



Programme Framework for Programme #6

Resource Efficiency

2018 - 2021

APPROVED BY THE PROGRAMME APPROVAL GROUP ON 11 APRIL 2017 IN NAIROBI




SIGNATURES		
Ligia Noronha, Lead Director Resource Efficiency Programme	<u>Approval</u> Signature 	Date: 12 April 2017
Michele Candotti, Director Policy and Programme Division 	<u>Approval</u> Signature 	Date: 12 April 2017

Table of contents:

1. PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW	3
A) WHAT IS NEW	4
B) WHAT IS THE SAME	4
C) WHAT HAS BEEN DROPPED	4
2. PORTFOLIO DIAGRAM	5
3. PROBLEM ANALYSIS	6
4. GENDER ANALYSIS	6
5. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS	7
6. PROJECT CONCEPTS: OVERVIEW	9
ANNEX: PROJECT CONCEPTS	16
EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENT A: ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT	16
EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENT B: SECTORS AND SUPPLY CHAINS	41
EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENT C: SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLES & CONSUMPTION	52

1. Portfolio Overview

UN Environment's work in this area focusses on supporting regions, countries and businesses in their transition to inclusive green economies. This involves promoting green finance and investments, sustainable trade, mainstreaming of green economy pathways into sustainable development planning and sectoral policies in order to decouple (i.e. delink) economic growth and activity from environmental impact while improving human well-being and job creation. Through its focus on Inclusive Green Economies, the programme pays specific attention to the social dimensions of sustainable development and green economy. Fostering equality, equal participation and the creation of decent jobs are central to human well-being. Sustainable lifestyles and consumption patterns are also essential in this regard. Through changing behaviour and consumption patterns, powerful market signals will be sent that will enable the transition to inclusive green economies.

The decoupling of our economic activities (products and services) and their use or consumption from environmental impact sets the framework for clean and carbon-neutral economies, clean production and sustainable lifestyles that demand these sustainable products and services.

The programme has a specific focus on a number of corporate priorities as it cuts across some key areas of engagement, such as **pollution, green finance** and **cities**. **Decoupling** is essential in this regard since a decoupled economy is clean, i.e. waste is avoided or part of a circular system where waste products of one production cycle become valuable inputs from another. Through improved product design, based on life-cycle thinking, waste is minimized and products can be re-used, refurbished or recycled. **A decoupled economy is hence a pollution-free economy**. It is **detoxified** since toxic components have been replaced by non-toxic alternatives. A decoupled economy – by its very nature – is also carbon-free, i.e. **decarbonized** through a focus on renewable energy sources and a **finance sector** that focuses on investments into green instead of brown economies.

Green Finance and Economy: Our work on Green Finance and Inclusive Green Economy is increasingly positioning UN Environment as a key actor and the voice on sustainability during major global economic and finance processes and groups such as G7, G20, World Trade Organization, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. UN Environment will expand on this engagement and will continue to mainstream sustainability into the global financial and economic systems to catalyze investment in green technologies, trade and economies. At the country level, UN Environment continues to support countries to align their regulatory and policy frameworks to the sustainable development agenda and to catalyze green investments at country level. This will also support countries to achieve their own climate commitments as well as the sustainable development goals. The resource efficiency programme will serve as a hub through with the regional and country engagement will be coordinated and synergized. Several country pilots will serve as testing ground for more integrated approaches, offering a set of consolidated and integrated services.

Resource Efficient and Resilient Cities - Decarbonizing, decoupling and detoxifying of cities: Taking an integrated approach in advancing low-carbon development, resource efficiency, and health and environment, UN Environment is well positioned to contribute to an urban paradigm shift in the way cities are planned, financed, developed and managed, and thereby help implement the New Urban Agenda, the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals. The cities hub, anchored in the programme, will be the mechanism through which a coherent and integrated city package will be developed and rolled out to demonstrate how cities can be low-carbon, resource efficient and resilient, while also offering opportunities for new jobs and investments, well-being and other social and economic benefits. The 'City Package' brings existing areas of work of UN Environment together and will be offered to deliver services in a coherent and integrated manner, harnessing benefits from policy integration across all levels of governance and across sectors. A number of cities will be prioritized where we demonstrate tangible outcomes in areas ranging from energy and resource efficiency in the buildings, transport, energy sectors, waste reduction, air and water quality, urban biodiversity and disaster risk reduction.

Sustainable Lifestyles, Consumption and Education: Resource demands (especially at urban level) already overshoot planetary boundaries and 2-3 billion new middle class consumers are coming on-line in the next two decades. Harnessing and supporting sustainable individual decision-making will hence be a game

changer. Sustainable lifestyles (in core domains such as food, housing, mobility and leisure) need a renewed focus in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Living sustainably is also about ensuring that governments and businesses enact policies and provide more sustainable goods and services. Raising awareness, education and information provision will be at the center of our work contributing to the 10 Year Framework of Programmes: Sustainable Lifestyles and Education; Sustainable Food Systems, Sustainable Buildings and Construction and Consumer information. UN Environment is uniquely positioned to continue leading research in the area to bring lifestyle components together at city level and broker action building on sustainable city activities, related partners and initiatives underway across UN Environment (and beyond). Research, capacity development, piloting, education for sustainable lifestyles and sustainability (formal and informal) integrated into multi-stakeholder partnerships and activities will be supported by messaging and campaigns targeting urban individuals (particularly youth) to better understand decision impacts and make more sustainable choices. Engagement with faith-based organizations will also play a key role in this regard.

a) What is new

- Focus on ***Sustainable Consumption, Lifestyles and Education*** (see portfolio overview above)
- Focus on ***Resource Efficient Cities*** (see portfolio overview above) with a holistic package that includes (but is not limited to) buildings, resource footprints, waste, transport, buildings, procurements, energy efficiency and green business development. A cities hub, anchored in the programme, but that cuts across divisions and unit will ensure that an integrated package is delivered in selected cities.
- Focus on Green Finance and Investments (see portfolio overview above)
- A focus on ***integrating green economy and sustainable consumption and production approaches*** to ensure an integrated delivery of inclusive green economy services and support at country level.
- Cross-cutting and cross-subprogramme initiatives have been merged into single projects/hubs:
 - a. Chemicals/pollution & Resource Efficiency/clean production in Small and Medium Size Enterprises
 - b. UN Environment Finance initiative, cutting across 4 subprogrammes, but anchored in the resource efficiency programme
 - c. Cities Hub (also integrating regional components)
 - d. Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Hub
- New components have been added to existing workstreams such as a component on ***Shared Economy*** that has been integrated into the ***Trade Hub*** to exploit existing synergies.
- The ***number of programme of work indicators has been increased from 5 to 10*** as to better capture the breadth and depth of the programme and its direct contribution to several sustainable development goals, targets and indicators. In addition, most indicators now focus on impact (policy implementation rather than policy adoption).
- ***Several projects will contribute to more than one indicator and/or to indicators located in other subprogrammes.*** Projects will also service multiple programme of work outputs.

b) What is the same

- The subprogramme continues to focus on the crucial levers for resource efficiency and for decoupling of economic activity from environmental impact through a) creating an enabling policy environment for the shift to inclusive green economies; b) promoting resource efficiency and sustainability across value chains in key sectors, and c) promoting sustainable lifestyles and consumption patterns. As such, the core focus of the subprogramme remains unchanged and highly valid.

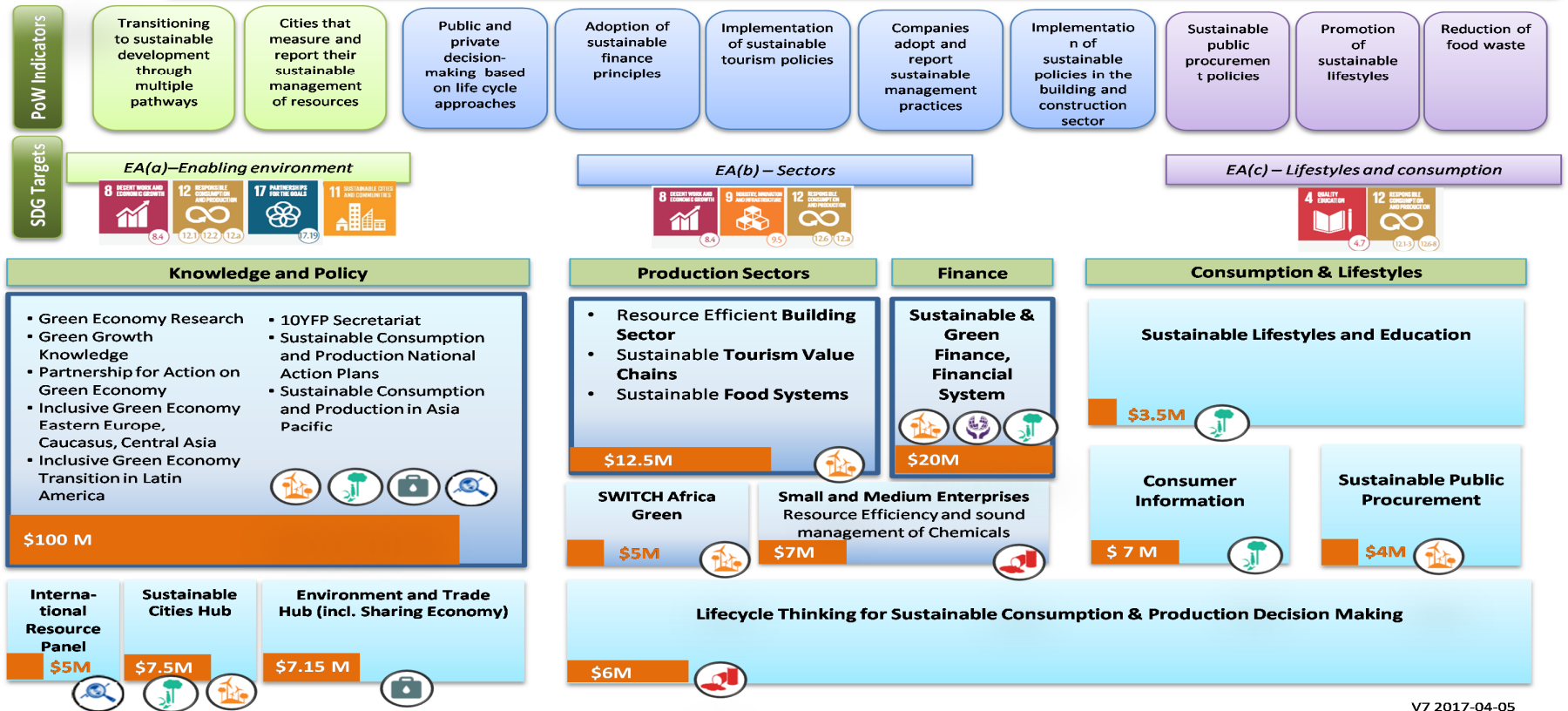
c) What has been dropped

- Since achieving resource efficiency is at the core of the 2030 sustainable development agenda, the portfolio has not been reduced. Various workstreams have been consolidated and are adopting a higher level of ambition as to more effectively support policy implementation on the ground.

2. Portfolio Diagram



Countries transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns, increasingly decoupling economic growth from unsustainable resource use and environmental impacts while improving human well-being.



V7 2017-04-05

3. Problem Analysis

Current levels of natural resource extraction and environmental impact of our consumption and production patterns increasingly exceed planetary boundaries and the carrying capacity of ecosystems resulting in environmental degradation, pollutions, loss of biodiversity and global warming. Global financial systems are not aligned with the sustainable development agenda and are not geared towards generating financing to the tune of \$5-7 trillion per annum required to attain the Sustainable Development Goals. A growing world population and middle class will compound these negative effects if unsustainable consumptions and production patterns are not reversed and if economic activity is not effectively decoupled from environmental degradation.

Policy frameworks that enable countries to move from brown towards inclusive green economies are often absent and weak capacities and lack of access to financing for green technologies prevent public and private stakeholders to adopt cleaner, low carbon and more resource efficient production practices. Increasingly affluent urban lifestyles add increased demand for natural resources and products leading to unsustainable consumption patterns.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development lays out clear goals and targets to put countries on a path to achieve sustainability. Through circular and more efficient use of the planet's resources and sustainable and equitable consumption, economic structures can be transformed to be greener and more inclusive. The resource efficiency subprogramme supports the transition towards sustainable consumption and production, decoupling economic growth from unsustainable resource use and negative environmental impact while improving human well-being in line with Sustainable Development Goals 8 (inclusive, sustainable and sustained economic growth) and 12 (sustainable consumption and production) but also contributing to several other goals and targets.

The subprogramme sets out to support countries in formulating and adopting policies, frameworks and action plans that enable and support a transition to inclusive green economies, sustainable trade, and sustainable consumption and production patterns. Enhanced institutional capacity in the public and private sectors will equip countries and other stakeholders to invest in a shift towards green economies. Sustainable lifestyles and consumption patterns will increase the demand for sustainable products and services and will support the demand side of the decoupling process.

Through authoritative scientific assessments, policy analysis, knowledge products, tools, standards and methodologies the subprogramme will drive global action on these issues. UN Environment supports public and private sectors with policy options and capacity development across sectors and value chains. Through targeted engagement with the finance sector, the subprogramme supports the adoption of sustainable investment practices, decarbonization of investments and financing of green technologies. Information campaigns and education initiatives engage stakeholders in the promotion and adoption of sustainable lifestyles.

4. Gender Analysis

Considering the different needs of women and men, UN Environment follows a gender-sensitive approach when promoting sustainable consumption and production in countries. In practice, this means that UN Environment will (1) develop smart messages that appeal to women and men to promote responsible consumption patterns; (2) attempt to delink consumption patterns from masculinity, femininity and gender identity (e.g. it does not take 10 pairs of shoes to make someone an attractive woman or man); (3) promote equal opportunities for women and men in the emerging sectors of the inclusive green economy. Such a gender-sensitive approach can be advanced through studies, awareness-raising campaigns, engagement of students and the youth, policy makers as well as working directly with the private sector.

Since many countries rely on an economic growth strategy based on export-oriented industrial production, the economic benefits of these growth strategies are unevenly distributed, and pre-existing gender inequalities in wages are often used as a selling point to attract low-entry industrial investment. The concept of Inclusive Green Economy addresses distributional aspects of the green economy rather than looking only at economic and environmental aspects of a shift to low-carbon economies.

Gender roles are a significant, often determining, factor when it comes to sustainable consumption and production. While households are seen as primary sites of consumption, prevailing assumptions that women “control” household-based consumption choices at times oversimplify gender dynamics within households, also within cultural contexts. Detailed surveys and targeted interventions are needed to promote sustainable lifestyle choices at the household level that better analyse, understand and address these dynamics. This is specifically important when it comes to lifestyle and food waste campaigns. While women and men express considerable commitment to more sustainable futures, they have different levels of personal commitment to enabling transformations towards sustainability. Consumption patterns when it comes to e.g. to meat consumption vary significantly between women and men.

Consumer choices and advertisement are directly influenced by “gendering” of consumer goods. This is used as a tool to increase demand since certain products aim to define notions of femininity and masculinity shape production and consumption decisions (cars, cosmetics, etc.).

5. Stakeholder Analysis

The subprogramme works with a wide range of stakeholders due to its cross-cutting nature and its focus on the enabling policy environment over to sectoral interventions to individual citizens and their lifestyles and consumption patterns.

Policy/decision makers – public sector:

The subprogramme provides policy makers at global, regional, national and sub-national levels with authoritative scientific assessments, policy advisory services, tools, methodologies and standards to enable them to adopt enabling policy frameworks at the macro-economic as well as sectoral levels. These enabling policy environments provide incentives for increased investments into inclusive green economies. The subprogramme works with global policy groups such as G20 and G7, regional fora and dialogue platforms, as well as ministries of environment, planning, finance, transport, buildings and construction, and regulatory authorities. It also engages with local level governments at city or metropolitan levels to advance resource efficiency in urban areas.

Finance Sector and Regulators:

A financial system aligned to the sustainable development agenda is essential to decarbonize investments and to channel them into green economies, industries and technologies. The subprogramme engages with bankers, investors and insurers and supports them in adopting sustainable finance standards and in channeling their investments into green economies. It also works with regulators and central banks to establish regulatory frameworks conducive to support a shift to green investments and economies.

Private sector – businesses:

Tools, sustainability reporting standards as well as concrete support and capacity development for cleaner and resource efficient production and business practices is provided to a wide range of private sector stakeholders and sectors such as tourism, buildings and construction, food/agriculture, as well as small and medium size enterprises. Through the 10-Year Framework Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, a large stakeholder platform has been established that connects private sector, civil society, governments, UN agencies and academia around sectoral themes.

Scientific community – academia:

The scientific community generates data, authoritative scientific assessments and policy recommendations to support the shift to more resource efficient and sustainable consumption and production patterns. The subprogramme engages the academic/scientific community through the International Resource Panel and other forms of engagement and aims to establish science-policy bridges by connecting policy makers to scientific findings and advice, presented in a format that facilitates uptake.

Civil Society

The subprogramme engages directly with civils society organizations, consumers, citizens, and youth to promote sustainable lifestyles and provision of consumer information necessary to make informed lifestyle and consumption choices. Education for sustainable lifestyles also plays an important role in the advancement of sustainable consumption patterns.

6. Project Concepts: Overview¹

Expected Accomplishment (a): Science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels								
Project No.	Project Title	New/ Existing	Proposing Division/ Office	Focal Point	Global/ Regional	PoW Output	SDGs and Targets	UNEA Resolutions
611.1	International Resource Panel	E/N	Economy Division	Secretary IRP	Global	611 Resource use assessments and related policy options developed and provided to countries to support planning and policymaking, including support for the monitoring and application of Sustainable Development Goal indicators related to the transition to economies with sustainable consumption and production patterns and inclusive outcomes	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	1/4 Science- policy interface 2/8 SCP 2/5 2030 ASD 2/6 Paris Agreement 2/9 Food Waste 2/10 Oceans and Seas 2/11 Marine plastic litter 2/13 Natural Capital 2/15 Areas affected by armed conflict
612.1	Green Growth Knowledge Platform (Phase II)	N	Economy Division	Benjamin Simmons	Global	612 Economic and fiscal policy research, analysis, methodologies, tools and knowledge products developed and shared to support Governments and other stakeholders in developing and implementing multiple pathways to sustainable development	8.4, 12 (all targets), 17. 16, 17.18	UNEA1/4 Science-policy interface
612.2	Tools, methodologies and assessments to support macro-economic and fiscal policies for an Inclusive Green Economy	N	Economy Division	Fulai Sheng	Global		8.4, 11.6, 13.3, 17	Governing Council decision 27/9; UNEA Resolution 1/10
613.1	Secretariat services to support the delivery of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP)	N	Economy Division	Charles Arden-Clarke	Global	613 Secretariat services functions fulfilled and related financial and information sharing mechanisms provided to support the delivery of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable	12.1, 12.3, 12.5, 12.6, 12.7, 12.8, 12.b, 11.a, 11.b, 11.c, 2.2, 2.4, 8.9, 14.7, 4.7	2/8 Sustainable Consumption and Production

¹ Disclaimer: Please note that several concept notes (marked in yellow or red) are still in draft. Further revisions are expected to take place between December 2016 and January 2017.

