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Proposed programme budget for 2023

Programme planning

Proposed programme budget for 2023

Part IV

International cooperation for development

Section 14

Environment

Programme 11

Environment

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* A/77/50.

** In keeping with paragraph 11 of resolution 72/266 A, the part consisting of the programme plan and programme performance information is submitted through the Committee for Programme and Coordination for the consideration of the General Assembly.



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*** In keeping with paragraph 11 of resolution [72/266](#) A, the part consisting of the post and non-post resource requirements is submitted through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the consideration of the General Assembly.

Foreword

Despite the continued disruption caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic in 2021, the personnel of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) played a key role in addressing the planet's biggest environmental challenges. Achievements in 2021 included the provision of support to Member States in building capacity to tackle the triple planetary crisis, namely, the climate crisis, the nature and biodiversity loss crisis and the pollution and waste crisis. Working in the science-policy interface, UNEP supported Member States in implementing their commitment under a variety of multilateral conventions addressing the three crises. In parallel, it worked with the private sector to boost financing for everything from net-zero targets to nature-based solutions, coordinating global efforts to reduce methane emissions and finalizing an historic campaign to end the use of lead in petrol, saving millions of lives. However, even greater challenges lie ahead.

At the start of 2023, UNEP will begin the implementation of the second year of its medium-term strategy for the period 2022–2025. At the same time, the world will begin the fourth year of the decade of action to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals. In view of the setbacks that COVID-19 has caused with respect to reaching the Goals, there is now no time to waste. Long-term solutions must be found to create a world that works with nature, not against it. As the world's global environment authority, UNEP will wisely use the funds outlined in the present budget proposal to push ever harder to help create solutions and to support Member States to deliver on the Paris Agreement, to restore the planet's ecosystems, to reduce pollution and transboundary flows of waste and to increase the availability of environmental data through new digital tools.

Throughout this work, UNEP will collaborate closely with the rest of the United Nations system to ensure that their combined power comes to bear upon the triple planetary crisis which, if left unabated, will have wide-ranging consequences for all societies and economies.

(Signed) Inger **Andersen**
Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme

A. Proposed programme plan for 2023 and programme performance in 2021

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

- 14.1 The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is responsible for leading and coordinating action on environmental matters within the United Nations system. The mandate derives from the priorities established in relevant General Assembly resolutions and decisions, including resolution [2997 \(XXVII\)](#), and by the Governing Council of UNEP in its decision 19/1. That decision set out the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme, which the Assembly subsequently endorsed in 1997 in the annex to its resolution [S-19/2](#) and further reaffirmed by its resolutions [53/242](#), in 1999, and [66/288](#) and [67/213](#), in 2012. Member States recognize the importance of the environmental dimension to the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Within its mandate, UNEP will support Member States by providing strategic direction towards the achievement of environmental sustainability, while contributing to a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Acknowledging the integrated nature of the challenges that countries face, UNEP will play a critical role in catalysing the fulfilment of the commitments and action that drive transformational change for sustainable development.

Strategy and external factors for 2023

- 14.2 The medium-term strategy for the period 2022–2025 contains a vision of UNEP as supporting Member States in developing and implementing policies, strategies and programmes to strengthen the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda, but with a forward-looking 2050 perspective on planetary sustainability (see United Nations Environment Assembly decision 5/2). The strategy depends on recognition of the existence of three planetary crises, namely, climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, and outlines a set of transformative shifts to target the drivers of those crises. The strategy also maps out the actions needed to reshape consumption and production patterns towards more sustainable and equitable models that contribute to the UNEP vision for planetary sustainability, human health and well-being. The aim of the programme for 2023 is to focus on how UNEP can meet current and future expectations, while continuing to deliver on the promises made to Member States in 2012 through the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and its outcome document, entitled “The future we want” (General Assembly resolution [66/288](#)). It demonstrates the role of UNEP in supporting countries’ efforts to build their capacity to deliver on their environmental goals and commitments under international agreements.
- 14.3 Through the strategy, UNEP places the three planetary crises at the heart of its work. UNEP will tackle those crises through transformative multi-stakeholder actions that target the root causes and drivers of the crises. The aims of the strategy are to enable the Programme to make a deeper and broader impact that can underpin positive social and economic outcomes, while reducing vulnerabilities in support of sustainable development. UNEP will ensure that science remains at the centre of all decision-making processes, including on emerging issues, and that the environmental rule of law continues to improve global environmental governance, closely aligned with the multilateral environmental agreements for which it provides the secretariats and the direction set by the 2030 Agenda. Following the adoption of United Nations Environment Assembly decision 5/2 on 23 February 2021, UNEP realigned its programmatic work with its existing mandate to optimize its crucial role as a global substantive and normative environmental organization that services Member States. Accordingly, the programme plan for 2023 is presented under the newly adopted subprogramme structure. The reporting on the performance of UNEP in 2021 is presented under the previous structure, consisting of a mainstreamed subprogramme, which was in place at the time of the programme planning for 2021 (see annex to part A below).

- 14.4 For 2023, the UNEP planned deliverables will support Member States in their ongoing management of and recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. Such planned deliverables and activities include providing guidance on COVID-19 recovery-related investments; enhancing the capacity of Member States to protect elephants; enabling policies and practices to support finance and economic transformations; and increasing capacity to mitigate future zoonotic pandemics in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, described in subprogrammes 1, 4, 6 and 7, respectively.
- 14.5 Reflecting the importance of continuous improvement and responding to the needs and requests of Member States, the programme plan for 2023 continues to incorporate lessons learned and best practices related to the adjustments to and adaptation of the programme owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. Examples of lessons learned and best practices include capitalizing on virtual engagement with partners from their capitals and from countries that do not have diplomatic representation in Nairobi, upon request, to drive efficacy, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and broaden collaboration. At the same time, it is assumed that those operational conditions have improved and allow for mandate implementation through formerly established approaches. Any modifications to planned deliverables would be in pursuance of the objectives, strategies and mandates and would be reported as part of the programme performance information.
- 14.6 With regard to cooperation with other entities at the global, regional, subregional, national and local levels, UNEP will continue raising ambitions and promoting leadership through advocacy and a normative and standard-setting approach. It will support Member States through transformative strategic partnerships that deliver sustainable solutions, integrating health, education, poverty reduction, and economic and social well-being. Its partnership with the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements will remain pivotal to securing stronger synergies and enhancing the impact of the work of the respective parties. UNEP will encourage non-governmental stakeholders, including the private sector and the finance community, to increase investment in new and renewable sources of energy and improve environmental sustainability. Within the context of those partnerships, actions will be aimed at ensuring delivery and making a broader impact in support of sustainable development, while strengthening the ability of countries to rapidly respond to the environmental impacts of disasters and conflicts.
- 14.7 With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, UNEP has the overall responsibility for leading and coordinating the response on environmental issues within the United Nations system. Through the United Nations Environment Management Group, UNEP will catalyse international action to enhance the coherence of environmental sustainability strategies and provide more visibility on partnership initiatives. It will use the opportunity provided by the United Nations development system reform to empower the United Nations to address global environmental crises. UNEP will also leverage this opportunity to enhance its guiding role, raise ambitions and accelerate and scale up progress during the decade of action to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals. It will continue to focus on ensuring that its work is reflected and embedded in the new generation of United Nations country teams and the reinvigorated resident coordinator system through engagement with the Development Coordination Office and to leverage its work and expertise at the regional, subregional and country levels. UNEP will integrate the priorities of the multilateral environmental agreements into those processes to enable the United Nations system to respond to environmental issues in a coordinated manner.
- 14.8 With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2023 is based on the following planning assumptions:
 - (a) The sustained expansion of effective partnerships and networks continuing to set the direction of science-based environmental policies for countries and major implementing agencies;
 - (b) The ability of local and national approaches to be scaled up at the subregional, regional and global levels to ensure a systemic impact;
 - (c) The continued availability of extrabudgetary funding, enabling countries to make the transition to sustainable development.

- 14.9 UNEP integrates a gender perspective into its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate. It will work to fully implement Environment Assembly resolution 4/17 on promoting gender equality and the human rights and empowerment of women and girls in environmental governance and will continue to operationalize it in programme and project design, operational activities, deliverables and results. UNEP will support Member States in their achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 5 in the context of the environment, calling for women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of environmental decision-making.
- 14.10 In addition to full respect for human rights and the programming principle of leaving no one behind, and in line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, UNEP will be attentive and responsive to the inclusion of persons with disabilities, including by sensitizing their needs and concerns in its programme and project design and implementation and tailoring its projects to fit the conditions and needs of local communities. Addressing the concerns and needs of persons with disabilities is particularly relevant when supporting climate change-related early warning systems or in projects that deal with environmental disasters and conflicts. UNEP will continue to reinforce the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities through its safeguard risk screening and mitigation procedure.

Programme performance in 2021

Impact of the pandemic

- 14.11 The continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic into 2021 had an impact on the implementation of mandates, in particular owing to travel restrictions and the consequent inability to collect data under subprogrammes 3 and 5. In addition, in order to support Member States on issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic, within the overall scope of the objectives, UNEP continued to support the global response to reduce the environmental impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic under all subprogrammes.

Legislative mandates

- 14.12 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the programme.

General Assembly resolutions

2997 (XXVII)	Institutional and financial arrangements for international environmental cooperation	67/251	Change of the designation of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme
47/190	Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development	68/99	Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster
S-19/2	Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21		
53/242	Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements	68/215	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its first universal session and the implementation of section IV.C, entitled "Environmental pillar in the context of sustainable development", of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
65/2	Outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States		
66/288	The future we want	70/1	Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
67/213	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twelfth special session and the implementation of section IV.C, entitled "Environmental pillar in the context of sustainable development", of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development	71/243	Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
		72/279	Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

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73/238	The role of the international community in the prevention of the radiation threat in Central Asia	76/189	Information and communications technologies for sustainable development
74/213	Cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea	76/197	Promoting investments for sustainable development
74/216	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development	76/199	Oil slick on Lebanese shores
74/302	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa	76/201	Sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America
75/271	Nature knows no borders: transboundary cooperation – a key factor for biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use	76/202	Promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, building on Agenda 21
75/322	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support	76/203	Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
76/39	Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control	76/204	Disaster risk reduction
76/75	Effects of atomic radiation	76/206	Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
76/124	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations	76/208	Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme
76/128	International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development	76/211	Combating sand and dust storms
76/129	International Year of Sustainable Mountain Development, 2022	76/212	Strengthening cooperation for integrated coastal zone management for achieving sustainable development
76/137	Policies and programmes involving youth	76/213	Science, technology and innovation for sustainable development
		76/214	Culture and sustainable development
		76/224	Towards global partnerships: a principle-based approach to enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners

Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme decisions

SS.VIII/1, sect. II, 25/1, sect. II	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance: strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme	23/11	Gender equality in the field of the environment (para. 10)
SS.XI/2	United Nations Environment Programme support for Haiti: strengthening environmental response in Haiti	24/11	Intensified environmental education for achieving sustainable development
19/1	Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme	26/15	Strengthening international cooperation on the environmental aspects of emergency response and preparedness
23/7	Strengthening environmental emergency response and developing disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and early-warning systems in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster	27/2	Implementation of paragraph 88 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
		27/11	State of the environment and contribution of the United Nations Environment Programme to meeting substantive environmental challenges

United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions and decisions

1/1	Ministerial outcome document of the first session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme	2/20	Proposed medium-term strategy for 2018–2021 and programme of work and budget for 2018–2019
1/4	Science-policy interface	2/22	Review of the cycle of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme
1/8	Ecosystems-based adaptation		
1/10	Different visions, approaches, models and tools to achieve environmental sustainability in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication	2/24	Combating desertification, land degradation and drought and promoting sustainable pastoralism and rangelands
1/11	Coordination across the United Nations system in the field of the environment, including the Environment Management Group	2/25	Application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in the Latin America and Caribbean Region
1/12	Relationship between the United Nations Environment Programme and multilateral environmental agreements	3/1	Pollution mitigation and control in areas affected by armed conflict or terrorism
1/13	Implementation of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development	3/2	Pollution mitigation by mainstreaming biodiversity into key sectors
1/16	Management of trust funds and earmarked contributions	3/3	Contributions of the United Nations Environment Assembly to the high-level political forum on sustainable development
1/17	Amendments to the Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility	3/4	Environment and health
		3/5	Investing in innovative environmental solutions for accelerating the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals
2/1	Amendments to the rules of procedure		
2/2	Role and functions of the regional forums of ministers of the environment and environment authorities	3/6	Managing soil pollution to achieve sustainable development
		3/8	Preventing and reducing air pollution to improve air quality globally
2/3	Investing in human capacity for sustainable development through environmental education and training	3/9	Eliminating exposure to lead paint and promoting environmentally sound management of waste lead-acid batteries
2/4	Role, functions and modalities for United Nations Environment Programme implementation of the SAMOA Pathway as a means of facilitating achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals	3/10	Addressing water pollution to protect and restore water-related ecosystems
		3/11	Implementation of paragraph 88 (a)–(h) of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”
2/5	Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		
2/6	Supporting the Paris Agreement	4/1	Programme of work and budget for the biennium 2020–2021
2/13	Sustainable management of natural capital for sustainable development and poverty eradication	4/3	Sustainable mobility
		4/6	Marine plastic litter and microplastics
2/15	Protection of the environment in areas affected by armed conflict	4/17	Promote gender equality, and the human rights and empowerment of women and girls in environmental governance
2/16	Mainstreaming of biodiversity for well-being		
2/17	Enhancing the work of the United Nations Environment Programme in facilitating cooperation, collaboration and synergies among biodiversity-related conventions	4/18	Poverty environment Nexus
		4/19	Mineral resource governance
		4/20	Fifth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law (Montevideo V): delivering for people and the planet
2/18	Relationship between the United Nations Environment Programme and the multilateral environmental agreements for which it provides the secretariat	4/21	Implementation plan “Towards a pollution-free planet”
2/19	Midterm review of the fourth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law (Montevideo Programme IV)	4/22	Implementation and follow up of United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions

