

Draft PoW and Budget 2018-2019

September 2015

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

*NB: Budget will be merged with the PoW

Table of Contents

Overview	3
Overall orientation.....	3
A. Policymaking organs	5
B. Executive direction and management.....	5
C. Programme of Work	7
Climate Change.....	8
Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts	15
Healthy and productive ecosystems	22
Environmental Governance	28
Chemicals and Waste.....	33
Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production.....	39
Environment under Review	48
D. Programme support.....	52

Draft Programme of Work 2018-2019

September 2015

Overview

The Executive Director of UNEP hereby submits the draft Programme of Work (PoW) for the biennium 2018–2019 for UNEP’s consultation with the CPR sub-committee, ahead of the review by the United Nations Environment Assembly of UNEP (UNEA) in May 2016. The PoW is guided by the Medium Term Strategy (MTS) for the period 2018–2021 which was submitted for CPR review under a separate cover. Whereas the MTS provides a long-term perspective (through outcomes mapped to 2030, with the strategic focus on the 2018-21 period), the 2018-19 PoW provides the detailed elements of what UNEP will deliver and how performance will be measured for the 1st half of the MTS. Hence, the documents are part of the same overall package and should be reviewed as such.

Overall orientation

1. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the subsidiary organ of the General Assembly responsible for leading and coordinating action on environmental matters within the UN system. The mandate for UNEP derives from General Assembly Resolution 2997 (XXVII). The Governing Council of UNEP further clarified the mandate of UNEP in its decision 19/1, setting out the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme, which was subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in the Annex to its Resolution S/19-2 in 1987, and further reaffirmed by resolutions 53/242 in 1999 and 66/288 and 67/213 in 2012.
2. UNEP will promote environmental sustainability while contributing to a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, within its mandate. In September 2015, countries adopted an ambitious and universal agenda: “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. The Synthesis Report of the UN Secretary General on the 2030 Agenda points to a strategic shift in sustainable development for a “truly universal and transformational course”¹. This strategic shift also acknowledges the integrated nature of challenges that countries face (e.g. gender equality, employment, income inequality, social exclusion, environmental safeguards) defining a new paradigm for sustainable development where the environmental dimension can no longer be treated in a silo.
3. UNEP’s Medium Term Strategy (MTS) 2018-2021 builds upon the Rio+20 outcome document *The Future We Want* and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by governments in September 2015, by putting people at the centre of the environmental dimension of sustainable development with an emphasis on promoting human well-being and meeting the needs of present and future generations without degrading the environment and exceeding the regenerative capacity of the planet.² The 2018-21 MTS provides a stepping stone towards a 2030 vision, where men, women and children live on a healthier planet.
4. To achieve this ambitious 2030 vision, UNEP will help countries to implement the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UNEA resolutions, Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and their plans, resolutions and decisions, as well as

¹ (Synthesis Report of the Secretary-General on the Post-2015 Agenda , 2014)

² (The Rio +20 outcome document *The Future We Want*, 2012)

internationally agreed global environmental goals³. The MTS also takes into account regional priorities and emerging issues identified through global and regional fora⁴, the Global Environment Outlook (GEO) process and other assessments, UNEP's environmental foresight process, consultations with major groups and stakeholders, as well as UNEP's comparative advantage which is to provide an environmental lens through which to view, understand, and advise on sustainable development.

5. UNEP will deliver this work within the context of seven priority areas for the biennium 2018–2019:⁵

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

Overview of resources

Table 1

Resource projections by funding category: UNEP

[To be added in next version]

Table 2

Resource projections by budget component

[To be added in next version]

³ These are also known as global environmental goals (GEGs), The compilation of GEGs is ongoing and a compilation of GEGs is available at geg.informea.org.

⁴ This includes, The Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, Istanbul Plan of Action for LDCs for the Decade 2011-2020, Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024 and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathways 2014.

⁵ In its decision 26/9, the Governing Council requested UNEP to prepare for adoption in 2013 a medium-term strategy for the period 2014–2017 to guide the organization's work with Governments, partners and other stakeholders.

A. Policymaking organs

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

7. The Committee of Permanent Representatives, as a subsidiary body of the United Nations Environment Assembly, provides policy advice to the Assembly, contributes to the preparation of its agenda and the decisions to be adopted by it, and oversees their implementation. While the Committee holds its regular meetings on a quarterly basis, it also meets in an open-ended form every two years prior to the session of the United Nations Environment Assembly. The meetings, which are five days in duration, are held in Nairobi and include the participation of representatives from capitals and members of the Committee of Permanent Representatives who are based elsewhere than Nairobi. The UNEP governing structure also includes a subcommittee of the Committee of Permanent Representatives, which meets for a period of five days annually in Nairobi, to review the MTS and PoW and budget. The subcommittee also has meetings once or twice a month to consider particular issues in depth.

8. The Environment Assembly is further mandated to ensure the active participation of all relevant stakeholders, particularly those from developing countries. As a means of enhancing the participation of major groups and stakeholders and their contribution to the intergovernmental decision-making process, a multi-stakeholder dialogue is organized during the high-level segments of the Environment Assembly. This dialogue complements the Global Major Groups and Stakeholders Forum, which takes place prior to each session of the Environment Assembly session. The Secretariat of the Governing Bodies and Stakeholders provides secretariat support to the United Nations Environment Assembly and its subsidiary body, the Committee of Permanent Representatives. The Secretariat serves as the main interface for external relations with representatives of UNEP governing bodies. The table below sets out the expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and outputs.

Table 3

Resource projection by category: policymaking organs

[To be added in next version]

B. Executive direction and management

9. Executive direction and management is provided by the Executive Office, which provides overall guidance on programmatic and administrative matters. The Executive Office provides the vision and direction for the work of the organization and has overall responsibility for the management of UNEP resources. In line with the compact between the Executive Director and the Secretary-General, the Executive Director is therefore responsible for the overall leadership that guides UNEP strategic planning and ensures that all its work is geared towards achievement of the targeted results.

10. As part of the leadership function, the Executive Director has overall responsibility within the United Nations system for providing guidance on environmental issues that takes into account assessments of the causes and effects of environmental change, and emerging issues of global and regional significance. The Executive Director is also entrusted with catalysing international action to bring about a coordinated response both within the United Nations system and between the United Nations and other partners. UNEP thus coherently engages with the family of United Nations entities and system-wide processes, such as the Environment Management Group and those conducted through the Chief Executives Board for Coordination and its subsidiary bodies. In addition, UNEP will integrate the priorities

of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements in these processes, to bring about coordinated responses to environmental issues in the United Nations system.

11. The table below provides the overall objective and expected accomplishments from the leadership in the organization. This includes ensuring that the work of UNEP is customer-focused and relevant to Member States and its United Nations partners. UNEP will exercise its global environmental authority and provide leadership in promoting coherence on environmental issues in the United Nations system in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its sustainable development goals (SDGs). Leveraging impact through partnerships and coordinated approaches in the United Nations system is a main pillar of the MTS. UNEP will also strengthen its accountability towards a results-based organization, ensuring attention to audits, inspections, performance monitoring and evaluations

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

Objective: To provide leadership in the balanced integration of the environment into sustainable development and to ensure coherence of environmental issues in the UN system and in the delivery of the Programme of Work

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Strengthened strategic regional presence and Programme of Work implementation with partners is contributing to enhanced and integrated implementation of national, sub-regional and regional environmental policies and priorities	(i) Increase in number of Governments and partners in each region that rate UNEP's strategic presence and support to countries to address environmental, the 2030 Agenda and SDGs priorities as highly satisfactory Performance measures [to be updated in next version]
	(ii) Increase in the number of UNEA and General Assembly resolutions and decisions addressing priorities arising from the regions Performance measures [to be updated in next version]
	(iii) Increase in the number of new partnerships in each region which are supporting UNEP's programme areas, including through country programming processes Performance measures [to be updated in next version]
(b) UNEP's programmes and products are considered useful by Governments and partners in the United Nations system	(i) Percentage increase of surveyed UNEP partners in Governments and in the United Nations system that rate the usefulness of UNEP products and programmes as highly satisfactory Performance measures [to be updated in next version]

(c) Greater coherence on environmental issues in the United Nations system in implementation of the SDGs	(i) Increase in the delivery of the environmental dimension of the SDGs. [Indicator is a placeholder] Performance measures [to be updated in next version]
(d) Strengthened accountability of UNEP towards a results-based organization	<div data-bbox="718 313 1495 537">(i) Percentage of accepted audit and investigation recommendations on UNEP performance that are acted upon Performance measures [to be updated in next version]</div> <div data-bbox="718 560 1495 672">(ii) Increase in the number of UNEP senior management team decisions that address programme implementation and management</div> <div data-bbox="718 694 1495 873">(iii) Increase in the percentage of evaluations providing a rating of “Satisfactory” or better for project performance Performance measures [to be updated in next version]</div> <div data-bbox="718 896 1495 1120">(iv) Percentage of accepted evaluation recommendations implemented within the time frame defined in the implementation plan Performance measures [to be updated in next version]</div>

Table 4

Resource projections by funding category: Executive direction and management

[To be added in next version]

C. Programme of Work

12. The proposed work budgeted under the seven subprogrammes for 2018-2019 is USD.....This targeted budget encompasses an Environment Fund requirement of USD-.....million (excluding fund programme reserve), total trust and earmarked fund requirements of USDmillion, estimated requirements of USD.....million from the regular budget of the United Nations and an estimated GEF budget of USD..... million.

Table 5

Resource projections by fund category: programme total

[To be added in next version]

13. The proposed work for 2018–2019 presents the results expected from seven subprogrammes as follows.

Subprogramme 1

Climate Change

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

Expected accomplishments of the secretariat

Indicators of achievement

(a) Countries increasingly advance the near and long-term national adaptation plans (NAPs), which integrate Ecosystem - based Adaptation (EbA)

(a) (i) Increase in the number of countries (disaggregated by region) with institutional arrangements in place to coordinate near and long-term national adaptation plans (NAPs)

Unit of measure: number of countries with an authoritative body in place, with multi-sectorial membership, that has been tasked with the coordination of the NAP process

Method of verification: Project progress reports, which should provide evidence of the degree to which institutional arrangements are put in place, measured through a capacity scorecard⁶

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

(ii) Increase in the number of countries with technical capacity to advance near and long term national adaptation plans (NAPs) which integrate EbA

Unit of measure: Number of countries with technical capacity to identify, prioritize and implement near and long term adaptation options including EbA

Method of verification: Project progress reports

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: [tbd]

(iii) Increase in the number of countries that are ready or

⁶To measure the degree to which institutional arrangements have been put in place, a scoring methodology would be used. The indicator is based on 3 criteria expressed as questions: (i) Has an authoritative body been tasked with coordination of the NAP process? (ii) Are those arrangements based on clear and strong mandate(s); (iii) Do those arrangements include broad stakeholder participation across relevant, climate-sensitive sectors? Each question is answered with an assessment and score for the extent to which the associated criterion has been met: not at all (= 0), partially (= 1) or to a large extent/ completely (= 2). The list of criteria is not exhaustive, and may be adjusted given the nature and responsibilities of the institution in question. An overall score per country is estimated, with a maximum score of 6 given three criteria, preferably visualized in a spidergram. This indicator will help track the progress of Target 1.5 of SDG 1 and Target 13.3 of the SDG13

have accessed available climate change adaptation finance to implement near and long-term adaptation plans (NAPs)

Unit of measure: Number of countries that have received finance readiness support; Number of projects approved under different funds for adaptation

Method of verification: Project progress reports. Project approval letters received from boards/ councils of available climate change funds (Least Developed Countries Fund, Special Climate Change Fund, Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund)

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

- (iv) Increase in awareness and knowledge among countries to better own and drive national adaptation planning processes.