Project No.	Project Title	New/ Existing	Proposing Division/ Office	Focal Point	Global/ Regional	PoW Output	SDGs and Targets	UNEA Resolutions
						Consumption and Production Patterns		
614.1	Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)	E	Economy Division	Asad Naqvi	Global/ Regional	614 Economic tools, technical assistance, policy assessments and capacity-building provided to countries and regions to support achievement of Sustainable Development Goals through multiple pathways, policies and action plans	8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4 13.2, 13.3 17.1, 17.3, 17.6, 17.7, 17.8, 17.9, 17.13,17.14, 17.15,17.16, 17.17,17.18, 17.19	1/10. Different visions, approaches, models and tools to achieve environmental sustainability in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication 2/8 SCP
614.2	Strengthening resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production policy frameworks in Asia Pacific	N	Asia Pacific Office	Mushtaq Memon	Regional Asia Pacific		8.4, 8.9, 9.4, 11.c, 12.1, 12.2, 12.5, 12.7, 12.8, 12.a, 12.b, 17.16, 17.18, 17.19	2/8 SCP
614.3	Sustainable Consumption and Production and Consumption (SCP) National Action Plans (NAP) contributing to poverty alleviation, environmental sustainability and the development of a green economy	N	Economy Division	Luc Reuter Asad Naqvi	Global/ Regional		12.1	2/8 SCP
614.4	Enhancing Support and Capacity Development for the Transition towards an Inclusive Green Economy and Low Carbon Development in Latin America and the Caribbean Region	N	Latin America Regional Office	Adriana Zacharias	Regional		8.2, 8.3, 7.2, 7.3, 13.1, 17.1, 17.13, 17.14, 1.5, 3.9, 9.1, 9.4, 10.2, 12.2, 12.6; 12.7	2/5 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 2/6 Support to Paris Agreement 2/7 Sound management of chemicals and waste 2/8 Sustainable

Project No.	Project Title	New/ Existing	Proposing Division/ Office	Focal Point	Global/ Regional	PoW Output	SDGs and Targets	UNEA Resolutions
								Consumption and Production
615.1	Supporting countries to implement the Pan-European Strategic Framework for Greening the Economy	N	Europe Office	Rie Tsutsumi	Regional (Eastern Europe)	615 Technical support provided to countries to replicate and scale up successfully piloted multiple approaches to sustainable development and related tools to mainstream resource efficiency in United Nations Development Assistance Framework processes	7.3; 8.4; 9.4 ; 12.2, 12.7, 12.8	2/8 Sustainable Consumption and Production 2/13 Sustainable Management of Natural Capital
615.2	SWITCH Africa Green	N	Africa Office	Patrick Mwesigye	Regional (Africa)		SDG 12 SDG 8	2/8 SCP
616.1	Environment and Trade Hub	E	Economy Division	Anja von Moltke	Global/ Regional Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe, Latin America	616 Capacity development, policy tools and advice, technical support and training provided to enable countries to use sustainable trade and investment as vehicles for achieving the 2030 Agenda	SDG 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 SDGs: 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 1.a, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 9.2, 9.4, 9.b, 10.2, 11.b, 12.2, 12.5, 12.6, 12.7 Indirect Contribution to: 3, 7, 13, 15	1/10 multiple pathways 2/5 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 2/6 Supporting the Paris Agenda 2/8 Sustainable Consumption and Production 2/9 Prevention, Reduction and Reuse of Food Waste
617.1	Transitioning to sustainable food systems for sustainable lifestyles and food security and nutrition	N	Economy Division	James Lomax	Global	617 Sustainable food and agriculture policy frameworks, technical guidance and innovative management practices and incentives are developed for public (interdisciplinary/ministerial) and private actors to establish sustainable food systems at the country and subnational levels, including in urban areas	2.4, 3.4, 12.3	2/8 SCP 2/9 Food waste
618.1	The City Hub	N	Economy Division	Martina Otto	Global & Regional	618 Policy support as well as training and technical assistance delivered to cities and local communities to	Goal 11, Targets: 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, a, b, c Goal 7, Targets: 2, 3	UNEA2/5 2030 Agenda UNEA2/6 Paris UNEA2/7 Chemicals

Project No.	Project Title	New/ Existing	Proposing Division/ Office	Focal Point	Global/ Regional	PoW Output	SDGs and Targets	UNEA Resolutions
						support them in transitioning to more resource-efficient policies and practices	Goal 9, Targets: 1, 4, a Goal 12, Targets: 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 Goal 13, Targets: 1, 2, 3 Goal 1, Target: 5 Goal 3, Target: 9	UNEA2/8 Sustainable Consumption and Production

Expected accomplishment (b): Public, private and financial sectors increasingly adopt and implement sustainable management frameworks and practices

Project No.	Project Title	New/ Existing	Proposing Division/ Office	Focal Point	Global/ Regional	PoW Output	SDGs and Targets	UNEA Resolutions
621.1	Life Cycle Thinking - Information to enable Sustainable Consumption and Production decision making	N	Economy Division	Llorenç Mila-I-Canals	Global	621 Database services providing enhanced availability and accessibility of life cycle assessment data through an interoperable global network, methods for establishing environmental and social indicators and the ways to apply them in decision-making, practical tools for the application of life cycle information in decision-making, and capacity development	Goal 12: Targets 12.1, 12.2, 12.4, 12.6, 12.8. Goal 6: Target 6.4 Goal 8: Target 8.4 Goals 11, 13, 15, 17 (17.16, 17.17); 4 (4.7); 9; 7,	2/7 Sound management of chemicals and waste: 2/8 Sustainable consumption and production 2/9 food waste 2/11 Marine plastic litter and microplastics 2/16 Mainstreaming of biodiversity for well-being
622.1	UNEP Finance Initiative	E	Economy Division	Yuki Yasui	Global, regional, national	622 Technical guidance, tools and best practices developed and provided to financial services and capital markets stakeholders to improve the integration of environmental and social considerations in their business practices	17.16. 17.17 12.6 8.10 7.3 15.9, 15.a 13.1, 13.2, 13.a 11.b	2/5 2030 ASD 2/6 Paris 2/8 Sustainable Consumption and Production 2/13 Sustainable Management of Natural Capital

Project No.	Project Title	New/ Existing	Proposing Division/ Office	Focal Point	Global/ Regional	PoW Output	SDGs and Targets	UNEA Resolutions
623.1	Implementing sustainable policies, strategies and management tools on resource efficiency in tourism value chains	N	Economy Division	Helena Rey	Global, regional	623 Technical and policy guidance provided to United Nations entities, Governments and tourism stakeholders to develop, adopt and implement policies, guidelines and standards on more sustainable tourism practices.	8.9, 12.b, 12.6	2/8 Sustainable Consumption and Production 2/4 SAMOA Pathway; 2/11 Marine Litter 2/12 Coral Reefs Management
624.1	Partnerships for resource efficiency and sound management of chemicals in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)	N	Economy Division	Sandra Averous	Global, Regional	624 Tools and methodologies developed and applied by businesses to enhance resource efficiency and innovation for environmental sustainability along value chains and improve reporting practices	Resource Efficiency related: 12.6, 12.5, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 17.6, 17.9 Chemicals related: 3.9, 6.3, 12.4, 8.8	2/7 Sound management of chemicals and waste 2/8 Sustainable Consumption and Production 2/13 Sustainable management of natural capital
	Output covered by project 621.1					625 Analyses of resource scarcity trends and life cycle-based tools and methodologies are developed and provided to businesses to enhance environmental innovation for sustainable development along supply chains and improve the measurement of environmental performance, including through corporate sustainability reporting		
	Output covered by project 624.1					626 Technical assistance provided at the national and subnational levels to support the promotion and implementation of resource-efficient and cleaner production technologies and practices in industries, including small and medium-sized enterprises		

Project No.	Project Title	New/ Existing	Proposing Division/ Office	Focal Point	Global/ Regional	PoW Output	SDGs and Targets	UNEA Resolutions
627.1	Transforming to a Low-carbon and Resource Efficient Building Sector	N	Economy Division	Curt Garrigan	Global and regional	627 Technical and policy guidance and economic analysis provided to assist construction stakeholders and Governments in developing, adopting and implementing policies and standards on resource efficiency in buildings and construction practices and related materials through supply chains	12.1, 12.2, 12.5, 12.7, 12.8; 11.3, 11.6, 11.c 13.1, 13.2, 13.3; 3.9	2/8 SCP

Expected accomplishment (c): Public and private sectors increasingly aware and support the adoption of sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption patterns

Project No.	Project Title	New/ Existing	Proposing Team	Focal Point	Global/ Regional	PoW Output	SDGs and Targets	UNEA Resolutions
631.1	Accelerating and accompanying the shift to sustainable procurement	N	Economy Division	Farid Yaker	Global	631 Tools, technical and policy support provided to Governments and other stakeholders to develop and implement sustainable public procurement	12.7, indirectly to several goals and targets including 3.9, 5.1, 6.4, 7.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.7, 8.8, 9.2, 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, 12.7, 13.2 and 15.5	2/8 SCP
632.1	Harnessing lifestyles as an engine for sustainability	N	Economy Division	Garrette Clark	Global	632 Outreach and communication campaigns to raise awareness of citizens (particularly young people) on the benefits of shifting to more sustainable consumption and production practices	Direct contribution 4.7, 12.8 Indirect contribution: 2.4: SDG 9 Industry; 11.2; Target 11.7; SDG 12.3; SDG 13 Climate Change	2/8 SCP 2/9 Food Waste

Project No.	Project Title	New/ Existing	Proposing Team	Focal Point	Global/ Regional	PoW Output	SDGs and Targets	UNEA Resolutions
633.1	Strengthening Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production	N	Economy Division	Bettina Heller	Global	633 Sustainable lifestyles and education tools and activities to raise awareness and stimulate change, particularly at the urban level, are developed and implemented	8.4, 9.4, 12.1, 12.6, 12.8, 13.3, 17.11, 17.9	2/8 SCP
	Output Covered by 632.2					634 Within sustainable food and agriculture policy frameworks, urban planning and/or existing sustainable consumption strategies, technical and policy guidance provided to public and private actors to measure, prevent and reduce food waste and increase the uptake of sustainable diet strategies and activities		

Annex: Project Concepts

Expected Accomplishment A: Enabling Policy Environment

Project Title/Area:	611.1 The International Resource Panel: Science-Policy Interface in Support of Resource Efficiency Concept Note Version V3, 2016-12-09, final		
Subprogramme:	6 – Resource Efficiency		
Other Subprogramme/s:	7 – Environment under Review		
Proposing Team/ Unit	Economy Division, Secretariat of the International Resource Panel	Focal Point	
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [] Global/ Normative [Y]	New stream of work [] Existing stream of work [Y]	
Expected Accomplishment (primary)	<u>Sub-programme 6 – Resource Efficiency</u> EA (a): Science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels		
Expected Accomplishment (secondary)	<u>Sub-programme 7 – Environment under Review</u> EA: 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):	<u>Sub-programme 6 – Resource Efficiency</u> Indicator for EA (a): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in the number of countries transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies. <u>Sub-programme 7 – Environment under Review</u> Indicator for EA: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in the number of tagged and maintained datasets available in the United Nations system data catalogue enabling systematic user access to relevant data on the environmental dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals Increase in the number of relevant global, regional and national forums and institutions using data on environmental trends identified through UNEP for environmental assessment, early warning on emerging issues and/or facilitation of policy action 		
Outcome Statement:	Policy makers and key stakeholders access the International Resource Panel's data, findings and policy options for the sustainable management of natural resources, and increasingly apply them to policy discourse, development and change, as well as monitoring and reporting.		
Brief description/ project logic:	<p>In past decades, intensive, inefficient and unsustainable use of the planet's finite resources has resulted in environmental degradation and placed increased pressure on the carrying capacity of Earth, endangering the very systems that provide the basis for sustainable development. Policies are therefore required that promote the sustainable management of resources.</p> <p>The overarching objective of the International Resource Panel is to provide policy-makers and other stakeholders with sound, accessible and policy-relevant scientific information, as well as enhance their capacity to understand and use such information in developing policies for the sustainable use of natural resources. The latter is indispensable for the achievement of at least 12 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The work of the Panel in developing resource footprints will help countries monitor progress towards the achievement of the Goals.</p>		

	<p>UN Environment was identified by Member States as the natural host to set up and manage an international science-policy interface on natural resource management, being strongly aligned with its founding mandate. UN Environment can draw upon the expertise, methodology and data from a number of its relevant existing initiatives and networks; whilst also ensuring that the scientific findings of the Panel feed into other initiatives and wider policy recommendations.</p>
Project outputs/ activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Independent, coherent and authoritative scientific assessments of policy relevance on resource use and related environmental impacts 2. Information products and activities to effectively communicate the assessment findings to policy-makers at all levels and other relevant stakeholders 3. Capacity development training tools and packages delivered to enable policy makers and other stakeholders to understand and apply IPR assessments to policy making 4. Global material flow and resource productivity database of UN Environment/ International Resource Panel to help countries implement, monitor and report on progress in meeting relevant targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (including targets 8.4 and 12.2).
Project Outcome indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of references to International Resource Panel assessments and other information products in policy-relevant documents by governments, international organisations, global and regional forums, academia, think tanks and other research and policy institutions, business organizations and industry associations • Increase in the percentage of policy-makers who report usefulness of the International Resource Panel's findings and policy recommendations at the global, regional and/or national level • Increase in the number of countries, international organisations and fora and other institutions that make use of the International Resource Panel's material flow data and resource footprint indicators • Increase in the number of policies influenced by the work of the International Resource Panel
Expected long term impact	<p>It is expected that the International Resource Panel will help ensure a better understanding of sustainable development from a natural resource perspective, and increased implementation of well-informed policies aimed at decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation while enhancing human well-being.</p>
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	<p>The project directly contributes to the following SDGs and targets, by helping to promote resource conservation strategies needed to achieve the Goals, as indicated below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 1 – poverty eradication (targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 1.b) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Access to food, water, energy, sanitation will lead to poverty eradication</i> • Goal 2 – hunger and food security (targets 2.1, 2.2, 2.4) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Sustainable intensification of agriculture</i> - <i>Controlled agricultural run-off</i> - <i>Resource efficiency for production and processes</i> - <i>Minimisation of food wastage</i> • Goal 3 – health & well-being (targets 3.2, 3.4, 3.9, 3.d) • Goal 6 – clean water & sanitation (targets 6.1, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.a) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Efficient use of water for energy, infrastructure construction, agriculture, etc.</i> • Goal 7 – affordable and clean energy (targets 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.a) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Efficient use of energy for, infrastructure construction, water generation, etc.</i> • Goal 8 – decent work & economic growth (targets 8.1, 8.4) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Decoupling of economic creation and employment from resource use</i> • Goal 9 – industry innovation & infrastructure (targets 9.1, 9.4, 9.5, 9.a) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Resilient infrastructure</i> • Goal 11 – sustainable cities (targets 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.6, 11.b 11.c) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Efficient use of resource for construction, transport, and infrastructure</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 12 – sustainable consumption and production (targets 12.1, 12.2, 12.5, 12.6, 12.8, 12.a) - <i>Will be resource efficient provided there is resource efficiency along the other 11 goals</i> • Goal 13 – combat climate change (targets 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.b) - <i>Will be resource efficient provided there is resource efficiency along the other 11 goals</i> • Goal 14 – conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources (targets 14.1, 14.2, 14.a) - <i>Local to national resource management</i> • Goal 15 – sustainable management of forests and combating deforestation, and degradation and biodiversity loss (targets 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.5, 15.9) - <i>Local to national resource management</i>
Related UNEA 1 & 2 resolution(s):	<p>First session of United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-1, 2014):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution 1/4 – Science-policy interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - explicitly mentions International Resource Panel <i>“Expressing appreciation for the work of the International Resource Panel, which contributes to the strengthening of the science-policy interface and knowledge base in key areas of resource use and knowledge management,”</i> • Resolution 1/10 – Different visions, approaches, models and tools to achieve environmental sustainability in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication <p>Second session of United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-2, 2016):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution 2/8 - Sustainable consumption and production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mentions the International Resource Panel & requests report from Panel on sustainable consumption and production <i>“Recognizing the importance of evolving science and knowledge in terms of sustainable use of natural resources in the context of coherent implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular the work of the International Resource Panel”</i> <i>” Invites the International Resource Panel and other relevant scientific and expert groups to make available reports relevant to this resolution, including on the state, trends, and outlook of sustainable consumption and production, to a future meeting of the United Nations Environment Assembly, but not later than 2019;</i> • Resolution 2/5 - Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mentions the International Resource Panel <i>“Continuing to collaborate with other relevant United Nations bodies and to facilitate the work of scientific panels that provide integrated assessments to support policymaking, especially those for which United Nations Environment Programme is secretariat, such as the International Resource Panel and”</i> • Resolution 2/6 - Supporting the Paris Agreement • Resolution 2/9 - Prevention, reduction and reuse of food waste • Resolution 2/10 - Oceans and seas • Resolution 2/11 - Marine plastic litter and microplastics • Resolution 2/13 - Sustainable management of natural capital for sustainable development and poverty eradication • Resolution 2/15 - Protection of the environment in areas affected by armed conflict
Related MEAs	<p>Multilateral Environmental Agreements of most relevance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), New York, 1992, including the Kyoto Protocol, 1997, and the Paris Agreement, 2015 • UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Paris, 1994
Geographical focus	In responding to the aforesaid demand by inter-governmental bodies and Member States for scientific research on global resource use, the International Resource Panel’s assessments

	<p>have mainly focused their analysis at the global level. Nevertheless, the reports take into consideration the specific circumstances and perspectives of different regions and countries when analyzing the drivers of and solutions to the pertinent issues. The content of the assessments is hence of relevance to all countries, and addresses issues of global, national and local concern.</p> <p>More recently, the International Resource Panel has committed to strengthening its regional component. It will increasingly strive to make its finding more applicable to the regional context, with a focus on all main regions (Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America, Oceania).</p> <p>From an analytical perspective, the Panel’s assessments will increasingly include case studies and other explicit regional analysis. The International Resource Panel will also increase its regional relevance and geographical scope through its outreach activities; for instance, by translating reports into other UN languages. Capacity building activities such as regional dialogues and national training sessions on particular resource-related policies and themes will also be seminal in supporting a more regional agenda. The Panel will collaborate closely with UN Environment’s Regional Offices, the UN Regional Commissions and other regional and local partners in these endeavours. Amongst others, the Panel will encourage and help other actors at the regional or national levels to apply its findings and disaggregate its data to different regions as they deem useful.</p>
Partners	<p>The following is a non-exhaustive list of current partners of the International Resource Panel.</p> <p>International and Regional Organisations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Regional Commissions • United Nations University • United National Environment Programme – World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) • UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) • UN Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD) • UN Habitat • UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (UNSDSN) • Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) • European Environment Agency (EEA) <p>Academia and Research Institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yale University • University College London (UCL) • Chinese Academy of Sciences • Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) • International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) • Norwegian University of Science and Technology • University of Klagenfurt • Biodiversity Institute • University of Stellenbosch • Wuppertal Institute • De La Salle University • Utrecht University • Leiden University • University of Bern • École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne • Institute for Environmental Engineering • University of Minnesota • Golisano Institute for Sustainability

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stockholm Environment Institute • Ritsumeikan University • South African National Biodiversity Institute (SAMBI) • The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) • Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) <p>Non-governmental/civil society organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Club of Rome, International Council for Science (ICSU) • International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) • World Resources Forum (WRF) • Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) • European Resources Forum (ERF) • European Green Week • Development Alternatives <p>Business and Industry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) • International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) • SystemIQ • Urban Morphology and Complex Systems Institute 			
Duration:	Start: 12/2019	End: 12/2021	Total months:	48
Tentative budget and funding sources	An estimated total UN Environment managed project budget of USD 5,000,000 from December 2019 to December 2021.			