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4/23	Keeping the world environment under review: enhancing the United Nations Environment Programme science-policy interface and endorsement of the Global Environment Outlook	5/9 5/10	Sustainable and resilient infrastructure Environmental dimension of a sustainable, resilient and inclusive post COVID-19 recovery
5/1	Animal Welfare – Environment – Sustainable Development Nexus	5/11	Enhancing circular economy as a contribution to achieving sustainable consumption and production
5/2	Sustainable Nitrogen Management	5/12	Environmental aspects of minerals and metals management
5/3	Future of the Global Environment Outlook		
5/4	Sustainable lake management	5/13	Due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations
5/5	Nature-based solutions for supporting sustainable development		
5/6	Biodiversity and health	5/14	End plastic pollution: Towards an international legally binding instrument
5/7	Sound management of chemicals and waste		
5/8	Science-Policy Panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution		

Subprogramme 1 Climate action

General Assembly resolutions

69/225	Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy	76/205	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind
73/230	Effective global response to address the impacts of the El Niño phenomenon	76/210	Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme decisions

27/10	Climate Technology Centre and Network
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Subprogramme 2 Digital transformation in supporting environmental action

Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme decisions

23/1, sect. I	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance: Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building
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Subprogramme 3 Nature action

General Assembly resolutions

65/161	Convention on Biological Diversity	75/239	Oceans and the law of the sea
68/205	World Wildlife Day	75/311	Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife
68/232	World Soil Day and International Year of Soils	76/71	Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments 76/200
72/306	Implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025)		
73/251	World Pulses Day		
74/227	Sustainable mountain development		
75/214	Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations	76/200	Agricultural technology for sustainable development
75/220	Harmony with Nature		

76/207	Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development	76/222	Agriculture development, food security and nutrition
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Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme decisions

26/14	Global Environment Monitoring System/Water Programme	27/3	International water quality guidelines for ecosystems
26/16	Promoting South-South cooperation on biodiversity for development	27/4	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
		27/6	Oceans

United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions

1/9	Global Environment Monitoring System/Water Programme (GEMS/Water)	4/12	Sustainable management for global health of mangroves
2/10	Oceans and seas	4/13	Sustainable coral reefs management
2/14	Illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products	4/15	Innovations in sustainable rangelands and pastoralism
4/10	Innovation on biodiversity and land degradation	4/16	Conservation and sustainable management of peatlands

**Subprogramme 4
Environmental governance**

Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme ministerial declarations and decisions

SS.VI/1	Malmö Ministerial Declaration	27/5	Coordination across the United Nations system, including the Environment Management Group
SS.VII/4	Compliance with and enforcement of multilateral environmental agreements		
SS.XI/5	Environmental law	27/9	Advancing justice, governance and law for environmental sustainability
SS.XII/3	International environmental governance		
25/11	Environmental law		

United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions

1/3	Illegal trade in wildlife
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**Subprogramme 5
Chemicals and pollution action**

General Assembly resolutions

74/212	International Day of Clean Air for blue skies
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Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme decisions

SS.IX/1	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management	SS.XII/5	Enhancing cooperation and coordination within the chemicals and wastes cluster
SS.XII/4	Consultative process on financing options for chemicals and wastes	24/4	Prevention of illegal international trade
		25/5	Chemicals management, including mercury
		27/12	Chemicals and waste management

United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions

1/5	Chemicals and waste	3/7	Marine litter and microplastics
1/6	Marine plastic debris and microplastics	2/11, 4/6	Marine plastic litter and microplastics
1/7	Strengthening the role of the United Nations Environment Programme in promoting air quality	4/7	Environmentally sound management of waste
		4/9	Addressing single-use plastic products pollution

Subprogramme 6 Finance and economic transformations

74/209	International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste	75/229	Promotion of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environment protection
74/214	Sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central Asia		

Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme decisions

27/7	Work by the United Nations Environment Programme on sustainable consumption and production	27/8	Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication
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United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions

2/8	Sustainable consumption and production	4/2	Promoting sustainable practices and innovative solutions for curbing food loss and waste
2/9	Prevention, reduction and reuse of food waste		
4/1	Innovative pathways to achieve sustainable consumption and production	4/4	Addressing environmental challenges through sustainable business practices
		4/5	Sustainable infrastructure

Subprogramme 7 Science policy

General Assembly resolutions

71/313	Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
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Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme decisions

SS.X/5	Global Environment Outlook: environment for development	SS.XII/6	World environmental situation
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United Nations Environment Assembly ministerial declarations and decisions

Decision 3/1	Extension of the delivery date for the sixth Global Environment Outlook report	fourth session: innovative solutions for environmental challenges and sustainable consumption and production
UNEP/EA.4/HLS.1	Ministerial declaration of the United Nations Environment Assembly at its	

Deliverables

14.13 Table 14.1 lists all cross-cutting deliverables of the programme.

Table 14.1

Cross-cutting deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	4	4	4	3
Meetings of the:				
1. United Nations Environment Assembly	1	1	1	–
2. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	1	1	1	1

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2021 actual</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>
3. Committee for Programme and Coordination	1	1	1	1
4. Fifth Committee	1	1	1	1
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	4	4	2	2
5. To assess environmental risks from disasters and conflicts ^a	2	2	1	1
6. On institutional and legal frameworks to improve national and local preparedness to mitigate environmental risks from disasters and conflicts ^a	2	2	1	1
Publications (number of publications)	4	4	3	2
7. On disaster risk reduction, preparedness assessments and road maps ^a	2	2	2	1
8. UNEP medium-term strategy for the period 2022–2025	1	1	—	—
9. UNEP annual report	1	1	1	1

C. Substantive deliverables

Consultation, advice and advocacy: advice to humanitarian and military actors on environmental footprint reduction; advice to 20 Member States and approximately 20 international partners, upon request, on the monitoring and implementation of strategies to enhance environmental risk reduction, environmental emergency response and environmental recovery and to make progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.^a

^a Deliverables of the mainstreamed subprogramme 2, Resilience to disasters and conflicts.

Evaluation activities

- 14.14 The following evaluations completed in 2021 have guided the proposed programme plan for 2023:
- (a) Independent review of the contribution by UNEP to poverty reduction;
 - (b) Enhanced coordination and implementation of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns;
 - (c) Support to eligible parties to produce the sixth national report to the Convention on Biological Diversity;
 - (d) Fifteen other independent evaluations on completed UNEP projects.
- 14.15 The results and lessons of the evaluations referenced above have been taken into account for the proposed programme plan for 2023. For example, the independent review of the contribution by UNEP to poverty reduction underscored the need to emphasize poverty-related effects in new project designs. These findings fed into the Programme’s “readiness” initiatives to prepare for the implementation of the medium-term strategy for the period 2022–2025. Project-level evaluations fed back into improved project implementation initiatives and improved project design. Synthesis of common lessons and recommendations from across those evaluations were highlighted for the attention of senior management. These included: (a) greater attention and resources to be allocated to the establishment of robust project baselines and project monitoring systems; and (b) improvement in project-level knowledge management through: (i) improved handover processes for outgoing staff; (ii) consistent storage of project documentation; and (iii) clear responsibility for action on learning from projects with no future phase.
- 14.16 The following evaluations are planned for 2023:
- (a) Evaluation on the Climate action subprogramme;
 - (b) Evaluation on 20 projects representative of the programme of work and reaching completion;
 - (c) Evaluation on approximately 40 projects upon completion.

Programme of work

Subprogramme 1 Climate action

Objective

- 14.17 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to advance the transition of countries to low-emission economic development and increase their adaptation and resilience to climate change.

Strategy

- 14.18 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Support Member States in the development of policies and standards to promote low-emission development plans and investment in clean energy and improve the global rate of energy efficiency, to make progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 7;
 - (b) Continue helping Member States to implement gender-sensitive policies that achieve quantifiable social and environmental benefits, including through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, to make progress towards the achievement of Goals 5 and 15;
 - (c) Continue building the technical capacity of Member States to integrate ecosystem-based management into their national adaptation plans, put in place institutional arrangements to coordinate such plans and access climate change adaptation finance for implementing such plans, thereby helping to make progress towards the achievement of Goals 13 and 15;
 - (d) Continue to collaborate with the private sector in constructive and results-oriented partnerships that leverage climate finance and scale up the ambitions and impacts of climate action globally, which will help Member States to make progress towards the achievement of targets under Goals 13 and 17;
 - (e) Advocate and provide evidence and technical support for the use of climate strategies, such as a fiscal stimulus, in the context of sustainable COVID-19 recovery.
- 14.19 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Member States lowering their emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants by reducing energy intensity and demand in sectors such as lighting, appliances, equipment, buildings and transport;
 - (b) Member States increasingly capitalizing on investment opportunities that reduce greenhouse emissions from deforestation and forest degradation with adequate social and environmental safeguards;
 - (c) Member States increasingly capable of better institutionalizing, implementing and monitoring their national adaptation plans alongside efforts to deliver sustainable development;
 - (d) Member States making use of innovative models to enhance financing for sustainable investments and the dissemination of low-emission technologies that help to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote access to energy and enhance productive energy use;
 - (e) Increased low-emission investment as a result of countries using climate strategies to guide COVID-19 recovery investments, as specified in more detail under result 2 below.

Programme performance in 2021

Increased global action to reduce methane emissions by at least 30 per cent by 2030

- 14.20 The emission of methane, to which the oil and gas, agriculture and waste sectors contribute, has been shown to be detrimental to climate. The Global Methane Pledge, which is aimed at cutting human-caused methane emissions by up to 30 per cent during the current decade (from 2020 levels), could help to limit global warming to no more than 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement. The subprogramme has been undertaking targeted action to help monitor and assess methane emissions globally and enable increased global action to reduce methane emissions particularly in the oil and gas, agriculture and waste sectors. The subprogramme supported the launch of the International Methane Emissions Observatory, the UNEP Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-lived Climate Pollutants Global Methane Assessment, the Global Methane Pledge and the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0.
- 14.21 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 14.2).

Table 14.2
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)
—	—	<p>More than 100 countries signed the Global Methane Pledge to reduce methane emissions in the oil and gas, agriculture and waste sectors by at least 30 per cent by 2030</p> <p>Over \$300 million pledged at the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p>

Planned results for 2023

Result 1: electric mobility: raising the ambition through a global electric mobility programme

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 14.22 The subprogramme's work contributed to the establishment of fiscal incentives for the rapid uptake of electric vehicles by four countries (Chile, Namibia, North Macedonia and Rwanda), which met the planned target.
- 14.23 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 14.3).

Table 14.3
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
Launch of the global electric mobility programme and commitment by 29 countries to develop comprehensive national and/or city electric mobility projects	Two countries developed soot-free bus fleet programmes, with the support of the global electric mobility programme	Four countries established fiscal incentives for the rapid uptake of electric vehicles	Four additional countries develop fiscal policies for electric vehicles, with the support of the regional hubs of the global electric mobility programme	One additional country develops fiscal policies for electric vehicles

Result 2: improved low-emission investment by leveraging climate strategies as the guide for COVID-19 recovery investments

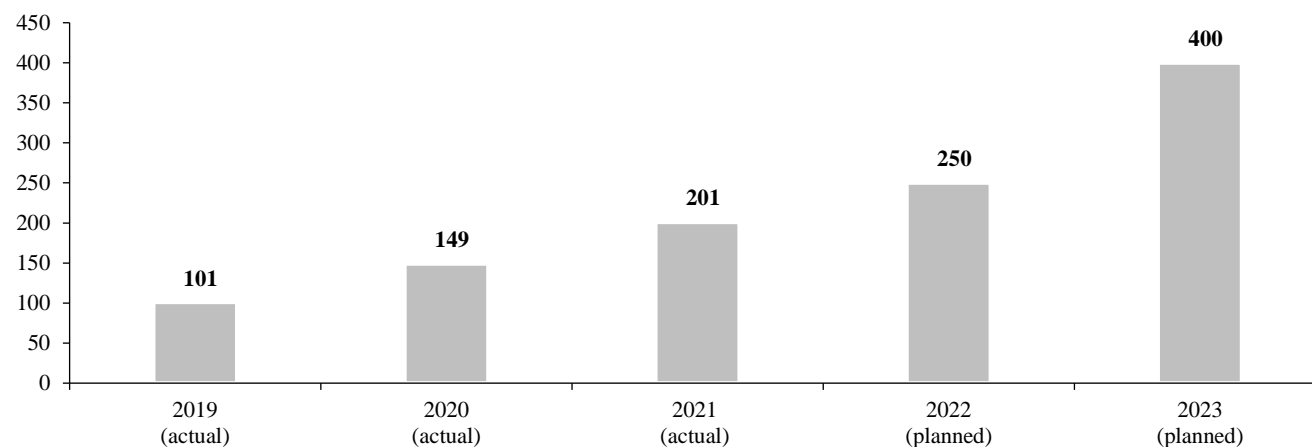
Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 14.24 The subprogramme's work contributed to \$201 billion in financial assets invested in the low-emission mandate, which exceeded the planned target of \$200 billion.
- 14.25 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 14.I).