Unit of measure: tbd

Method of verification: tbd

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

- (b) Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low emission development plans and invest in clean technologies

- (b) (i) Increase in the number of countries which make progress in adopting and/or implementing low emission development plans, strategies and/ or policies

Unit of measure: Number of countries that have adopted or are implementing plans, strategies or policies on energy efficiency, greater use of renewable energy and/or cleaner technologies

Method of verification: Project progress reports that provide evidence on the degree of adoption and implementation of the plans

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

- (ii) Increase in the number of countries and/ or institutions investing in clean technologies

Unit of measure: Number of countries and / or institutions investing in clean technologies

Method of verification: Project progress reports that provide evidence of the investments made by countries and /or institutions

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

- (iii) Increase in the willingness of citizens to strongly consider energy efficient alternatives to satisfy their energy demands

Unit of measure: [to be updated in next version]

Method of verification: [to be updated in next version]

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

(c) REDD+ countries increasingly adopt and implement policies and measures (PAM's) that achieve quantifiable carbon and social and environmental benefits

- (c) (i) Increase in the number of countries receiving finance for implementing Policies and Measures (PAMs) for REDD+

Unit of measure: Number of countries (disaggregated by region) receiving finance for implementing Policies and Measures (PAMs) for REDD

Method of verification: Project Progress reports, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) submissions that provide evidence of finance received for the (PAM) implementation

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

- (ii) Increase in the number of countries that demonstrate quantifiable social and environmental (non-carbon) benefits generated through the implementation of REDD+ policies and measures

Unit of measure: Number of countries demonstrating progress on achieving, quantifying and reporting the benefits through the implementation of PAMs

Method of verification: Project progress reports to UN

REDD+ secretariat; UNFCCC submissions, summary of information on safeguards / participatory national monitoring & evaluation of PAMs including reports from oversight institutions

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017:tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

- (iii) Increase in the awareness of citizens and governments of national incentives to reduce emissions and its benefit to them [indicator is a placeholder]

Unit of measure: tbd

Method of verification: tbd

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

Strategy

14. The overall objective of the climate change subprogramme is to strengthen countries transition to low-emission economic development, and enhance their adaptation and resilience to climate change
15. The ultimate impact of UNEP's work in climate change by 2030 is reduced vulnerability of countries to adverse impacts of climate change, reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.
16. This impact can be realized if UNEP enables countries to implement and institutionalize national adaptation plans; increase investments in renewable energy and make energy efficiency improvements. In addition, they need to reduce deforestation, forest degradation and enhance conservation of forests.
17. To achieve this change, UNEP will address the different elements of the climate action continuum, from science to policy, technology and finance, by focusing on the interface between these elements taking into account the expected global climate agreement at the Paris Conference of Parties in December 2015. Knowledge networks and partnerships will continue to be critical to transfer knowledge and technology. In the 2018-2019 period, UNEP will thus aim to ensure the appropriate enabling environment exists in which countries increasingly advance the near and long-term national adaptation plans (NAPs), which integrate Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA); increasingly adopt and implement low emission development plans and strategies and invest in clean energies; and adopt and implement policies and measures that achieve quantifiable carbon, social and environmental benefits.
18. UNEP's work is thus organized around three priority areas covering climate change adaptation and resilience, mitigation and clean energy and REDD+. In the area of adaptation and resilience, UNEP will help countries advance the near and long-term national adaptation planning process which assists countries to plan for their priority adaptation needs in a much longer term than before. UNEP will provide this support by continuing to promote an ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) approach that is focused on strengthening the resilience of ecosystems in the face of climate change impacts. Evidence from EbA implementation shows that this approach reduces climate risk while providing co-benefits.
19. In the area of mitigation, UNEP will support countries to reduce energy intensity and demand as well as bring about a shift to renewable energy. This is in line with the UN Secretary General's Sustainable Energy for All Initiative (SE4ALL) 2030 goal for doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix and doubling the global rate of improving energy efficiency.
20. In the area of REDD+, UNEP through the UN REDD partnership, will continue to support countries to implement REDD+ strategies, which will generate carbon and non-carbon benefits, supported by result-based payments. In all these efforts, both women and men will be strongly engaged. Access to climate change finance including through private sector, knowledge sharing mechanisms and communication and outreach will be supported across sectors.

Theory of Change – Climate Change Subprogramme



External factors

21. The climate change subprogramme is expected to achieve its goal provided that Member States implement their commitments to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and seek UNEP's support in the implementation of their commitments. Also, that levels of available climate change funding are sufficient to enable countries transition to low-emission economic development, and enhance their adaptation and resilience to climate change.

Outputs

[to be updated in next version]

Table 6 [table to be update in next version]

Resource projections by category:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Resources (thousands of United States dollars)</i>			<i>Posts</i>		
	<i>2016– 2017</i>	<i>Changes</i>	<i>2018– 2019</i>	<i>2016–2017</i>	<i>Changes</i>	<i>2018– 2019</i>
A. Environment Fund						
Post						
Non-post						
Subtotal, A						
B. Trust and earmarked funds						
Subtotal, B						
C. GEF trust funds						
Subtotal, C		-				
D. Programme support costs						
Subtotal, D						
E. Regular budget						
Post						
Non-post						
Subtotal, E						
Total (A+B+C+D+E)						

Note: Figures may vary slightly owing to rounding off.

Subprogramme 2

Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts

Objective of the organization: To support countries to build resilience to the environmental causes and consequences of natural hazards, industrial disasters and conflicts

Expected accomplishments of the secretariat

Indicators of achievement

- (a) Countries and international partners have integrated environmental measures for risk reduction in key policies

- (i) Increase in the number of countries in which environmental measures for risk reduction are addressed in planning frameworks, policies, or budgetary systems⁷

Unit of measure: Number of countries which report the existence of a functioning⁸ multi-sectoral platform for Disaster Risk Reduction DRR (as part of the implementation of the environmental dimensions of the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction⁹)

Means of verification:

- a) United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) reports – Global Assessment Report
- b) Self-reporting under the Sendai framework¹⁰

December 2014 (baseline): 0

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

- (ii) Increase in the number of international partners' policies on risk reduction that integrate best practices in sustainable natural resource management advocated by UNEP

Unit of measure: Number of policies that are significant to the overall strategy and direction of the organization that integrate environmental approaches to risk

⁷ Under the Hyogo Framework (which was the predecessor to the Sendai Framework) countries self-reported their implementation of the framework in a series of national reports (publically available here: <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/progress/reports/?pid:222>)

⁸ The Hyogo framework lists 5 steps towards completion of this element, where (1) is minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy and (5) is Comprehensive achievement with sustainable commitment and capacities at all levels. For the purposes of this indicator we assume that attainment of level (4) (Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in capacities and resources) will constitute a 'functioning' platform.

⁹ Environment is recognized in the Sendai framework as one of the main drivers of disaster risk. The Sendai framework includes environmental considerations but is not, of course, limited to them. Consequently it is important to note that this is an indicator that UNEP will be working on in partnership with many other international partners and Member States.

¹⁰ At the time of writing the final modalities for this reporting are still under development. The predecessor to the Sendai Framework, the Hyogo Framework, aggregated national reports on the implementation of the framework here: <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/progress/reports/?pid:222>

reduction

Means of verification:

- a) UNEP reports and surveys
- b) References to UNEP in policies

December 2014 (baseline): 20 since 2010

December 2017: +4

Progress expected at December 2018: +4

December 2019: +4

- (iii) Increase in the awareness and knowledge of recommended environmental management approaches and the impact of natural and industrial disasters and conflicts

Unit of measure: [to be updated in next version]

Means of verification: [to be updated in next version]

December 2014 (baseline): [tbd]

December 2017: [tbd]

Progress expected at December 2018: [tbd]

December 2019: [tbd]

(b) Emergency response and post-crisis recovery plans have integrated environmental considerations to increase the sustainability of recovery

- (i) Percentage of country requests for emergency response met by UNEP

Unit of measure: Percentage of formal requests for UNEP's assistance in the case of a natural hazard, industrial disaster or conflict received from the government or UN Humanitarian coordinator, where an UNEP team has been deployed either singly or as part of a joint team

Means of verification:

- a) List of formal requests received by the Joint Environment Unit of UNEP and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) or the Post Conflict and Disaster Management Branch of UNEP
- b) Biannual subprogramme reports
- c) Mission and donor reports

December 2014 (baseline): 80%

December 2017: 80%

Progress expected at December 2018: 80%

December 2019: 80%

- (ii) Percentage of emergency response and post-crisis recovery plans by governments or international partners that integrate UNEP's assessment recommendations¹¹

Unit of measure: Number of post-crisis recovery plans integrating UNEP's recommendations (within a 6 month period, as a rolling percentage of total number of assessments done in the same time period)

Means of verification:

- a) Analysis of post-crisis recovery plans versus original assessments (generated by Joint Environment Unit of UNEP and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) or the Post Conflict and Disaster Management Branch of UNEP)
- b) Mission reports

December 2014 (baseline): 88%

December 2017: 80%

Progress expected at December 2018: 80%

December 2019: 80%

- (c) Crisis-affected countries adopt key environmental and natural resource governance policies and sustainable practices as a contribution to recovery and development

- (i) Countries emerging from crisis that make progress in the Country Capacity Framework

Unit of measure: Countries in which UNEP has a long-term presence move a cumulative two steps along the Country Capacity Framework (CCF) across any of the six dimensions of the framework (see footnote for explanation¹²) from a baseline that is reset at the beginning of the MTS 2018-2021 period

Means of verification: Annual surveys completed by country project team¹³

December 2014 (baseline): 2 of 5 countries (40%) had progressed two steps along the CCF since December 2013

December 2017: 5 of 5 countries (100%) expected to progress two steps along the CCF since December 2013

¹¹ Given that post-crisis recovery plans sometimes take a time to generate this indicator will exclude post-crisis assessments submitted within the past 6 months.