Project Title/Area:	612.1 Green Growth Knowledge Platform (Phase II) Concept Note Version V3, 2016-11-25, final		
Subprogramme:	Resource Efficiency		
Other Subprogramme/s:	Climate Change; Ecosystems Management		
Proposing Team/Unit	Economy Division, Economics and Trade Branch	Focal Point	Benjamin Simmons
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [] Global/ Normative [X]	New stream of work [] Existing stream of work [X]	
Expected Accomplishment (primary)	EA (a) Science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels		
Expected Accomplishment (secondary)	EA (b) Public, private and financial sectors increasingly adopt and implement sustainable management frameworks and practices		
PoW Indicator(s):	EA(a)(i) increase in number of countries transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production and sustainable trade policies.		
Outcome Statement:	Green growth knowledge products are used and applied by practitioners and policymakers in the promotion of policies and actions that support a green economy transition.		
Brief description/ project logic:	<p>The GGKP is a global network of international organizations, research institutes and experts focused on promoting a green economy transition by identifying major knowledge gaps in green growth theory, policy, and practice and addressing these gaps through collaboration and coordinated research. In addition, the GGKP uses knowledge management and communications tools to provide practitioners, policymakers, and other experts with opportunities to access and share green growth policy analysis, guidance, lessons learned, information and data to support regional and national-level activities.</p> <p>The GGKP project has been successful in catalyzing a global community of close to 60 organizations committed to collaboratively generating, managing and sharing green growth knowledge and data. The GGKP serves as the knowledge backbone for promoting project-level collaboration through the UN Environment Inclusive Green Economy Hub, and an effective vehicle for promoting other UN Environment initiatives including the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE), the</p>		

	International Resources Panel; the UNEP Inquiry into the Design of a Sustainable Financial System, and the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with the broader GGKP partner institutions and more widely through its web platform and network of nearly 4,000 experts.
Project outputs/ activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowledge gap analysis and research papers produced and made accessible online to catalyze an international green growth research agenda. 2. Web-based knowledge platform launched and maintained to ensure UN Environment, through the Inclusive Green Economy Hub, and other relevant partner institutions have access to an updated green economy project database, national-level green economy data sets, best practice case studies, learning products, and relevant research and analysis to promote and support collaboration and effective delivery of national-level projects and activities. 3. Knowledge sharing activities, including virtual and in-person workshops, dialogues, and trainings, are convened to promote collaboration and learning within UN Environment through the Inclusive Green Economy Hub, and more broadly with other partner institutions to support collaboration and the empowerment of a growing green growth community of practice.
Project Outcome indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of research donors that commit to financing knowledge generation as a direct result of gaps identified by GGKP research committees • Number of practitioners and policymakers surveyed that acknowledge using GGKP knowledge products in their promotion of policies and actions that support a green economy transition. • Number of UN Environment staff and consultants surveyed that acknowledge GGKP's contribution to improving knowledge sharing and collaboration in the delivery through the UN Environment Inclusive Green Economy Hub • Number experts producing "insight" blogs discussing and describing relevant green growth research and activities for the GGKP Web Platform
Expected long term impact	The GGKP measures its overall impact through the green growth policies and practices developed, adopted, and implemented by policymakers and other relevant actors. This impact assumes that if new green growth policies and practices are adopted and implemented, then they will help to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation and promote sustainable consumption and production.
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	SDG 8 (target 8.4), 12 (all targets), and 17 (targets 17.16 and 17.18)
Related UNEA 1 & 2 resolution(s):	UNEA1/4 Science- policy interface
Related MEAs	n/a
Geographical focus	Global initiative
Partners	World Bank, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Global Green Growth Institute
Duration:	Start: 01/2018 End: 21/2021 Total months: 48
Tentative budget and funding sources	USD 3 million (European Commission, Switzerland, Germany, Netherlands)

Project Title/Area:	612.2 Tools, methodologies and assessments to support macro-economic and fiscal policies for an Inclusive Green Economy Concept Note Version V3, 2016-12-07, final		
Subprogramme:	Resource Efficiency		
Other Subprogramme/s:	Climate Change		
Proposing Team/ Unit	Economy Division/Economy and Trade Branch/Research Unit	Focal Point	Fulai Sheng
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [X] Global/ Normative [X]	New stream of work [] Existing stream of work [X]	
Expected	EA (a) Science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through		

Accomplishment (primary)	multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels.
Expected Accomplishment (secondary)	EA (b) Public, private and financial sectors increasingly adopt and implement sustainable management frameworks and practices.
PoW Indicator(s):	EA a) i) Increase in the number of countries transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies
Outcome Statement:	Countries integrate environmental concerns into sustainable development policies, action plans, roadmaps or strategies, drawing upon inclusive green economy knowledge and methodologies.
Brief description/ project logic:	<p>The key aim of this project document is to enhance the use of green economy research work by decision-makers for their national development planning and the development of action plans and strategies. Since the launch of the Green Economy Report in 2011, the Green Economy Initiative has successfully developed tailored green economy tools and methodologies and ensured their uptake at the country level. An Inclusive Green Economy (IGE) can be a powerful tool to help the achievement of the 2030 agenda and the SDGs, particularly SDG 8 on sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and SDG 12 on sustainable consumption and production.</p> <p>The focus of this new project will be on the application of research results in green economy policy-making and strategy development with a view of achieving the SDGs. The project will serve to generate demand-driven knowledge on green economy in pilot countries and will develop innovative tools and instruments for country-level implementation in the context of a UNEP-wide coordination mechanism. The project will make an effort to communicate its findings to the private sector, as Green Economy policies influence their investment choices for a green economy transition.</p>
Project outputs/ activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Knowledge products on key green economy policies, including new methodological tools for policy making in the following core areas of green economy research: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macro-economic modelling to raise awareness of policy-makers of green economy opportunities and support them in their decision-making; • Metrics/indicators supporting issue identification, policy formulation and implementation, and evaluation; • Fiscal policy analyses, roadmaps and strategies for related reforms • Green economy policy review to assess policy implementation and institutional arrangements. These tools will be subject of handbooks and policy papers and will be pilot-tested at the country level. 2) High-level fora for exchange with decision-makers and the private sector to communicate findings of research and pilot-testing. 3) Capacity-building workshops for practitioners and policy-makers that will help countries to apply knowledge products for development of strategies or action plans that support green economy policy implementation. 4) Partnerships with high profile partners from international organizations and renowned research institutes to ensure high-quality products.
Project Outcome indicator(s):	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Number of project-specific knowledge products that are used to support national development agendas, action plans, roadmaps or strategies. (ii) Number of countries that use the knowledge products, methodologies and tools in the preparation and/or implementation of their national development agendas, action plans, roadmaps or strategies.
Expected long term impact	This project creates knowledge that is used by policy-makers to implement green economy policies that bring about structural change and contribute to a shift of investments from brown to green sectors, with the aim to help countries achieve their sustainable development objectives.
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	SDG 8, particularly 8.4; SDG 11, particularly 11.6; SDG 13, particularly 13.3; SDG 17
Related UNEA 1 & 2 resolution(s):	Governing Council decision 27/9; UNEA Resolution 1/10
Related MEAs	N/A
Geographical focus	Reasons for country selection are geographic diversity, country demand, and established work relationships.

	(i) Central Asian countries: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan (ii) Africa: Uganda, Ghana, Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania (iii) South Asia/South East Asia: Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, Sri Lanka (iv) Latin America: Peru, Colombia, Uruguay
Partners	(vi) National governments in the selected countries above (vii) National research institutes in the selected countries above (viii) International research institutes (e.g. International Water Management Institute) (ix) Civil society and private sector partners in selected countries above (x) Green Fiscal Policy Network Partners (International Monetary Fund (IMF), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) -- Global Subsidy Initiative, Green Budget Europe, Green Budget Germany) (xi) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (xii) Global Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) (xiii) Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) (xiv) German Development Institute (DIE)
Duration:	Start: 01/2018 End: 12/2021 Total months: 48
Tentative budget and funding sources	USD 5-10 m Tentative budget sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)/Norway – USD 200,000 (EF) - Green Climate Fund (GCF) – USD 5 m (XB) - European Commission (EC) – USD 1m (XB) - German Development Cooperation (GIZ)/German Ministry of Environment (BMUB) – USD 1m (XB) - UNEP-China Trust Fund – USD 1m (XB)

Project Title/Area:	613.1 Secretariat services to support the delivery of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP) Concept Note Version V3, 2016-12-07, final		
Subprogramme:	Resource Efficiency		
Other Subprogramme/s:	Climate Change		
Proposing Team/Unit	Economy Division, 10YFP Secretariat	Focal Point	Charles Arden-Clarke
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [X] Global/ Normative [X]		New stream of work [] Existing stream of work [X]
Expected Accomplishment (primary)	EA (a) Science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels.		
Expected Accomplishment (secondary)	EA (b) Public, private and financial sectors increasingly adopt and implement sustainable management frameworks and practices EA (c) Public and private sectors increasingly aware of and support the adoption of sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption patterns		
PoW Indicator(s):	EA a) i) Increase of the number of countries transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production and sustainable trade policies. <u>This project also contributes to the following sectoral indicators:</u> EA c) i) Increase in number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies EA b) iii) Increase in the number of countries and businesses that implement sustainable tourism policies EA b) v) Increase in the number of countries and private sector stakeholders that implement sustainable consumption and production policies in the buildings and construction sector EA b) iv) Increase in the number of countries that report sustainable management practices they have adopted		

Outcome Statement:	Countries and Organization increasingly adopt sustainable consumption and production patterns
Brief description/ project logic:	<p>Fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development. The important transversal role of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) as an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has been clearly affirmed with the inclusion of a standalone goal (Goal 12). The central role of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP) in achieving this shift is affirmed in a standalone target (12.1) calling for its implementation.</p> <p>The 10YFP is a global framework for action to accelerate the shift towards SCP in both developed and developing countries. The 10YFP generates impact through multi-stakeholder programmes and partnerships, which develop, replicate and scale up SCP policies and initiatives at all levels. The 10YFP also fosters knowledge and experience sharing, and facilitates access to technical and financial resources for developing countries. UNEP serves as the 10YFP Secretariat</p> <p>Providing effective secretariat services to the 10YFP will ensure that the mechanism and the different actors of the 10YFP are supported for the development, replication, scaling up and further implementation of SCP and resource efficiency initiatives. UNEP serving as the Secretariat offers opportunities for the 10YFP to cooperate with relevant UNEP initiatives, such as the IRP and Green Economy. The mid-term review of the 10YFP will take place in 2017, providing the basis for the 10YFP 2018-2023 strategy, to be supported by this project.</p>
Project outputs/ activities:	<p>1. Effective implementation support services provided to the 10YFP programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Implementation support services and tools • Facilitation of the cooperation between the programmes • Coordination of the progress reporting “demonstrating progress framework” • knowledge management and management of the Global SCP clearinghouse <p>2. Effective regional and national level support services provided on SCP policy mainstreaming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of support services to National Focal points and other regional and national stakeholders • Capacity development activities • strengthening the link between the global 10YFP programmes and national initiatives <p>3. Effective support services to strengthen the outreach of the 10YFP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation of resource mobilization efforts ongoing across the 10YFP • Strategic communication activities • engagement of stakeholders beyond the 10YFP implementation actors <p>4. 10YFP Trust fund administered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management and administration of the trust fund grants • Support to the call for proposals process <p>5. secretariat services to the 10YFP governance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Support services to the 10YFP Board 2) Preparing the annual reports to HLPF 3) Support services to the 10YFP interagency coordination group
Project Outcome indicator(s):	<p>A. Number of countries and organisations reporting to the 10YFP on the adoption of SCP policies or practices</p> <p>B. Number of users (new and returning visitors) of the global SCP Clearinghouse</p> <p>C. Number of initiatives and projects contributing to the 10YFP</p>
Expected long term impact	Governments and other organisations adopt Sustainable Consumption and Production patterns, contributing to the achievement of SDG 12 and reducing resource footprint.
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns (10YFP), all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries. Achievement of at least 12 targets across the SDGs is likely to be supported by the 10YFP programmes.
Related UNEA 1 & 2 resolution(s):	UNEA 2/8 on sustainable consumption and production
Related MEAs	<p>CBD – Aichi Target 4 on national SCP action plans.</p> <p>UNFCCC – in particular in relation to the promotion of energy efficiency policies and initiatives.</p> <p>Collaboration with MEA Secretariats may be developed in the course of the work programme</p>
Geographical focus	The 10YFP is global framework, there are no specific priority countries
Partners	The 10YFP is multi-stakeholder framework, which currently consists of 450 partners. The main categories of partners are: Governments, non-governmental organisations, private sector, academia and international organisations.

Duration:	Start: 04/2018	End: 12/2021	Total months:	44
Tentative budget and funding sources	Secretariat only: 10 Million USD (2.5 Million USD per year) (global only, no regional staff) Trust fund: 20 Million USD (5 Million USD per year) Total: 30 Million USD			

Project Title/Area:	614.1 Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) Concept Note Version V3, 2016-12-18, final		
Subprogramme:	Resource Efficiency		
Other Subprogramme/s:	N/A		
Proposing Team/Unit:	Economy Division/Economy and Trade Branch/PAGE Secretariat	Focal Point	Asad Naqvi
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [X] Global/ Normative []	New stream of work [] Existing stream of work [X]	
Expected Accomplishment (primary)	EA (a) (i) Science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels		
Expected Accomplishment (secondary)	For some of the thematic and sectoral policy reforms supported by PAGE: EA (b) Public, private and financial sectors increasingly adopt and implement sustainable management frameworks and practices EA (c) Public and private sectors increasingly aware of and support the adoption of sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption patterns		
PoW Indicator(s):	Primary EA: (i) Increase in the number of countries transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies Secondary EA (b): (v) Increase in the number of countries, and private sector stakeholders that implement sustainable consumption and production policies in the building and construction sector Secondary EA (c): (i) Increase in the number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies		
Outcome Statement:	<u>Overall programme objective (for the partnership):</u> Countries reframe economic policy around sustainability and put in place enabling policy conditions, reforms, incentives, business models, and partnerships to catalyze greater action and investment in green technologies, and natural, human, and social capital.		
Brief description/ project logic:	To adequately and effectively integrate environmental and social concerns into economic policy is a major challenge. PAGE is a partnership among five UN agencies (UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, ILO and UNDP) with each one of them contributing its expertise and networks to support countries in an IGE transformation. PAGE supports the countries in designing their national visions, strategies and action plans for a sustainable future in line with the 2030 Agenda as well as the Climate Change agreement, specifically for achieving Sustainable Development Goal 8 and National Intended Commitments. PAGE activities bring together the national ministries and other stakeholders to strengthen integrated policymaking processes and advance institutional and policy coherence, synergies and partnerships. The entry point for PAGE is upstream with a focus on supporting national planning process and thematic and sectoral policy reform while also strengthening institutional and individual capacities. Country level activities are complemented by global activities for applied research, learning, and knowledge sharing, through development of guidelines, global training programmes, outreach events and conferences. UNEP, as the leading global environmental authority hosts the PAGE Secretariat and leads research and in-country implementation in areas of policy assessments, green economy indicators and measurements frameworks as well as on sectoral/thematic policy reform depending on country demands (e.g. fiscal policy, sustainable trade, sustainable finance, green buildings, sustainable public procurement). Note: Some structural changes are envisaged in the programme, with the management of the PAGE trust funds moving to the Multi-Partner-Trust-Fund Office. This may change the scope of the project to be reflected in a UNEP project document for the time period 2018 – 2020; depending on the scope for the change, a new UNEP project document for 2018-2020 may be needed or an extension of the earlier one. The overall objective and outcome structure of the programme is likely to remain the same, with		

	UNEP likely to host the PAGE Secretariat and keeping similar focus in UNEP-led country delivery.			
Project outputs/ activities:	<p>Under four Outcomes at national level (Outcomes 1-3) and at global level (Outcomes 3-4), key outputs or the PAGE programme are:</p> <p>Under Outcome 1:</p> <p>1.1 IGE diagnostics, assessments, and policy analysis undertaken</p> <p>1.2 Public, private and civil society stakeholders mobilized and engaged in cross-sectoral IGE prioritization</p> <p>Under Outcome 2:</p> <p>2.1 Sectoral and thematic diagnostics, assessments, and policy analysis undertaken</p> <p>2.2 Advisory support integrated into the design and advancement of sectoral and/or thematic policies, strategies, and plans</p> <p>2.3 IGE financing partners mobilized and engaged including UNCT, donors, IFIs, development banks and private sector</p> <p>Under Outcome 3:</p> <p>3.1 Capacity development support delivered to national institutions</p> <p>3.2 Nationally tailored training programs developed and delivered</p> <p>3.3 Global and regional leadership and training programs and packages developed and delivered for individuals and institutions</p> <p>Under Outcome 4:</p> <p>4.1 IGE knowledge products generated and shared through North-South-South collaboration</p> <p>4.2 Global IGE advocacy, outreach and communications strategy developed and put in practice</p>			
Project Outcome indicator(s):	<p><u>Outcome indicators for the partnership:</u></p> <p>Outcome 1 Indicator: Number of countries or provinces (at sub-national level) that started implementing / have adopted and/or are in process of adopting national development plans or cross-sectoral strategies integrating IGE priorities</p> <p>Outcome 2 Indicator: Number of thematic and sectoral policies and instruments supporting IGE priorities that PAGE countries are implementing / have adopted or are in process of adopting</p> <p>Outcome 3 Indicator 3.1: Number of people using knowledge and skills acquired from the PAGE training and capacity development activities; Indicator 3.2: Number of national institutions which deliver IGE policy analysis, IGE training, develop IGE related policies and lead related policy processes and stakeholder consultations</p> <p>Outcome 4 Indicator: Number of PAGE stakeholders and countries report having made use of PAGE knowledge products for the implementation of IGE priorities at national level</p>			
Expected long term impact	Countries are transforming their economies to eradicate poverty, increase jobs and social equity, strengthen livelihoods and environmental stewardship, and sustain growth in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.			
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	SDG 8. Decent work and economic growth (8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4) SDG 13. Climate Action (13.2, 13.3) SDG 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development (17.1, 17.3, 17.6, 17.7, 17.8, 17.9, 17.13, 17.14, 17.15, 17.16, 17.17, 17.18, 17.19)			
Related UNEA 1 & 2 resolution(s):	1/10. Different visions, approaches, models and tools to achieve environmental sustainability in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication 2/8 SCP			
Related MEAs	N/A			
Geographical focus	Barbados, Brazil (Mato Grosso State), Burkina Faso, China (Jiangsu Province), Ghana, Kyrgyz Republic, Mauritius, Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, South Africa joined PAGE 2014-2016. Additional 9 countries are expected to join from 2017, following competitive application and selection process (with 5 additional countries to join from 2018).			
Partners	ILO, UNIDO, UNDP, UNITAR			
Duration:	Start: 01/2018	End: 12/2020	Total months:	36 (2018-2020)
Tentative budget and funding sources	Total planned budget for partnership 2018-2020: USD 26,100 (EC, Norway, Rep of Korea, Finland, Switzerland, Germany)			