Figure 14.I

Performance measure: financial assets invested in the low-emission mandate (cumulative)

(Billions of United States dollars)



Result 3: country reporting under the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement

Proposed programme plan for 2023

- 14.26 The Paris Agreement on climate change rests upon a foundation of nationally determined contributions, each of which represents the national plans and pledges that individual countries make to keep global temperature increases to well below 2 degrees Celsius, compared with pre-industrial levels, while aiming for 1.5 degrees Celsius to avoid the worst impacts of climate change. In 2021, an enhanced transparency framework for tracking and reporting the progress of existing and future country commitments under the Paris Agreement was established as a key outcome of the twenty-

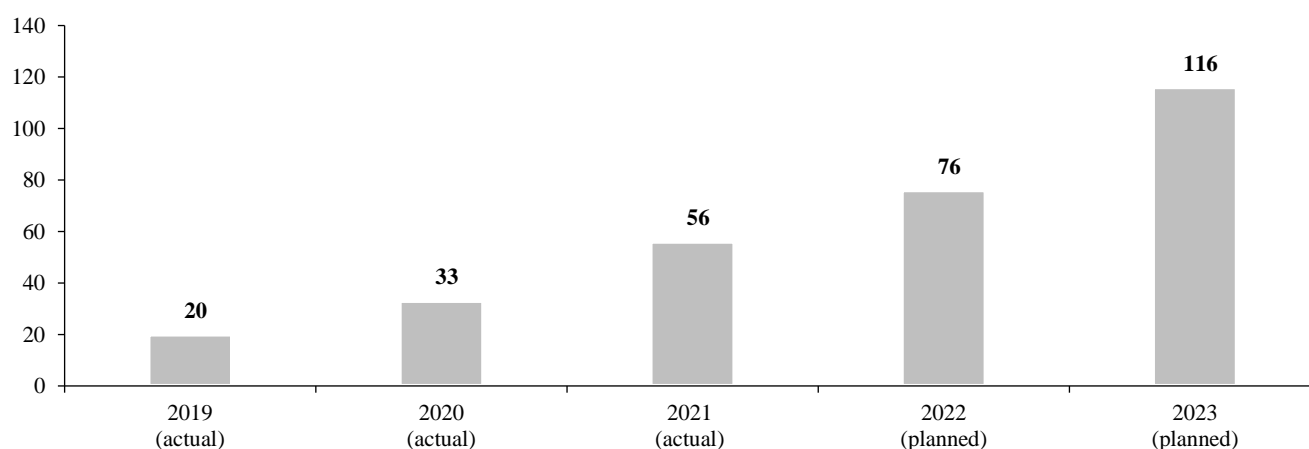
sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The subprogramme supported 56 countries to submit their transparency reports to the Convention, while pursuing synergies with regional and global multilateral environmental agreements to facilitate coordination and complementarity between the respective reporting obligations and contribute to greater coherence in tracking the progress of the implementation of the decisions of the multilateral environmental agreements.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 14.27 The lesson for the subprogramme was the need to better align the Programme's foundational and supporting subprogrammes with climate objectives in order to provide more comprehensive and targeted support for Member States' reporting on their progress on existing and future country commitments under the Paris Agreement. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will align the Programme's scientific work with the enhanced transparency framework and increase the focus on management of results across subprogrammes towards climate objectives by elevating climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution as the overarching focus. The new midterm strategy also provides the platform for this work through an overarching focus on these aspects across the entire organization. Furthermore, the subprogramme will support the submission of transparency reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by 60 additional Member States by 2023.
- 14.28 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 14.II).

Figure 14.II

Performance measure: number of countries reporting under the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement (cumulative)



Deliverables

- 14.29 Table 14.4 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 14.4

Subprogramme 1: deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2021 actual</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	3	3	3	3
1. On mitigation and adaptation technologies through the Climate Technology Centre and Network	3	3	3	3
Publications (number of publications)	6	6	6	6
2. On renewable energy, energy efficiency and the energy sector	3	3	3	3
3. On adaptation and resilience (assessments and tools)	3	3	3	3
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: advice to some 20 countries on climate matters, including South-South cooperation, ecosystem-based adaptation, climate financing, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, short-lived climate pollutants, low-emission development, sustainable energy and energy efficiency, and the Warsaw Framework for REDD-plus.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: side events; goodwill ambassador outreach on adaptation to and mitigation of climate change, and the benefits of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, reaching an audience in excess of 1 million.				
Digital platforms and multimedia platforms: content on social media platforms and web pages.				

Subprogramme 2

Digital transformations in supporting environmental action

Objective

- 14.30 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to advance the use of data and analytics on environmental issues to allow more effective policies, decisions, actions and investments by Member States and the private sector towards the achievement of the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals related to climate, nature and pollution, and of relevant multilateral environmental agreements.

Strategy

- 14.31 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will support and scale up access to environmental information through an effectively governed and inclusive data architecture and digital ecosystem for the planet. Specifically, the subprogramme will:
- Through its enabling role, leverage digital transformations to digitize scientific knowledge and democratize its availability across the three thematic subprogrammes of UNEP. Digital tools will be used strategically to enable, accelerate and amplify impact, as well as to bring more transparency to knowledge about the state of the planet, in line with the Secretary-General's Road Map for Digital Cooperation ([A/74/821](#)), the Data Strategy of the Secretary-General for Action by Everyone, Everywhere and the System-wide Road Map for Innovating United Nations Data and Statistics ([CEB/2020/1/Add.1](#));
 - Initiate partnerships with public and private sector actors to harness data, digital technologies and computational sustainability, in order to help Member States to amplify and accelerate deeper structural transformations, with a view to driving markets, value chains, consumer

behaviours and decision-making towards the achievement of environmental sustainability outcomes;

- (c) Use integrated data sets and analysis, based on digital norms and governance frameworks, to produce actionable, real-time and predictive insights, enabling the automatic monitoring of global, national and local progress towards key targets of the Sustainable Development Goals related to climate, biodiversity and pollution and relevant internationally agreed frameworks, including multilateral environmental agreements;
- (d) Work with key stakeholders to improve digital literacy and use digital platforms to enable further public participation in decision-making, open innovation and citizen science. These planned activities will help Member States to make progress towards the implementation of the targets under Sustainable Development Goals 9, 16 and 17;
- (e) Provide normative support, upon request, on how to close the digital divide through the use of information and communications technologies procured in accordance with sustainability standards.

14.32 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:

- (a) Increased capacity of Member States to monitor the world environmental situation through the adoption of a global data architecture, governance framework, safeguards and standards for environmental and climate data and related digital public goods;
- (b) Improved ability of Member States to predict and address future environment-related risks through the development of big data platforms that can measure the increasing convergence of environmental and climate stress and disaster vulnerability over space and time and to provide predictive analytics and an early warning system;
- (c) Accelerated adoption of low-emission and low-carbon behaviours, lifestyles and products by consumers and citizens, through increased greenhouse gas emissions transparency, digital eco-labelling and digital nudging, including through e-commerce platforms and digital games;
- (d) Identification and scaled adoption of digital technologies by Member States to support the conservation, sustainable use and equitable benefit-sharing of biodiversity;
- (e) Improved capacity of Member States and other stakeholders to consider and develop policies, using digital transformations to achieve environmental outcomes;
- (f) Reduced environmental impacts, e-waste and greenhouse gas emissions arising from the procurement and installation of digital infrastructure used to bridge the digital divide as part of COVID-19 economic recovery efforts.

Planned results for 2023

Result 1: use of data and data analytics to amplify and accelerate contributions to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals

Proposed programme plan for 2023

- 14.33 The subprogramme's work is expected to contribute to increased accessibility of environmental data and analytics, enabling countries to monitor national and global progress towards the environmental Sustainable Development Goal indicators and key targets of multilateral environmental agreements.
- 14.34 The target for 2023 is presented in the performance measure below (see table 14.5).

Table 14.5
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
—	—	—	Five flagship partnerships established with major digital platforms as a step towards ensuring the universal availability of consolidated planetary data, to facilitate effective decision-making and policy development for Member States and the private sector	Increased public participation in environmental monitoring, consensus-building, decision-making and digital transformation

Result 2: increased multi-stakeholder engagement on digital environmental sustainability

Proposed programme plan for 2023

- 14.35 The adoption of digital technologies can have an increased ecological impact linked to energy and material consumption as well as a social impact resulting from problems linked to accelerated unsustainable consumption patterns, unequal access to digital technologies, discrimination in the provisioning of digital skills and capabilities, or targeted rights violations. The subprogramme co-championed and co-convened the Coalition for Digital Environmental Sustainability to support digital technologies that can facilitate greater inclusion, poverty reduction and sustainability. This new global initiative joins forces from UNEP, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Science Council, the German Environment Agency, the Government of Kenya, Future Earth and Sustainability in the Digital Age.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 14.36 The lesson for the subprogramme was the need to increase the use of digital tools for collecting and analysing feedback from users and stakeholders through a global engagement process. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will employ digital “sense-making” tools such as artificial intelligence and natural language processing to collect and process the feedback from the increased number of stakeholders from the Coalition for Digital Environmental Sustainability, contributing to the development of the action plan on digital environmental sustainability, which outlines core investment priorities to harness digital technologies that address climate action, nature protection and pollution prevention.
- 14.37 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 14.6).

Table 14.6
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
–	–	–	Development of the action plan on digital environmental sustainability	Adoption of the action plan on digital environmental sustainability

Deliverables

14.38 Table 14.7 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 14.7
Subprogramme 2: deliverables for 2023, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	–	–	1	2
1. Technical support in using the World Environment Situation Room for digital transformation	–	–	1	2
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	–	–	17	24
2. Training events on digital transformation for environmental sustainability – national training	–	–	4	6
3. Seminars and workshops on development of a global environmental data strategy and digital cooperation framework	–	–	6	6
4. Seminars and workshops on development of the World Environment Situation Room and identification of transformative applications	–	–	6	6
5. Seminars and workshops on development and implementation of the environmental action plan for the Secretary-General's Road Map for Digital Cooperation	–	–	1	6
Publications (number of publications)	–	–	1	4
6. Digital technologies to achieve climate neutrality and pollution-reduction	–	–	1	4
Technical materials (number of materials)	–	–	1	2
7. Minimizing the environmental, climate and e-waste footprint of the information and communications technology sector	–	–	1	2
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: consultation with at least 50 Member States and other entities, including from the United Nations system and stakeholders, on the global environmental data strategy and on integration methods for environmental data and analytics to support digital platforms, files and algorithms; advice to some 10 Member States and stakeholders on strengthening the adoption of data and digital transformation to achieve national climate, nature and pollution targets; advice to more than 10 Member States and stakeholders on using digital platforms and tools to enhance public participation in decision-making, open innovation and citizen science; 2 business alliance partnerships and networks leveraging environmental data and digital transformation approaches.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: 2 digital platforms to support transparency, predictive analytics and risk identification; and thematic web page, social media, multimedia video and audio content.				
E. Enabling deliverables				
Information and communications technology: 2 digital applications and engagement platforms to support e-governance and enhance public participation in environmental monitoring, consensus-building, decision-making and digital transformation.				

Subprogramme 3

Nature action

Objective

- 14.39 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to strengthen the capacity of countries to manage marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems through an integrated approach for maintaining and restoring their biodiversity and long-term functioning and ensuring the supply of ecosystem goods and services.

Strategy

- 14.40 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Continue to advance cooperation with Member States, regional entities and other partners, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to support education on sustainability by engaging with formal and non-formal education activities that shift knowledge, attitudes, behaviours and norms, which will help Member States to make progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 4 and 13;
 - (b) Improve knowledge-sharing among countries and other non-governmental sectoral partners within the scope of existing transboundary cooperation frameworks by promoting the uptake and use of knowledge products, such as scenarios, spatial plans, trade-off analyses and ecosystem-based sectoral monitoring systems, disseminating publications and conducting normative work, which will help Member States to make progress towards targets under Goals 2, 6, 14 and 15;
 - (c) Raise awareness on how to take into consideration nature and the ecosystem approach in public and private economic decision-making, helping Member States to mainstream nature effectively into all key sectors, using a well-coordinated, whole-of-government approach that balances the demands of different sectors, and thus to make progress towards the achievement of Goals 12, 15 and 17;
 - (d) Provide technical advice, policy support and capacity-building to Member States on sustainable approaches to natural resource management and improve understanding of biodiversity and health linkages among different sectors.
- 14.41 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) More coherent and cross-sectoral participation and cooperation among countries worldwide, including at the transboundary level, for the management and effective monitoring of nature;
 - (b) Youth-led actions that address the indirect drivers of biodiversity loss and the degradation of nature;
 - (c) Creation of an enabling environment for embedding nature considerations into the financial and economic decision-making of public and private sector entities at multiple levels (global, regional, subregional and national);
 - (d) Development of updated national plans for natural capital accounting by Member States;
 - (e) Enhanced capacity of Member States to manage and reduce risks to both human and ecosystem health and to integrate nature into national and international public health decision-making through science-based approaches.

Programme performance in 2021

Ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in countries of the Pacific Region

- 14.42 The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity is an international agreement aimed at sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way. Through the subprogramme's support, four countries in the Pacific ratified the Nagoya Protocol during the period 2018–2020. In 2021, the subprogramme supported Kiribati to join the Protocol and Papua New Guinea to finalize its instrument of accession and submit it to an internal country coordinating committee for clearance. In addition, the subprogramme supported seven countries in making significant progress in the development of policies relating to access and benefit-sharing.
- 14.43 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 14.8).

Table 14.8

Performance measure

<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)</i>
Palau and Tuvalu ratified the Nagoya Protocol	Tonga and Solomon Islands ratified the Nagoya Protocol	Kiribati ratified the Nagoya Protocol
		Palau, the Cook Islands, Fiji, the Federated States of Micronesia, Samoa, the Marshall Islands, Tuvalu and Tonga made significant progress towards the development of policies relating to access and benefit-sharing

Planned results for 2023

Result 1: Global Peatlands Initiative for the restoration, conservation and sustainable management of peatlands

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 14.44 The subprogramme's work contributed to the strengthening of the capacities of countries to sustainably manage peatland ecosystems, including through four important launches at the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which did not meet the planned target of countries and Global Peatlands Initiative partners endorsing the global peatlands assessment and initiating the development of a global peatlands inventory. The target was not met owing to travel restrictions and the inability to collect data owing to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 14.45 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 14.9).