¹² The CCF aims to provide an objective assessment of country level capacity for environmental governance in six dimensions: 1/. Access to information and availability of data for informed decision-making; 2/. Enhanced planning and policy development skills; 3/. Improved regulatory frameworks; 4/. Stronger environmental institutions; 5/. Implementation and enforcement capacity; and 6/. Public participation in decision-making. Each dimension has six steps. Country project teams, in consultation with national partners, assess the level of environmental governance across each of these components at the end of each year and decide the extent to which they have been achieved (incomplete, partially met, mostly met, or complete). A cumulative equivalent score of two components progressing from incomplete to complete is needed to meet the expected accomplishment.

¹³ Note that the process of gathering the data for the CCF is very time intensive and so will only be done on an annual basis.

Progress expected at December 2018: 20% (reset to 0 from December 2017)

December 2019: 40% (from December 2017)

- (ii) Increase in number of countries where Disaster Risk Reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Unit of measure: Number and percentage of countries which report the existence of DRR being integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes¹⁴ (as part of the implementation of the environmental dimensions of the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction¹⁵)

Means of verification:

- a) UNISDR reports – Global Assessment Report
- b) Self-reporting under the Sendai framework¹⁶

December 2014 (baseline): 0

December 2017: tbd¹⁷

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

¹⁴ The Hyogo framework lists 5 steps towards completion of this element, where (1) is minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy and (5) is comprehensive achievement with sustainable commitment and capacities at all levels. For the purposes of this indicator we assume that attainment of level (4) (Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/or operational capacities) meets the threshold for achievement of this step.

¹⁵ Environment is recognized in the Sendai framework as one of the main drivers of disaster risk. The Sendai framework includes environmental considerations but is not, of course, limited to them. Consequently it is important to note that this is an indicator that UNEP will be working on in partnership with many other international partners and Member States. At the time of writing the precise wording of this indicator was under discussion by parties to the Sendai framework.

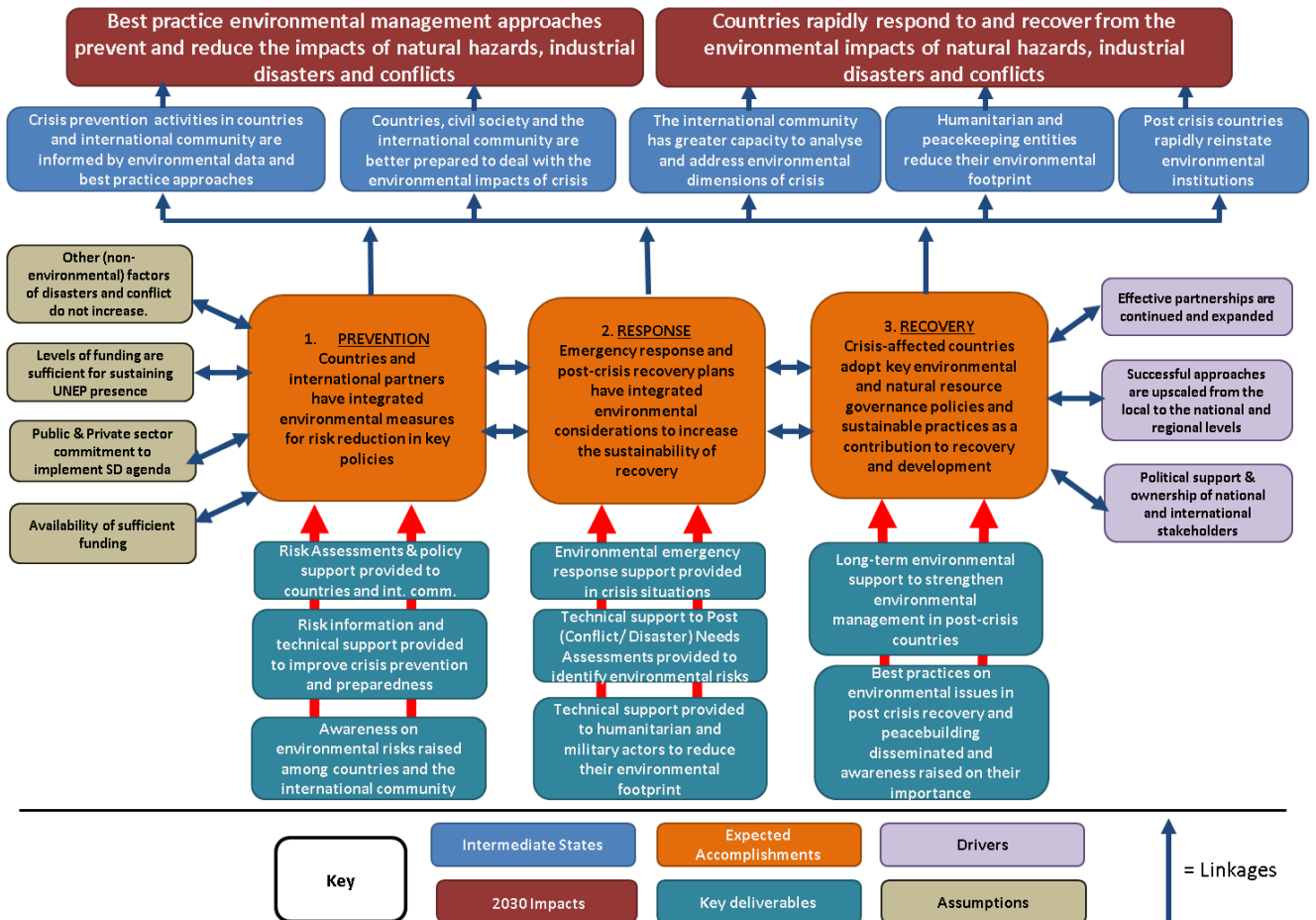
¹⁶ At the time of writing the final modalities for this reporting are still under development. The predecessor to the Sendai Framework, the Hyogo Framework, aggregated national reports on the implementation of the framework here: <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/progress/reports/?pid:222>

¹⁷ This information is gathered annually and so may not be available at 6 month intervals.

Strategy

22. The overall objective of this subprogramme is to ensure that countries build resilience to the environmental causes and consequences of natural hazards, industrial disasters and conflicts.
23. The ultimate impacts of UNEP's work in resilience to disasters and conflicts by 2030 are reduced threats to human health and livelihoods from the environmental causes and consequences of natural disasters, industrial accidents and conflicts.
24. This impact can be realized if UNEP enables those countries that are most vulnerable to disasters and post crisis countries to institutionalize risk reduction approaches and put in place robust environmental governance.
25. To achieve this change firstly, UNEP will ensure that best practice environmental management approaches deployed by countries and the international community prevent and reduce the impacts of natural hazards, industrial disasters and conflicts. Secondly, that, countries rapidly respond to and recover from the environmental impacts of natural hazards, industrial disasters and conflicts.
26. Effective partnerships within and outside of the United Nations system, both at the global policy level and in the field, are key to ensuring that UNEP efforts result in meaningful and lasting change. UNEP can influence the policies that shape risk reduction and crisis response programmes across the globe by working with humanitarian and development agencies as well as United Nations country teams and national actors on the ground. Thus, UNEP ensures the uptake and sustainability of results far beyond its own presence and actions.
27. Synergies will be leveraged within UNEP from environmental governance, biodiversity and ecosystem services, and climate change adaptation. Delivery will increasingly occur through regional offices. Synergies will be leveraged from outside of UNEP through partnerships in the United Nations system and the broader international community, including the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Department for Political Affairs (DPA), the Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), the World Bank and others which are critical to extending its capacity and scaling up results, notably by mainstreaming environmental best practices into its own policy and planning processes. In addition the subprogramme will promote gender issues in a number of ways, through using gender disaggregated data wherever possible in prevention, response and recovery assessments, as well as through specific projects with the objective of promoting gender equality in prevention and recovery activities.

Theory of Change – Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts



External factors

28. Critical drivers to achieve change are that effective partnerships continue and are expanded, and that successful pilot approaches evolve from local to national and regional scales. Continued political support and ownership of national and international actors is also key. Risks include the increase of other causes of disasters and conflicts (which would strengthen the 'headwinds' faced by the subprogramme). Another risk is whether levels of funding are sufficient for a sustained UNEP presence in and wider public and private commitment to the sustainable development agenda.

29. It is expected that major United Nations and other international policy processes continue to prioritize the environmental causes and consequences of crisis.

Table 6[table to be update in next version]

Resource projections by category:

Category	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2016– 2017	Changes	2018– 2019	2016–2017	Changes	2018– 2019
F. Environment Fund						
Post						
Non-post						
Subtotal, A						
G. Trust and earmarked funds						
Subtotal, B						
H. GEF trust funds						
Subtotal, C	-					
I. Programme support costs						
Subtotal, D						
J. Regular budget						
Post						
Non-post						
Subtotal, E						
Total (A+B+C+D+E)						

Note: Figures may vary slightly owing to rounding off.

Subprogramme 3

Healthy and productive ecosystems

Objective of the organization: To support countries to manage marine and terrestrial ecosystems through an integrated approach to maintain and restore their long-term functioning and the supply of ecosystem services and goods

Expected accomplishments of the secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) The health and productivity of marine and terrestrial ecosystems are institutionalized in education, monitoring and cross-sector and transboundary collaboration frameworks at country and international level	<p>(i) Increase in the number of countries and/or transboundary collaboration frameworks which have made progress to observe/maintain the health and productivity of marine and terrestrial ecosystems</p> <p>Unit of measure: Number of countries and/or transboundary collaboration frameworks¹⁸</p> <p>Method of verification: Ministries of Environment or reports</p> <p>December 2014 (baseline): [insert baseline] December 2017: [insert estimate] Progress expected at December 2018: +3 December 2019: +6</p> <p>(ii) Increase in the number of countries and/or transboundary collaboration frameworks which demonstrate enhanced knowledge of the value and role of ecosystem services</p> <p>Unit of measure: Number of countries and/or transboundary collaboration frameworks¹⁹</p> <p>Method of verification: reports, organizational websites, online availability</p> <p>December 2014 (baseline): 16 December 2017: 19 Progress expected at December 2018: +4 December 2019: +7</p> <p>(iii) Increase in the number of countries and/or groups of</p>

¹⁸ Countries or groups of countries (for transboundary ecosystems) should demonstrate progress in one of the following: usage of biodiversity indicators, development of national/regional conservation plans, development of maps on the spatial distribution of ecosystem services and goods. UNEP will further support country progress through online systems for spatial ecosystem connectivity planning, facilitation of south-south and south-north collaboration and internationally best practice guidance.

¹⁹ Countries or groups of countries (for transboundary ecosystems) should demonstrate progress in one of the following: availability of ecosystem valuation/accounting at any scale, natural resource sufficiency assessments or inclusion of natural capital in sustainable development progress measurements. UNEP will further support country progress through facilitation of international agreements on methods and standards for measuring/accounting for ecosystem services flows and technical assistance to private sector and national institutions to conduct and deliver valuation and accounting of ecosystem services.