Project Area/Title:	614.2 Strengthening Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production policy frameworks across Asia and the Pacific Concept Note Version V4, 2016-12-04, final			
Subprogramme:	Resource Efficiency			
Secondary Subprogramme:				
Proposing Team/ Unit	Asia Pacific Regional Office	Focal Point	Mr. Mushtaq Memon	
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [X] Global/ Normative []		New stream of work [] Existing stream of work [X]	
Duration:	Start: 01/2017	End: 12/2021	Total months:	60
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	<p><u>PoW 2016-2017:</u> SP6 EA (a) Cross-sectoral scientific assessments, research and tools for sustainable consumption and production and the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication are developed, shared and applied by policymakers, including in urban practices</p> <p><u>PoW 2018-2019:</u> SP6 EA (a) Science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels</p>			
Expected Accomplishment (secondary):				
PoW EA Indicator(s):	<p><u>PoW 2016-2017:</u> SP6 Indicator (a) (i) Increase in the number of UN Environment-supported regional, national and local institutions that make progress in the development and integration of the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and sustainable consumption and production approaches and tools in their policies (ii) Increase in the number of references to UN Environment resource efficiency assessments and reports in policy and strategic documents by global and regional forums, national institutions, business organizations and academia.</p> <p><u>PoW 2018-2019</u> SP6 Indicator (a) (i) Increase in the number and percentage of regions, countries, and sub-national governments that are adopting and implementing Inclusive Green Economy and Sustainable Consumption & Production frameworks, policies, strategies and action plans (ii) Increase in the number of local governments and cities that measure their resource profiles and report on the sustainable management of resources on the basis of global frameworks</p>			
Outcome Statement:	Asia Pacific countries implement national and sub-national Sustainable Consumption and Production Policies and Action plans and report on Sustainable Consumption and Production related Sustainable Development Goals and targets			
Brief description/ project logic:	<p>Why action is needed: From a consumption and production perspective the Asia-Pacific region dominates global natural resource use, and uses them inefficiently while suffering massive detrimental environmental impacts. In 2015, the world extracted approximately 81 billion tonnes of natural resources from the environment through mining, agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Of this, 55 billion tonnes passed through Asia's production systems, and 46 billion tonnes were finally consumed within the region – in production and consumption terms, Asia accounts for more than half of the world totals. And there are no signs of slowdown – consumption is growing at a rate of 7 percent per year and production is growing at a rate of 5 percent per year. In terms of resource intensity, developing countries in the region uses natural resources six times less efficiently (6kg per \$) than the rest of the world (1kg per \$) – which represents a huge opportunity for efficiency improvements. Natural resource use is the interface between our economies and the environment. Extraction and eventual use of resources causes massive impacts through agriculture, mining, forestry, fisheries each of which lead to major desertification, air and water pollution, climate change and waste issues with which we struggle.</p> <p>As regarded there is an imperative need for the introduction activities and initiatives that can facilitate non-conventional socio-economic development pathways and more sustainable growth models. Given that the region is dealing with massive volumes of production and consumption, an exigent priority for</p>			

	<p>the region is the facilitation of a shift towards more resource efficient economic growth and sustainable consumption and production patterns.</p> <p>Specific value added of UNEP: To facilitate the uptake of more environmentally friendly consumption and production practices the project will build on the developments achieved by UNEP under SWITCH-Asia I and II in SCP policy assessment, capacity building, technical assistance, policy dialogue and institution building. It will also build upon effort undertaken through the SAMOA Pathway, which calls for support for SIDS efforts to develop and implement programmes under the 10YFP to advance SCP for SIDS, with emphasis on micro, small and medium enterprises, sustainable tourism, waste management, food and nutrition, lifestyles, education for sustainable development, and linkages in the supply chain to promote rural development.</p> <p>he SDGs will also provide a strategic entry point to scale up regional and national cooperation, aiming to support countries in their SCP related SDG reporting to the UN. The project will involve regional assessments, knowledge management, high level policy dialogue and consultation, sub-regional capacity building and awareness raising, and thematic programs in cooperation with the private sector on specific priorities such as sustainable tourism, SPP, sustainable buildings, sustainable lifestyles, finance, green economy, trade, energy efficiency and waste management.</p>
Project Outcome indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Asia Pacific countries that implement Sustainable Consumption and Production National Actions Plans, policies, or poverty reduction strategies • Number of regional fora convened that effectively coordinate policy adoption and implementation in Asia and the Pacific • Number of Sustainable Consumption and Productions policies and best practices successfully demonstrated in the target Asia and the Pacific countries resulting in replication and up-scaling • Number of Asia and the Pacific countries that voluntarily report on SDG 12, SAMOA Pathway and other Sustainable Consumption and Production related goals and targets (e.g., 12.1, 12.2, 12.5, 12.7, 12.8, 12.a, 12.b) • Partnerships established with Green Economy Initiatives in the UN, national /regional and international green growth programmes to leverage SCP mainstreaming and the implementation of RE sector policies across Asia and the Pacific • Number of Private-public sector partnerships facilitated to invest in Sustainable and Production practices and measures
Project key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCP frameworks, policy tools and best practices advocated at regional, sub-regional and national levels and the knowledge shared with other with other regions (e.g. reporting on SCP related SDGs and SCP policies/initiatives) • SCP policy instruments effectively demonstrated in regional, sub-regional and national fora • SDG 12 and SCP related policy instruments and strategies initiated in Asia Pacific target countries • Increased uptake amongst consumers of more sustainable products and services minimizing use of natural resources and emission of waste and pollutants
Expected long term impact	Asia Pacific region and countries have transitioned to inclusive green economies and have adopted sustainable consumption and production patters resulting in resource efficiency, decoupling of economic activity from environmental impact, reduction of pollution and poverty eradication
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	8.4; 8.9; 9.4; 11.c; 12.1, 12.2, 12.5, 12.7, 12.8, 12.a, 12.b; 17.16, 17.18, 17.19.
Related UNEA 1 & 2 resolution(s):	UNEA2/8 SCP
Related MEAs	
Geographic Focus	Asia and the Pacific
Tentative budget	EUR 15 million + 33% co-financing from UNEP and other partners (secured co-financing EUR 5 million through the EU funded SWITCH-Asia Programme)

Project Area/Title:	614.3 Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plans contributing to poverty alleviation, environmental sustainability and the development of a green economy Concept Note Version V3, 2016-12-18, final			
Subprogramme:	Resource Efficiency			
Secondary Subprogramme:	N/A			
Proposing Team/Unit	Economy Division (coordination)	Focal Point	Luc Reuter	
Type of project:	Regional <input type="checkbox"/>	Global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Existing <input type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	Start: 2017/18	End: 12/2021	Total months:	TBC
Related Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Sustainable Development Goal target(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable Development Goal 12: 12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production patterns, all countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries. Sustainable Consumption and Production is further targeted in 12 other Sustainable Development Goals and relevant targets, due to the transversal and cross-cutting nature of Sustainable Consumption and Production; 			
Related United Nations Environment Assembly resolution:	United Nations Environment Assembly 2, resolution 2/8 on Sustainable Consumption and Production			
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	Expected Accomplishment (a) Science-based approaches that support the transition to Sustainable Development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of Sustainable Consumption and Production patterns at all levels.			
Expected Accomplishment (secondary):	Expected Accomplishment (c) Public and private sectors increasingly aware of and support the adoption of sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption patterns.			
Programme of Work Expected Accomplishment Indicator(s):	Expected Accomplishment (a): (i) Increase of the number of countries transitioning to Sustainable Development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production and sustainable trade policies.			
Expected long term impact	Developing Sustainable Consumption and Production and Consumption National Action Plans will allow countries to mainstream Sustainable Consumption and Production into their developing strategies and hence respond to one of the targets of Agenda 2030.			
Objective/Outcome Statement:	Countries and cities develop and start implementing Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plans.			
Project Outcome indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of countries that have adopted Inclusive Green Economy / Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plans [or mainstreamed] Sustainable Consumption and Production in national strategies and policies; Number of cities with adopted Sustainable Consumption and Production Cities Action Plans; 			
Brief description/project logic:	<p>With the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals and agenda 2030, the development of Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plans has been recognized by the international community as one of the key mechanisms for switching to and attaining Sustainable Consumption and Production at country level for poverty eradication, Sustainable Development and an Inclusive Green Economy. UN Environment has successfully assisted several countries in developing Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plans and has received requests from a number of countries for similar collaborations. The development and implementation of Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plans allows Inclusive Green Economy and Sustainable Consumption and Production to provide a coherent and coordinated support package to countries, building upon different Sustainable Consumption and Production /Inclusive Green Economy experiences and lessons learned in Green Finance, Public Procurement, Sustainable Tourism, Sustainable Lifestyles...). A specific approach for cities will be offered.</p> <p>UN Environment has over 10 years of experience in assisting countries in developing Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plans /mainstreaming Sustainable Consumption and Production in national policy frameworks and in the developing of tools, methodologies and country-tailored responses (Planning for Change project; different Switch projects...).</p> <p>The work on Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plans will be implemented in</p>			

	close collaboration between the Economy Division (project coordination, lessons learned and good practices) and Regional Offices (follow-up with project countries). Action Plans on Sustainable Consumption and Production can also be developed at city-level and an adaption of Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plans to Sustainable Consumption and Production City Action Plans will be developed to respond to UN Environment's priority on cities as reinforced at Habitat III. The project will also ensure that various approaches and initiatives, such as SWITCH projects in Asia, Africa and in the Mediterranean, are coordinated and that lessons learned are being shared and countries are offered an inclusive package.
Project key outputs	<p>6. Coordination between Inclusive Green Economy and Sustainable Consumption and Production at country level Assure a light and flexible coordination mechanism to allow Inclusive Green Economy and Sustainable Consumption and Production to implement coordinated activities at country level. This will be developed to be in line with the Inclusive Green Economy hub. Output: Coordination platform (one-stop desk in Geneva and Paris offices) between Inclusive Green Economy and Sustainable Consumption and Production at country-level as to ensure a coherent and timely response to country requests.</p> <p>7. Interface between the different Switch programmes: Respond to the need to improve the exchange of lessons learned and share experiences. This Switch-interface will be the reference for UN Environment colleagues and EU about the different UN Environment implemented Switch programs. Output: One-stop desk for information sharing and knowledge management of the Switch projects, with a special focus on the UN Environment managed activities, established</p> <p>8. Provide advisory services to countries in developing inclusive Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plans: Based on the lessons learned from SwitchMed, UN Environment will offer assistance to countries in developing Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plans. An updated methodology will be elaborated to facilitate countries access to relevant Inclusive Green Economy and Sustainable Consumption and Production tools and experiences in their Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plans processes. Output: At least 30 countries will have inclusive Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plans developed and/or implementation started.</p> <p>9. Outreach and resource mobilization for Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plans In close collaboration with regional offices a strategic approach for research mobilization and outreach for in-countries activities will be developed and implemented. Output: Sufficient resources mobilized to assist at least 40 countries in developing Inclusive Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plans with a strong outreach and national communication/awareness/capacity building component;</p>
Geographic Focus	Global, already identified countries: Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Haiti, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Palestine, Tunisia, Togo,
Partners	National partners in project countries (government, private sector, civil society, academia, media), Cleaner Production Centers, European Union (including delegations), UNDP, Organisation International de la Francophonie,
Tentative budget	12 m USD (Economy Division and Regional Offices)/ European Union (Switch programs), GIZ, France, Organization International de la Francophonie, Norway,

Project Area/Title:	614.4 Enhancing Support and Capacity Development for the Transition towards an Inclusive Green Economy and Low Carbon Development in Latin America and the Caribbean Region Concept Note Version V2, 2016-12-22, final		
Subprogramme:	Resource Efficiency		
Secondary Subprogramme:	Climate Change		
Proposing Team/ Unit	Latin America Office, Resource Efficiency	Focal Point	Adriana Zacharias
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [X] Global/ Normative []	New stream of work [X] Existing stream of work []	
Duration:	Start: 01/2017	End: 12/2019	Total months: 36

<p>Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:</p>	<p>Primary: SDG 8 Promote inclusive & sustainable economic growth, employment & decent work for all, Key targets: 8.2, 8.3. Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all Key Targets: 7.2, 7.3 SDG 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. Key targets: 13.1 SDG 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. Key targets: 17.1; 17.13, 17.14. Secondary: Goal 1 – End Poverty in all its forms everywhere Key target: 1.5 Goal 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages Key target: 3.9 Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation Key Targets: 9.1, 9.4 SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities within and among countries Key target: 10.2 SDG 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. Key targets: 12.2, 12.6; 12.7.</p>
<p>Related resolution:</p>	<p>UNEA Resolution 2/5. Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Resolution 2/6 Support to Paris Agreement Resolution 2/7 Sound management of chemicals and waste Resolution 2/8 Sustainable Consumption and Production</p>
<p>Expected Accomplishment (primary):</p>	<p>Resource Efficiency: PoW 2016-2017 EA (a) Cross sectoral scientific assessments, research, and tools for sustainable consumption and production and green economy developed, shared and applied by policy-makers, including in urban practices in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. PoW 2018-2019 EA (a) Science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels.</p>
<p>Expected Accomplishment (secondary)</p>	<p>Resource Efficiency: PoW 2016-2017 EA(a) Uptake of sustainable consumption and production and green economy instruments and management practices in sectoral policies and in business and financial operations across global supply chains is increased, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication PoW 2018-2019 EA (b) Public, private and financial sectors increasingly adopt and implement sustainable management frameworks and practices. Climate Change PoW 2016-2017 EA.(b): Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies PoW 2018-2019 EA. (b): Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies PoW 2018-2019 EA .(c): Countries increasingly adopt and implement forest-friendly policies and measures that deliver quantifiable emissions reductions as well as social and environmental benefits.</p>
<p>PoW EA Indicator(s):</p>	<p>Resource Efficiency - PoW 2016-2017: EA (a.1) Increase in number of countries, including cities, that develop and integrate green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and sustainable consumption and production approaches and tools in policies as a result of UNEP assistance. EA (b.1) Increase in number of stakeholders reporting improved management practices and adoption of more resource efficient tools and instruments in sectoral policies with the assistance of UNEP. Resource Efficiency - PoW 2018-2019 EA (a) (i) Increase in the number of countries transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies. EA(b)(ii) Increase in the number of public and private finance stakeholders that adopt sustainable finance principles, processes and frameworks. EA(c) (ii) Increase in the number of countries that implement campaigns, awareness-raising, advocacy and educational initiatives that promote sustainable lifestyles, consumption and production, including gender equality.</p>

	<p>Climate Change: PoW 2016-2017 EA (b. i) Increase in number of countries implementing new renewable energy and/or energy efficiency initiatives with the assistance of UNEP. PoW 2018-2019 EA.(b.i) increased the number of countries that have adopted or are implementing plans, strategies or policies on energy efficiency, renewable energy and/or clean technologies. PoW 2018-2019 EA. (c.i) Increase the number of countries that have secured performance-based finance for REDD-plus that is consistent with the Framework Convention on Climate Change methodological guidance on REDD-plus (such as the Green Climate Fund)</p>
Expected long term impact	Countries in the region have made the transition to sustainable development through inclusive green economy policy and tools, low carbon initiatives and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns, increasingly decoupling economic growth from resource use and environmental impacts while improving human well-being.
Outcome Statement:	Countries have enhanced their capacities and are implementing policies and initiatives on Green Economy, Low Carbon and Sustainable Consumption and Production in the long term planning processes, integrating these concepts into their national development strategies, achieving more environmental, social and economic benefits.
Project Outcome indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of countries transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including by implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies. b) Number of countries in which national processes and frameworks mainstream sustainable finance. c) Number of countries that implement campaigns, awareness-raising, advocacy and educational initiatives that demonstrate the benefits of sustainable lifestyles, consumption and production. d) Number of government staff and stakeholders that have the capacity to apply approaches and policy tools to the implementation of inclusive green economy, low carbon, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade.
Brief description/ project logic:	<p>Since Rio+20, an increasing number of countries have been developing green economy strategies to guide their national development plans. While many uncertainties remain especially with regard to growing population, climate change and increasing pressure on land, water, food and energy resources; it is widely recognized that green economy strategies, as well as low-carbon and sustainable consumption and production approaches can offer pathways to addressing these challenges in an integrated manner.</p> <p>This project aims to respond to the increasing demand for methodological and analytical support for the development of long-term strategies and the necessary policies that will ensure the enabling conditions for the transition to green economy, and achieving the ultimate goal of sustainable development. The project will support multidisciplinary research, knowledge exchange and country engagement to help developing countries to transform their national economic structures to greener economy pathways, greening the economic sectors, generating new market opportunities and decent jobs, enhancing low-carbon and climate resilience and SCP patterns.</p> <p>During the first year the focus will be responding Guyana's request for the elaboration of the "Green State Development Strategy", building upon their Low Carbon Development Strategy (2009), the National Strategy on Biodiversity, among others. The second year the support will focus on sub-regional platforms on green economy, climate change and energy, and SCP in the Caribbean and with the Pacific Alliance.</p> <p>The project builds upon UNEP expertise and partnerships such as: Inclusive Green Economy, PAGE, REDD+, 10YFP, En.lighten, and Poverty and Environment Initiative.</p>
Project key outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of the <i>Framework</i> of the Green State Development Strategy" and <i>work plan</i>. 2. Scooping studies/assessment (3) on key economic sectors. 3. Capacity Development workshops on green economy (green jobs, ecological tax reform, GE indicators) and online trainings on green economy and sustainable consumption and production. (over 50 people trained) 4. A series of national consultations to validate the Guyana Green State Development Strategy. 5. Development of the Green State Development Strategy, which has been submitted for approval to the Parliament.
Geographic Focus	Latin America and Caribbean Region. For the first year the focus will be at the national level in Guyana. The second year it will focus at the sub-regional level the Caribbean and with the Pacific Alliance (Chile, Colombia, Peru and Mexico).
Partners	UN System: UNCT, UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, ILO, UNIDO, UNITAR, PAHO

	PAGE (Partnership for Action on Green Economy), PAGE Academia. Government of Guyana: Ministry of Presidency and Cabinet. Guyanese private sector, academia and civil society. Sub-regional inter-governmental bodies: CARICOM and Pacific Alliance. Inter-American Development Bank and European Commission - Regional Offices in the Caribbean.
Tentative budget	USD 2 millions

