(s):	Indicators are the same as for the second expected accomplishment: - Percentage of country requests for emergency response met by UN Environment - Percent of post-crisis recovery plans by governments or international partners that integrate UN Environment's assessment recommendations
Expected long term impact	Mainstreaming environmental issues into post crisis recovery should lead to a more sustainable recovery and resilient ecosystems which are not undermined by the process of recovery.
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination 3d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities 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
Related UNEA 1 & 2 resolution(s):	UNEA 2 resolutions 2/5 (SDGs), 2/6 (Paris Agreement – Resilience), 2/7 (Chemicals and Waste), 2/15 (Environmental protection during times of armed conflict)
Related MEAs	N/A
Emerging priorities	This project links to the priority on the nexus between environment, peace and security, in particular by identifying and addressing environmental risks as a result of violent conflict.
Geographical focus	Since 2000, UN Environment has undertaken more than 20 assessments post conflict and post disaster situations across the world. As disasters and conflicts are unpredictable, UN Environment should be prepared to deploy globally.
Partners	The UN system, led by UNDP, World Bank as well as European Commission is the established partners for Post Conflict and Post Disaster Needs Assessments.

Duration:	**Start**: 01/2017	**End**: 12/2021	**Total months:**	60

Tentative budget and funding sources	Effective implementation of this project would need 1 million USD per annum (5 million over the period), if UN Environment were to deploy own staff and conduct comprehensive assessments. Specific donor resources will need to be tapped in such situations. However, if UN Environment engagement is to be limited to providing consultants and capacity building activities, about 200,000 USD per year will be able to cover the current rate of demand. In the absence of core allocation for this, currently UN Environment's response has been ad hoc and inconsistent.

2.b.3. Environmental impact of humanitarian operations, including disaster waste management

Project Title/Area:	Environmental impact of humanitarian operations, including preparedness and sound management of disaster waste
Subprogramme:	**SP2: Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts**
Other Subprogramme/s:	SP4: Environmental Governance; SP5: Chemicals, Waste and Air Quality

Proposing Team/ Unit	Ecosystems Division/ JEU Economy Division/ IETC	Focal Point	Kati Wenzel Mahesh Pradhan

Type of project:	Regional / country-level [X] Global/ Normative [ ]	New stream of work [X] Existing stream of work [ ]

Expected Accomplishment (primary)	SP2: EA (b) Emergency response and post-crisis recovery plans integrate environmental considerations to increase the sustainability of recovery
Expected Accomplishment (secondary)	SP4: EA (a) The international community increasingly converges on common and integrated approaches to achieve environmental objectives and implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development SP5: EA (b) Waste: 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
PoW Indicator(s):	SP2 EA (b) indicator 1 - Percentage of country requests for emergency response met by UN Environment SP2 EA (b) indicator 2 - Percent of post-crisis recovery plans by governments or international partners that integrate UN Environment's assessment recommendations SP4 EA (a) indicator 1 – Increase in the number of United Nations entities, international organizations and fora integrating environmental policy issues or approaches emerging from UN Environment policy advice into policy documents, strategies or plans on sustainable development SP5 EA (c) indicator 1 - Increase in the number of countries that have used UN Environment analysis or guidance in implementing environmentally sound technologies and sound environmental management policies and good practices related to waste management, in accordance with relevant MEAs
Outcome Statement:	Enhanced coordination between humanitarian and environment actors and better awareness and uptake of respective tool(s) for environmental assessment and management in humanitarian action, including focus on disaster waste management
Brief description/ project logic:	Five focus areas have been identified as priorities to drive the integration of environmental considerations into humanitarian action: Disaster waste, including hazardous waste Mainstreaming waste management issues within broader disaster response plans and actions, including disaster preparedness, and inclusion of disaster contingency planning as part of city and national level waste management strategies. Focus on the sudden waste crisis caused by rapid-onset disasters, including incidents of specific chemical and hazardous waste pollution in the context of disasters. The appropriate disposal of hazardous waste (car batteries, waste oil and e-waste) is a challenging "by-product" of humanitarian operations, reflecting the absence of any proper disposal routes within many of the countries in which humanitarians operate. Risks to health and the environment exist from all waste but are more serious and long lasting for hazardous waste. Unintended contact with hazardous waste, for example by those who dispose of the waste and by informal 'pickers' can result in health impacts. Effectiveness of Environment/Resilience Markers Donors play an important role by choosing to allocate funds to projects that have screened potential environmental impacts and have taken steps to mitigate risks. Few countries apply an Environment Marker, while some donors use a Resilience Marker.