	<p>countries which improved their cross-sector and/or transboundary collaboration frameworks for marine and terrestrial ecosystem management</p> <p>Unit of measure: Number of countries and/or transboundary collaboration frameworks²⁰</p> <p>Method of verification: Project progress reports</p> <p>December 2014 (baseline): [insert baseline]</p> <p>December 2017: [insert estimate]</p> <p>Progress expected at December 2018: +2</p> <p>December 2019: +6</p>
	<p>(iv) Increase in the number of education institutions which integrate system thinking around the ecological foundation, ecosystem health and natural resource availability in education frameworks</p> <p>Unit of measure: Number of educational institutions²¹</p> <p>Method of verification: Reports from partner education on institutions</p> <p>December 2014 (baseline): [insert baseline]</p> <p>December 2017: [insert estimate]</p> <p>Progress expected at December 2018: +2</p> <p>December 2019: +6</p>
(b) Countries and the private sector initiate and test the inclusion of the health and productivity of ecosystems in finance allocation decisions	<p>(i) Increase in number of countries that have tested the incorporation of the health and productivity of marine and terrestrial ecosystems in their financial allocation frameworks</p> <p>Unit of measure: Number of countries²²</p> <p>Method of verification: Project progress reports</p> <p>December 2014 (baseline): [insert baseline]</p>

²⁰ Countries or groups of countries (for transboundary ecosystems) should demonstrate progress by improving the institutional set-up for cross-sector collaboration through one of the following: agreement on inter-disciplinary management objectives of given ecosystems, agreed spatial and/or management plans, development of scenarios or trade-off analysis, cross-sector roundtables/ working groups, cross-sectoral performance management systems, formal institutional arrangements. UNEP will further support country progress through facilitation of south-south/north collaboration, cross-sectoral development partnerships, and technical support for sectoral externality assessments.

²¹ Number of educational institutions which have updated their curricula or offer continued education courses.

²² Countries should demonstrate progress through one of the following: ecosystem related impact assessment of national budget allocations, testing of budget ecosystem impact analysis models, testing of financial incentive ecosystem impact models. UNEP will further support country progress through development and completion of peer reviewed models for ecosystem impacts of budget and financial incentive allocation frameworks, development of scenario analysis tools and strengthening of partnerships seeking to align finance flows with global environmental goals.

December 2017: [insert estimate]

Progress expected at December 2018: +1

December 2019: +3

- (ii) Increase in the number of private sector entities that have tested the incorporation of the health and productivity of marine and terrestrial ecosystems in their financial allocation, risk management frameworks and/or business models

Unit of measure: Number of private sector entities²³

Method of verification: Project progress reports

December 2014 (baseline): [insert baseline]

December 2017: [insert estimate]

Progress expected at December 2018: +10

December 2019: +25

²³ Private sector entity level progress is demonstrated through one of the following: signature of the Natural Capital Declaration, inclusion of ecosystem risk in investment and operations risk management (e.g., E-risk). UNEP will further support private sector entity progress through development of models on causal linkages between investment decisions and ecosystem impacts and development of awareness raising and knowledge products.

Strategy

30. The overall objective of the healthy and productive ecosystems subprogramme is to ensure that countries manage marine and terrestrial ecosystems through an integrated approach to maintain and restore their long-term functioning and their supply of ecosystem services and goods.
31. The ultimate impacts of UNEP's work in the healthy and productive ecosystems subprogramme by 2030 are healthier marine and terrestrial ecosystems that provide benefits, such as fertile soil, clean water, secure food production systems and natural beauty, supporting the well-being and of men, women and children.
32. This impact can be realized if UNEP enables countries to align their growing need for ecosystem goods and services, with biodiversity conservation and the long-term functioning of ecosystems, through improved knowledge, collaboration, monitoring and increased attention to the ecosystem related impacts of public and private investment decision-making.
33. To achieve this change, UNEP will help create the enabling environment that empowers governments, private sector and civil society to make better decisions, collaborate and to align the delivery of development goals with the long-term functioning of ecosystems. This will require changes in both the shorter-term and the longer-term horizon. On the short-term, UNEP will support countries to better monitor and account for the health and productivity of ecosystems and their contribution to prosperity and human well-being. UNEP will support countries to put in place cross-sectoral ecosystem management frameworks and supporting agreements and knowledge products e.g. scenarios, spatial plans and trade-off analyses and ecosystem-based sectoral performance monitoring systems.
34. To foster long-term change, UNEP will work with leading education organizations to institute ecosystem and natural resource related ecosystem thinking in educational frameworks in order to institutionalize the uptake of integrated ecosystem management amongst future professionals²⁴ (economists, engineers, lawyers etc.). To further foster the long-term change, UNEP will raise awareness of how and why ecosystem thinking can be firmly included in public and private financial decision-making thus moving considerations for healthy and productive ecosystems from the periphery to the centre of the economy.
35. UNEP will build and strengthen partnerships for integrated ecosystem management especially with academia, the finance sector and with ministries of planning and finance. On-going collaboration with MEAs, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), media and UN sister agencies will be continued especially with the UN Statistics Division, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA). Close collaboration with UNEP's other subprogrammes especially, environmental governance and environment under review will help create the enabling conditions and with climate change and resource efficiency to decrease some of the key pressures on ecosystems.
36. The subprogramme assumes the integrated and universal implementation of the SDGs as a significant factor which will positively contribute to the prospect of successfully delivery. Furthermore, advances in technology (computing capacity, remote sensing and social media) drives internalization of externalities, transparency and better decision-making therefore also positively supporting the delivery of the subprogramme.

²⁴ Universities provide an opportunity to reach over 200 million graduates annually

Theory of Change – Healthy and productive ecosystems

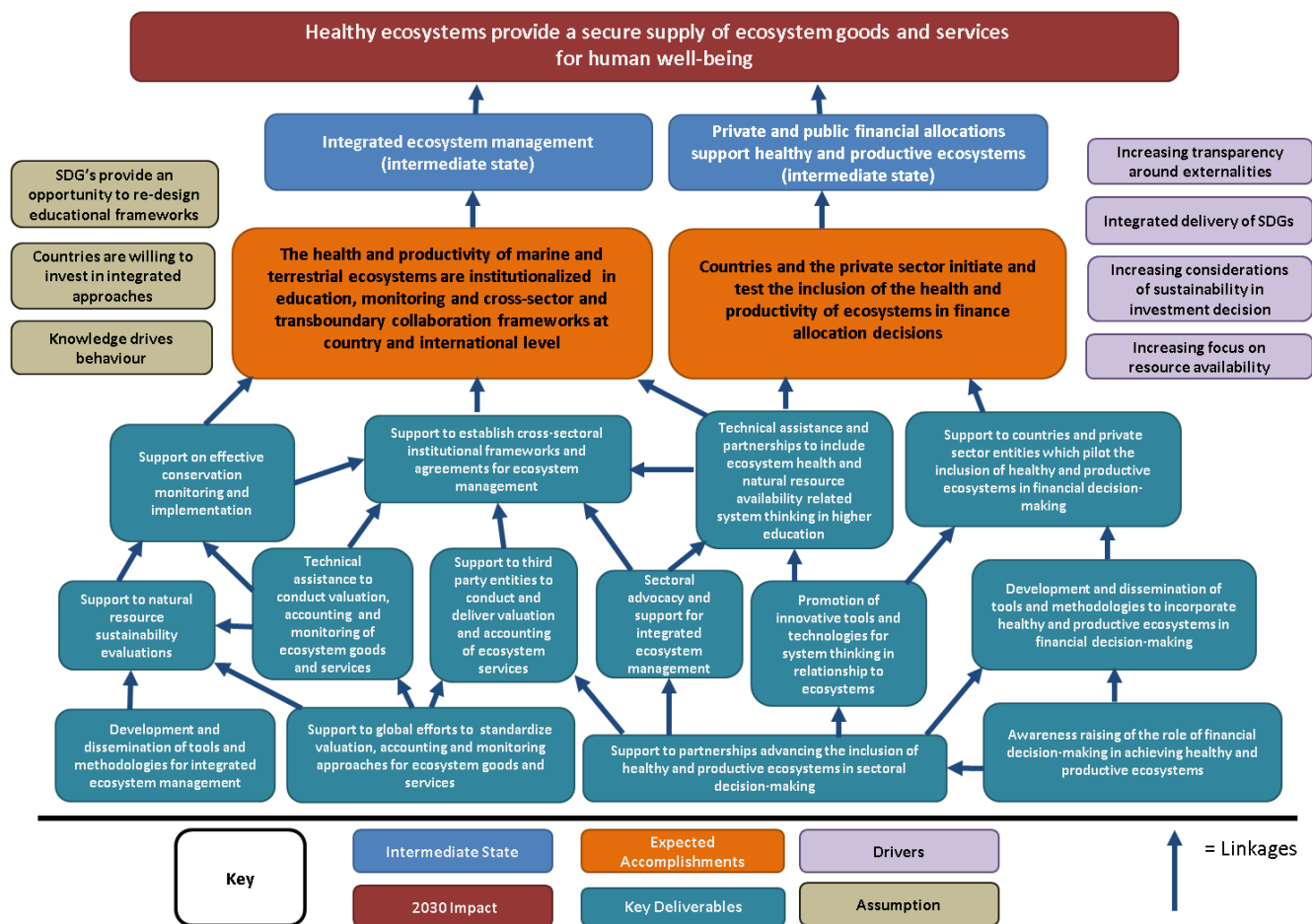


Table 6 [table to be update in next version]

Resource projections by category: Healthy and productive ecosystems

Category	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2016–2017	Changes	2018–2019	2016–2017	Changes	2018–2019
K. Environment Fund						
Post						
Non-post						
Subtotal, A						
L. Trust and earmarked funds						
Subtotal, B						
M. GEF trust funds						
Subtotal, C						
N. Programme support costs						
Subtotal, D						
O. Regular budget						
Post						
Non-post						
Subtotal, E						
Total (A+B+C+D+E)						

Note: Figures may vary slightly owing to rounding off.