Project Title/Area:	615.1 Supporting countries to implement the Pan-European Strategic Framework for Greening the Economy Concept Note Version V3, 2016-12-07, final		
Subprogramme:	Resource Efficiency		
Other Subprogramme/s:	Climate Change (mitigation)		
Proposing Team/Unit	Europe Office	Focal Point	Rie Tsutsumi
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [X] Global/ Normative []	New stream of work [] Existing stream of work [X]	
Expected Accomplishment (primary)	EA (a) Science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels		
Expected Accomplishment (secondary)	EA (b) Public, private and financial sectors increasingly adopt and implement sustainable management frameworks and practices EA (c) Public and private sectors increasingly aware of and support the adoption of sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption patterns		
PoW Indicator(s):	Resource Efficiency: EA a) (i) Increase in the number of countries, transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies EA c) (ii) Increase in the number of countries that implement campaigns, awareness raising, advocacy and educational initiatives that promote sustainable lifestyles, consumption and production, including gender equality Climate Change EA (b) (i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP that make progress in adopting and/or implementing low greenhouse gas emission development plans, strategies and/or policies		
Outcome Statement:	Eastern European, Caucasus, and Central Asian countries progress in their transition to a green economy through the development and implementation of Sustainable Consumption and Production policies and practices.		
Brief description/ project logic:	Ministers adopted the Pan-European Strategic Framework for Greening the Economy and the Batumi Initiative on Green Economy (BIG-E) at the 2016 Environment for Europe Conference, as first direct contribution to the achievement of the 2030 agenda, and requested UN Environment to support the implementation. Responding to this request and the submission of over 100 commitments for green economy actions directly linking to identified SDGs from countries and stakeholders, UN Environment, together with other agencies, will support countries to adopt and upscale sustainable consumption and production and green economy approaches and tools. This project builds on the 'Greening Economies in the Eastern Neighbourhood' project (2013- 2017), implemented by UN Environment and three international organizations. The project will support countries to i) develop Green Economy and Sustainable Consumption and Production strategies and policies, ii) integrate Sustainable Consumption and Production and Green Economy approaches in selected policies/sectors; iii) implement innovative pilot initiatives demonstrating co-benefits of Green Economy/ Sustainable Consumption and Production approaches (including job creation); iv) raise awareness through action-oriented campaigns, v) build institutional mechanisms and capacities for policy development and progress monitoring; vi) disseminate results for replication and scaling up in other countries through relevant networks/platforms.		
Project outputs/ activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Economy Strategies, Programmes, Action Plans developed • Capacity developed and technical support provided to governments to formulate Green Economy/ Sustainable Consumption and Production policies and policy instruments • Pilot initiatives (including information on job creation) developed and implemented • Awareness raised and capacity developed on policy development and the opportunities and 		

	benefits of implementing the Green Economy/ Sustainable Consumption and Production approach			
Project Outcome indicator(s):	d) Number of countries implementing Green Economy and Sustainable Consumption and Production policies, including circular economy, in targeted Eastern European, Caucasus, and Central Asian countries, e) SCP and GE approaches are adapted and implemented in selected national key policies or sectors using a multi stakeholder approach and pilot initiatives; f) Number of countries and stakeholders reached through awareness raising campaigns that are changing processes/practices/behavior towards more sustainable alternatives.			
Expected long term impact	A better understanding of policy makers and stakeholder of the benefits of the green economy transition for countries, which is supported and carried by the public at large, and results in the greening of selected policies and sectors leveraging a broader green economy transition at national and regional levels. Inclusive green economy approaches are mainstreamed in strategic and sectoral policies and consumption and production patterns increasingly becomes sustainable.			
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	7.3; 8.4; 9.4 ; 12.2, 12.7, 12.8			
Related UNEA 1 & 2 resolution(s):	2/8 Sustainable Consumption and Production 2/13 Sustainable management of natural capital			
Related MEAs	N/A			
Geographical focus	The project will be implemented at sub-regional level in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia. It will in particular focus on: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan. The selection of countries builds upon on-going work carried out under previous projects (Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova), follows specific requests for assistance received from countries (Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Tajikistan) and/or specifically responds to some of the Batumi commitments on green economy actions made by countries (Republic of Moldova, Belarus, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan).			
Partners	UN Economic Commission for Europe Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development UN Industrial Development Organization European Commission			
Duration:	Start: 01/2018	End: 12/2021	Total months:	48
Tentative budget and funding sources	6 m USD (European Commission)			

Project Area/Title:	615.2 SWITCH Africa Green (Phase 2) (ongoing project)			
Subprogramme:	Resource Efficiency			
Secondary Subprogramme:	N/A			
Managing Division or Regional Office:	Africa Office	Proposing team/Unit/Initiative:	Resource Efficiency Unit	
Type of project:	Regional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Global <input type="checkbox"/>	New <input type="checkbox"/>	Existing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	Start: 01/2018	End: 12/2021	Total months: 48	
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth			
Related UNEA resolution:	UNEA 2 Resolution (2/8) on Sustainable Consumption and Production			
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	EA (a) Science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels.			
Expected Accomplishment	EA (c) Public and private sectors increasingly aware of and support the adoption of sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption patterns.			

(secondary):	
PoW EA Indicator(s):	<p>EA (a)</p> <p>(i) Number of countries transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies.</p> <p>(ii) Number of countries that implement campaigns, awareness-raising, advocacy and educational initiatives that demonstrate the benefits of sustainable lifestyles, consumption and production.</p>
Objective/Outcome Statement:	<p>The overall objective of SWITCH Africa Green is to support 7 countries in Africa to achieve sustainable development by engaging in transition towards an inclusive green economy, based on sustainable consumption and production patterns, while generating growth, creating decent jobs and reducing poverty. The objective will be achieved primarily through support to private sector led inclusive green growth.</p> <p>The specific objective is to support the development of green businesses and eco-entrepreneurship and use of SCP practices by having in place:</p> <p>(i) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (M&SMEs) and business service providers that are better equipped to seize opportunities for green business development,</p> <p>(ii) Better informed public and private consumers, and</p> <p>(iii) Enabling conditions in form of clear policies, sound regulatory frameworks, incentives structures, tax, other fiscal and market-based instruments influencing key sector(s) in the 7 African countries.</p>
Project Outcome indicator(s):	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of MSMEs receiving support for adoption of SCP practices. 2. Number of tools, practices and production processes developed and/or adopted. 3. Number of policies, regulations and standards on SCP and Green Economy being developed. 4. Number of networking events held by the networking facility. 5. Number of SCP/GE networks established in the region. 6. Number of active stakeholders in the network. 7. Number of inter-regional SWITCH coordination meetings attended / co-organised.
Brief description/ project logic:	<p>SWITCH Africa Green is a programme created in 2013 to support countries in Africa to achieve sustainable development by engaging in the transition towards an "inclusive green economy which generates growth, creates jobs and reduces poverty". The programme supports 1) the establishment of policies, incentive structures, and instruments for green business development and 2) private sector initiatives promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) practices. SWITCH Africa Green contributes to implement SDG 12 "Ensure SCP patterns" and is coherent with other SDGs, in particular SDG 8 "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all", and its target 8.4 on "decoupling". The project is implemented by UNEP in collaboration with UNDP and UNOPS.</p> <p>This new phase of the project will consolidate and scale up the efforts initiated under the first phase of SWITCH Africa Green. It responds to the high interest expressed by stakeholders during the first phase of the programme, in a context of growing attention to SCP at regional and global level, as evidenced by the adoption of a dedicated SDG in the 2030 Agenda. This contribution is also coherent with EU's efforts to scale up its cooperation on green economy through the SWITCH TO GREEN flagship initiative.</p> <p>However some adjustments will be introduced, taking into account the preliminary results and challenges identified. Among others, priority sectors will be reviewed for new grants allocation in order to ensure suitable focus; and more attention will be given to MSMEs access to finance, which hinders the roll out of SCP practices.</p> <p>In terms of delivery and coordination mechanisms, UNEP will remain the main implementing partner of the programme, in line with its global policy mandate on SCP. EU Delegations will play a stronger role, notably to manage the green business component, contributing to better synergies with EU geographic programmes.</p>
Project key outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. MSMEs and business service providers are better equipped to promote and adopt SCP practices, and seize green economy opportunities. ii. Policy institutions in target countries have strengthened capacities, awareness, policies and instruments to enable green business entrepreneurship and promote the shift to SCP practices iii. Networking for sharing of experience and lessons learned on SCP policies, practices and actions amongst countries, projects –in particular other EU SWITCH programmes- and stakeholders is

	strengthened.
Geographic Focus	Africa (Sub-Sahara)
(Priority) Countries	Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, South Africa, Uganda
Tentative budget	USD 5 million

Project Area/Title:	616.1 Environment and Trade Hub (ongoing project)			
Subprogramme:	Resource Efficiency			
Secondary Subprogramme:				
Managing Division or Regional Office:	Economy Division	Proposing team/Unit/Initiative:	Resources and Markets Branch Environment and Trade Hub	
Type of project:	Regional <input type="checkbox"/>	Global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Existing <input type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	Start: 06/2017	End: 06/2021	Total months:	48 months
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	SDG 1 Poverty; SDG2 food and agriculture; SDG 3 Health; SDG 5 Gender; SDG 6 Water; SDG 7 Energy; SDG 8 Economic growth; SDG 9 infrastructure; SDG 11 Cities; SDG 12 Sustainable Consumption and Production; SDG 13 Climate; SDG 14 Ocean; SDG 15 Ecosystem; SDG 17 Partnership and Implementation			
Related UNEA resolution:	UNEA Resolution 1.10 on “Different visions, approaches, models and tools to achieve environmental sustainability in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.”			
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	EA (a) Science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels.			
Expected Accomplishment (secondary):	EA (c) Public and private sectors increasingly aware of and support the adoption of sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption patterns.			
PoW EA Indicator(s):	(i) Increase in the number of countries transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies.			
Objective/Outcome Statement:	Trade and investment policies and practices that contribute to the environmental dimension of sustainable development are being developed, negotiated and applied locally, nationally and internationally.			
Project Outcome indicator(s):	Number of governments that are developing national trade and investment related policies and practices that meet environmental objectives. Number of governments that are developing or negotiating regional or international trade and investment related policies and practices that meet environmental objectives. Number of private sector and civil society groups that are developing or negotiating trade and investment related policies and practices that meet environmental objectives.			
Brief description/ project logic:	<p>Trade, investment and capacity development activities are recognized cross-cutting means of implementation for the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. Yet, in order to ensure that trade and investment help meet the SDGs, advance environmental sustainability and improve human well-being, policymakers and key stakeholders require the capacity to develop and adopt mutually supportive environment, trade and investment policies and practices locally, nationally and globally.</p> <p>Under UN Environment’s mandate as the global environmental authority, the Environment and Trade Hub’s work is vested in the belief that the 2030 Agenda cannot be achieved without harnessing the potential of cross-border trade and investment as engines for environmental and social sustainability and green growth. Furthermore, to address the environmental impact of trade, it is also necessary to give due consideration to the ever increasing amount of goods and services traded. Offsetting some of this growth, new models of trade are on the rise, with increasing participation by individuals, facilitated by IT, and companies whose sole business model it is to connect people to share an asset. The sharing economy is anticipated to have profound impacts, with new opportunities for trade and the environment. However, a need persists to encourage the sharing economy and to frame national</p>			

	<p>policies around its development.</p> <p>The Environment and Trade Hub builds on the rich portfolio of past and on-going trade-related work conducted within UN Environment, across geographical locations, and with partner institutions nationally, regionally and internationally. The Environment and Trade Hub's capacity development services are delivered in four focus areas, in direct alignment with selected SDGs: a) Enhancing trade and investment in environmentally sound technologies, b) Shaping governance at the trade, investment & environment nexus, c) Greening markets and global value chains, d) Reducing the footprint of trade and greening the brown, e) Alternative trade models including the sharing economy. The Environment and Trade Hub's objectives are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance capacity of countries to design and implement trade policies that foster environmental sustainability and human well-being; • Assist countries in the identification and realization of trade opportunities arising from a transition to greener economies; • Strengthen the sustainability aspects of cross-border trade and investment agreements in bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral negotiations; • Realize a shift of trade practices and trends to more sustainable patterns, including through alternative models of trade. <p>These objectives are achieved through activities delivered in tandem with knowledge and implementing partners at the local, national, regional and international levels. The activities include facilitating stakeholder dialogues and delivering technical trainings to support the design and implementation of sustainable trade and investment policies, practices and agreements; identifying and disseminating best practices; developing tools, methodologies and indicators; and advising on sector- or region-specific sustainable trade and investment opportunities.</p>
Project key outputs	<p>National and regional stakeholder dialogues, assessments and trainings on trade and investment-related policies and practices that contribute to the environmental dimension of sustainable development are conducted with public and private stakeholders.</p> <p>International policy dialogues, research, outreach and events on trade and investment-related policies and practices that contribute to the environmental dimension of sustainable development are conducted with public and private stakeholders.</p> <p>Scoping study assessing sectors and regions that hold opportunities for connecting local, green and inclusive production and consumption through trade (i.e. the sharing economy).</p>
Geographic Focus	Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe, Latin America Caribbean
(Priority) Countries	
Tentative budget	\$ 7.15 mil

Project Area/Title:	617.1 Transitioning to sustainable food systems for sustainable lifestyles and food security and nutrition Concept note Version V4, 2016-12-14, final		
Subprogramme:	Resource Efficiency		
Secondary Subprogramme:	Ecosystems Management		
Proposing Team/Unit	Economy Division/Sustainable Lifestyles, Cities and Industries Branch, Cities and Lifestyles Unit	Focal Point	James Lomax
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [X] Global/ Normative [X]	New stream of work [] Existing stream of work [X]	
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	EA (a) Science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels		
Expected Accomplishment	EA (c): Public and private sectors increasingly aware and support the adoption of sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption patterns		

(secondary):	SP EM- (b) Policymakers in the public and private sectors test the inclusion of the health and productivity of ecosystems in economic decision-making			
PoW EA Indicator(s):	EA a) (i) Increase in the number of countries transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies			
Expected long term impact	Food systems deliver a) improved consumer well-being (more balanced consumption of sustainable and nutritious food), b) improved farmer livelihoods (increased farm profitability and reduced wastage) and c) environmental impacts reduced (sustainable practices incentivized and consumption of resource intense foods reduced).			
Outcome Statement:	Countries and private sector implement sustainable food systems policies and frameworks.			
Project Outcome indicator(s):	# of countries and private sector stakeholders that implement sustainable food systems policies and frameworks # of countries and businesses [public and private stakeholders] that have the capacity to adopt/implement sustainable food systems # of sustainable and climate-smart agriculture practices implemented			
Brief description/ project logic:	<p>The need for more sustainable food systems are reflected across the SDGs and offer a solution to present challenges in the food and agriculture sector. Today the world produces 2800 calories per person yet 795 million people go hungry and two billion are malnourished, lacking the essential micronutrients they need to lead healthy lives. Conversely, the number of overweight and obese people has reached more than 1.4 billion adults.</p> <p>Current food systems are also key drivers of environmental pressures in the world that both contribute to and are impacted by climate change. The 10YFP Programme on Sustainable Food Systems addresses these challenges through the facilitation of a number of core initiatives based on the following five themes: sustainable diets/nutrition, food losses and waste, integrated food policy-making, sustainable supply chains and sustainable climate smart food production. Development of all tools, outreach to stakeholders and beneficiaries as well as communication will be gender sensitive, whilst taking care to avoid gender stereotyping.</p> <p>This project therefore addresses the need for a) governments (both local and national) to implement a food systems approach that encompasses sustainable agricultural production, supply chain efficiency including food waste and nutrition/health, and b) unsustainable resource-inefficient, environmentally heavy agricultural production.</p>			
Project key outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrated food systems policies Governments at both local and national government levels that connect agriculture, environmental and health goals 2. Guidelines and methodologies for more sustainable food production (agriculture) systems. 			
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	<p>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,</p> <p>3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases.</p> <p>12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses</p>			
Related UNEA resolution:	2/8 Sustainable Consumption and Production 2/9 Prevention, Reduction and Reuse of Food Waste			
Related MEAs	N/A			
Geographical Focus	Global and all RO's , Cambodia, Thailand, Pakistan, Vietnam are all members of the Sustainable Rice Platform and will trial and implement climate smart sustainable rice. Other possible countries that are major producers or consumers of maize or beef are also likely to be considered. Uganda, Tanzania, Honduras and Costa Rica are countries prepared to implement sustainable food systems approaches as a part of the 10YFP Core Initiative on integrated policy making for sustainable food systems.			
Partners	Sustainable Rice Platform (66 members of which approx. 35 are private sector from multinational corporate members like MARS and OLAM to SMEs in Asia). HIVOS, FAO, Nestle (private sector), Biovision, International Institute for Sustainable Development.			
Duration:	Start: 01/2018	End: 12/2021	Total months:	48
Tentative budget	4 million USD Swiss Government (Confirmed 320k 2018-19 – possibility of further funding for 20-21). This covers one full time staff position. Private sector, foundations, GEF and GCF			

Project Area/Title:	618.1 The City Hub Promoting integrated delivery of UN Environment services in cities and enabling 'city innovation labs' to test resilient, resource efficient strategies/technologies across sectors. Concept Note Version V4 (merged), 2017-04-06, final			
Subprogramme:	Resource Efficiency			
Secondary Subprogramme:	Climate Change, Ecosystems, Chemicals, Waste and Air Quality Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts, Healthy and Productive Ecosystems, Environmental Governance, Environment under Review			
Managing Division or Regional Office:	Economy Division		Proposing team/Unit/Initiative:	Energy and Climate Branch, Cities Unit
Type of project:	Regional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Existing <input type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	Start: 01/2018	End: 12/2021	Total months:	48
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable Key Targets: 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, a, b, c Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all Key Targets: 2, 3 Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation Key Targets: 1, 4, a Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns Key Targets: 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts Key Targets: 1, 2, 3 Goal 1 – End Poverty in all its forms everywhere Key target: 5 Goal 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages Key target: 9			
Related UNEA resolution:	1) Resolution 2/5 Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 2) Resolution 2/6 Support to Paris Agreement 3) Resolution 2/7 Sound management of chemicals and waste 4) Resolution 2/8 Sustainable Consumption and Production			
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	EA (a) Science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels			
Expected Accomplishment (secondary):	EA (b) Public, private and financial sectors increasingly adopt and implement sustainable management frameworks and practices. EA (c) Public and private sectors increasingly aware of and support the adoption of sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption patterns <u>Climate Change:</u> EA (a) Adaptation, EA (b) Mitigation <u>Disasters and Conflicts:</u> EA (a) Risk Reduction, EA (b) Emergency Response <u>Environmental Governance:</u> EA (a) Common and Integrated Approaches to Achieve Environmental Objectives and 2030 Agenda, EA (b) Institutional Capacity / Legal Frameworks <u>Chemicals, Waste and Air Quality:</u> EA (b) Waste, EA (c) Air Pollution <u>Environment Under Review:</u> EA (a) Date and Analyses and participatory approaches that strengthen science-policy interface			
PoW EA Indicator(s):	EA (a) (ii) Increase in the number of local governments and cities that measure their resource profiles and report on the sustainable management of resources on the basis of global frameworks EA (c) (ii) Increase in the number of countries that implement campaigns, awareness-raising, advocacy and educational initiatives that promote sustainable lifestyles, consumption and production (including gender equality) supporting the transition to sustainable cities.			
Expected long term impact	Cities are low-emission (carbon and pollutants), resource efficient and resilient providing improved livelihoods, health and well-being for urban dwellers.			
Outcome Statement:	Local governments adopt and implement integrated policies and strategies that are based on systems approaches (resource flow analysis, urban morphology etc) that spur low-emission, resource efficient and resilient solutions, across key sectors such as food, construction, housing, transport, mobility, waste (horizontal) and impacting all levels of governance.			