	The effectiveness of these types of screenings is unclear and should be evaluated in order to facilitate a change towards a system that recognizes environmental liability and accountability as integral factors in project implementation. Streamlining of Environmental Assessments A critical first step of addressing environmental considerations in humanitarian projects and programmes is the assessment phase. Currently there is a patchwork of environmental assessments which are not connected nor sequenced. Country studies show how earlier and more consistent application of an environmental assessment as part of humanitarian programming are key to laying the foundation for an environmentally informed response. This will include assistance to national and local governments to undertake gap-analysis (technical, policy, institutional, financial and stakeholder) in current waste management strategies, with special focus on disaster waste management and disaster risk reduction). Capacity-development and training Many humanitarian actors, as well as donors, lack the technical know-how on mainstreaming environment at project and programme level. Often, environmental knowledge comes from external partners, such as the UN Environment-OCHA Joint Environment Unit. Consequently there is strong need to provide regional opportunities to carry out 'training of trainers' events which will ensure the greater uptake and efficient use of the existing tools. Cash programming and environment. Humanitarian assistance has largely been provided in the form of in-kind contributions. However, during the last decade, the importance of Cash transfer programming, CTP has grown significantly in importance. So far, no assessments or reports exist that investigate in what way and to what extent the move towards CTP would affect the environmental accountability of humanitarian assistance.
Project outputs/ activities:	1. Gap analysis of current waste management strategies, leading to stakeholder consultations in identification of strategic options for effective disaster waste management. These strategic options will be translated through detailed action plans and demonstrations for pilot cities/towns/regions. 2. Development of pilot programs for hazardous waste management in two target countries focusing on (i) data collection and the assessment and quantification of impacts on the environment, health and livelihoods; (ii) capacity building and training for local actors; (iii) development of transformative agendas empowering local actors 3. Environmental review of projects: The application of markers in country contexts such as Afghanistan, Sudan and Jordan will be evaluated, with a comparison of different methods, impacts and costs. Based on the results of this evaluation a module on environmental accountability will be developed describing when, why and how these markers are used. The module can then be integrated into existing trainings undertaken in donor organizations. 4. A project funded by USAID will look at identifying entry points for enhanced coordination between environmental and humanitarian agencies and will update and improve the dissemination of the Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) tool, including climate variability and change considerations. 5. This focus area will look at implementation and field testing of the revised tool in at least 2 humanitarian crises and identify lessons for wider implementation post-2017/18. 6. Under this focus area, regional opportunities to carry out 'training of trainers' events on some of the key (revised) tools and guidelines available will be developed. A capacity needs assessment will be undertaken in order to identify the target audience and needs for additional training. Emphasis will be placed to ensure