External factors

[To be added in next version]

Subprogramme 4

Environmental Governance

Objective of the organization: To strengthen environmental governance in the context of sustainable development

Expected accomplishments of the secretariat

Indicators of achievement

(a) The international community increasingly converges on common approaches to achieve environmental goals in the context of sustainable development

(i) Increase in the number of environmental policy issues or approaches emerging from UNEP policy advice that are integrated into policy documents of United Nations entities and/or other international organizations and fora, including at regional level, working on sustainable development including in the social and economic sphere

Units of measure: Number of environmental policy issues or approaches that are integrated into official documents of other United Nations bodies or other international organizations and fora, including at regional level, working on sustainable development, including in the social and economic sphere

Method of verification: Review of official documents of the governing bodies of United Nations entities and international organizations and fora, including at regional level, working in sustainable development, including decisions, resolutions, ministerial declarations, or other outcome documents

(ii) Increase in the number of policy documents, action plans, strategies or institutional frameworks adopted by the Governing bodies of environmental conventions, that integrate approaches for enhanced synergies in the implementation of the conventions in thematic clusters

Units of measure: Number of policy documents, action plans, strategies or institutional frameworks adopted by Conferences of the Parties, Meetings of the Parties and other Governing bodies of environmental conventions for which UNEP provides the secretariat, that integrate approaches for enhanced synergies in the implementation of the conventions in thematic clusters

Method of verification: Review of the proceedings of MEA governing bodies meetings

(b) Institutional capacity and policy and legal frameworks enhanced to achieve

(i) Increase in the number of legal and institutional frameworks agreed or adopted at the international

internationally agreed environmental goals, including the SDGs

level to address emerging environmental priorities

Unit of measure: Number of legal and institutional frameworks agreed or adopted at the international level

Method of verification: Review of outcomes of intergovernmental meetings and of the work of UN bodies on the codification of international law

- (ii) Increase in the number of countries reporting progress²⁵ toward enhanced institutional capacity and legal frameworks to advance the achievement of internationally agreed environmental goals including SDGs

Unit of measure: Number of countries reporting progress toward enhanced institutional capacity and legal frameworks

Method of verification: Review of reports and databases of information on institutional and legal action at national level, including UNEP live

- (iii) Increase in the number of countries reporting increased integration of the environment in sustainable development efforts, including as part of achieving the SDGs

Units of measure :

- a) Number of countries reporting the integration of the environment in One UN planning frameworks
- b. Number of countries reporting the integration of the environment in national and subnational planning and budgeting processes on sustainable development and sectoral issues

Method of verification: Review of United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAFs) and other One UN planning frameworks; information collected from countries on national policies and budgets that address the environment in integration

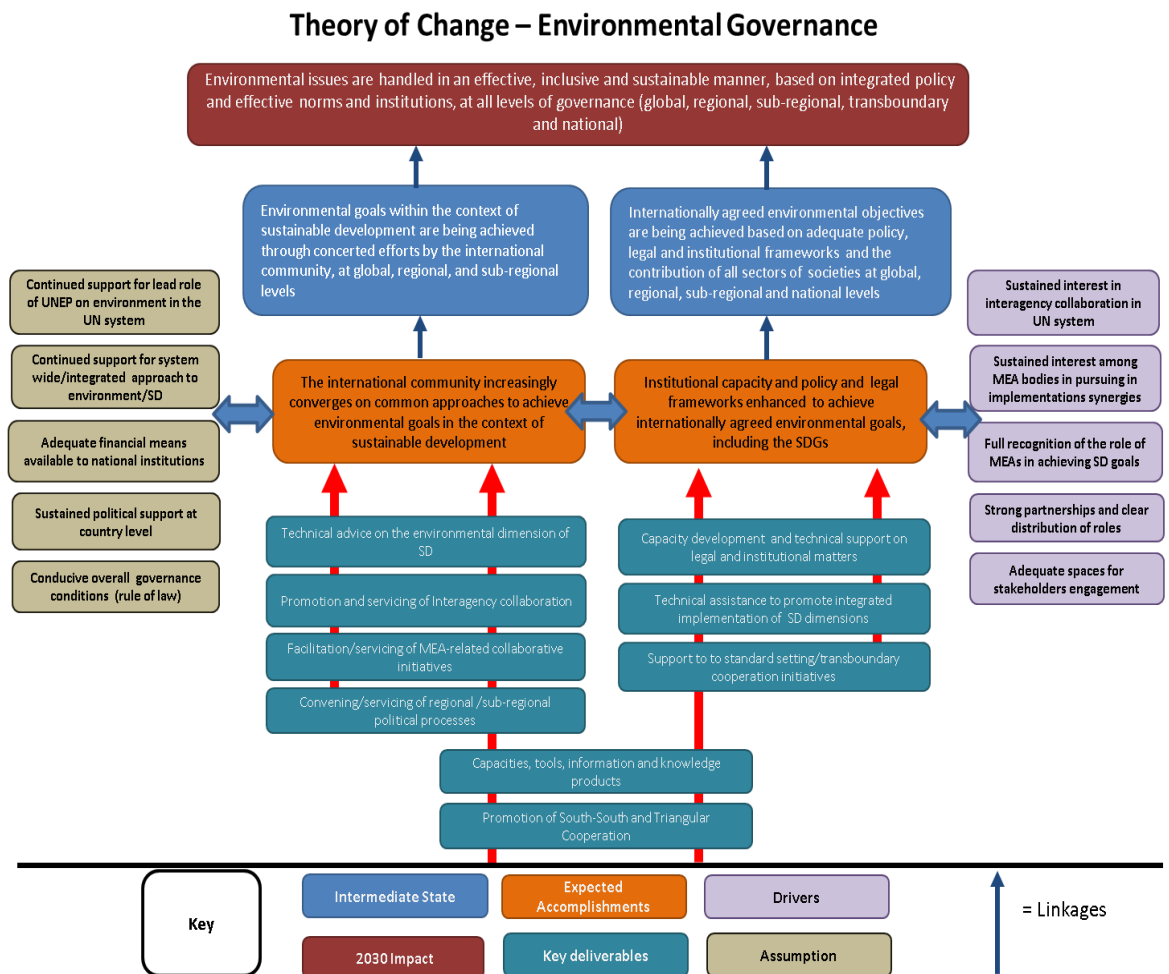
²⁵ Progress toward enhanced institutional capacity and legal frameworks will be measured on the basis of various factors to be further elaborated taking into account relevant SDG targets and indicators and the concept of environmental rule of law. Factors that would contribute to progress would include, indicatively: enhanced technical capacities in environmental law and governance in relevant national institutions; clear, even-handed, implementable and enforceable environmental legislation; mechanisms for facilitating access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters; accountability mechanisms for environmental decision-makers; clear and coordinated roles of institutions; adequate capacity and mechanisms for enforcement of environmental legislation, including toward compliance with MEAs.

with other aspects of sustainable development

Strategy

37. The overall objective of this subprogramme is to strengthen environmental governance in the context of sustainable development
38. The ultimate impact of UNEP's work in environmental governance by 2030 is effective, inclusive and sustainable governance of human actions that affect the environment is achieved, through integrated policy and effective norms and institutions.
39. This impact can be realized if UNEP enables countries and the UN system to achieve informed and coherent policy direction, adequate normative frameworks, effective institutions and the engagement of diverse stakeholders. These rely on strengthened science-policy linkages, supporting finance, adequate institutional capacities, and must be inspired by principles of good governance enshrined in the concept of rule of law.
40. To achieve this change, there needs to be policy coherence and enhanced institutional capacity and policy and legal frameworks that facilitate the achievement of internationally agreed environmental goals, including the SDGs.
41. Through the 2018-19 biennium, UNEP will promote more coherent and converging approaches on the environment, including as part of efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the international level (including regional and sub-regional levels), and through the promotion of enhanced synergies in the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements. Achieving results in these areas depends on collaboration with and among the institutions of multilateral environmental agreements, interagency collaboration and partnership. It will also rely on intergovernmental processes, including regional political fora.
42. UNEP will also support governments and related stakeholders in enhancing institutional capacities and policy and legal frameworks toward effectively handling environmental issues, to enable meaningful contributions to achieving internationally agreed environmental goals, including the SDGs. This includes having in place the necessary standards and frameworks for international cooperation (e.g. on illegal trade in wildlife, on the management of transboundary natural resources or on addressing emerging issues identified by UNEA) and having in place adequate policy, legal, and institutional frameworks at country level, accompanied by the relevant technical capacities, mechanisms for ensuring inclusiveness and accountability, and mechanisms for enforcement of environmental legislation and to promote compliance with MEAs. Emphasis will be placed on creating the appropriate enabling environment for countries to implement those SDGs with a clear environmental dimension and on the more crosscutting goals 16 and 17.
43. MEAs, their strategic plans and other related instruments, play a key role for the subprogramme because they provide institutional frameworks and mandates to shape policy, institutional and legal frameworks and identify goals and priorities from the global to the national level.
44. At country level, UNEP will work as part of Delivery as One UN efforts and will rely on partnerships with other UN agencies and other important players on the ground. Such an approach will be crucial to support country efforts to transition, through integrated solutions, to more sustainable development paths as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. UNEP will build and expand on successful partnerships, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) -UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative which, also, provides an example of Delivering as One in action.

45. UNEP will continue to expand its collaboration with UN agencies and bodies active on environmental governance issues, both at the global level, including for instance UNDP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), The UN Rule of Law Unit, the World Bank, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and many others, and at the regional level, including regional development banks, regional and sub-regional economic organizations and trans-boundary institutions such as water basin organizations. It will also work with networks of institutions, for instance regional and sub-regional judicial networks, global parliamentarians' organizations, intergovernmental mechanisms for collaboration, for instance on air pollution or on environmental law enforcement, and with the academia and centres of excellence working on environmental law and governance.



External factors

[To be updated in next version]

Subprogramme 5

Chemicals and Waste

Objective of the organization: To support countries' transition towards the sound management of chemicals and waste in order to minimize environmental and human health impacts

Expected accomplishments of the secretariat

Indicators of achievement

Science-based policies and legal, institutional and fiscal strategies and mechanisms for sound chemicals management developed and implemented by countries with UNEP's support and within the frameworks of relevant MEAs

- (i) Increase in the number of countries which use UNEP analysis and guidance in developing new legislation, policies and action plans that promote sound chemicals management

Unit of measure: Number of countries

Method of verification: [to be updated in next version]

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

- (ii) Increase in the number of private companies that develop or implement a strategy or specific actions on sound chemicals management using UNEP analysis or guidance

Unit of measure: Number of private companies

Method of verification: [to be updated in next version]

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

- (iii) Increase in the number of civil society organizations that promote strategies and actions on sound chemicals management using UNEP analysis or guidance

Unit of measure: Number of civil society organizations

Method of verification: [to be updated in next version]

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

- (iv) Increase in the number of Parties to the Minamata Convention that are developing or implementing strategies to address mercury with support from UNEP

Unit of measure: Number of Parties to the Minamata Convention

Method of verification: [to be updated in next version]

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

- (v) Increase in the number of countries that are developing or promulgating legally binding controls to phase out lead in paints using UNEP analysis or guidance

Unit of measure: Number of countries

Method of verification: [to be updated in next version]

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018:tbd

December 2019: tbd

- (vi) Increase in the number of Parties to the Stockholm Convention that are developing or implementing strategies to eliminate or reduce the release of listed persistent organic pollutants (POPs) into the environment with support from UNEP

Unit of measure: Number of Parties to the Stockholm Convention

Method of verification: [to be updated in next version]

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

- (vii) Increase in the number of Parties to the Montreal Protocol that are developing or implementing policies to phase out ozone-depleting substances (ODS) with support from UNEP

Unit of measure: Number of Parties to the Montreal Protocol

Method of verification: [to be updated in next version]

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

- (b) Science-based policies and legal, institutional and fiscal strategies and mechanisms for waste prevention and sound management developed and implemented by countries with UNEP's support and within the frameworks of relevant MEAs

- (i) Increase in the number of countries that are developing or implementing policies and good practices that promote waste prevention and sound waste management using UNEP analysis or guidance

Unit of measure: Number of countries

Method of verification: [to be updated in next version]

December 2014 (baseline): 0

December 2017: 5

Progress expected at December 2018: 8

December 2019: 11

- (ii) Increase in the number of private companies that develop or implement a strategy or specific action on waste prevention and sound management of waste using UNEP analysis or guidance

Unit of measure: Number of private companies

Method of verification: [to be updated in next version]

December 2014 (baseline): 0

December 2017: 5

Progress expected at December 2018: 8

December 2019: 11

- (iii) Increase in the number of civil society organizations that promote waste prevention and sound management of waste using UNEP analysis or guidance

Unit of measure: Number of civil society organizations

Method of verification: [to be updated in next version]

December 2014 (baseline): 0

December 2017: 5

Progress expected at December 2018: 8

December 2019: 11

- (iv) Increase in the awareness and consideration among governments, industry and civil society on the impacts of poor management of chemicals on human health

Unit of measure: tbd

Method of verification: [to be updated in next version]

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

Strategy

46. The overall objective of the chemicals and waste subprogramme is to support countries' transition towards the sound management of chemicals and waste in order to minimize environmental and human health impacts.