Project Outcome indicator(s):	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Number of national and local governments that implement multi-sectorial sustainable urban strategy/plan/policy based on material flow analysis 6. Number of local governments that adopt and implement a plan for connected, integrated neighbourhood(s) development 7. Number of local governments that implement campaigns, awareness-raising, advocacy and educational initiatives that promote sustainable lifestyles, consumption and production, including gender equality 8. Number of local governments that adopt systems to measure sustainability / progress towards Sustainable Development, based on indicator frameworks developed by or with UN Environment 9. Number of local governments that adopt financial mechanisms/partnerships to support implementation of resource efficient solutions and sustainable infrastructure. 10. Number of men and women trained – increasing capacity at city and national levels
Brief description/ project logic:	<p>Climate and sustainable development objectives cannot be achieved without action at the city-level; this has been recognized in the Paris Agreement, Sendai Framework, SDG 11, and the New Urban Agenda. Measures that integrate solutions across sectors, supported by policies that are vertically integrated across the different levels of governance will help to harness cities' innovation capacity and bring about an urban paradigm shift that re-addresses the way cities are planned, financed, developed and managed.</p> <p>Progress to date has been mostly limited to single sector initiatives. As urbanization increases and demand for housing and key infrastructure escalates, innovative and holistic approaches that facilitate low-emission, low-energy, resource efficient and resilient solutions are needed. UN Environment's work on sustainable consumption and production, including on urban metabolism and sustainable lifestyles, key sectors (buildings, transport, food, waste and water management, renewable energy, energy efficiency, district energy and urban eco-system based adaptation) provides a unique comparative advantage to develop holistic cross-sectoral approaches.</p> <p>Through a 'CityHub', UN Environment offers a delivery mechanism to react to city demands. The CityHub will be composed of a small coordination team in the Economy Division working with divisional and regional focal points, and substantive experts as needed. It develops and rolls out a City Package, which pools the various technologies, methods and approaches piloted across sectors into a menu of services, which can be applied in accordance with local conditions and priorities :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Neighbourhood Approach: Interventions at a smaller and people-centered scale, allowing for innovation, economies of scale and replication (neighborhood) to prove concepts for approaches that maximize efficiencies and harness the emerging sharing economy, using housing as a driver and better integrating housing with key infrastructure while increasing shares of renewables at building and district levels, introducing ecosystem based solutions and green space, ultimately providing sustainable lifestyle choices and encouraging local sourcing of resources; - Use of systems analysis in local policy-making: Training and capacity support on urban metabolism to inform policies and approaches that address the urban-rural continuum through a systems approaches to city management that take into consideration the flow of resources in and out of the city boundaries. Key resources include water, waste, materials, and energy, taking into consideration its impact on land/land distribution, oceans, and food Systems including trade and transport; - Developing a mechanism to track progress on the third transformative commitment of the New Urban Agenda (urban ecology and resilience), and provide training and capacity support to cities to monitor progress. <p>To bring pilot interventions to scale, needs-based expert advice/capacity support will be provided in key sectors and with key partners to promote an integrated approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To enable public and private investment through innovative finance mechanisms; - To support development of multi-sectoral partnerships, including with private sector <p>Peer-to-peer learning between cities, in partnership with city networks such as ICLEI and C40 as well as regional fora will be a key component of project implementation to ensure project sustainability.</p>
Project key outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piloting in six cities the neighborhood approach, urban metabolism, and NUA implementation (not necessarily all in each city) • Global tracking system for the third transformative commitment developed and validated

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional workshops (4) for training and capacity building to: (a) Introduce the neighborhood approach and develop baseline information for a bigger project (b) Validate targets identified for the third transformative agenda of the NUA (c) Build capacity on urban metabolism/cities as systems – and key assessment tools such as resource flow analysis and ecological footprint Series of communication materials (blogs, short video clips) to generate awareness and establish UN Environment’s technical leadership on the neighborhood approach, urban metabolism, and New Urban Agenda implementation Proposals that will support selected cities in mapping and accessing financial mechanisms available to make the infrastructure investments (at least 3 within the lifetime of the project, considering not all pilot cities may be interested)
Geographic Focus	<p>The neighbourhood approach will rolled out in four cities in four countries, with a wider global capacity building campaign also to be rolled out at regional level. The selected cities cover a mix of “new build”, retrofitting of existing neighbourhoods, different typographic, climatic and cultural conditions. Furthermore, selection criteria include: high ambition level by both national and city government; a minimal set of activities ongoing already, to maximize their effect. Tentative list of target countries: Rwanda, Uganda, Indonesia, China, Philippines, Mexico, Colombia, Cuba, Panama, Jordan, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman</p> <p>Operationalizing urban metabolism and other systems approaches will be implemented in collaboration with the IRP and rolled out in West Asia (Jordan, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman), Africa (Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya) and Latin America (Mexico, Chile, Argentina, Panama). Technical support support in Asia (China and the Philippines to continue)</p> <p>NUA Implementation will be global with strategic partnerships with developed countries particularly those in Europe, North America, West Asia, and East Asia.</p>
Partners	<p>The project builds upon UN Environment expertise and initiatives such as the: Sustainable Buildings and Climate Initiative, Global Initiative for Resource Efficient Cities, Sustainable Social Housing Initiative, Global Partnership in Waste Management, En.lighten, Global Fuel Economy Initiative, District Energy in Cities, Climate and Clean Air Coalition and other strategic partnerships listed below: ICLEI UN Habitat (incl through the joint Greener cities Partnership) Cities Alliance World Bank and Regional Development Banks World Resource Institute Green Building Council Private sector companies that have a business model that cut across several infrastructure sectors (e.g. Siemens, Veolia) Finance Institutions Climate City Finance Leadership Alliance (CCFLA) Resource Efficient Cleaner Production Centres Development Banks Municipal Councils Non-Government Organisations Academia Media</p>
Tentative budget	<p>\$ 3 million (activity A); \$ 2 million (activity B); \$ 1 million (activity C) = US\$ 6 million for a three year period. The following donors have already been approached for the above-mentioned activities: Rockefeller, Cities Alliance, DFID, China, and Norway for the above mentioned activities. We also intend to approach Germany (IKI), GEF, and GCF.</p>

Expected Accomplishment B: Sectors and Supply Chains

Project Title/Area:	621.1 Life Cycle Thinking to enable Sustainable Consumption and Production decision making Concept Note Version V7, 2016-12-18, final		
Subprogramme:	Resource Efficiency		
Other Subprogramme/s:	N/A		
Proposing Team/Unit	Economy Division	Focal Point	Llorenç Milà i Canals
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [X]		New stream of work []
	Global/ Normative [X]		Existing stream of work [X]
Expected Accomplishment (primary)	EA (b) Public, private and financial sectors increasingly adopt and implement sustainable management frameworks and practices		
Expected Accomplishment (secondary)	EA (a) Science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels EA (c) Public and private sectors increasingly aware of and support the adoption of sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption patterns		
PoW Indicator(s):	6.b.i: Increase in the number of public and private stakeholders that base their decision-making on life cycle approaches <u>Also contributing to:</u>		

	<p>6.b.iii: Increase in the number of countries and businesses that implement sustainable tourism policies</p> <p>6.b.iv: Increase in the number of companies that report sustainable management practices they have adopted</p> <p>6.c.i: Increase in the number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies <u>and supporting:</u></p> <p>6.a.i: Increase in the number of countries, transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies and</p> <p>6.a.ii: Increase in the number of local governments and cities that measure their resource profiles and report on the sustainable management of resources on the basis of global frameworks</p>
Outcome Statement:	Public and private stakeholders apply life-cycle knowledge, tools and guidance on sustainability impacts across products' life cycles prioritizing actions on key impact drivers and avoiding unintended trade-offs.
Brief description/ project logic:	<p>Life Cycle Thinking serves as a path-finder to global policy agendas, by identifying priorities and most effective opportunities to improve production and consumption systems, while avoiding unintended trade-offs in environmental and social impacts.</p> <p>UN Environment is uniquely positioned to facilitate the normative and consensus building capacity to foster methodological agreements, and train local actors to master the knowledge.</p> <p>The overall goal of the project is to ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production decisions are properly supported through life cycle approaches. The project will enhance access to life cycle data; globally agreed environmental and social indicators; practical tools co-developed with other UN Environment programmes for life cycle based intelligence along the value chain; and generating capacity to use the knowledge.</p> <p>Project activities include normative (infrastructure informing life cycle knowledge); capacity development (ensuring local capacity is created as effective exit strategy); and coordination with other projects as service provision to scale-up uptake of Life Cycle Thinking. A potential example of such collaboration is with the Sustainable Tourism Programme: Life Cycle Thinking helps mapping the key value chains in the tourism private sector, guide the development of key environmental indicators to measure sectoral performances related to the environmental "hotspots", and provide intervention measures to improve the performance.</p>
Project outputs/ activities:	<p>Key infrastructure: Life Cycle Assessment DATA, INDICATORS (social and environmental), including capacity development to use them (output 1 for 6.b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Practical TOOLS for the application of life cycle information in decision-making including capacity development to use them (output 1 for 6.b), co-developed with strategic sectors and programmes. - Up-scale the UPTAKE of Life Cycle Thinking, starting with UN Environment projects: Tools co-developed / applied with partner projects / Expected Accomplishment indicators, including tools for eco-innovation (output 5 of 6b); sustainable value chains e.g. in the tourism (output 3 of 6b) or buildings and construction (output 7 of 6b); promotion of RE technologies; analyses of country and sub-country entities; tools for SPP (output 1 of 6c); incorporation of life cycle thinking in Nationally Determined Contributions; etc.
Project Outcome indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of public stakeholders that apply life-cycle knowledge, tools and guidance on sustainability impacts across products' life cycles) - Number of businesses that apply life-cycle knowledge, tools and guidance on sustainability impacts across products' life cycles - Number of UN Environment projects / activities that have co-developed and apply life cycle based tools with their partners (e.g. life cycle costing tools for Sustainable Public Procurement; product sustainability information guidelines; etc.) and thus focus their attention to priority life cycle stages / impacts
Expected long term impact	Public and private stakeholders achieve robust Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) patterns through application of knowledge, tools and guidance on sustainability impacts across products' life cycles, allowing prioritization of actions on key impact drivers and avoiding unintended trade-offs
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	<p>Goal 12: Targets 12.1, 12.2, 12.4, 12.6, 12.8.</p> <p>Goal 6: Target 6.4</p> <p>Goal 8: Target 8.4</p> <p>Goals 11, 13, 15, 17 (17.16, 17.17); 4 (4.7); 9; 7,</p>
Related UNEA 1 & 2 resolution(s):	<p>UNEA 2</p> <p>- 2/7 Sound management of chemicals and waste: 11, 12, 14, 21, 23</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2/8 Sustainable consumption and production: 2 - 2/9 Prevention, reduction and reuse of food waste: <i>recognizing the negative environmental, social and economic impact of food</i> - 2/11 Marine plastic litter and microplastics: 18 - 2/16 Mainstreaming of biodiversity for well-being: 2 			
Related MEAs	<p>Life cycle thinking provides scientific guidance on key sectors and life cycle stages contributing to impacts addressed by several MEAs, as well as trade-offs among those impacts. As such, the project indirectly supports many of the MEAs, and more specific areas of collaboration may be explored by the project, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convention on Biological Diversity: potential to seek partnerships at the level of biodiversity indicators in Life Cycle Assessment, and the way these can help inform decisions across the value chain with the engagement of private sector - Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer: potentially looking into the environmental impacts of different ozone-depleting materials from their whole life cycle - Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal: engaging with the secretariat of SAICM to look into the life cycle impact of electronic products 			
Geographical focus	<p>The project will be delivering several normative outputs at the global level, which will be demonstrated / piloted in 10-15 specific countries in Latin America and Caribbean; Asia-Pacific; and Africa. The rationale for country selection considers the existence of policy and business strategies on Sustainable Consumption and Production, Resource Efficiency, and Life Cycle Thinking; current capacity (local LCA network, database, and institutions etc.) and willingness to carry out life cycle based activities at the national level; existing connection and engagement with the public and private sectors in the countries; available resources in the country to support the uptake of life cycle knowledge. A non-exclusive list of priority countries based on the above mentioned criteria include Chile, Peru, Morocco, Ethiopia, Indonesia, China, Sri Lanka, India, Brazil, South Africa, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Colombia, Mexico, Vietnam, Nepal, Tunisia, Lebanon, Russia</p>			
Partners	<p>European Commission (as a major donor but also leading actor globally in the promotion of LCT-based policies), RECPnet and its members, Life Cycle Initiative and its partners, National LCA networks, Global LCA Data Access (GLAD) network and its partners, Research institutes and universities with programs on life cycle assessment.</p> <p>Key actors to highlight from the private sector: LCA service providers (database and software companies, consultancy companies: Thinkstep; PRe Sustainability; GreenDelta; IFU), industrial associations (The Sustainability Consortium; World Business Council on Sustainable Development; International Council on Metals and Mining; IFA; etc.), multinationals (Unilever; Nestle; automobile; energy) and SMEs (mainly as recipients and testers of capacity development).</p>			
Duration:	Start: 01/2018	End: 12/2021	Total months:	48
Tentative budget and funding sources	<p>TBD \$6 M</p> <p>European Commission: \$0.875M approved for 2018-19; additional funding to be negotiated for 2020-21</p> <p>Governments of Germany (contribution to Life Cycle Initiative + IKI TVC); France; Switzerland; USA; etc.</p> <p>Other governments from Global LCA Data Access Network (GLAD):</p> <p>Sustainable Tourism Programme</p> <p>Global Environment Facility:</p> <p>Private sector (to be negotiated):</p> <p>New sponsors of the Life Cycle Initiative (2017 and onwards)</p>			

Project Area/Title:	622. 1 Finance Initiative of the UN Environment - Aligning private finance with sustainable development Final Concept Note, project ongoing
Subprogrammes:	Resource Efficiency, Healthy and Productive Ecosystems, Climate Change

Secondary Subprogramme:	Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts			
Managing Division or Regional Office:	Economy Division	Proposing team/Unit/Initiative:	UNEP Finance Initiative Secretariat	
Type of project:	Regional <input type="checkbox"/>	Global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New <input type="checkbox"/>	Existing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	Start: 01/2017	End: 12/2021	Total months:	60
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 17 – Targets 17.16 & 17.17 • Goal 12 – Target 12.6 • Goal 8 – Target 8.10 • Goal 7 – Target 7.3 • Goal 15 – Targets 15.9, 15.a • Goal 13 – Targets 13.1, 13.2 & 13.a • Goal 11 – Target 11.b 			
Related UNEA resolution:	UNEA2/5 Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development UNEA2/6 Supporting the Paris Agreement UNEA2/7 Sustainable consumption and production UNEA2/8 Sustainable management of natural capital for sustainable development and poverty reduction			
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP6 EA (b) Public, private and financial sectors increasingly adopt and implement sustainable management frameworks and practices. • SP3 EA (b) Policymakers in the public and private sectors test the inclusion of the health and productivity of ecosystems in economic decision-making. • SP1 EA (b) Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies. • SP1 EA (c) Countries increasingly adopt and implement forest-friendly policies and measures that deliver quantifiable emissions reductions as well as social and environmental benefits. 			
Expected Accomplishment (secondary):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP2 (a) Countries and international partners integrate environmental measures for risk reduction in key policies and frameworks 			
PoW EA Indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP6 Indicator (b)(ii) Increase in the number of public and private finance stakeholders that adopt sustainable finance principles, processes and frameworks. • SP3 Indicator (b)(ii) Increase in the number of private sector entities that adjust their business models to reduce their ecosystem-related risks and/or negative impacts on marine and terrestrial ecosystems. • SP1 Indicator (b)(ii) Increase in climate finance invested by countries or institutions for clean energy, energy efficiency and/or amount of decarbonized assets. • SP1 Indicator (c)(i) Increase in the number of countries that have secured finance, including performance-based finance, for the implementation of REDD-plus policies and measures. 			
Objective/Outcome Statement:	The finance industry is increasingly transforming towards sustainable financing.			
Project Outcome indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource Efficiency: The number of financial institutions that have adopted/ instituted principles and/or frameworks for sustainable financing. • Ecosystems: The number of financial institutions that have integrated natural capital factors into their financial products and services. • Climate Change: The number of financial institutions that have adopted investment strategy to decarbonize their portfolio as a result of UN Environment Finance Initiative's intervention. 			
Brief description/ project logic:	Background With a few exceptions of niche value-based institutions, financial institutions around the world are misaligned with sustainable development and considered 'not fit for purpose' to support it. The Finance Initiative of the UN Environment (UNEP FI) was one of the first collective initiatives in the world, which sought to mobilise the finance sector to support sustainable development. Started with six European banks in 1992 on the occasion of the Rio Earth Summit, today it has become a global network of 200+ banks, investment institutions and insurance companies, as well as about 60+ supporting institutions. Since then, numerous new individual and collective, voluntary and regulatory initiatives on sustainable finance including the UNEP Inquiry in the Design of a Sustainable Financial System (since 2014) have been formed. As a result, breakthroughs and game-changing events have been achieved, many under UNEP FI, and the awareness on and the take up of sustainable financial practices have			

	<p>grown significantly. Despite these victories, the overall finance industry continues to fuel high-carbon unsustainable activities whilst sustainable development faces huge funding shortages.</p> <p>UNEP FI's motto <i>Changing finance, financing change</i> describes its intervention path to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Changing finance</i>: promoting the integration of sustainability concerns into mainstream financial system, and financial institutions' operations and decisions in all markets, as well as in their general business and governance, and • <i>Financing change</i>: mobilizing finance to foster a more sustainable economy. <p>Theory of Change Based on this motto, UNEP FI's outputs are intended to facilitate financial institutions to raise its awareness on sustainable finance, support the development of expertise and catalyse its take-up (Output 1: Building Expertise). At the same time, it acts as a neutral platform for financial institutions to engage with policy makers and financial regulators to create a stronger enabling environment for sustainable finance (Output 2: Enabling Environment). The desired intermediate state to be attained from these interventions is a paradigm shift within the financial system that goes beyond new financial products and services but new financial institutions & markets market. This is accompanied by a third output, to evaluate and measure progress on the sustainability of financial institutions (Output 3: Measuring Progress).</p>
Project key outputs	<p>Output 1: Building Expertise – Positive Impact Financing, Principles for Sustainable Banking, Principles for Sustainable Insurance, Responsible Property Investment, Sustainable Stock Exchanges Initiative, Climate & Clean Air Coalition Finance Initiative, Natural Capital Declaration, Green Sovereign Credit (ERISC), Sustainable commodities supply chains, Training, Regional activities and Global Roundtables.</p> <p>Output 2: Enabling Environment – Fiduciary Duty in the 21st Century, G20 Energy Efficiency Finance Task Group, Sustainable Insurance Forum for Regulators and Collaboration with the Inquiry, PAGE, UNFCCC, City Innovation Platform for African Infrastructure Risk and Resilience and CLEI (the global cities network; local governments for sustainability).</p> <p>Output 3: Measuring Progress - Global State of Sustainability in Financial Institutions, Portfolio Decarbonisation Coalition, annual Overview and Annual General Meetings & Global Steering Committee.</p>
Geographic Focus	Global; Regional; National
(Priority) Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFRICA: Kenya, Ghana, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa • ASIA-PACIFIC: Australia, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, Mongolia, Thailand, Philippines, Vietnam • EUROPE: France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, European Union • LATIN AMERICA: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela • NORTH AMERICA: Canada, United States • WEST ASIA: Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates
Tentative budget	\$15 million (\$3m per year for 5 years)