Table 14.9
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
Member States adopt United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 4/16 on the conservation and sustainable management of peatlands	An active Canadian peatlands research network is established for engagement in the development of a baseline picture of the state of global peatlands	Four official launches: the Global Peatlands Pavilion, the global peatlands assessment process and the global peatlands map as the base map, and the peatlands economics paper to fill the knowledge gap	Countries and Global Peatlands Initiative partners endorse the global peatlands assessment and initiate the development of a global peatlands inventory	A global peatlands knowledge-sharing platform is established with policy-relevant knowledge for use by Member States

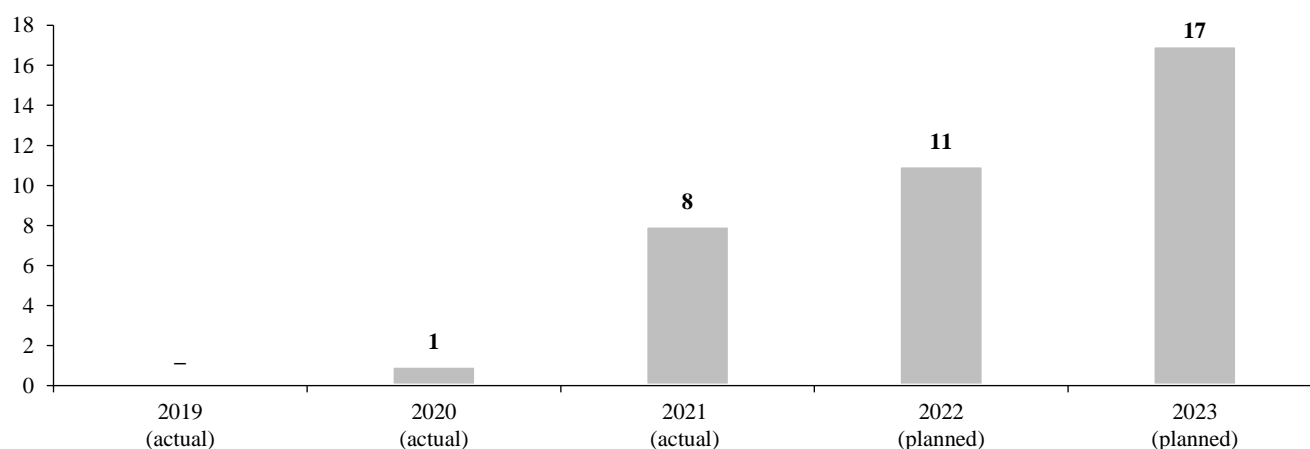
Result 2: lowering the risk of future pandemics and health crises by strengthening environmental considerations of human and animal health

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 14.46 The subprogramme's work contributed to the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, UNDP, the World Health Organization (WHO), the Government of Germany, the World Organization for Animal Health, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and EcoHealth Alliance committing to incorporating environmental considerations into the One Health approach, taking into consideration that the conception of the One Health approach needs further discussion. This exceeded the planned target of two additional subnational, national and international entities.
- 14.47 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 14.III).

Figure 14.III

Performance measure: number of subnational, national and international entities that committed to incorporating environmental considerations into the One Health approach (cumulative)



Result 3: enhanced conservation and restoration efforts of critical marine habitats

Proposed programme plan for 2023

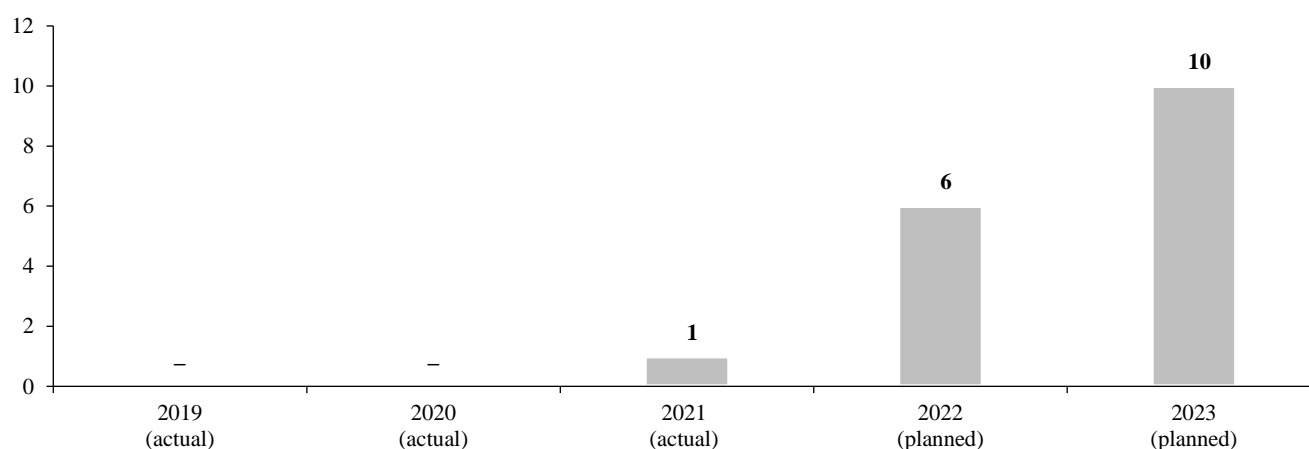
- 14.48 Critical marine and coastal habitats such as coral reefs, seagrass and mangroves are in decline around the world, despite providing valuable ecosystem goods and services to coastal communities locally and greenhouse gas sequestration and climate change mitigation services globally. To reverse that negative trend, the subprogramme, in collaboration with the International Coral Reef Initiative, rolled out a small grants programme dedicated specifically to the conservation and restoration of threatened and critical coastal habitats. The subprogramme supported government agencies and non-governmental organizations in developing innovative and sustainable approaches to coastal ecosystem conservation and restoration, with a special focus on marine protected areas, locally managed marine areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 14.49 The lesson for the subprogramme was that localized support offered by the subprogramme in the areas of marine and coastal ecosystems management, which is also aimed at addressing climate change challenges, could help to institutionalize community-based, inclusive and bottom-up ecosystem restoration and conservation approaches and supplement co-management approaches with national or local governments to enable positive and sustainable social and ecological outcomes in coastal areas. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will scale up localized support through the incorporation of marine and coastal ecosystems into the national determined contributions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the development of national and regional marine biodiversity action programmes and the assessment and valuation of ecosystems goods and services to be used for national development programmes. The subprogramme will work in tandem with national and local governments and coastal communities to implement the Programme's best practice guidelines in areas for the sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems.
- 14.50 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 14.IV).

Figure 14.IV

Performance measure: number of countries that enhanced restoration and conservation of critical coastal ecosystems (cumulative)



Deliverables

- 14.51 Table 14.10 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 14.10

Subprogramme 3: deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2021 actual</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	4	4	5	4
1. Meetings of the governing bodies for multilateral environmental agreements	4	4	5	4
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	2	2	2	2
2. On ecosystem services	2	2	2	2
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	6	7	6	6
3. Seminars and training events on ecosystems management	6	7	6	6
Publications (number of publications)	10	10	11	10
4. On mainstreaming biodiversity in production sectors	2	2	2	2
5. On the knowledge, networks and funding available to influence public and private financial flows for ecosystem-based approach and nature-based solutions	2	2	3	2
6. On marine and terrestrial ecosystems	4	4	4	4
7. On biodiversity and wildlife	2	2	2	2
Technical materials (number of materials)	3	5	3	4
8. On integrated ecosystem management (tools and methodologies)	2	3	2	2
9. On investing in nature (assessments, tools and methodologies)	1	2	1	2
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: consultations with the open-ended working group on the post-2021 global biodiversity framework, supporting 193 Member States in the development of the post-2021 global biodiversity framework.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: outreach campaigns on an ecosystem-based approach and sustainable management and use of natural resources and on the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, intended for Member States, private companies, civil society organizations and the public.				

Subprogramme 4 Environmental governance

Objective

- 14.52 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to ensure that countries achieve environmental policy coherence and abide by strong legal and institutional frameworks that increasingly implement environmental goals in the context of sustainable development at the global, regional and national levels.

Strategy

- 14.53 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Continue to facilitate relevant meetings and intergovernmental processes at the global, regional and national levels involving Governments, other United Nations entities, inter-agency mechanisms and regional ministerial forums through the provision of information management products, technical support and advisory services on environmental law and policy;

- (b) Support the coherent implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements operating in similar clusters by increasing the effectiveness of national efforts to achieve global environmental targets and supporting parties in national reporting to related conventions, including to ease the national reporting load by promoting effective knowledge management across ministries and administrative units;
- (c) Promote the uptake of environmentally sound practices across the United Nations system through the provision of policy advice;
- (d) Develop and disseminate innovative knowledge management tools and initiatives such as the United Nations Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements and the Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law (Montevideo Programme), supported by training, technical assistance and communication activities, including from a gender-sensitive perspective and in the context of COVID-19, helping Member States to make progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 1, 5 and 16;
- (e) Cooperate with United Nations country teams to mainstream lessons learned through the implementation of programmes and replicate and scale up interventions, helping Member States to make progress towards the achievement of Goal 17.

14.54 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:

- (a) Member States becoming increasingly efficient in environmental policymaking processes leading to coherent and science-based policies, including through their concerted action on international environmental issues as highlighted in resolutions of the United Nations Environment Assembly, similar intergovernmental processes and/or the implementation of decisions of the governing bodies of multilateral environmental agreements;
- (b) Improved governance and partnerships with major groups and stakeholders in the development of synergistic national programmes, as well as increased integration of the environment into national and subnational planning and budgeting processes on sustainable development;
- (c) The increased capacity of Member States to develop new policies for addressing negative environmental impacts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Programme performance in 2021

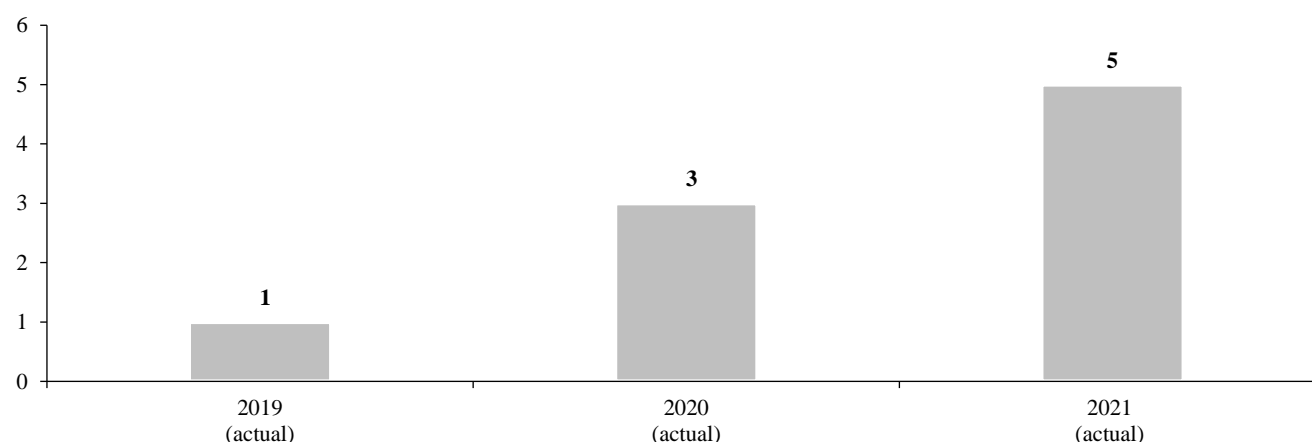
Enhanced capacity of Member States to protect elephants amidst the COVID-19 pandemic

14.55 COVID-19-related restrictions have led to adverse economic implications for the livelihoods of vulnerable segments of the population and have resulted in increased ivory poaching. In addition, there is greater risk of human-elephant conflict, as elephants started to roam further following the restrictions in human movement. The subprogramme collaborated with the African Elephant Fund Steering Committee to implement projects addressing elephant conservation challenges in Chad, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi and the Niger, which contributed to increased capacity of local authorities and communities to mitigate the social and environmental impact arising from COVID-19-related restrictions.

14.56 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 14.V).

Figure 14.V

Performance measure: countries with increased capacity to mitigate the negative impacts of COVID-19 on elephant conservation (cumulative)



Planned results for 2023

Result 1: leaving no one behind: more countries engage in financial shifts to deliver on the poverty-environment nexus

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 14.57 The subprogramme's work contributed to four countries (Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Malawi) integrating environmental goals into national development plans, which exceeded the planned target of two countries mainstreaming poverty and environmental sustainability in their national policies, plans, regulations or budgets while shifting public and private finance investment options towards poverty eradication and environmental sustainability.
- 14.58 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 14.11).