47. This overall objective will support the implementation of relevant chemicals, pollution and waste related MEAs and frameworks²⁶.

48. The ultimate impact of the chemicals and waste subprogramme by 2030 would be a significant decrease from the negative impacts from chemicals and waste on the environment and human health, contributing to a healthy planet for healthier men, women and children.

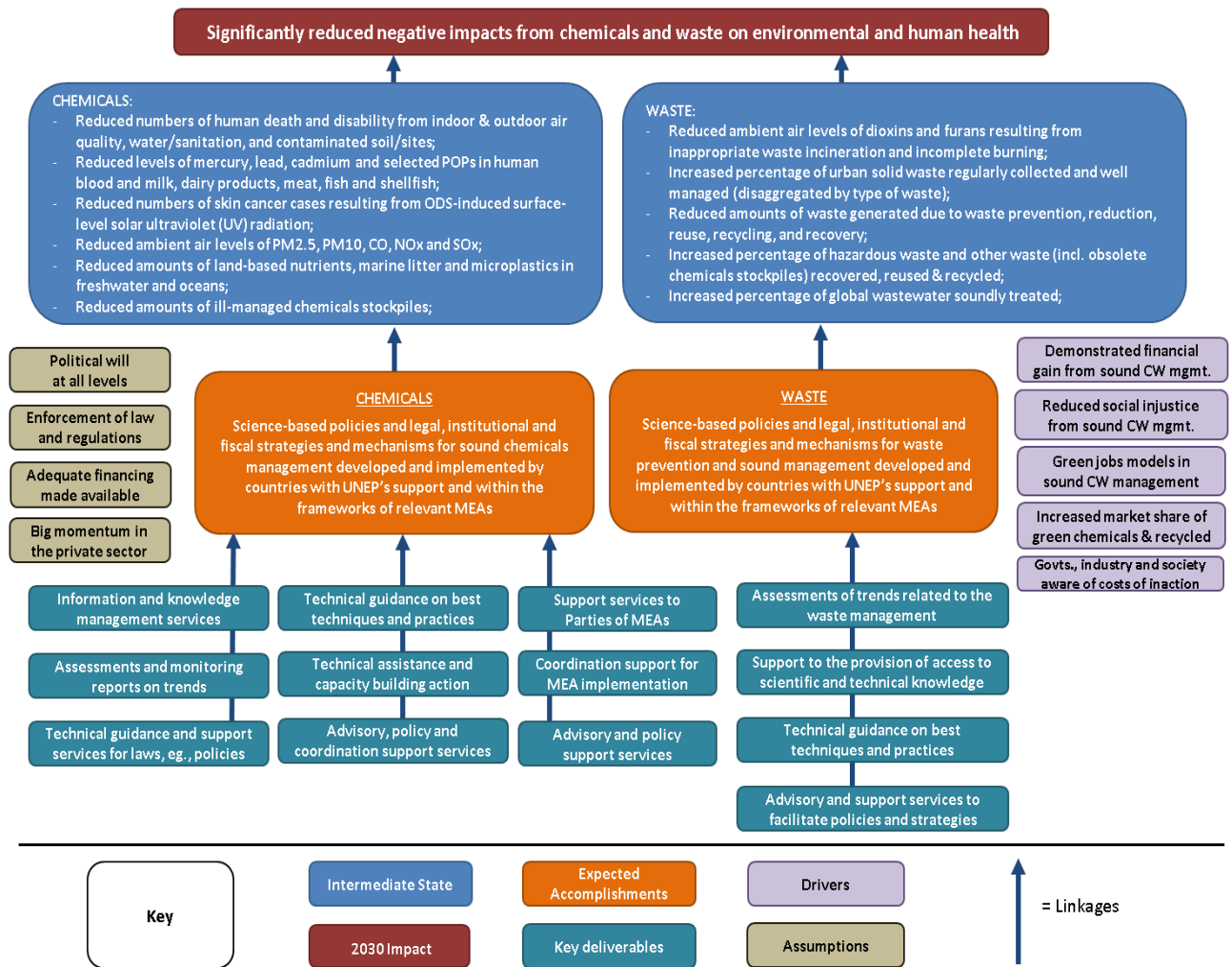
49. This impact can be realized if UNEP enables countries to integrate the sound management of chemicals and waste into national and sector-based legislation, policies, plans, budgets and strategies, increase their knowledge and awareness of chemical hazards and risks, as well as promote green design. In addition, private sector adoption of best available techniques and best environmental practice for the sound management of chemicals and waste is required.

50. To achieve this change, during the PoW biennium 2018-2019, UNEP will help governments, the private sector and civil society organizations to integrate the sound management of chemicals and waste into regional, national, subnational and sectoral policies, plans and strategies. The development, adoption and implementation of legal, fiscal and institutional frameworks constitute an important pillar for achieving sound management of chemicals and waste. Scientific and technological assessments, tools, methods and guidance will be developed and shared to ensure effective implementation of these policies, plans, strategies and frameworks. Life-cycle approaches, the concept of a circular economy, and green and sustainable chemistry will be promoted and applied to enhance sound chemicals and waste management and reduce waste generation and disposal.

51. UNEP will establish, strengthen and coordinate multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral and public-private partnerships by engaging governments, industry and civil society organizations to ensure they are aware of the need for and are committed to promoting the sound management of chemicals and waste.

²⁶ Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade, the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants (POPs), the Minamata Convention on mercury, the ozone-related Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), and the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA).

Theory of Change – Subprogramme Chemicals and Waste



External factors

52. Assumptions that UNEP makes to achieve these outcomes are increased enforcement of laws, regulations and legally-binding agreements such as the dedicated compliance mechanism of the Montreal Protocol, and continued momentum in the private sector. Drivers that UNEP hopes to influence include the demonstration of financial gain and a reduction in social injustice, green job models, green chemicals market shares, and awareness among governments, industry and civil society on the cost of inaction for society that affects human and environmental health.

Outputs

[To be updated in next version]

Table 6 [to be updated in next version]

Resource projections by category:

Category	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2016–2017	Changes	2018–2019	2016–2017	Changes	2018–2019
P. Environment Fund						
Post						
Non-post						
Subtotal, A						
Q. Trust and earmarked funds						
Subtotal, B						
R. GEF trust funds						
Subtotal, C						
S. Programme support costs						
Subtotal, D						
T. Regular budget						
Post						
Non-post						
Subtotal, E						
Total (A+B+C+D+E)						

Note: Figures may vary slightly owing to rounding off.

Subprogramme 6

Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production

Objective of the organization: To promote and support the transition towards sustainable consumption and production, decoupling economic growth from unsustainable resource use and environmental impact while improving human well-being

Expected accomplishments of the secretariat

Indicators of achievement

- (a) Science-based approaches that support the transition to Inclusive Green Economy pathways and Sustainable Consumption & Production patterns are increasingly embedded in regional, national and sub-national frameworks, policies, strategies and action plans

- (i) Increase in the number and percentage of regions, countries, and sub-national governments²⁷ that are adopting and implementing Inclusive Green Economy and Sustainable Consumption & Production frameworks, policies, strategies and action plans

Units of measure:

- a) Number and percentage of regions that adopt or implement Inclusive Green Economy and Sustainable Consumption & Production frameworks, policies, strategies and action plans
- b) Number and percentage of countries that adopt or implement Inclusive Green Economy and Sustainable Consumption & Production frameworks, policies, strategies and action plans
- c) Number and percentage of sub-national governments that adopt or implement Inclusive Green Economy and Sustainable Consumption & Production frameworks, policies, strategies and action plans

Method of verification: UNEP, regional bodies', ministries' and local governments' reports; endorsed/adopted regional or national frameworks, policies, laws, regulations, and action plans; surveys and interviews

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

- (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

Units of measure:

²⁷ Sub-national is defined as the government layer below the central or federal government, such as state, regional, county, metropolitan, town or city government. Local government is defined as town, city, metropolitan or county government.

- a) Number of local governments and cities that are using the Cities Development Index
- b) Number of local governments and cities that publish their resource profiles
- c) Number of local governments and cities reporting on their progress towards reaching the SDG 11

Method of verification: reports, cities development index, surveys

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019:tbd

- (b) Public, private and finance sectors increasingly adopt and implement sustainable management frameworks and practices

- (i) Increase in the number of public²⁸ and private²⁹ stakeholders that adopt and report on implementation of life-cycle based approaches for improved resource efficiency and environmental performance

Units of measure:

- a) Number of public stakeholders that have adopted and report on implementation of life cycle approaches to improve resource efficiency and environmental performance
- b) Number of private stakeholders that have adopted and report on implementation of life cycle approaches to improve resource efficiency and environmental performance

Method of verification: reports of public and private stakeholders

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

- (ii) Increase in the number of public and private finance stakeholders that adopt sustainable finance principles, processes and frameworks

Units of measure:

- a) Number of financial institutions that are members of the UNEP Finance Initiative
- b) Number of insurance companies implementing the

²⁸ Governments, public enterprises, administrations, public health, education and others institutions

²⁹ Businesses, finance sector

Principles for Sustainable Insurance (PSI)

- c) Number of national processes and frameworks that mainstream sustainable finance

Method of verification: UNEP FI Membership records, reports, record of Portfolio Decarbonisation Coalition members

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

- (iii) Increase in the number of countries and businesses that implement sustainable tourism policies, strategies or action plans

Units of measure:

- a) Number and percentage of countries that implement sustainable tourism policies, strategies or action plans
- b) Number of businesses that implement sustainable tourism policies, strategies or action plans

Method of verification: reports, interviews, surveys

December 2014 (baseline): [insert baseline]