Project Title/Area:	623. 1 Implementing sustainable policies, strategies and management tools on resource efficiency in tourism value chains Concept Note Version V3, 2016-12-07, final		
Subprogramme:	Resource Efficiency		
Other Subprogramme/s:	Climate Change		
Proposing Team/Unit	Economy Division/SLCI/RIVU	Focal Point	Helena Rey
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [X] Global/ Normative [X]	New stream of work [] Existing stream of work [X]	
Expected Accomplishment (primary)	RE EA (b): Public, private and financial sectors increasingly adopt and implement sustainable management frameworks and practices		

Expected Accomplishment (secondary)	EA (c) Public and private sectors increasingly aware of and support the adoption of sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption patterns
PoW Indicator(s):	RE EA b (iii): increase in the number of countries and businesses that implement sustainable tourism policies. RE EA b (i): increase in the number of public and private sector stakeholders that base their decision making on life-cycle approaches.
Outcome Statement:	Countries and businesses implement sustainable tourism policies to support the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns
Brief description/ project logic:	Over the past six decades, the global tourism sector has become one of the largest and fastest growing economic sectors. This rapid growth and expansion has had major impacts related to depletion of natural resources, particularly water, Green House Gases emissions, energy and land, whilst expanding tourism value chain operations. The Paris Agreement places a cap on rising atmospheric temperatures to 2o C or below 1.5oC if possible, and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda sets ambitious targets for countries and private sector. Monitoring systems should therefore emphasize and guide on the tracking of a consistent suite of indicators and measures for businesses and destination alike. In order to achieve the targets and goals of 2030 Sustainable Development and Climate Agendas on tourism (in particular 12.b, and 8.9), UNEP will support countries and subnational governments to institutionalise capacities and implement frameworks, policies, actions plans and monitoring frameworks to promote the transition to a low carbon, resource efficient through better policies and strategies in the sector. UNEP's knowledge base in this field, combined with its extensive institutional network and partnerships developed over the years at international and national levels, has positioned the organization to play a catalytic role in disseminating and supporting application of sustainable management tools in developing countries, and for promoting good policies and governance in tourism.
Project outputs/ activities:	The overall approach of the project is premised on recognizing that there are already a range of policies, management tools and best practices promoting resource efficiency and sustainable tourism in regions and countries. These have however, brought limited progress and with limited consensus on how sustainability actions should be mainstreamed into daily operations within the tourism value chain in order to deliver the desired economic benefits and sector performance. Hence, building partnerships with tourism businesses, governments and NGOs and piloting country specific projects on the identified policies, management tools and best practices, will facilitate the necessary adoption of the proposed approaches according to country and destination-specific needs and concerns. The project will have four key outputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of a platform to analyse the sector's inventory of GHG emissions and resource efficiency - Development of an integrated emissions reduction and resource efficiency action framework based on life cycle approaches, with specific indicators for mitigation/adaptation priorities; - Technical support provided to countries and business for implementation and results reporting on sustainable production and consumption policies - Sustainable tourism products and services campaigns developed to support the adoption of voluntary best practices, life cycle assessments tools and standards.
Project Outcome indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries that implement sustainable tourism policies, strategies and monitoring frameworks • Number of businesses that that implement sustainable tourism policies, strategies and monitoring frameworks • Number of businesses that reduce Green House Gas emissions in their operations
Expected long term impact	Ultimately, the project will support decoupling of tourism growth from carbon emissions and assist the countries to achieve their National Determined Contributions (NDCs) objectives and SDGs targets on tourism 12.b and 8.9. Over the longer term, these actions will strengthen the tourism sector's capacity for evidence-based decision-making and the mitigation of GHG emissions, and improve resource efficiency in tourism value chain operations. These results are important for complying with the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	8.9, 12.b, 12.6,
Related UNEA 1 & 2 resolution(s):	2/8 Sustainable consumption and production 2/4 SAMOA Pathway 2/11 Marine plastic litter and microplastics 2/12 Coral Reefs Management

Related MEAs	N/A			
Geographical focus	Country level support to SIDS and tourism dependent economies. Identified priority countries are Mauritius, Republic Dominican, Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Jamaica, Barbados, Bahamas, Philippines, and Morocco			
Partners	Travel Foundation, Amadeus, TripAdvisor, Airbnb, Club Med, Pierre Vacances and TUI (biggest tour operator worldwide), International Tourism Partnership, and Owners Association of Hotels and Condos Playa Dorada, Inc, representing private sector. Rainforest Alliance, The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), The Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa (RETOSA), Ocean Indian Commission (OIC), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Green Choice Philippines, Waste & Resources Action Programme (WRAP), National Cleaner Production Centers, and ministries of tourism and environment of above mentioned countries.			
Duration:	Start: 01/2018	End: 12/2021	Total months:	48
Tentative budget and funding sources	TBD 4 year project: 5 million of which 3 financed under the International Climate Initiative			

Project Title/Area:	624.1 (also contributing to output 626) Partnerships for resource efficiency and sound management of chemicals in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Concept Note Version V4, 2016-12-07, final		
Subprogramme:	Resource Efficiency		
Other Subprogramme/s:	Chemicals, Waste and Air Quality		
Proposing Team/ Unit	Economy Division/Sustainable Lifestyles, Cities and Industry Branch, Responsible Industry and Value Chain Unit	Focal Point	TBC
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [X] Global/ Normative []	New stream of work [] Existing stream of work [X]	
Expected Accomplishment (primary)	RE EA (b): Public, private and financial sectors increasingly adopt and implement sustainable management frameworks and practices CWAQ EA (a) Chemicals: 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)		
Expected Accomplishment (secondary)			
PoW Indicator(s):	RE EA b (iv): increase in the number of companies that report sustainable management practices they have adopted. CWAQ: 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 UNEP analysis or guidance		
Outcome Statement:	Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) increase resource efficiency and adopt sound chemicals management practices, thereby strengthening their positioning in value chains and markets.		
Brief description/ project logic:	<p>The business sector, “ranging from microenterprises to cooperatives to multinationals”, is expected to play a pivotal role in achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda’s goals. Companies are called to actively contribute to the joint reshaping of the development agenda by being an active source of innovative solutions in tackling the sustainable development challenges. This project aims at providing a coherent approach on UN Environment’s work towards Small and Medium Enterprises and promoting innovative solutions which advance resource efficiency and sound chemical management practices along the value chain.</p> <p>Small and Medium Enterprises are a key agent of change that can contribute to the required paradigm shift. Given their strong connection with grass root level and local communities, they can be a strong source of social and environmental innovation as an engine for sustainable and inclusive growth. However, they often lack access to information and expertise or access to finance or enabling</p>		

	<p>conditions.</p> <p>This project will specifically focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developing relevant tools and expertise to advance Resource Efficiency and Sound Management of Chemicals practices through the support of business intermediary organizations such as the Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production Network (RECPnet), • replicating and scaling up advanced approaches, methodologies and tools in high impact sectors; • facilitating enabling policy frameworks development and access to finance; • providing measuring and reporting frameworks, and • building and promoting partnerships along the value chain.
Project outputs/ activities:	<p>The project will have 6 components.</p> <p>Cross cutting components:</p> <p>1) Policy component: creating demand through policy environment to mainstream sustainable practices among SMEs. Output: policy guidelines, policy reviews and roadmaps for action</p> <p>2) Finance component: facilitating access to finance through understanding the constraints to financing for SMEs, identify and replicating good practices, identifying and promoting innovative solutions. Outputs: study, good practice handbook and training.</p> <p>3) Providing measuring and reporting frameworks within the context of target 12.6 and with the support of the government led Group of Friends of Paragraph 47,</p> <p>4) Partnership component: strengthening private sector engagement through partnership building (including networking with RECPnet), Specific components:</p> <p>5) RE related sectors: Tools developed for specific sectors and replication and scaling advanced approaches, methodologies and tools in high impact sectors. Outputs: numbers of sector specific tools including business case for private sector engagement, and companies receiving technical assistance</p> <p>6) Chemicals sector: The component will use existing methodologies such as Responsible Production and Eco-innovation and apply them to 2 to 3 sub-sectors, where chemicals is a key issue from a lifecycle perspective. Outputs: Adapted tools (RP, eco-innovation) to selected sub-sectors for support of SMEs engagement for sound management of chemicals (handling and management practices);</p>
Project Outcome indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of private companies / industries (including SMEs) that have adopted / reported sustainable practices and strategies • Number of SMEs whose access to finance is facilitated through RECPnet service providers • Number of policy instruments that reflect requirements and incentives for SMEs application (i.e. SMEs check).
Expected long term impact	The private sector, including SMEs, reduces impact on the environment and generate a positive contribution to society. UN Environment catalyzes partnerships which bring to scale the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals.
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	Resource Efficiency: 12.6, 12.5, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5 , 17.6 , 17.9 Chemicals: 3.9, 6.3, 12.4, 8.8
Related UNEA 1 & 2 resolution(s):	2/7 Sound management of chemicals and waste 2/8 Sustainable consumption and production 2/13 Sustainable management of natural capital
Related MEAs	The Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production network joins hands with the network of regional centres of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm convention to implement sustainable chemicals management at policy and technical level.
Geographical focus	Global, with country level support to SMEs (tbd in Asia, Africa, Latin America) Target countries for the project's activities will be selected on the basis of a competitive call for proposals. Selection criteria will include: 1. Commitment from a government counterpart (more than one if possible) in tandem with related policy support/potential; 2. The presence of a RECP service provider or similar institution; 3. Potential synergies with on-going, related activities, such as similar initiatives and/or policy targeted efforts (e.g., sustainable public procurement and eco-labelling, or eco-industrial parks); 4. The national market demand for resource efficient, safer and cleaner production services; and 5. The potential for best practice replication in the related value chain(s)

	and/or relevant (sub)regional policy context.			
Partners	<p>Private sector stakeholders: Companies (including SMEs and companies along targeted value chains) the organizations that work with them such as SustainAbility, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, the International Chamber of Commerce, Business for Social Responsibility, sector specific organizations such as World Green Building Council, International Council on Metals and Mining, International Council of Chemical Associations and others as well as related regional and national bodies.</p> <p>Technical institutions: innovation and related centres, Life Cycle Networks (e.g., those linked to the LCI SETAC initiative); universities, technology development institutions, standard setting bodies, and groups carrying out market analysis.</p> <p>Public sector stakeholders: Governments include national government counterparts in the beneficiary countries and government members of the Group of Friends of Paragraph 47: France, Norway, Denmark, Austria, Colombia, Chile, Brazil, South Africa, and Switzerland.</p> <p>Non-governmental organizations: GRI, Carbon Disclosure Project, ICLEI, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and others</p> <p>UN system stakeholders: the UN Global Compact (GC), United Nations Development Organizations (UNIDO), UN International Labour Organization (ILO), UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UN FAO, UN DESA, OECD and regional economic commissions.</p>			
Duration:	Start: 01/2018	End: 12/2018	Total months:	48
Tentative budget and funding sources	<p>TBD 4year project: 7 m USD</p> <p>Chemicals: 2 m US</p> <p>Resource Efficiency: 5 m USD</p> <p>Potential sources of funding: European Commission, Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, Quick Start Programme of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, Government of Denmark, Germany and Switzerland, contribution from the member Governments of the Group of Friends of Paragraph 47, United Nations Development Account.</p>			

Project Area/Title:	627.1 Transforming to a Low-carbon and Resource Efficient Building Sector Concept Note Version V3 (merged), 2017-04-04, final			
Subprogramme:	Resource Efficiency			
Secondary Subprogramme:	Climate Change; Chemicals, Waste and Air Pollution			
Managing Division or Regional Office:	Economy Division	Proposing team/Unit/Initiative:	Cities and Lifestyles Unit	
Type of project:	Regional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Existing <input type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	Start: 01/2018	End: 12/2021	Total months:	48
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	<p>Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns Key Targets: 12.1, 12.2, 12.5, 12.7, 12.8</p> <p>Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable Key Targets: 11.3, 11.6, 11.c</p> <p>Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts Key Targets: 13.1, 13.2, 13.3</p> <p>Goal 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages Key Targets: 3.9</p>			
Related UNEA resolution:	2/8 SCP; 2/5 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; 2/6 Supporting the Paris Agreement			
Related MEAs:	Paris Agreement; Montreal Protocol (Kigali Amendment- refrigerants)			
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	EA (b) Public, private and financial sectors increasingly adopt and implement sustainable management frameworks and practices			

Expected Accomplishment (secondary):	Climate Change: EA (b) Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies
PoW EA Indicator(s):	Resource Efficiency EA (b) Indicator (v) Increase in the number of countries, and private sector stakeholders that implement sustainable consumption and production policies in the building and construction sector Climate Change EA (b) Indicator (i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP that make progress in adopting and/or implementing low greenhouse gas emission development plans, strategies and/or policies
Outcome Statement:	Countries, and private sector stakeholders implement building and construction sector policies which support sustainable consumption and production and climate change goals, and maximize energy and resource efficiencies
Project Outcome indicator(s):	# countries that implement sustainable consumption and production policies in the building and construction sector # countries reporting building sector actions in Nationally Determined Contributions under Paris Agreement # private sector stakeholders that implement sustainable consumption and production policies in the building and construction sector # countries adopting sustainable building policies, incorporating energy and resource efficiency % reduction in energy and resource intensities in building sector in target countries
Brief description/project logic:	<p>The building and construction sector is recognized to have an oversized environmental footprint. While it is well-understood that buildings are large consumers of energy (roughly 60% of electricity is used in residential and commercial buildings) and contribute to GHG emissions (19% of CO₂ emissions are attributed to building operations), there are considerable environmental impacts associated with extraction of construction minerals (which increased by 80% between 1992 and 2005), water consumption (estimates up to 16% of freshwater use is in buildings). Water tables are receding in many cities, providing stress and increasing associated energy consumption), and management of solid waste (up to 40% by volume in some locations from construction and demolition activities) remains a challenge. While pathways exist to develop net-zero and low-carbon buildings, no pathways are yet established to reduce resource consumption, as much of the resource use is driven by, and aligns with, population growth and urbanization. As urbanization continues, development of new commercial and residential buildings will result in increased demand for materials, creating pressures on resource availability. Interventions in the building sector will have a positive impact, providing opportunities for climate action and significant contributions to multiple Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>Reducing the impact of buildings and construction requires a systemic change and a transformation of the sector. To realise the potential for energy and GHG reductions requires that building policies must be fully integrated in national climate strategies, including in NDCs. National and sub-national governments must develop integrated building policies which meet the demands of growing populations (primarily in rapidly urbanizing areas) and result in a building stock that is resilient, energy and resource efficient and planned and integrated with environmentally sound urban planning principles, contributing in particular to SDGs 11 and 12. The complexity of the sector and the many fragmented stakeholders throughout entire value chain requires that all players (public and private sector) be engaged to deliver the efficiencies and interventions needed to reduce environmental impact.</p> <p>UN Environment is well positioned to scale up actions and mobilise a paradigm shift in the building sector. Capitalising on the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, launched at COP21 and for which UN Environment serves as Secretariat, as well as the 10YFP Sustainable Buildings and Construction Programme (co-led by UN Environment), this project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Assessment of Sustainable Building Policies and Track and Report the global impact and progress to contribute to the 2-degree climate pathway in the Paris Agreement, and to multiple SDGs; • Raise awareness and Facilitate the integration of the building sector in national climate strategies • Mobilise finance and support measurement and data collection with partners in the Global Alliance; • Support the mainstreaming of transformative building policies and practices through demonstration projects and through the 10YFP Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme work streams, which include:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Foster enabling frameworks to implement sustainable building policies ○ Promote sustainable housing ○ Enhance sustainability in the building supply chain ○ Reduce climate impact and strengthen climate resilience of the buildings and construction sector ○ Promote knowledge sharing, outreach and awareness raising <p>UN Environment has already helped to mobilise 24 countries and more than 75 organisations representing public and private sector through both the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction and the 10YFP. The project will leverage UN Environment’s portfolio of relevant work, including that of the International Resource Panel on resource consumption in the sector, which can inform policies and interventions, and the project will align with Green Economy efforts, including at the sectoral level.</p> <p>The project will assist in identifying, tracking and reporting the global impact and progress of the building sector to contribute to the 2-degree climate pathway in the Paris Agreement, and to multiple SDGs. On a regional basis, the project will identify and facilitate actions which engage public and private stakeholders at various levels to develop enabling frameworks, technology solutions and mobilise finance for sustainable buildings. Locally, demonstration activities in targeted locations at the city level will assist in proof of concept to inform methodologies and approaches which can be mainstreamed through the 10YFP (including through Trust Fund projects) and broadly disseminated in the Global Alliance network.</p> <p>The multiple entry points of building policy and the building supply chain, and in parallel at both national and sub-national levels will assist in the transformation of local and national markets towards sustainable buildings and construction, with climate and sustainable development benefits, and contribute to the global objectives envisioned in the Paris Agreement and SDGs.</p>
Project key outputs	<p>Assessments of Policies and Local Contexts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Global Status Report of Building Sector Climate Impact and Tracking Progress of Sector activities in NDCs (Global--Annual) ● Sustainable Building Policy Assessments (National/Sub-national- five countries) ● Resource Consumption and Resource Efficiency Assessment (five cities) <p>Awareness-raising to policy-makers, value chain and end users</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Meeting of environment/construction ministries (Global) ● Regional Roundtables (Regional) ● Targeted Workshops (Regional and Local) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sub-national and Local Agencies (e.g. Construction, Environment, Energy, Urban Development) ○ Private Sector Supply Chain <p>Capacity Development (Regional and Local)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Trainings/Workshops with climate and construction/buildings policy makers ● Trainings/Workshops with private sector and SMEs <p>Demonstration and proof of concept (with target jurisdictions)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sustainable building demonstration projects ● Refined methodology for integrating sustainable buildings and associated infrastructure <p>Mainstreaming Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Knowledge sharing workshops ● Guidance Documents ● 10YFP Trust Fund Projects
Geographic Focus	<p>Global, Regional and Local Components.</p> <p>Potential Countries: Cameroon, China, Colombia, Cote d’Ivoire, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Peru, The Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Viet Nam</p>
Partners	<p>Partner Organizations: UN-HABITAT, International Finance Corporation, Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, World Green Building Council (and relevant national green building councils), World Resources Institute</p>
Tentative budget	3.5 million