Table 14.11

Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
Countries adopt United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 4/18 on the poverty-environment nexus, which emphasizes the need for countries to shift public and private finance investment options towards poverty eradication and environmental sustainability	Two countries mainstream poverty and environmental sustainability in their national policies, plans, regulations or budgets while shifting public and private finance investment options towards poverty eradication and environmental sustainability	Four countries mainstream poverty and environmental sustainability in their national policies, plans, regulations or budgets while shifting public and private finance investment options towards poverty eradication and environmental sustainability	Six additional countries mainstream poverty and environmental sustainability in their national policies, plans, regulations or budgets while shifting public and private finance investment options towards poverty eradication and environmental sustainability	Two additional countries mainstream poverty and environmental sustainability in their national policies, plans, regulations or budgets while shifting public and private finance investment options towards poverty eradication and environmental sustainability

Result 2: improved coherence of environmental policies by building environmental law capacity

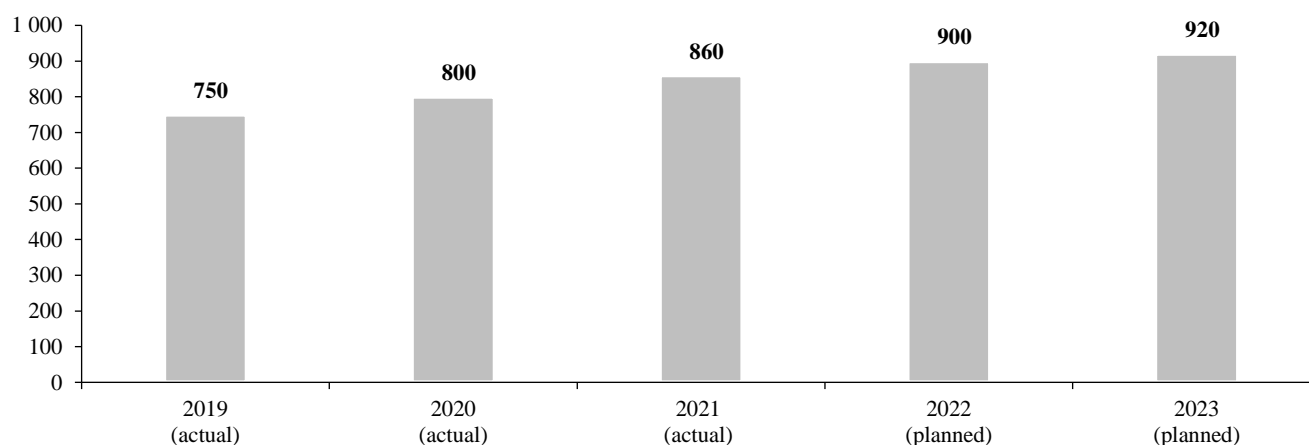
Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 14.59 The subprogramme's work contributed to 860 digital resources on environmental law being accessed by Member States, which exceeded the planned target of 850 digital resources.
- 14.60 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 14.VI).

Figure 14.VI

Performance measure: access of Member States to digital resources on environmental law (cumulative)

(Number of digital resources)



Result 3: strengthened capacity to disrupt illegal waste trafficking in the Asia-Pacific region

Proposed programme plan for 2023

- 14.61 Since 2018, transboundary flows of waste trade have evolved and waste trafficking has become a serious concern for many countries in the Asia-Pacific region. Illegal waste trafficking trends have been aggravated as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic's increased plastic and hazardous medical waste, the closure of recycling facilities and the reduction in enforcement capabilities. The subprogramme has supported countries in the Asia-Pacific region to face those challenges by strengthening international operational networking between the European Union and the Asia-Pacific region on the impacts of transboundary waste shipment policies and forensic data analysis for waste trafficking and on the implementation of stakeholder capacity-building activities and support for operational networking among practitioners in Europe and with their counterparts in the Asia-Pacific region.

Lessons learned and planned change

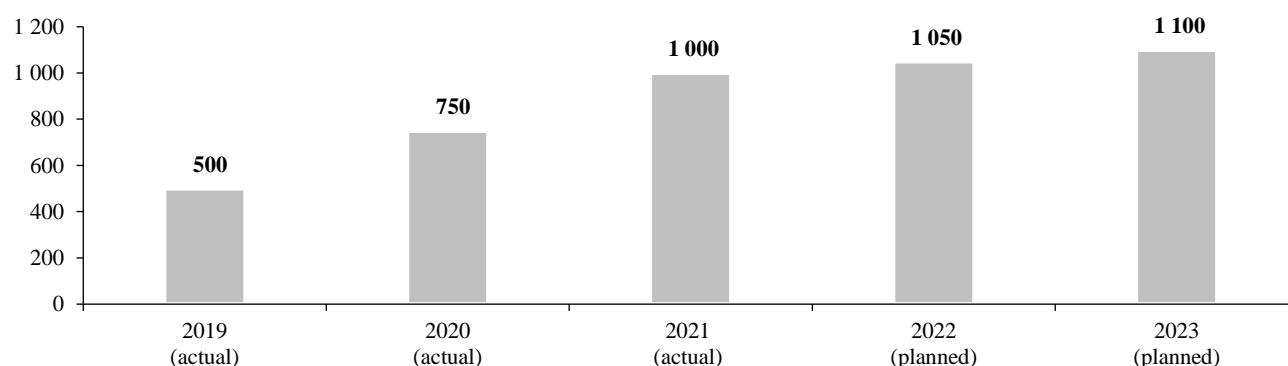
- 14.62 The lesson for the subprogramme was that there is an increased need to strengthen its support on environmental law capacity to meet the requirements of requesting Member States, strengthen policy coherence and global cooperation and increase access to global legislation related to climate change, including both overarching climate change laws and sectoral legislation. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will build capacity in supporting global policy and environmental law coherence, especially in the field of international trafficking of illegal waste. The multidisciplinary training sessions will include the development of digital resources and coherence platforms to advance the

environmental rule of law at cross-cutting levels, such as the law and environment assistance platform¹ and the data reporting tool.

14.63 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 14.VII).

Figure 14.VII

Performance measure: number of Member State representatives in the Asia-Pacific region with enhanced capacities to address international trafficking of illegal waste (cumulative)



Deliverables

14.64 Table 14.12 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 14.12

Subprogramme 4: deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	27	33	30	40
1. Meetings of the Committee of Permanent Representatives on environmental law and governance	27	33	30	40
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	4	20	8	10
2. On environmental law development and support to mainstream environmental issues, the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and the poverty-environment linkages	4	20	8	10
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	15	20	15	30
3. Train-the-trainer events on environmental governance	15	20	15	30
Publications (number of publications)	8	8	8	10
4. On environmental law (global)	8	8	8	10
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: advice to approximately 15 Member States, upon request, on the monitoring and implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, legislative strategies and frameworks to counter environmental degradation resulting from climate change and environmental crime.				

¹ Examples of such tools include the law and environment assistance platform and the United Nations Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements (www.informea.org/en).

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
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Databases and substantive digital materials: the United Nations Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements, which provides access to nearly 500 treaties, over 12,000 decisions made by governing bodies, over 9,000 national plans and reports, and a large body of laws, court decisions and other documents and literature, for over 150,000 users; and the e-learning platform of the portal, for over 20,000 users from 190 countries.

Subprogramme 5 Chemicals and pollution action

Objective

- 14.65 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to advance the sound management of chemicals and waste and improve air quality at all levels in order to achieve a healthier environment and better health for all.

Strategy

- 14.66 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Provide technical advice, policy support and capacity-building to Member States, the private sector and civil society, within the framework of relevant multilateral environmental agreements and the broader international chemicals and waste agenda, by enabling the development and implementation of policies, strategies, legislation and action plans on sound chemicals and waste management, including, but not limited to, mercury, persistent organic pollutants, ozone-depleting substances and lead, as well as on waste prevention and the sound management of electronic and other forms of waste. This work will be carried out at the global, regional, subregional, national and subnational levels;
 - (b) Provide technical and advisory support to Member States regarding the identification of national emissions sources; the building of institutional capacity for the development and use of air quality assessments with publicly accessible monitoring data and information; and the development of policies, standards and legal, regulatory, fiscal or institutional frameworks and mechanisms for the reduction of air pollutants;
 - (c) Continue to support awareness-raising efforts on the importance of air quality, in particular through the BreatheLife campaign, which encourages Governments to work for cleaner air by raising awareness and implementing new solutions;
 - (d) Strengthen the capacities of Member States, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, to improve waste management systems and soundly manage medical and household waste, while also enhancing understanding of the global impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on pollution, including marine litter;
 - (e) In doing so, the subprogramme will help Member States to make progress towards the achievement of targets under Sustainable Development Goals 3, 6, 7, 11, 12 and 14.
- 14.67 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) An increased number of Member States adopting and implementing policies and legal, institutional or fiscal strategies and mechanisms for the sound management of chemicals and waste, as well as enhanced non-governmental action and involvement by industry and civil society organizations to advance the broader international chemicals and waste agenda;

- (b) An improved ability of Member States to identify national emissions sources, develop and adopt air quality policies, deploy good practices or technologies and consider alternatives, including low-emission transport solutions, such as walking, cycling and electric mobility;
- (c) The increased capacity of Member States to communicate effectively about air quality and to make air quality data and other relevant information publicly available;
- (d) The enhanced capacity of Member States to deal with the surge in waste related to the COVID-19 pandemic in an environmentally sound manner and an improved understanding of the global impact of the pandemic on pollution.

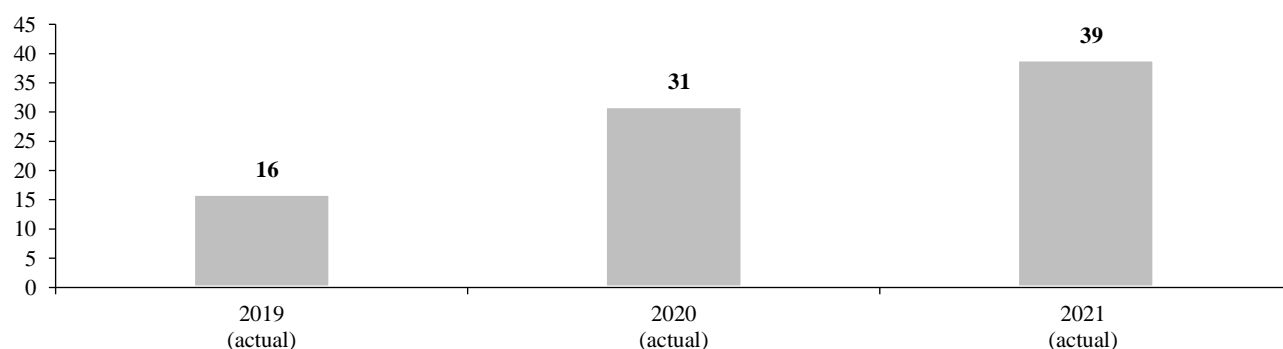
Programme performance in 2021

Strengthened monitoring of national air quality

- 14.68 WHO estimates that 9 out of 10 people worldwide breathe polluted air, which increases the risk of respiratory infections, heart disease and lung cancer, and around 7 million people die every year as a result of exposure to polluted air. In that context, UNEP highlighted that while ambient air quality standards are embedded in most national legislations, there is a need, in many cases, for strengthened monitoring to ensure their effective implementation. To address that need, the subprogramme supported 61 countries and 28 cities in identifying and monitoring air pollution sources and developing plans and road maps to reduce the pollutants, while raising awareness about the importance of clean air for all, within WHO air quality guideline values. The subprogramme also teamed up with a Swiss air quality technology company (IQAir) to build the world's largest air quality data platform, providing real-time data on global air quality and pollution hotspots. That work contributed to strengthened national legislation implementation capacity as well as increased awareness on the importance of air quality and its monitoring.
- 14.69 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 14.VIII).

Figure 14.VIII

Performance measure: number of countries that have air quality monitoring stations (cumulative)



Planned results for 2023

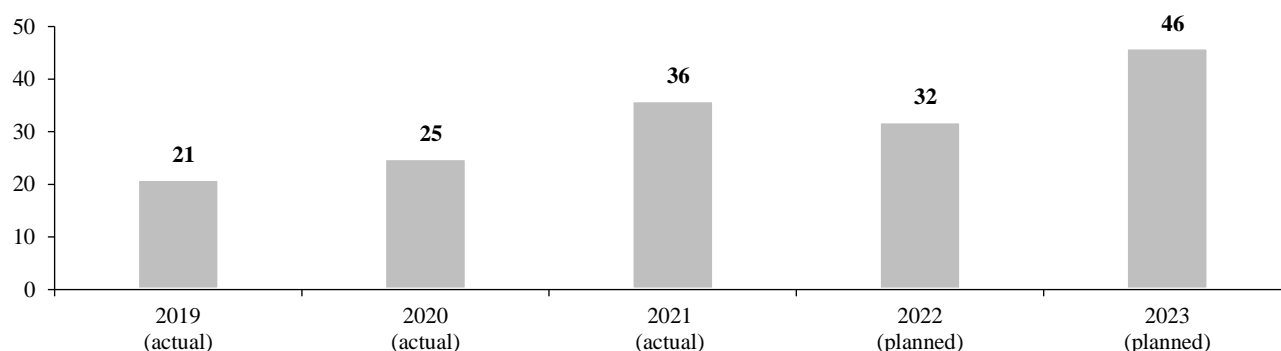
Result 1: stepping up worldwide efforts to advance the sound management of waste

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 14.70 The subprogramme's work contributed to 36 countries implementing policies on the prevention and sound management of waste, which exceeded the planned target of 27 countries.
- 14.71 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 14.IX).

Figure 14.IX

Performance measure: number of countries implementing policies on the prevention and sound management of waste (cumulative)



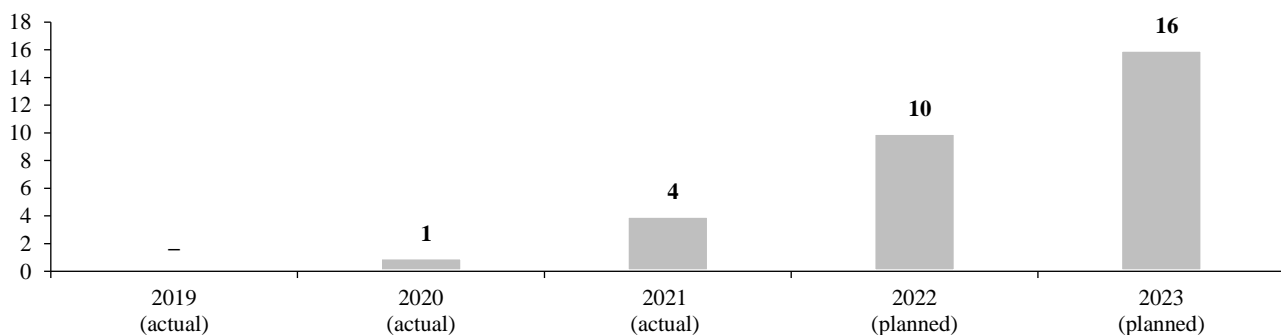
Result 2: strengthened waste and wastewater management systems to prevent and minimize waste and pollution associated with COVID-19

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 14.72 The subprogramme's work contributed to four countries strengthening their medical and household waste and wastewater management systems, which did not meet the planned target of five countries. While the subprogramme supported informed decision-making as part of the UNEP rapid response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the target was not met mainly owing to operational challenges posed by the pandemic and measures enacted to limit its spread.
- 14.73 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 14.X).