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

- (iv) Increase in the number of businesses that regularly disclose their sustainability performance

Unit of measure: Number of businesses that regularly disclose their sustainability performance

Method of verification: annual reports

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

- (v) Increase in the number of countries, organizations and businesses that adopt sustainable consumption and production policies, standards and practices in the building and construction sector

Unit of measure:

- a) Number of countries that adopt sustainable consumption and production policies, standards and practices in the building and construction sector
- b) Number of organizations that adopt sustainable consumption and production policies, standards and practices in the building and construction sector
- c) Number of businesses that adopt sustainable consumption and production policies, standards and practices in the building and construction sector Method of verification: annual reports

Method of verification: annual reports, reports, publications, surveys, interviews

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

- (c) Public and private sectors are increasingly aware of and support the adoption of sustainable lifestyles and consumption patterns

- (i) Increase in the number of countries, sub-national governments and public enterprises that are implementing sustainable public procurement policies or action plans

Unit of measure:

- a) Number of countries that are implementing sustainable public procurement policies or action plans
- b) Number sub-national governments that are implementing sustainable public procurement policies or action plans
- c) Number public enterprises that are implementing sustainable public procurement policies or action plans

Method of verification: reports, surveys, interviews

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

- (ii) Increase in the number of countries, sub-national governments and institutions that implement awareness campaigns and other advocacy and educational initiatives promoting sustainable lifestyles

and consumption

Unit of measure:

- a) Number of countries that implement awareness campaigns and other advocacy and educational initiatives promoting sustainable lifestyles and consumption
- b) Number of sub-national governments that implement awareness campaigns and other advocacy and educational initiatives promoting sustainable lifestyles and consumption
- c) Number of institutions that implement awareness campaigns and other advocacy and educational initiatives promoting sustainable lifestyles and consumption

Method of verification: reports, surveys, course enrolments

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

- (iii) Increase in the number and percentage of countries that measure food waste at national level using recognized food loss and waste protocols

Unit of measure: Number and percentage of countries that measure food waste at national level using recognized food loss and waste protocols

Method of verification: National food waste reports

December 2014 (baseline): tbd

December 2017: tbd

Progress expected at December 2018: tbd

December 2019: tbd

Strategy

53. The overall objective of the resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production subprogramme is to support the transition towards sustainable consumption and production, decoupling economic growth from unsustainable resource use and negative environmental impact while improving human well-being.

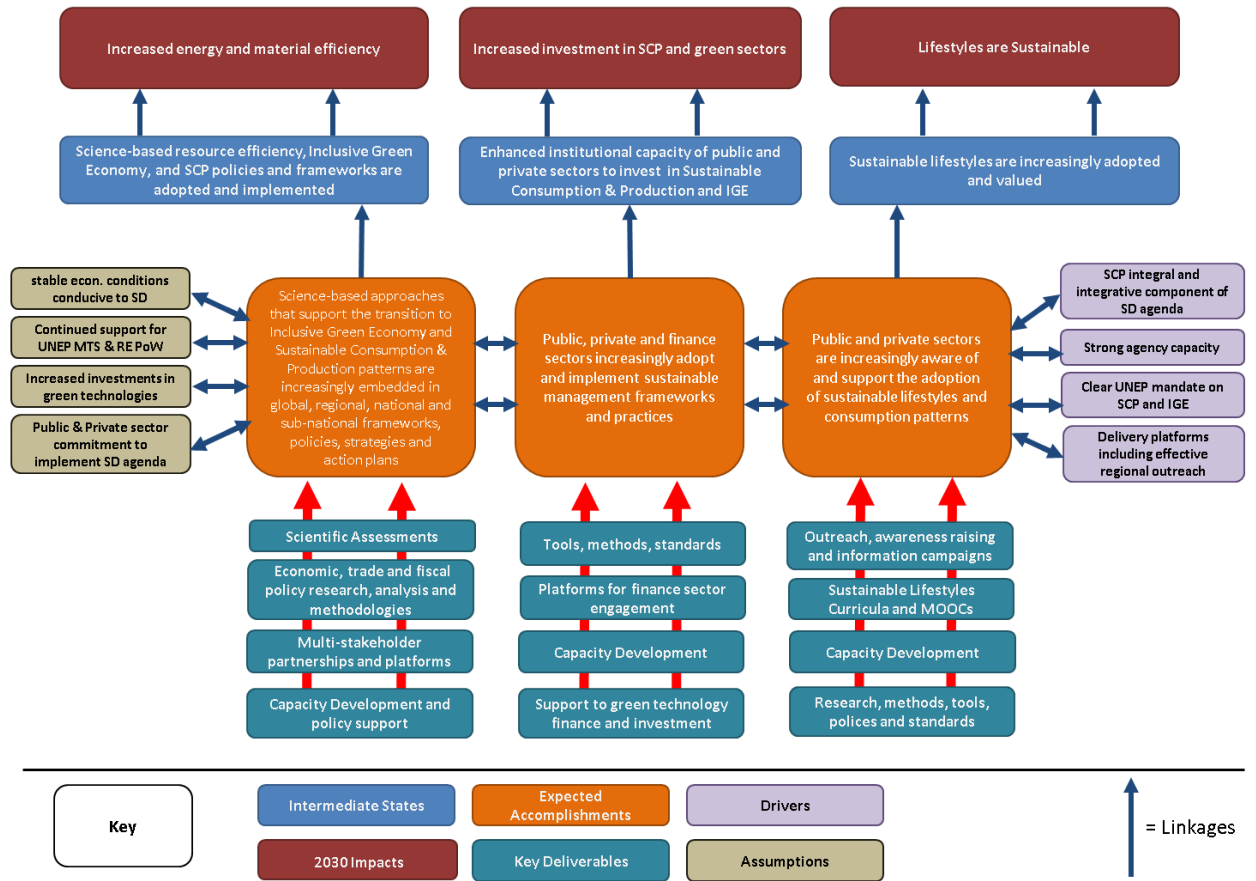
54. The ultimate impact of UNEP's work by 2030 is enhanced and sustained wealth for all, through circular and more efficient use of the planet's resources and sustainable and equitable consumption, where goods and services are produced and consumed in a way that decouples economic growth from escalating resource use and ecological impact.

55. To achieve this impact, UNEP will work towards the implementation of science-based resource efficiency, inclusive green economy and sustainable consumption and production policies and frameworks are required; supported by enhanced institutional capacity of public and private sectors to invest in sustainable consumption and production. In addition, sustainable development can only become a reality if lifestyles and consumption patterns become increasingly sustainable.

56. To achieve this change, UNEP will:

- Firstly, support the development, adoption and implementation of science-based resource efficiency, inclusive green economy, and sustainable consumption and production policies, frameworks and action plans.
- Secondly, develop enhanced institutional capacity of public and private sectors to adopt and invest in sustainable consumption and production and the adoption of inclusive green economy pathways.
- Finally, promote and support the adoption of sustainable lifestyles and consumptions patterns.

Theory of Change – Resource Efficiency Subprogramme V6, 2015-09-28)



External factors

57. The 10-Year Framework Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP SCP) was adopted at the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development with the acknowledgement of the transformative potential of green economy policies and pathways in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. The Sustainable Development Goal 12 on Sustainable Consumption and Production has further reaffirmed and solidified the role of resource efficiency, green and circular economy pathways and the necessity to change consumption and production patterns for a sustainable future.

58. The need to decouple economic growth from escalating resource use and to adopt sustainable consumption and production patterns has been internationally acknowledged. However, an attainment of the far-reaching SDG 12 as well as other closely related SDGs such as on sustainable and sustained growth will depend on continued and increased support from and involvement of Member States and the private sector. The commitment to attain relevant sustainable development goals will depend on actual policy shifts at global, regional and national levels. The Resource Efficiency Subprogramme is well placed to assist and support Member States, private sector and civil society to galvanize and catalyse their efforts through the provision of science-based policy advisory services and effective delivery platforms.

Table 6 [to be updated in next version]

Resource projections by category: Resource Efficiency Subprogramme

Category	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2016–2017	Changes	2018–2019	2016–2017	Changes	2018–2019
U. Environment Fund						
Post						
Non-post						
Subtotal, A						
V. Trust and earmarked funds						
Subtotal, B						
W. GEF trust funds						
Subtotal, C						
X. Programme support costs						
Subtotal, D						
Y. Regular budget						
Post						
Non-post						

Subtotal, E

Total (A+B+C+D+E)

Note: Figures may vary slightly owing to rounding off.

Subprogramme 7

Environment under Review

Objective of the organization: To keep the global environment under review and empower stakeholders through open access information to deliver the environmental dimension of sustainable development

Expected accomplishments of the secretariat

Indicators of achievement

(a) Stakeholders use quality, open access environmental data and participatory processes (e.g. UNEP/GEO and SDGs, conference of parties) to generate evidence-based environmental assessments, identify emerging issues, and to help adapt or develop policies, guidelines and instruments that contribute to sustainable development and well-being

(i) Number of data sets in the UN-System Data Catalogue tagged and updated for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically for the environmental dimension including Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)

Unit of measure: Data sets tagged and updated for SDGs

Method of verification: UN-System Data Catalogue

December 2014 (baseline): 0

December 2017: 65

Progress expected at December 2018: 65

December 2019: 65

(ii) Increase in the number of countries enabled to report on the environmental dimension of sustainable development by Shared Environmental Information Systems (SEIS) with country-level data made discoverable through UNEP

Unit of measure: Number of countries

Method of verification: Mission/progress reports on supporting National Reporting Systems (NRS), UNEP Live

December 2014 (baseline): 0

December 2017: 15

Progress expected at December 2018: 30

December 2019: 45

(iii) Increase in policy action taken by countries in the areas of air quality, water quality, biodiversity, waste and hazardous chemicals, the marine environment and emerging issues

Unit of measure: Policy performance/ policy action to be expressed in a graph

Method of verification: Regional Environmental Information Network conferences, GEO, SDG reports

December 2014 (baseline):

December 2017: N/A

Progress expected at December 2018: N/A

December 2019: N/A

- (iv) Number of environmentally relevant indicators made available and disaggregated by vulnerable groups, especially by gender and age

Unit of measure: Number of disaggregated indicators

Method of verification: UNEP Live

December 2014 (baseline): 1

December 2017: 5

Progress expected at December 2018: 6

December 2019: 7

- (v) Increased number of people belonging to different Major Groups and Stakeholders (MGS) acknowledging their involvement in the generation, access to and use of environmental information available on public platforms

Unit of measure: Number of people belonging to MGS

Method of verification: Survey

December 2014 (baseline): 20

December 2017: 60

Progress expected at December 2018: 80

December 2019: 100

Strategy

59. The overall objective of the environment under review subprogramme is to keep the global environment under review and empower stakeholders through open access information to deliver the environmental dimension of sustainable development.