	national staff is included in the training programmes. 7. Given the steady increase in the use of cash programming, the potential environmental implications, but also opportunities that are linked to the use of cash across clusters will be investigated. It will furthermore be analysed which pre-conditions, environmental contexts or factors would point towards or against the use of CTP from an environmental perspective.
Project Outcome indicator(s):	• Number of percent of post-crisis recovery plans by governments or international partners that integrate UN Environment's assessment recommendations • Number of United Nations entities, international organizations and fora integrating environmental policy issues or approaches emerging from UN Environment policy advice into policy documents, strategies or plans on sustainable development • Number of countries/cities having disaster waste management action plans • Number of countries/cities with waste management strategies/action plans to reduce risk of disasters (risk of flooding due to choked storm drains, risk of conflict among communities due to poor waste management • Number of disaster waste management experts rostered and deployed
Expected long term impact	Increasingly, the assessment of environmental considerations as part of humanitarian project implementation will become an integral part of project design thus recognizing the environmental liability and accountability of humanitarian organizations towards affected people and therefore mitigating negative environmental consequences for their health and livelihoods. Mainstreaming of waste management issues within broader disaster response plans and actions, including disaster preparedness, and inclusion of disaster contingency planning as part of city and national level waste management strategies.
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination 3d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks SDG 6 – Clean water and Sanitation 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 6.7 By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities 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 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 11.9: 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 12 – Responsible consumption and production 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
Related UNEA 1 & 2 resolution(s):	UNEA 1 resolutions 1/5 (Chemicals and waste), UNEA 2 resolutions 2/3 (Investing in human capacity), 2/5 (Delivering on 2030 Agenda), 2/7 (Sound management of chemicals and waste), 2/8 (Sustainable consumption and production), 2/15 (Environmental protection during times of armed conflict)
Related MEAs	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction), Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions.
Emerging priorities	This project links to the priority on the nexus between environment, peace and security, in particular by identifying and addressing the environmental impacts of responses to deal with the humanitarian consequences of violent conflict.
Geographical focus	Globally, all countries in need of humanitarian assistance. Sudan, Afghanistan and Jordan for the assessment of the Environment Marker
Partners	OCHA, USAID, UNHCR, NRC, Geneva-based Cash Working Group, Global Clusters, Ministry of Environment Japan, JICA,

Duration:	**Start**: 01/2017	**End**: 12/2021	**Total months:**	60

Tentative budget and funding sources	US $ 3 million (annually) Possible funders: Japan, USAID, EC, Sweden

Cross-programme   Greening the Blue (Peacekeeping)

Project Title/Area:	UN Peace Operations Rapid Environment and Climate Technical Assistance Facility - REACT		
Subprogramme:	**SP4: Environmental Governance**		
Other Subprogramme/s:	SP2: Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts		
Proposing Team/ Unit	Economy Division/ SUN Ecosystem Division/ PCDMB	Focal Point	Isabella Marras Andrew Morton
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [X] Global/ Normative [ ]		New stream of work [ ] Existing stream of work [X]

Cross programme   Healthy and Productive Oceans

Project Title/Area:	Healthy and productive oceans		
Subprogramme:	**SP3: Healthy and productive ecosystems**		
Other Subprogramme/s:	SP2: Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts		
Proposing Team/ Unit	Ecosystem Division	Focal Point	Lisa Svensson
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [X] Global/ Normative [ ]		New stream of work [X] Existing stream of work [ ]

III.   Project Concepts for SP2 Expected Accomplishment (c): RECOVERY

2.c.1. Environmental Peacebuilding

Project Title/Area:	Environmental Peacebuilding

Subprogramme:	**SP2: Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts**
Other Subprogramme/s:	SP4: Environmental Governance
Proposing Team/ Unit	Ecosystem Division/ PCDMB	Focal Point	David Jensen
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [X] Global/ Normative [X]	New stream of work [ ] Existing stream of work [X]
Expected Accomplishment (primary)	SP2: EA (c) Crisis-affected countries adopt key environmental and natural resource governance policies and sustainable practices as a contribution to recovery and development
Expected Accomplishment (secondary)	SP2: EA (a) Countries and international partners integrate environmental measures for risk reduction in key policies and frameworks
PoW Indicator(s):	SP2: EA (c) indicator 1 - Crisis affected countries adopt key environmental and natural resource governance policies and sustainable practices as a contribution to recovery and development (Country Capacity Framework) SP2: EA (a) indicator 1 - Increase in the proportion of countries in which environmental issues are addressed in national disaster risk reduction strategies SP2 EA (a) indicator 2 - Number of policies that are significant to the overall strategy and direction of the organization that integrate environmental approaches to risk reduction
Outcome Statement:	Domestic, regional and international peace consolidation efforts are supported through the provisions of expertise on the conflict risks and peacebuilding opportunities associated with natural resources and the environment, with an emphasis on gender-responsive approaches.
Brief description/ project logic:	Preventing, managing and resolving natural resource conflicts is undoubtedly among the key peace and security challenges of the 21st century. Increasing demand for natural resources combined with environmental degradation and climate change will serve to intensify competitive pressures between countries and communities over resource access, ownership and use. Many experts and governments expect natural resources to become key drivers in a growing number of disputes, with potentially significant consequences for international, regional, and national peace and security. At the same time, many academics and prominent figures such as the UN's Deputy Secretary General Jan Eliasson, have strongly advocated the idea of "working to make the scarcity of resources a reason for cooperation, not for conflict." UN Environment can play a unique role by assessing conflict risks and peacebuilding opportunities from natural resources and the environment, identifying and disseminating best practice, and testing pilot projects at the field level within existing country programmes. Providing immediate and visible peace dividends from natural resources, including jobs, livelihoods and revenues, can build confidence in the peace process and be used as a platform for cooperation by divided groups. Gender-responsive approaches are particularly important in this context. As the primary providers of water, food and energy at the household and community levels, women in rural settings are generally highly dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods, and are therefore particularly vulnerable to changes in the availability and quality of these resources during and after conflict. This has important implications for community welfare in peacebuilding settings, where up to 40% of households are female-headed.