Figure 14.X

Performance measure: number of countries that strengthened their medical and household waste and wastewater management systems (cumulative)



Result 3: Reduced release of pollutants to the environment

Proposed programme plan for 2023

- 14.74 Pollution is currently one of the main challenges to human health and sustainable development. In that context, UNEP has identified preventing, reducing and ceasing the release of pollutants as a critical success factor. The subprogramme assisted in the development and implementation of policies and regulatory, financial and technical measures on sound management of chemicals and waste and on the reduction of air pollution and land-based pollution sources, including plastics. As a result, the use of leaded petrol in ground transport worldwide was banned in September 2021 after almost 20 years of campaigning by the UNEP-led Global Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles.

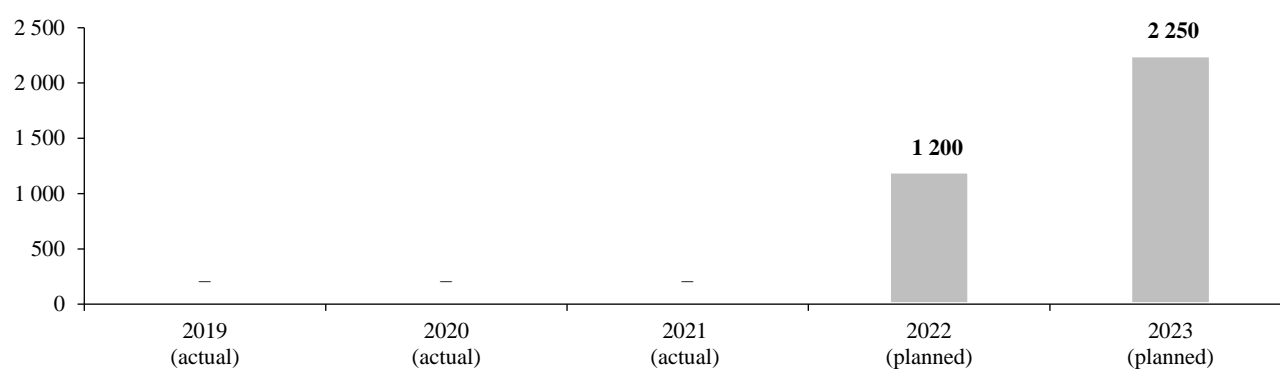
Lessons learned and planned change

- 14.75 The lesson for the subprogramme was the need for UNEP and its stakeholders to scale up their ambitions to quantify the impact of those interventions in the form of measurable reductions in pollutants emitted and/or released. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will assume leadership in pollution prevention, pollutant reduction and quantification of the impact of interventions through the promotion of the life cycle approach to production and consumption throughout the value chains, targeting high-impact sectors and commodities such as mercury and plastic.
- 14.76 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 14.XI).

Figure 14.XI

Performance measure: reduction in releases of pollutants to the environment (cumulative)

(Metric tons of persistent organic pollutants and mercury)



Deliverables

- 14.77 Table 14.13 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 14.13

Subprogramme 5: deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	4	6	4	8
1. On the development of policies and legal, institutional or fiscal strategies and mechanisms for sound chemicals management	4	6	4	8
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	4	7	4	8
2. Seminars and training events on the sound management of chemicals and waste	4	7	4	8
Publications (number of publications)	1	1	1	1
3. Global assessment of the state of and trends in laws, regulations and fiscal policies for sound chemicals and waste management	1	1	1	1
Technical materials (number of materials)	4	8	4	4
4. On status, trends and related risks and improvements in chemicals and waste management at various scales	2	2	2	2
5. On action plans related to air quality at various scales, in particular at the subnational, national and regional levels	2	6	2	2

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions (number of missions)	–	–	4	4
6. Missions on the status and trends relating to chemicals management, waste management and air quality, including on marine litter and other forms of pollution	–	–	4	4
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: advice to 10 countries on environmental practices and waste management and to 15 countries and stakeholders on policymaking, standards and strategy development.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: outreach programmes, campaigns and information materials for Governments, private companies, civil society organizations and the public to increase awareness on the significance of pollution prevention and reduction in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.				

Subprogramme 6 Finance and economic transformations

Objective

- 14.78 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to advance the transition by countries and businesses to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including the uptake of green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns and the decoupling of economic activity from unsustainable resource use and environmental impact, while improving human well-being.

Strategy

- 14.79 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- Continue to deliver country assessments, promote the uptake of policy planning and implementation tools and convene knowledge platforms that will enable policymakers and businesses to actively pursue sustainable pathways;
 - Generate and disseminate knowledge through its extensive network of partners in the public and private sectors, including the financial sector, as well as civil society and academia;
 - Promote sustainable patterns of consumption and production with the aim of reducing climate impacts, biodiversity loss and pollution through policy recommendations on the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, on sustainable finance and on business practices and tools and knowledge that allow consumers to make informed choices, while considering issues related to generational and gender equality;
 - Catalyse the alignment of finance and investment with sustainability objectives and policy priorities by developing or contributing to the norms for sustainable finance, providing the basis for standard-setting and promoting the role of private sustainable finance in complementing public finance;
 - Support Governments and subnational governments in strengthening institutional capacities and implementing national development plans, policies and/or action plans; and support businesses adopting and implementing sustainable management and cleaner production practices, across value chains, helping Member States to make progress towards the achievement of targets under Sustainable Development Goals 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 17;
 - Develop policy recommendations on COVID-19 pandemic recovery and strengthen the capacities of State and non-State partners to integrate environmental sustainability and

sustainable patterns of consumption and production into their decision-making approaches, including on sustainable finance, trade and infrastructure.

14.80 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:

- (a) Integrated sustainable development pathways, including sustainable consumption and production, and the development and implementation of policies and frameworks on inclusive green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, resulting in improved resource efficiency and human well-being and reduced ecological and material footprints;
- (b) Private sector actors, including in the financial sector, improving environmental sustainability in their core business practices and across their value chains, including through sustainable investment and resource extraction, transformation and use, to create sustainable and more inclusive markets and economies;
- (c) Public, private and individual consumers having access to, and increasingly consuming and demanding, sustainable goods and services through demand and behaviour.

Programme performance in 2021

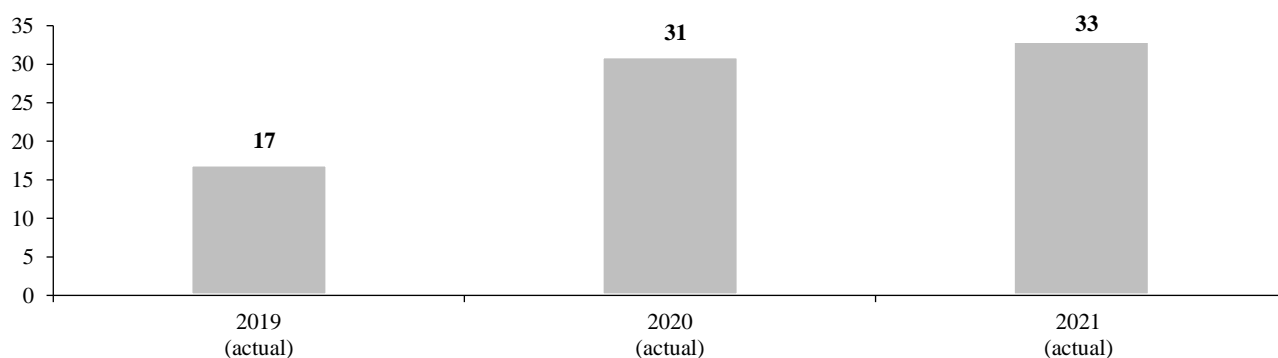
Progress towards the reduction of food waste through strengthened measurement at the national level

14.81 Food waste burdens waste management systems and exacerbates food insecurity, making it a major contributor to the three planetary crises of climate change, nature and biodiversity loss, and pollution and waste. Food waste from households, retail establishments and the food service industry totals 931 million tons each year, with a global average of 74 kg per capita of food wasted each year. Measurement in line with internationally agreed methodologies is the first step towards the reduction and prevention of food waste. The subprogramme provided technical and policy guidance and methodologies to public and private stakeholders for the measurement, prevention and reduction of food waste and the development of sustainable diet strategies and activities, thereby enabling country reporting towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal target 12.3. That support led to an increased number of countries measuring and reporting their national food waste statistics and strategies at the household, retail and consumer levels as documented in the *Food Waste Index Report 2021*.

14.82 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 14.XII).

Figure 14.XII

Performance measure: number of countries that measure food waste at the national level using internationally agreed methodologies (cumulative)



Planned results for 2023

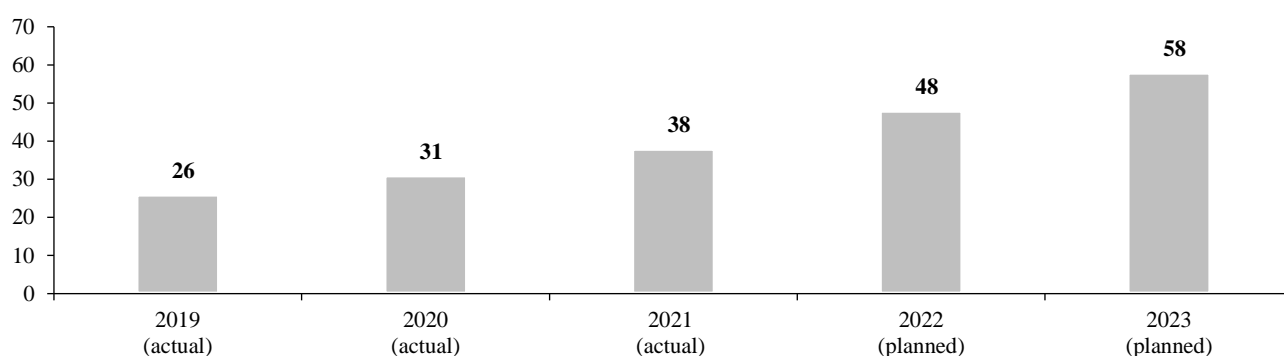
Result 1: accelerating progress towards sustainable consumption and production

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 14.83 The subprogramme's work contributed to 38 countries adopting and implementing sustainable consumption and production frameworks, policies and action plans in 2021, which met the planned target.
- 14.84 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 14.XIII).

Figure 14.XIII

Performance measure: number of countries adopting and implementing sustainable consumption and production frameworks, policies and action plans (cumulative)



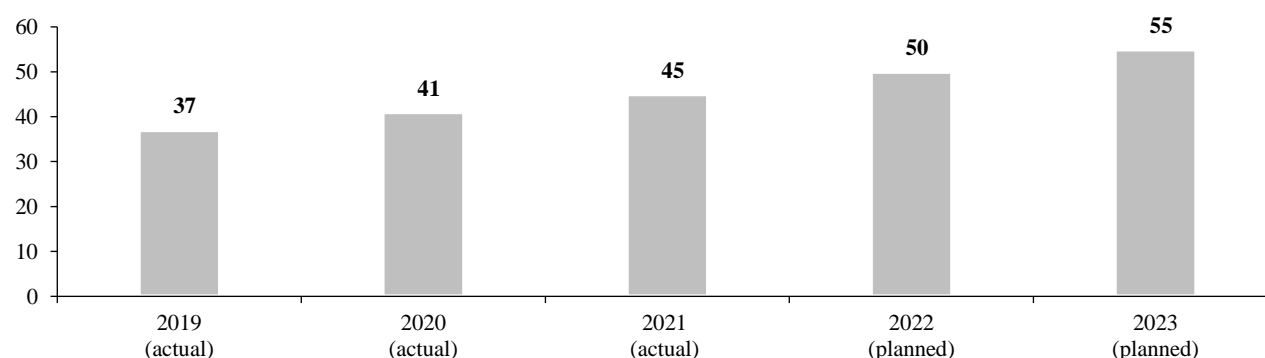
Result 2: making finance and economies more inclusive, sustainable and resilient

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 14.85 The subprogramme's work contributed to 45 outcome-level sustainable consumption and production activities reported by countries in reporting on Sustainable Development Goal 12 in their voluntary national reports, which met the planned target.
- 14.86 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 14.XIV).