60. This impact can be realized if UNEP works towards, keeping the environment under review remains at the core of UNEP to deliver the environmental dimension of sustainable development. Knowledge about the environmental dimension of sustainable development and key interactions with the social and economic dimensions will continue to inform policy making and stakeholder action across sectors.

61. To achieve this change, UNEP must therefore strengthen the science-policy interface inter alia through assessment processes, providing open online access to environmental data and information, and strengthen capacities to generate indicators and use evidence-based information for policy making, linking environment to social and economic aspects. Stakeholders must be able to use quality open access environmental data and participatory processes to generate evidence-based assessments to keep the environment under review, identify emerging issues, and to help develop policies, guidelines and instruments that contribute to sustainable development and well-being.

62. Achieving this change requires the following deliverables to be put in place: thematic and integrated environmental assessment processes (notably through the Global Environment Outlook process and biennial Regional Environmental Information Networking conferences); regular identification, analysis and communication of emerging issues; integration of environmental and related information in the UN-System Data Catalogue supported by the SDG Interface Ontology; open access to up-to-date data, information and knowledge that keeps the environment under review (UNEP Live), and support to National Reporting Systems that generate open access to information, including on progress made towards SDG goals and targets. Together, these outputs will promote the use of open access environmental information by different target groups for policy making.

63. UNEP will develop country capacity to track progress towards the integration of the environmental dimension of sustainable development, using multi-purpose and thematic indicators and statistics to keep the environment under review, based on biophysical (air, land, water, biodiversity), social, economic and technology trends. Emphasis will be placed on disaggregation of data by vulnerable groups, especially by age and gender, to regularly review gender-environment links and guide policy action towards gender equality. Targeted communications, tools, methodologies and technical support to governments, regional and national forums and institutions, Major Groups and Stakeholders, as well as contributions to joint outputs with other UN agencies and MEAs will inform stakeholders of emerging issues and key priorities, so that these can be taken into account in decision making. These could include contributions to the Global Sustainable Development Report, support to country (or partner) reporting on the environmental dimensions of the SDGs, and regular (thematic or regional) reviews and updates on progress against internationally-agreed environmental goals and targets. By making such environmentally relevant information available on UNEP Live and enabling stakeholders to engage in the production and use of environmental assessments, the use of this information by UN agencies, MEAs, Major Groups and Stakeholders, regional and national forums and institutions is expected to increase, ultimately leading to informed environmental decision making that contributes to sustainable development and improved well-being.

64. With the assistance of the Regional Offices, information will be fed into relevant policy, planning and decision making processes, including regional and national forums, MEAs and work by UN Country Teams. Furthermore, by working with governments and Major Groups and Stakeholders in the identification and application of global best practices to catalyse broad stakeholder access to information, their capacities to produce and communicate high quality environmental data, information and assessments will be further developed. To generate open access to data and information and reduce the burden of reporting, regional forums and national institutions will be targeted to strengthen National Reporting Systems.

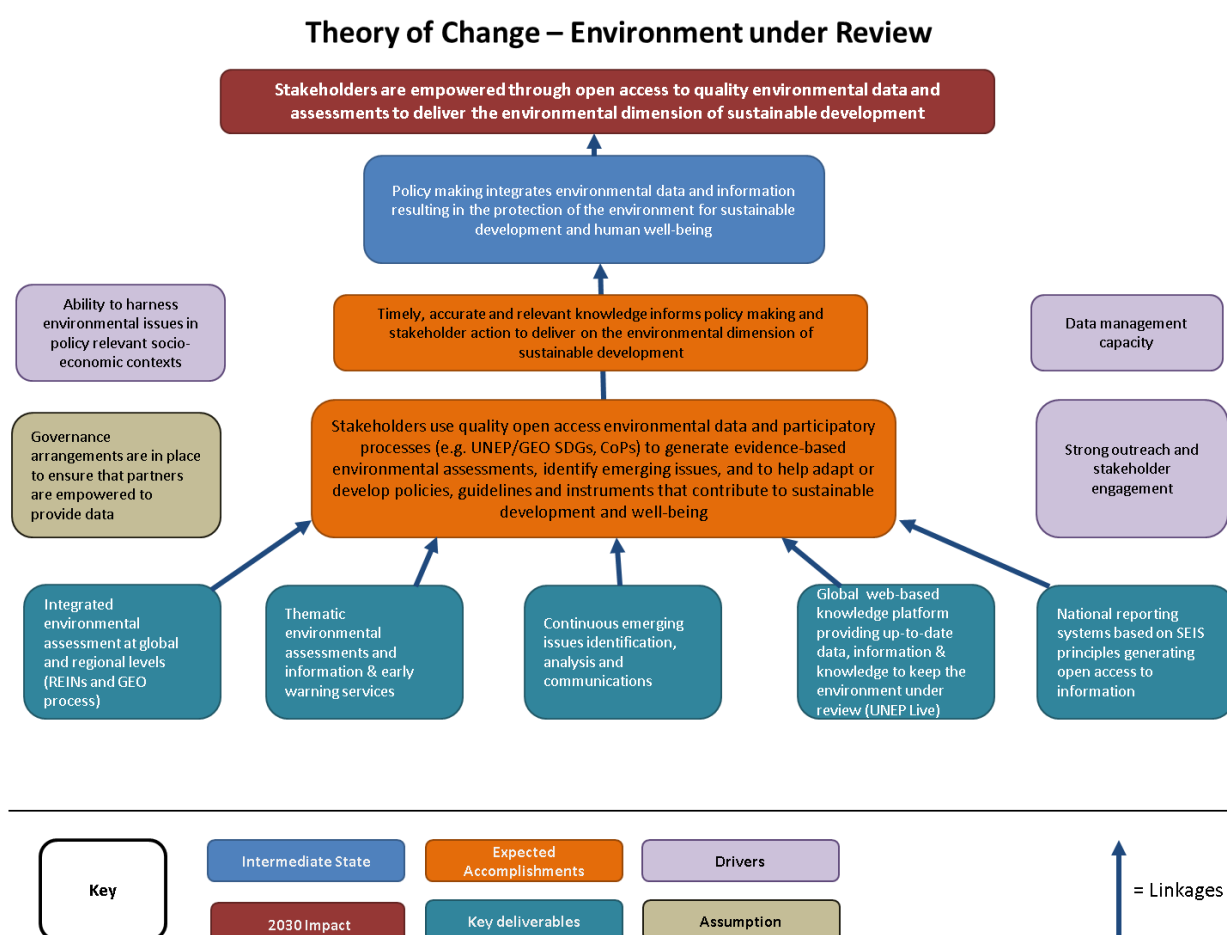


Table 6 [table to be developed in consultation with OfO/finance once budget method is agreed]
Resource projections by category: Environment Under Review

Category	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2016–2017	Changes	2018–2019	2016–2017	Changes	2018–2019
Z. Environment Fund						
Post						
Non-post						
Subtotal, A						
AA. Trust and earmarked funds						
Subtotal, B						
BB. GEF trust funds						
Subtotal, C						
CC. Programme support costs						
Subtotal, D						
DD. Regular budget						
Post						
Non-post						
Subtotal, E						
Total (A+B+C+D+E)						

Note: Figures may vary slightly owing to rounding off.

D. Programme support

65. Programme support comprises the newly formed UNEP Programme Strategy and Planning Team and corporate services provided by the UNEP Office for Operations and Corporate Services³⁰. The objective of these services is to ensure efficient and effective delivery of the Medium Term Strategy and the Programme of Work in line with results based management and budgeting principles and within the accountability framework.

66. Providing an enabling environment for efficient delivery of quality results stands at the core of corporate services. Policies, strategies, standards and related capacity building support are provided to ensure that programme directors and managers have the necessary tools available for achieving the expected results. These comprise programme/project planning, monitoring and reporting as well as

³⁰ The objectives of the Programme Strategy and Planning team are to prepare strategic documents, report on programme performance and increase programme cohesion in UNEP.

resource mobilisation, allocation and management (human, financial, information & communication technology and assets). With support from OfO, stronger and complimentary partnerships within and outside the UN system, including global funds (such as the Global Environment Facility and Green Climate Fund), are developed to catalyse action for increased impact and to reduce fragmentation. Furthermore, guidance provided for compliance with fiduciary standards, such as gender policies, social and environmental safeguards, legal compliance and compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) enable the organisation to achieve international management standards and requirements.

67. As part of UNEP's drive for continuous improvement and ensuring that the organization provides good value for money, the programme support services provide timely, accurate and relevant performance and risk data that enables the organization to make informed decisions for effective programme delivery. This includes oversight information on compliance with norms, standards and recommendations of oversight bodies. Furthermore, the performance and compliance information demonstrating UNEP's value, relevance and transparency is provided to Member States and other partners to support their decision making for strengthened and continued partnerships. The business intelligence function of UMOJA—the enterprise risk management system—will be used as an important tool for decision-making, risk management and reporting.

68. It is also the responsibility for the corporate support function to liaise with and monitor the performance of administrative service providers, such as the United Nations Office at Nairobi, to ensure that UNEP receives the required services in a cost-effective manner in respect of accounting, payroll and payments, recruitment and staff services, systems administration, procurement and inventory maintenance, host country relations, buildings management, conference management, medical services and security and safety. The table below sets out the expected accomplishments indicators of achievement and outputs.

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

Objective: To ensure efficiency and accountability in the management of financial, human and information technology resources to achieve the results in the Programme of Work and Medium Term Strategy

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) UNEP is making management decisions based on information on performance and risks	<p>(a) (i) Percentage of significant corporate risks identified by UNEP that receive management actions</p> <p>Performance measures [to be updated in next version]</p> <p>(ii) Percentage of performance issues identified in UNEP programme performance that receive management action</p> <p>Performance measures [to be updated in next version]</p>
(b) Policies and standards are put in place for programme oversight and management	<p>(b) (i) Increase in the number of key operational areas that have up-to-date and approved policies, strategies and plans to guide operations</p> <p>Performance measures [to be updated in next version]</p> <p>(ii) Increase in the number of key operational areas that are governed by up-to-date UNEP specific norms, guidelines and standard operating procedures</p> <p>Performance measures [to be updated in next version]</p> <p>(iii) Percentage of UNEP projects that can demonstrate the integration of environment and social safeguards, including gender considerations, in project implementation</p> <p>Performance measures [to be updated in next version]</p>

Outputs

(a)	Administrative support services (regular budget/extrabudgetary)
(i)	Programme planning, monitoring, budget and accounts: programme plan and budget for the biennium 2018–2019 (one programme and budget plan). Programme and budget performance reports for the biennium 2016–2017 (2 annual reports)
(ii)	Resource mobilization: updated resource mobilization strategy per subprogramme (7)
(b)	Internal oversight services (regular budget/extrabudgetary)
(i)	Management reviews: Corporate risk management system in place (Umoja)
(ii)	Audits: internal and external audits facilitated and written management response showing actions taken to implement audit recommendations. 100% of recommendations implemented on time.

Table 13

Resource projections by funding category: programme support

[To be updated in next version]