Expected Accomplishment C: Sustainable Lifestyles & Consumption

Project Area/Title:	631.1 Accelerating and accompanying the shift to sustainable procurement Concept Note Version V3, 2016-12-04, final			
Subprogramme:	Resource Efficiency			
Secondary Subprogramme:	Climate change, ecosystem management, environmental governance, and Chemicals & Waste			
Managing Division or Regional Office:	Economy Division	Proposing team/Unit/Initiative:	SLCI/CLU	
Type of project:	Regional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Existing <input type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	Start: 01/2018	End: 12/2021	Total months:	48
Related Sustainable Development Goals(s) targets:	The project will directly contribute to the achievement of target 12.7 (sustainable public procurement) and indirectly to several goals and targets including 3.9, 5.1, 6.4, 7.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.7, 8.8, 9.2, 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, 12.7, 13.2 and 15.5			
Related UNEA resolution:	2/8 Sustainable Consumption and Production			
Related MEAs				
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	EA (c) Public and private sectors increasingly aware of and support the adoption of sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption patterns			
Expected Accomplishment (secondary):				
PoW EA Indicator(s):	EA c) (i) Increase in the number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies			
Expected Long Term Impact:	By implementing Sustainable public procurement policies, a majority of governments are able to reduce their environmental footprint, and contribute to market transformation and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.			
Outcome Statement:	Countries recognize the strategic value of sustainable public procurement and adopt and implement sustainable public procurement policies.			
Project Outcome indicator(s):	<p># of governments implementing Sustainable public procurement policies and action plans (Sustainable development Goals 12.7.1)</p> <p>Percentage of reduction of State GHG emissions resulting from the application of Sustainable public procurement policies and action plans</p> <p>Value of sustainable products procured by the Government and other public authorities for a set of prioritized product categories</p> <p>Level of integration of the 2030 Development agenda in countries Sustainable public procurement plans</p>			
Brief description/ project logic:	<p>Public procurement, which represents between 15% and 25% of Gross Domestic Product, has the potential to drive markets towards sustainability and to make a high contribution to the achievement of the Sustainable development goals. Over the last 8 years, UN Environment²⁷ has developed a strong expertise in Sustainable public procurement policy development and implementation which is recognized worldily as “the UN Environment Sustainable Public Procurement Approach”. UN Environment has also set up regional exchange networks in Asia, Latin America and the Francophonie and is the lead of the 10 Year framework of programmes Sustainable public procurement Programme. In the next phase we plan to step up direct support to countries focusing on high-impact products related to housing, mobility, food and consumer goods. Low carbon procurement will be a priority and we will ensure that supported Sustainable public procurement policies are well integrated in the 2030 development agenda. The expertise of UN Environment in a number of connected fields such as energy efficiency, building and construction, finance, eco-innovation, eco-labelling will be mobilized to provide integrated and effective advisory services to countries. An international peer-to-peer support facility</p>			

	<p>will be established building on the existing Regional exchange networks and the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable public procurement. We will also ensure an optimal coordination between city and national levels and will seek maximum synergies with the private sector, in both its supplying and purchasing functions. Through the 10 Year Framework of Programmes, we will continue to seek solutions to enhance the performance of Sustainable public procurement, monitor its implementation and measure its impacts.</p>
Project key outputs	<p>The Sustainable public procurement project will deliver the following outputs:</p> <p>Policy plans and associated products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparatory reports (market readiness analysis, legal review, status assessment) - Policy plans integrating the national and city levels - Product guidelines inclusive of sustainability criteria for the prioritized products, training modules - Pilot Sustainable public procurement tenders - Revised UN Environment Sustainable public procurement approach <p>Online Regional Sustainable public procurement Exchange Platforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Website, webinars, discussion forums, Sustainable public procurement helpdesk <p>10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable public procurement outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports of working groups proposing solutions and recommendations to address implementation issues or highlight solutions (e.g. circular procurement, Sustainable public procurement and SMEs, Sustainable public procurement and gender, Use of life cycle costing in Sustainable public procurement, Sustainable public procurement good practices), to monitor Sustainable public procurement implementation (e.g. 3rd edition of the Global Sustainable public procurement Review) - Webinars - Resources uploaded on the Sustainable Consumption and Production Clearinghouse and Regional Platforms (e-library, initiatives, mailing lists, events)
Geographic Focus	<p>Countries of intervention will be selected in consultation with regional offices and based on the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of dedication of the country to sustainable public procurement (measured by the resources that would be invested in the project, previous commitments to Sustainable public procurement for instance in the Sustainable Consumption and Production policy, past performance in UN Environment supported projects) and to the 2030 development agenda, with special focus on the Sustainable Development Goals targets listed above • quality of the inter-ministerial cooperation in particular between ministries of finance and environment • willingness to integrate national and city levels • size and level of maturity (middle income countries with existing or nascent sustainable products will be favoured) and geographical distribution (need to ensure a fair geographical balance) • presence of other UN Environment related projects, e.g. Partnership of Action for Green Economy, Eco-innovation <p>10 countries will be selected from the below list which has been established based on the above criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, Brazil • Mauritius, Morocco, Egypt, and Kenya • India, Indonesia, Vietnam, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Jordan, Thailand, Malaysia • Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova
Partners	<p>National level: ministries of environment and finance, capital and major cities, chambers of commerce and industry associations (private), NGOs supporting sustainable consumption and production UNOPS and UNDP (we plan to step up collaboration with these two agencies which have strong in country representation), ICLEI – Local authorities for sustainability, National Cleaner production centres, national Sustainable public procurement experts</p> <p>Regional Level: Organization of American States, ASEAN+3 Secretariat,</p> <p>Global Level: ICLEI – Local authorities for sustainability, Korean Environmental and Energy Institute, 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable public procurement partners (104 partners) and other 10 Year Framework programmes, companies actively supporting sustainable purchasing (private),</p> <p>Internal: Regional offices, Energy and climate change teams, eco-labelling and eco-innovation,</p>

	sustainable cities and construction team, PAGE, Life cycle initiative,
Tentative budget	4 million USD

Project Area/Title:	632.1 Harnessing lifestyles as an engine for sustainability Concept Note Version V4, 2017-03-15, final			
Subprogramme:	Resource Efficiency			
Secondary Subprogramme:	Climate Change (mobility), Health and productive ecosystems (Food)			
Managing Division or Regional Office:	Economy Division	Proposing team/Unit/Initiative:	Cities and Lifestyles Unit (Economy Division) and Public Advocacy and Communication Section (Communication Division)	
Type of project:	Regional <input type="checkbox"/>	Global <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Existing <input type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	Start: 1/2018	End: 12/2021	Total months:	48
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	Direct contribution SDG 4 Quality Education; target 4.7; SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production; 12.8 Indirect contribution: SDG 2 Food: Target 2.4; SDG 9 Industry; SDG 11, Cities: Target 11.2; Target 11.7; SDG 12.3; SDG 13 Climate Change			
Related UNEA resolution:	2/8 Sustainable Consumption and Production 2/9 Prevention, Reduction and Reuse of Food Waste			
Relates MEAs	N/A			
Expected Accomplishment (primary):	EA (c) Public and private sectors increasingly aware of and support the adoption of sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption patterns			
Expected Accomplishment (secondary):	SP EM- (b) Policymakers in the public and private sectors test the inclusion of the health and productivity of ecosystems in economic decision-making			
PoW EA Indicator(s):	EA c) ii) Increase in the number of countries that implement campaigns, awareness-raising, advocacy and educational initiatives that promote sustainable lifestyles, consumption and production, including gender equality			
Expected long term impact	The project aims to deliver a fundamental shift in human behavior so that individuals live better within planetary boundaries, making choices that enhance well-being and enable balance amongst work, rest and play.			
Objective/Outcome Statement:	Urban citizens adopt more low-carbon, sustainable lifestyles through evidence based awareness, education and action in general lifestyles and in the core domains of food, mobility, housing and leisure (including tourism and consumer goods)			
Project Outcome indicator(s):	Urban targeted sustainable lifestyle efforts, which target general holistic as well as specific domain efforts result: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of targeted urban individuals participating in sustainable lifestyles activities suggested by UN Environment or its partners • # of individuals engaged on social media and activities (Campaign indicator) • # of government and partners joining and implementing the campaign (Campaign indicator) • # of students participating in Sustainable Lifestyles/Sustainable Consumption and Production courses supported or guided by UN Environment • # of youth who are engaged in Sustainable Lifestyles awareness-raising activities suggested by UN Environment 			
Brief description/ project logic:	Individuals make hundreds of decisions every day. For the lucky, they include what to eat, what to wear, how to get around, where to live and how to spend free time. These decisions affect our well-being, the people around us and the planet. Resource demands (at urban level) already overshoot planetary			

	<p>boundaries and 2-3 billion new consumers are coming on-line. Harnessing individual decision-making could be the sustainability game changer. Sustainable lifestyles (in core domains of food, housing, mobility and leisure) efforts are underway yet actions are piecemeal and not understood/promoted within a holistic, localized context. Living sustainably is also about ensuring that governments and businesses enact policies and provide more sustainable goods and services.</p> <p>This project contributes to SDG Goals 4 and 12 (awareness raising, education and information provision) and contributes 10 Year Framework of Programmes: Sustainable Lifestyles and Education; Sustainable Food Systems, Sustainable Buildings and Construction and Consumer Product information. UN Environment is uniquely positioned to continue leading research in the area to bring lifestyle components together at city level and broker action. It builds on sustainable city activities, related partners and initiatives underway across UN Environment (and beyond). Project activities encompass research, capacity building, piloting, education (formal and informal) with the results integrated into multi-stakeholder partnerships and activities supported with messaging and campaigns so urban individuals (particularly youth) will better understand decision impacts and make more sustainable choices. The vision for this campaign is to have a holistic approach to address this issue with individual wedge issues (e.g. food waste / tourism / mobility) highlighted as specific campaigns that would then have specific messaging about the wider issue of sustainable lifestyles.</p>
Project key outputs	<p>All outputs have global and regional specific outputs (depending on available funding) and awareness raising efforts that feed into and are a product of relevant UN Environment efforts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiatives at national and city level that pilot and document SL (including domain) benefits, support initiative tool kits (infographic) and educational efforts (including formal and informal efforts and innovative methods including social media), including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Research, data and information on Sustainable Lifestyles (including domain issues such as food waste) at household, community and supply chain levels (e.g. using the Food Loss and Waste Protocol and the UNEP-FAO Think Eat Save Guidance documents). ○ Methodologies and guidelines (for domain specific issues e.g. sustainable diets and nutrition). • Campaign Launch: Communication strategy, brand and messaging around sustainable lifestyles (and or embedded domains) • Campaign toolkits and communication materials that enable cities and partners to take on the campaign and scale it up • Educational Sustainable Consumption and Production / Sustainable Lifestyles (and domain related) courses and curricula, capacity building materials and activities. • Youth-specific initiatives (youth initiatives generate their own content and form so it is not possible to forecast) which would be integrated as an audience in the campaign.
Geographic Focus	<p>Global with regional and subnational efforts: Campaigns will cover at all levels; national/urban efforts will consist of 2-3 efforts in each of 5 regions, (depending on funding); educational and youth components will be developed based on partnerships. Efforts and partnerships will be developed/selected based on criteria such as country requests/needs, existing policy contexts, current initiatives, networks and regional replicability potential. Example countries include: Colombia; India; Kenya; Peru; Morocco, Mauritius; Burkina Faso; Jordan; United Arab Emirates; Philippines; China; Canada; USA; France; Bulgaria; Stockholm</p>
Partners	<p>Regional, national and city governments; UN Agencies and bodies (FAO, WHO, UN Standing Committee on Nutrition), communications companies; sustainable lifestyle (specific domain) experts and initiatives; universities; companies and associations (e.g. World Business Council for Sustainable Development and Consumer Goods Forum); related 10 YFP Programme members, good will ambassadors and other related UN Environment champions.</p>
Tentative budget	<p>3.5 million (2.5m initiatives, education and youth related efforts and 1m for campaign related efforts) <i>NB. If domain specific initiatives e.g. FOOD are housed here budget could increase substantially</i></p>

Project Title/Area:	633.1 Strengthening Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production Project Concept Vision V3, 2016-12-18, final
Subprogramme:	Resource Efficiency
Other Subprogramme/s:	N/A

Proposing Team/Unit	Economy Division	Focal Point	Bettina Heller
Type of project:	Regional / country-level [X] Global/ Normative []	New stream of work [] Existing stream of work [X]	
Expected Accomplishment (primary)	EA (c) Public and private sectors increasingly aware of and support the adoption of sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption patterns		
Expected Accomplishment (secondary)	EA (a) Science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels		
PoW Indicator(s):	EA (c) (ii) Increase in the number of countries that implement campaigns, awareness-raising, advocacy and educational initiatives that promote sustainable lifestyles, consumption and production, including gender equality EA (a) (i) Increase in the number of countries transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies		
Outcome Statement:	Consumers increasingly make sustainable consumption decisions, leading to the uptake of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) patterns worldwide.		
Brief description/ project logic:	<p>Research indicates the demand for sustainable products is growing, but consumers often remain unable to make informed choices. Main reasons include lack of transparency and proliferation of consumer information tools, which may be unclear, unchecked or simply complicate comparison. The importance of providing reliable information has been internationally recognized through SDG target 12.8 and is also the focus of one of the 10YFP programmes.</p> <p>Project will focus on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developing tools and guidelines for consumer information, build global consensus and understanding on those through UN Environment's convening power 2. Harmonizing existing consumer information tools, especially eco-labels 3. Providing technical support and build capacity on developing and improving consumer information tools 4. Promoting recognition and effectiveness of consumer information ('value-action-gap') 5. Developing tailored ways to communicate information, taking into account the gender of the user 6. Supporting private sector to promote sustainability through the value chain through consumer information, linking to 624.1 7. Facilitating development of enabling policies on consumer information 8. Building and promoting partnerships among relevant actors, esp. through 10YFP Consumer Information Programme (CI-SCP) <p>As consumer information is cross-cutting, the project will synergize with other work streams, such as on sectors (esp. 10YFP programmes), approaches (life cycle thinking, eco-innovation, sustainable public procurement, sustainable lifestyles and education) or environmental impacts (energy efficiency, climate mitigation).</p>		

Project outputs/ activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination of the 10YFP Consumer Information Programme (synergies among network partners, replication and upscaling of effective approaches under Programme, knowledge sharing) Outputs: webinars, online platforms, events, global campaigns - (Global) tools, including capacity development to use them (provision of consumer information following the Guidelines for promoting product sustainability information, communication on social impacts, tailoring of consumer information to gender of the user, behavior change and consumer information (including methodologies to measure consumer reaction to sustainability information), consumer information ‘methodology’ packaging all material on consumer information for a consolidated use, etc.) Outputs: Research, reports, guidelines, e-learning, methodologies - Technical assistance for public and private bodies to develop/ improve their consumer information (development and harmonization of eco-label schemes on national/ sector level, support producer to gain certification for products) Outputs: in-country projects, trainings/ workshops, criteria and institutional set-up building on existing eco-labels, campaigns, etc. - Policy component: putting in place an enabling policy environment for the provision of reliable consumer information (including links to sustainable public procurement and trade) Outputs: SCP action plans on consumer information, national programmes on sustainable consumption, sustainable public procurement plans informed through eco-labelling, mutual recognition agreements of eco-labels
Project Outcome indicator(s):	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of public stakeholders following the tools developed (e.g. Guidelines for providing product sustainability information) 2. Number of private stakeholders following the tools developed (e.g. Guidelines for providing product sustainability information) 3. Increase in consumers taking sustainable consumption decisions (purchase, use, end of product life) 4. Number of institutions actively engaged in the 10YFP Consumer Information Programme to share and replicate their actions on improving consumer information and SCP
Expected long term impact	Consumers increasingly adopt sustainable consumption patterns, also creating demand side pressure for sustainable production. Through CI-SCP, UN Environment catalyzes partnerships which engage consumers and which bring to scale the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals.
Related SDG(s) and SDG targets:	8.4, 9.4, 12.1, 12.6, 12.8, 13.3, 17.11, 17.9
Related UNEA 1 & 2 resolution(s):	UNEA 2/8 SCP resolution: <i>Encourages all member States, as well as other relevant stakeholders, to move towards sustainable consumption and production patterns, while taking into account national development priorities, policies and strategies, and to collaborate to:</i> d) Improve the availability of information that enables consumers, investors, companies and Governments to make informed decisions e) Invite companies to adopt sustainable practices and to continue enhancing the reporting of sustainability information consistent with evolving international standards
Related MEAs	Through project activities, such as the pilot testing of Guidelines for providing product sustainability information in the chemicals sector, it is expected that the project will engage partners under the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam convention and establish synergies; further, linkages to the Convention on Biodiversity will be sought as this issue is of interest to consumers and one entry point for companies to provide consumer information.
Geographical focus	In the following countries, projects (Advance SCP, 10YFP Trust Fund, SPPEL) are ongoing that focus on consumer information, further details indicated in brackets: Chile (SPP, EL, NAMA, consumer app), Peru (LCA, NAMA), Colombia (SPP, in future EL), Morocco (tourism – hotel label, NAMA), Ethiopia (EL, education), China (consumer behavior, retailers), Sri Lanka (EL, LCA), Indonesia (co-lead 10YFP CI-SCP; EL, SPP); Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Brazil, India, Vietnam (all: EL, SPP) There is a plan to develop a new project proposal for the International Climate Initiative with WWF for: Paraguay, Colombia, Peru, Chile (tentative plans to develop new proposal with WWF);

	The following countries are interested to develop/ increase consumer information work: Bhutan (applied for 10YFP CI-SCP multi-stakeholder advisory committee), Tunisia (applied with a project for 10YFP Trust Fund)			
Partners	<p>Private sector stakeholders: Companies (including SMEs and companies along targeted value chains); organizations that work with them such as SustainAbility, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, the International Chamber of Commerce, Business for Social Responsibility; industry associations such as Consumer Goods Forum, The Sustainability Consortium, as well as related regional and national bodies; market survey institutions such as Globescan, Nielsen.</p> <p>Technical institutions: Standard setting and labeling bodies, such as Global Ecolabelling Network members (Blue Angel, EU Ecolabel, Ecomark Japan, Ecolabel Brazil, Ecolabel Indonesia, etc.), Global Organic Textile Standard, SCS global services; Life Cycle Networks (through UN Environment/SETAC Life Cycle Initiative); universities.</p> <p>Public sector stakeholders: Governments, including members of the 10YFP Consumer Information Programme and project partners and beneficiaries (see below)</p> <p>Non-governmental organizations: YPB Indonesia, World Wildlife Fund, International Pop Elimination Network, Global Ecolabelling Network, as well as consumer groups through Consumers International and its membership</p> <p>UN system stakeholders: United Nations Development Programme, UN International Labour Organization (ILO), International Trade Centre, UN Forum for Sustainability Standards</p>			
Duration:	Start: 01/2018	End: 12/2021	Total months:	48
Tentative budget and funding sources	<p>\$7 M</p> <p>German International Climate Initiative (Advance SCP project, plans for new project with WWF)</p> <p>French contribution</p> <p>- 35 % already mobilized -</p>			