Figure 14.XIV

Performance measure: number of outcome-level sustainable consumption and production activities reported by countries in reporting on Sustainable Development Goal 12 in their voluntary national reports (annual)



Result 3: enabling policies to advance environmental sustainability

Proposed programme plan for 2023

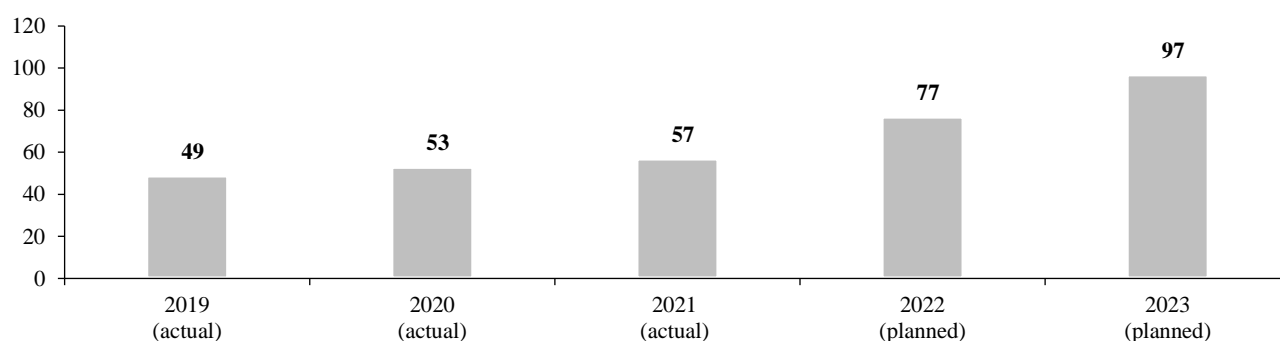
- 14.87 In order to meet the 2030 Agenda objectives, it is necessary to manage resources more responsibly while also addressing sustainability, poverty, equity, employment, economic growth, security and health objectives. The subprogramme contributed to a finance and economic transformation by supporting the development of enabling policies and the adoption of environmentally sustainable business practices, demand and behaviour. Furthermore, building on the decades-long normative work by UNEP on sustainable finance, life cycle thinking, inclusive green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, sustainable trade and infrastructure, the subprogramme leveraged the United Nations reform and its partnerships in support of environmental sustainability and an environmentally, socially and economically sustainable post-COVID-19 recovery.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 14.88 The lesson for the subprogramme was the need to address a heightened demand for specific industry-related policy formulation and implementation support for transitioning from unsustainable consumption and production patterns to sustainable alternatives. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will work to address climate, nature and pollution by undertaking capacity-building activities for the formulation and implementation of policies that respond to national priorities. Furthermore, the subprogramme will focus on enhancing sectoral partnerships and access to technologies, working with public and private stakeholders to promote sustainable value chains and resource efficiency and sustainability in key sectors.
- 14.89 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 14.XV).

Figure 14.XV

Performance measure: number of economic, finance, industry and trade policies adopted by Member States to enable sustainable transitions (cumulative)



Deliverables

- 14.90 Table 14.14 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 14.14

Subprogramme 6: deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2021 actual</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	22	22	20	20
1. On the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication	10	10	–	–
2. On sustainable consumption and production	12	12	–	–
3. On finance and economic transformations	–	–	20	20
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	15	15	15	15
4. Seminars and training events on resource efficiency	15	15	–	–
5. Seminars and training events on finance and economic transformation approaches	–	–	15	15
Publications (number of publications)	5	5	3	3
6. On resource efficiency, the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and sustainable consumption and production	5	5	–	–
7. On finance and economic transformation approaches	–	–	3	3
Technical materials (number of materials)	10	10	10	10
8. On the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication (assessments, tools and methodologies)	5	5	–	–
9. On sustainable consumption and production (assessments, tools and methodologies)	5	5	–	–
10. On finance and economic transformations approaches	–	–	10	10
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: advice on sustainable lifestyles, resource efficiency, the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, sustainable consumption and production, and finance and economic transformations; meetings of the International Resource Panel, enabling the participation of steering committee members from 20 Member States; and meetings of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns/One Planet network.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: global material flows database, life cycle database, sustainable consumption and production clearing-house database and Green Growth Knowledge Platform.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: on the One Planet network, sustainable lifestyles, the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.				

Subprogramme 7

Science policy

Objective

- 14.91 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to strengthen the capacity of Governments and non-government actors to access, generate and use quality environmental data and analysis and to sustain a strengthened science-policy interface that generates evidence-based environmental assessments, identifies emerging environmental issues and fosters relevant policy action at the global, regional and national levels, including for the achievement of the environment-related Sustainable Development Goals.

Strategy

14.92 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:

- (a) Continue reviewing the world environmental situation and strengthen the interface between science and policymaking across the sustainable development agenda, including through collaboration with the Statistical Commission and the five regional commissions;
- (b) Deliver scientifically credible and unbiased data, information and knowledge and provide policy-relevant analysis and policy recommendations to catalyse and accelerate solutions and actions for the environment, based on a continuous review of the global status and trends;
- (c) Aim to be a catalyst of systemic and transformative shifts that can drive progress towards the aspirations of achieving the 2030 Agenda, through gender-sensitive partnerships across all geographical areas, involving Governments and non-governmental organizations, the business and scientific communities, and citizens;
- (d) Pursue broad stakeholder engagement as a critical step in enhancing societal understanding, acceptance and uptake of its scientific analysis and serve as a knowledge broker that builds consensus on existing and emerging environmental issues through platforms and networks, such as the Science-Policy-Business Forum on the Environment, the International Resource Panel, the World Adaption Science Programme and the One Planet network;
- (e) Continue to provide analytical research, increase awareness on the environmental dimension of sustainable development and build capacity to measure, monitor and report on the environmental dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals, helping Member States to integrate common methods for tracking and measuring the environment-related Goals, including in their national processes, in particular, Goals 6, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17.

14.93 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:

- (a) The increased availability of scientific environmental data to Member States and other stakeholders, provided by the World Environment Situation Room;
- (b) A more coherent approach to harmonizing country data, tracking progress and science-based environmental policymaking within and among countries;
- (c) The increased capacity of Member States to measure progress towards and to implement the Sustainable Development Goals and to increase policy coherence for the integration of national sustainable development plans and other internationally agreed environmental goals.

Programme performance in 2021

Increased capacity to mitigate future zoonotic pandemics

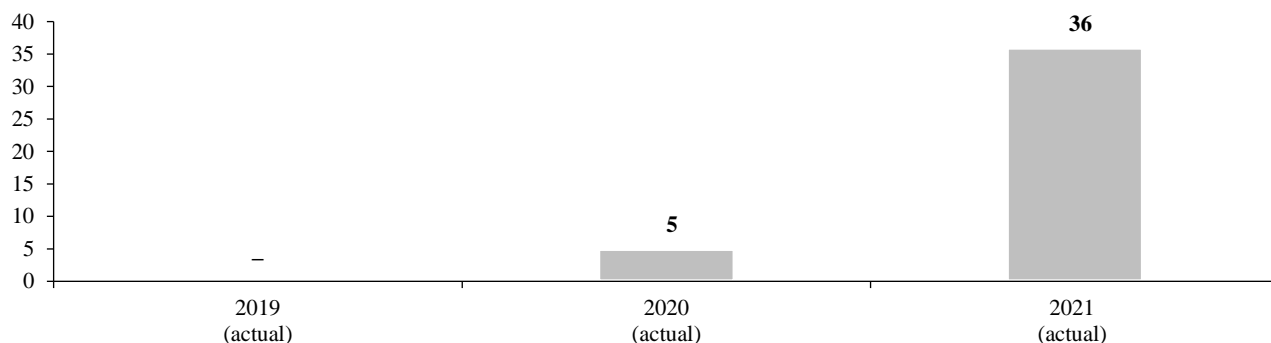
14.94 The effects caused by COVID-19 underscored the importance of measures to minimize the chances of another zoonotic pandemic. In that context, providing relevant information to policymakers on how to prevent the next pandemic has emerged as a critical need. The subprogramme published the Frontiers Report, which increased the level of awareness of the COVID-19 crisis, evidenced by some chapters of the report being used in several meetings across the regions. As illustrated by South Africa, the report has resulted in the publication of further scientific research and policy recommendations.² According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, some countries are introducing regulatory measures that promote the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of biodiversity in response to COVID-19. Through knowledge exchange, the subprogramme's work has increased the capacity of countries to prevent and respond to zoonotic disease outbreaks and pandemics.

² See commentary in *South African Journal of Science*, vol. 116, No. 7/8, 2020.

14.95 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 14.XVI).

Figure 14.XVI

Performance measure: number of countries enacting regulatory measures to prevent and respond to zoonotic disease outbreaks (cumulative)



Planned results for 2023

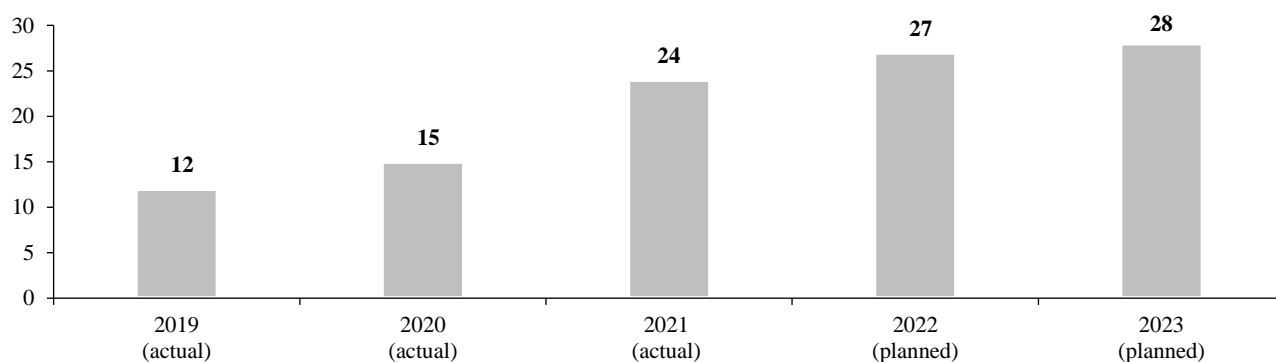
Result 1: towards more ambitious climate action through science-based decision-making

Programme performance in 2021

- 14.96 The subprogramme's work contributed to 24 Member States engaging in the development of the *Emissions Gap Report* through the country data-vetting process, which exceeded the planned target of 18 Member States.
- 14.97 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 14.XVII).

Figure 14.XVII

Performance measure: number of countries engaged in the development of the *Emissions Gap Report* through the country data-vetting process (cumulative)



Result 2: scientific knowledge harnessed to address interlinked environmental challenges and their impact on socioeconomic well-being

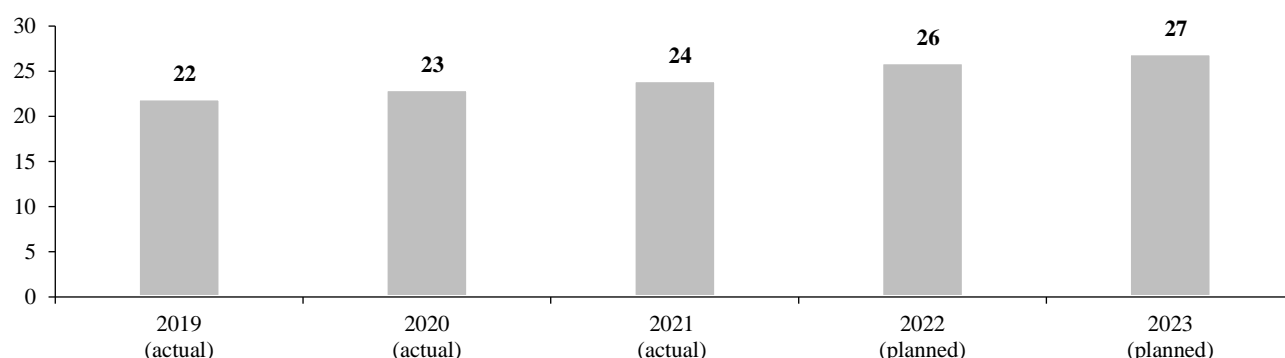
Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

- 14.98 The subprogramme's work contributed to 24 decisions in the United Nations Environment Assembly that were influenced by science-based policymaking, which met the planned target.

- 14.99 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 14.XVIII).

Figure 14.XVIII

Performance measure: number of decisions in the United Nations Environment Assembly influenced by science-based policymaking (cumulative)



Result 3: increased use of environmental data and statistics for policy formulation

Proposed programme plan for 2023

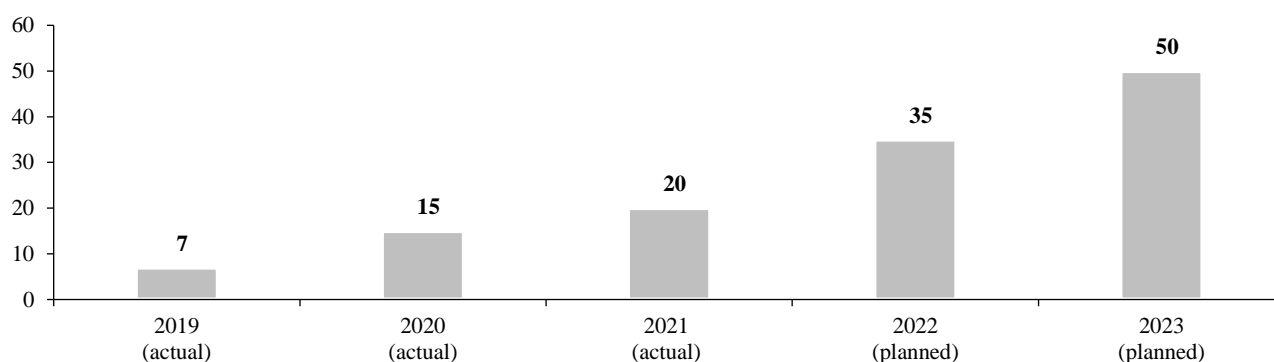
- 14.100 There is a gap on the use of environmental data and statistics to inform government policy and decision-making. Specifically, the use of disaggregated data to fine-tune policy responses according to local contexts and the needs of specific ecosystems remains a challenge. Strengthening environmental data capacities and availability of science-based standards is needed for policymakers to improve their understanding of the environmental priority actions required to reach sustainable development. The subprogramme supported Member States, the private sector, citizens and civil society in their efforts to improve smart environmental data generation, monitoring and analysis through the World Environment Situation Room. These data underpin the common country analysis by the United Nations country team and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. Furthermore, the subprogramme engaged with United Nations country teams and United Nations resident coordinators in at least 15 pilot countries and provided outreach to 20 additional countries to enhance the World Environment Situation Room platform.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 14.101 The lesson for the subprogramme was the opportunity to leverage the World Environment Situation Room in measuring the pace and scale of the policy transformations required to address the three dimensions of sustainable development. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will support member countries in using assessments and data collected in the process of the World Environment Situation Room, the common country analysis and the European Commission country fiches to build as much as possible on existing credible data on climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution and, in turn, ease the burden of country reporting on progress. Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 14.XIX).