Project outputs/ activities:	This project has several components: • Assisting conflict-affected countries and the UN system to assess and integrate risks and opportunities from natural resources and the environment into peacebuilding strategies as well as related governance, institutional, legal reforms and dispute resolution process. • Managing the global knowledge platform and community of practice on Environmental Peacebuilding and delivering an annual basis a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on Environmental Peacebuilding. • Establishing partnerships with key UN agencies to jointly analyze the evidence base, issue joint policy guidance, and identify more effective response measures to address conflict risks and peacebuilding opportunities from natural resources.
Project Outcome indicator(s):	1. Number of peacebuilding and development programmes and planning frameworks in conflict-affected countries that integrate environmental issues and gender-responsive natural resource management approaches 2. Increase in the institutional capacity (knowledge, skills, attitudes) of UN, national and local peacebuilding and development actors to design, implement and monitor conflict-sensitive and gender-responsive interventions in various natural resource sectors in conflict-affected countries 3. Increased financial investment in initiatives using natural resource management approaches (including gender-responsive) for peacebuilding and development in conflict-affected countries
Expected long term impact	To help strengthen peacebuilding outcomes by ensuring that men and women have equal rights, access to and benefits from natural resources that are key for resilience, sustainable livelihoods and post-conflict economic recovery
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	SDG 5 – Gender Equality 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere 5a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws SDG 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value SDG 10 – Reduced inequalities 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting legislation, policies and actions in this regard SDG 15 – Life on Land 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
Related UNEA 1 & 2 resolution(s):	UNEA 2 resolutions 2/15 (Environmental protection during times of armed conflict)
Related MEAs	Security Council resolutions on Women, Peace and Security: 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013)
Emerging priorities	This project links to the priority on the nexus between environment, peace and security, in particular by encourage greater environmental cooperation as part of peacebuilding programmes.

Geographical focus	Globally, Conflict-affected countries and fragile states: ROWA (Palestine, Yemen), ROA (Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone), ROLAC (Colombia), ROAP (Thailand, PNG, Philippines, Indonesia, Myanmar) – PCDMB (Liberia, South Sudan, Côte d'Ivoire, Sudan, Afghanistan, Colombia, Sierra Leone, g7+ group)			
Partners	UN Women, UNDP, UN Peacebuilding Support Office, World Bank, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative			
Duration:	Start: 01/2017	End: 12/2021	Total months:	60
Tentative budget and funding sources	10.5 million from Finland, Norway, Canada, Sweden, Germany			

2.c.2. Country Recovery

Project Title/Area:	Post-Crisis Country Recovery Programmes		
Subprogramme:	**SP2: Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts**		
Other Subprogramme/s:	SP1: Climate change, SP3: Ecosystem Management, SP4: Environmental Governance; SP5: Chemicals, waste and air quality, SP7: Environment Under Review		
Proposing Team/ Unit	Ecosystem Division/ PCDMB	Focal Point	PCDMB Operations Manager
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [X] Global/ Normative [ ]	New stream of work [ ] Existing stream of work [X]	
Expected Accomplishment (primary)	SP2: EA (c) Crisis-affected countries adopt key environmental and natural resource governance policies and sustainable practices as a contribution to recovery and development		
Expected Accomplishment (secondary)	SP2: EA (a) Countries and international partners integrate environmental measures for risk reduction in key policies and frameworks *[Post-Crisis Country recovery programmes may, depending on the context, also deliver on a range of EAs from other subprogrammes]*		
PoW Indicator(s):	SP2: EA (c) indicator 1 - Crisis affected countries adopt key environmental and natural resource governance policies and sustainable practices as a contribution to recovery and development SP2: EA (a) indicator 1 - Increase in the proportion of countries in which environmental issues are addressed in national disaster risk reduction strategies. *[Post-Crisis Country recovery programmes may, depending on the context, also deliver on a range of indicators from other subprogrammes]*		
Outcome Statement:	Countries that have suffered a natural disaster, industrial accident or armed conflict are supported to reinstate environmental policies and rebuild environmental institutions as part of a process of post-crisis recovery.		
Brief description/ project logic:	Serious natural disasters or armed conflicts can lead to large-scale displacement and refugee movements, disrupt the normal functioning of state systems, destroy infrastructure and lead to the flight of experts and officials. The cumulative effects of such events can dramatically undermine environmental governance systems, imperiling recovery and the long-term development of these countries. In such circumstances UN Environment takes the view that it is important to provide consistent, in-country and long-term support to that country to enable the restitution of environmental governance institutions and capacities. For over 15 years UN Environment has been implementing projects and activities that are physically delivered and managed by 'country project offices' established within		

	crisis-affected states. The majority of these projects were initiated by the Post-Conflict and Disaster Management Branch (PCDMB) of the Ecosystems Division as follow-up actions to demand-driven interventions, such as post-crisis environmental assessments. These programmes are continually reassessed with a plan to draw down activities and hand-over to out-of-country support model when appropriate.
Project outputs/ activities:	1) Technical assistance and policy support to mainstream environmental considerations into national development programming (do no harm, improve coordination, monitoring and evaluation). 2) Capacity building and field projects to build community-level resilience to natural hazards, environmental variability, and climate change at the local and national levels. 3) Technical assistance to ensure that natural resource management and ecosystem goods/services are harnessed in a sustainable way for economic recovery 4) Policy support to assist the country with leveraging international environmental finance and promoting green economy.
Project Outcome indicator(s):	Same as SP2: EA (c) indicator 1 - Crisis affected countries adopt key environmental and natural resource governance policies and sustainable practices as a contribution to recovery and development
Expected long term impact	Selected conflict- and disaster-affected countries improve their overall environmental management and are able to deliver on the environmental component of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	SDG 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere 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 SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals 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
Related UNEA 1 & 2 resolution(s):	UNEA 2 resolutions 2/5 (SDGs), 2/15 (Protection of the environment in times of armed conflict)
Related MEAs	Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions; Vienna Convention (Montreal Protocol), Ramsar Convention
Emerging priorities	This project links to the priority on the nexus between environment, peace and security, in particular by assisting countries to recover after violent conflict.
Geographical focus	Since 2000, UN Environment has opened country project offices in Afghanistan, Serbia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Liberia, Nigeria, Sudan and South Sudan. In the 2018-2021 period UN Environment expects to provide such support in Afghanistan, Haiti, South Sudan and Sudan and possibly add one or more new programmes in Colombia, Iraq, the Sahel (Lake Chad region), Libya, Somalia, Syria or Yemen
Partners	The primary partner of such programmes is the national government, with which the programmes maintain close and regular contact. However, these country recovery programmes work in close collaboration with, and often sit on, the UN Country Team and work with a wide variety of NGO and donor partners, depending on the context

Duration:	**Start:** 01/2018	**End:** 12/2021	**Total months:**	48

Tentative budget and funding sources	$1.5 million per year required per country programme as a core on which other subprogramme deliverables can be delivered in addition to post-crisis recovery work. A critical mass of c. $4 million of projects is required per country to justify the

	operational and staffing costs of a country office. Recovery programmes in five countries amounts to a budget of $20 million per year.