Figure 14.XIX

Performance measure: number of countries using data and statistics on environmental trends and assessments for policy formulation (cumulative)



Deliverables

14.102 Table 14.15 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 14.15

Subprogramme 7: deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	9	9	9	9
1. On keeping the environment under review	6	6	6	6
2. On supporting the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals	3	3	3	3
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	–	–	2	3
3. Seminar on keeping the environment under review	–	–	2	3
Publications (number of publications)	1	2	2	3
4. On keeping the environment under review (global)	1	2	2	3
Technical materials (number of materials)	3	3	3	3
5. On early warning and assessments	3	3	3	3
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: consultation with some 25 Member States and other entities and stakeholders on methodology development and capacity development in the area of data collection methodologies relating to the Sustainable Development Goals; advice to at least 20 Member States and stakeholders on strengthening the science-policy interface; and advice to at least 25 Member States and stakeholders on implementing national environmental information systems.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: web pages, multimedia material and audio, video and social media content on the scientific work of UNEP utilized by Member States, stakeholders and the public on open data platforms.				

Annex

Programme performance in 2021

Subprogramme 2

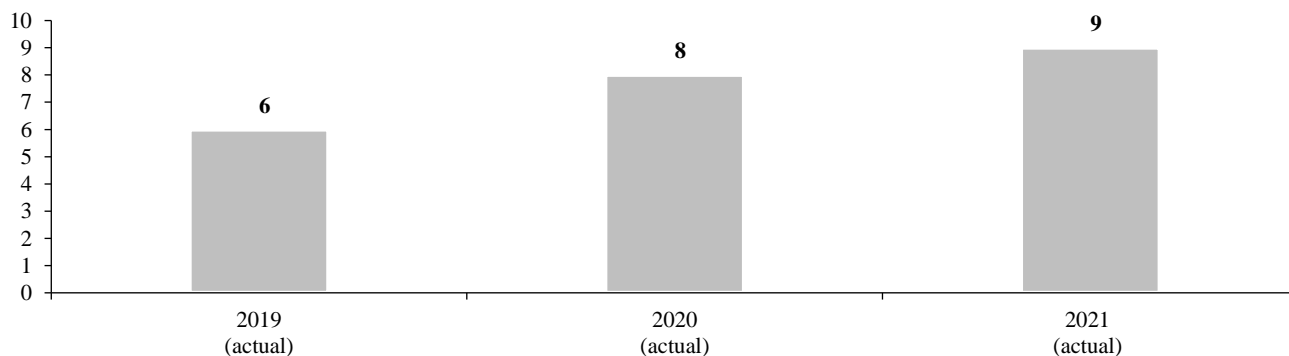
Resilience to disasters and conflicts

- A.1 Programme performance in 2021 includes programme performance presented under result 1, as well as result 2, that emerged during 2021.

Result 1: enhanced United Nations action on disaster-related environmental crises

- A.2 The subprogramme's work contributed to nine ongoing projects to meet requests for environmental risk reduction, response and recovery support made by Member States through the United Nations resident coordinators, special missions and country offices, which exceeded the planned target of eight projects.
- A.3 The performance measure is presented below (see figure below).

Performance measure: number of ongoing projects meeting requests for environmental risk reduction, response and recovery support made by Member States through United Nations resident coordinators, special missions and country offices (annual)



Result 2: global response to reduce the environmental impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic

- A.4 Following the COVID-19 pandemic, face masks became ubiquitous around the world, with more than a billion masks disposed of daily, contributing to an environmental scar in the years to come. The subprogramme advised Member States on recovery measures with minimal social, economic and environmental damage, while incorporating environmental dimensions into their COVID-19 response efforts. Furthermore, the subprogramme assisted low- and middle-income countries with practical advice and solutions tailored to existing capacities and infrastructure in affected States. That included three dedicated rapid country assessments, for Afghanistan, South Africa and the Sudan, and one global assessment. The subprogramme also provided remote tailored technical assistance for effective medical waste management, for the conduct of rapid environmental needs/risks assessments and for the mitigation of adverse environmental impacts and enhancement of the sustainability of humanitarian action, in addition to a technical assistance training series consisting of three webinars attended by 603 attendees from 108 countries.
- A.5 The performance measure is presented in the table below.

Performance measure

<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)</i>
—	—	Enhanced understanding and capacity of Member States to incorporate environmental dimensions into COVID-19 response and recovery efforts

Deliverables

A.6 Deliverables of the subprogramme are listed in table 14.1 above.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2023

Overview

- 14.103 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023, including the breakdown of resource changes, as applicable, are reflected in tables 14.16 to 14.18.

Table 14.16

Overall: evolution of financial resources by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	2021 expenditure ^a	2022 appropriation	Changes					2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Post	19 201.2	21 362.8	—	—	(104.1)	(104.1)	(0.5)	21 258.7
Other staff costs	79.9	19.5	—	8.6	—	8.6	44.1	28.1
Hospitality	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
Consultants	454.0	326.1	—	6.7	—	6.7	2.1	332.8
Travel of representatives	—	67.3	—	2.8	—	2.8	4.2	70.1
Travel of staff	58.4	152.0	—	—	—	—	—	152.0
Contractual services	407.8	217.7	—	—	—	—	—	217.7
General operating expenses	606.2	381.5	—	—	—	—	—	381.5
Supplies and materials	6.9	17.6	—	0.4	—	0.4	2.3	18.0
Furniture and equipment	53.8	21.4	—	—	—	—	—	21.4
Improvement of premises	11.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grants and contributions	225.1	346.1	—	—	—	—	—	346.1
Total	21 105.1	22 912.4	—	18.5	(104.1)	(85.6)	(0.4)	22 826.8

^a At the time of reporting, the expenditures presented in this table and subsequent tables are not final and may be subject to adjustments that could result in minor differences between the information contained in the present report and the financial statements to be published by 31 March 2022.

Table 14.17

Overall: proposed posts and post changes for 2023

(Number of posts)

	Number	Details
Approved for 2022	113	1 USG, 1 ASG, 4 D-2, 11 D-1, 26 P-5, 40 P-4, 13 P-3, 1 P-2/1, 1 GS (PL), 5 GS (OL), 10 LL
Reassignment	—	3 P-4s in subprogramme 2
Reassignment and redeployment (geographical)	—	1 P-3 in subprogramme 2
Redeployment (geographical)	—	1 D-1 and 1 P-4 in subprogramme 3, 1 P-3 in subprogramme 4, 1 P-3 in subprogramme 6 and 2 P-3s in subprogramme 7
Proposed for 2023	113	1 USG, 1 ASG, 4 D-2, 11 D-1, 26 P-5, 40 P-4, 13 P-3, 1 P-2/1, 1 GS (PL), 5 GS (OL), 10 LL

Note: The following abbreviations are used in tables and figures: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); LL, Local level.

Table 14.18

Overall: proposed posts by category and grade

(Number of posts)

Category and grade	2022 approved	Changes				2023 proposed
		Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	
Professional and higher						
USG	1	—	—	—	—	1
ASG	1	—	—	—	—	1
D-2	4	—	—	—	—	4
D-1	11	—	—	—	—	11
P-5	26	—	—	—	—	26
P-4	40	—	—	—	—	40
P-3	13	—	—	—	—	13
P-2/1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Subtotal	97	—	—	—	—	97
General Service and related						
GS (PL)	1	—	—	—	—	1
GS (OL)	5	—	—	—	—	5
LL	10	—	—	—	—	10
Subtotal	16	—	—	—	—	16
Total	113	—	—	—	—	113

14.104 Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2023 are reflected in tables 14.19 to 14.21 and figure 14.XX.

14.105 As reflected in tables 14.19 (1) and 14.20 (1), the overall resources proposed for 2023 amount to \$22,826,800 before recosting, reflecting a net decrease of \$85,600 (or 0.4 per cent) compared with the appropriation for 2022. Resource changes result from two factors, namely: (a) new and expanded mandates; and (b) other changes. The proposed level of resources provides for the full, efficient and effective implementation of mandates.

Table 14.19

Overall: evolution of financial resources by source of funding, component and subprogramme

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Component/subprogramme	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes					2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
A. Policymaking organs	374.4	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	8.1
B. Executive direction and management								
1. Office of the Executive Director	2 781.1	3 304.2	—	—	—	—	—	3 304.2
2. United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	738.8	806.9	—	18.5	—	18.5	2.3	825.4
Subtotal, B	3 519.9	4 111.1	—	18.5	—	18.5	0.5	4 129.6

Section 14 Environment

Component/subprogramme	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes					2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
C. Programme of work								
2021 programmatic structure (mainstreamed into other subprogrammes)								
2. Resilience to disasters and conflicts	1 206.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2023 programmatic structure								
1. Climate action	1 924.7	2 181.3	–	–	–	–	–	2 181.3
2. Digital transformations in supporting environmental action	–	1 532.4	–	–	(326.6)	(326.6)	(21.3)	1 205.8
3. Nature action	2 388.1	2 564.0	–	–	90.5	90.5	3.5	2 654.5
4. Environmental governance	4 268.5	4 547.3	–	–	33.0	33.0	0.7	4 580.3
5. Chemicals and pollution action	1 720.6	1 780.0	–	–	–	–	–	1 780.0
6. Finance and economic transformations	1 821.6	1 969.0	–	–	33.0	33.0	1.7	2 002.0
7. Science policy	2 676.7	3 081.1	–	–	66.0	66.0	2.1	3 147.1
Subtotal, C	16 006.9	17 655.1	–	–	(104.1)	(104.1)	(0.6)	17 551.0
D. Programme support	1 203.9	1 138.1	–	–	–	–	–	1 138.1
Subtotal, 1	21 105.1	22 912.4	–	18.5	(104.1)	(85.6)	(0.4)	22 826.8

(2) Extrabudgetary

Component/subprogramme	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	Change	Percentage	2023 estimate
A. Policymaking organs	1 955.7	2 260.0	–	–	2 260.0
B. Executive direction and management					
1. Office of the Executive Director	4 222.0	4 700.0	–	–	4 700.0
2. United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	290.5	350.0	–	–	350.0
Subtotal, B	4 512.5	5 050.0	–	–	5 050.0
C. Programme of work					
2021 programmatic structure (mainstreamed into other subprogrammes)					
2. Resilience to disasters and conflicts	20 180.5	–	–	–	–
2023 programmatic structure					
1. Climate action	157 644.8	112 850.0	–	–	112 850.0
2. Digital transformations in supporting environmental action	–	21 350	–	–	21 350.0
3. Nature action	99 938.5	101 100.0	–	–	101 100.0
4. Environmental governance	25 797.0	27 600.0	–	–	27 600.0
5. Chemicals and pollution action	84 338.0	61 550.0	–	–	61 550.0
6. Finance and economic transformations	40 828.2	39 600.0	–	–	39 600.0
7. Science policy	20 113.9	22 000.0	–	–	22 000.0
Subtotal, C	448 840.9	386 050.0	–	–	386 050.0

Part IV International cooperation for development

<i>Component/subprogramme</i>	<i>2021 expenditure</i>	<i>2022 estimate</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>2023 estimate</i>
D. Programme support	24 939.2	19 900.0	–	–	19 900.0
Subtotal, 2	480 248.3	413 260.0	–	–	413 260.0
Total	501 353.4	436 172.4	(85.6)	(0.0)	436 086.8

Table 14.20

Overall: proposed posts for 2023 by source of funding, component and subprogramme

(Number of posts)

(1) Regular budget

<i>Component/subprogramme</i>	<i>2022 approved</i>	<i>Changes</i>				<i>2023 proposed</i>
		<i>Technical adjustments</i>	<i>New/expanded mandates</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	
A. Policymaking organs	–	–	–	–	–	–
B. Executive direction and management						
1. Office of the Executive Director	18	–	–	–	–	18
2. United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	4	–	–	–	–	4
Subtotal, B	22	–	–	–	–	22
C. Programme of work						
1. Climate action	10	–	–	–	–	10
2. Digital transformations in supporting environmental action	8	–	–	–	–	8
3. Nature action	13	–	–	–	–	13
4. Environmental governance	23	–	–	–	–	23
5. Chemicals and pollution action	9	–	–	–	–	9
6. Finance and economic transformations	11	–	–	–	–	11
7. Science policy	12	–	–	–	–	12
Subtotal, C	86	–	–	–	–	86
D. Programme support	5	–	–	–	–	5
Subtotal, 1	113	–	–	–	–	113

(2) Extrabudgetary

<i>Component/subprogramme</i>	<i>2022 estimate</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>2023 estimate</i>
A. Policymaking organs	12	–	12
B. Executive direction and management			
1. Office of the Executive Director	26	–	26
2. United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	2	–	2
Subtotal, B	28	–	28

Section 14 Environment

<i>Component/subprogramme</i>	<i>2022 estimate</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>2023 estimate</i>
C. Programme of work			
1. Climate action	171	–	171
2. Digital transformations in supporting environmental action	44	–	44
3. Nature action	117	–	117
4. Environmental governance	113	–	113
5. Chemicals and pollution action	132	–	132
6. Finance and economic transformations	100	–	100
7. Science policy	74	–	74
Subtotal, C	751	–	751
D. Programme support	90	–	90
Subtotal, 2	881	–	881
Total	994	–	994

Table 14.21

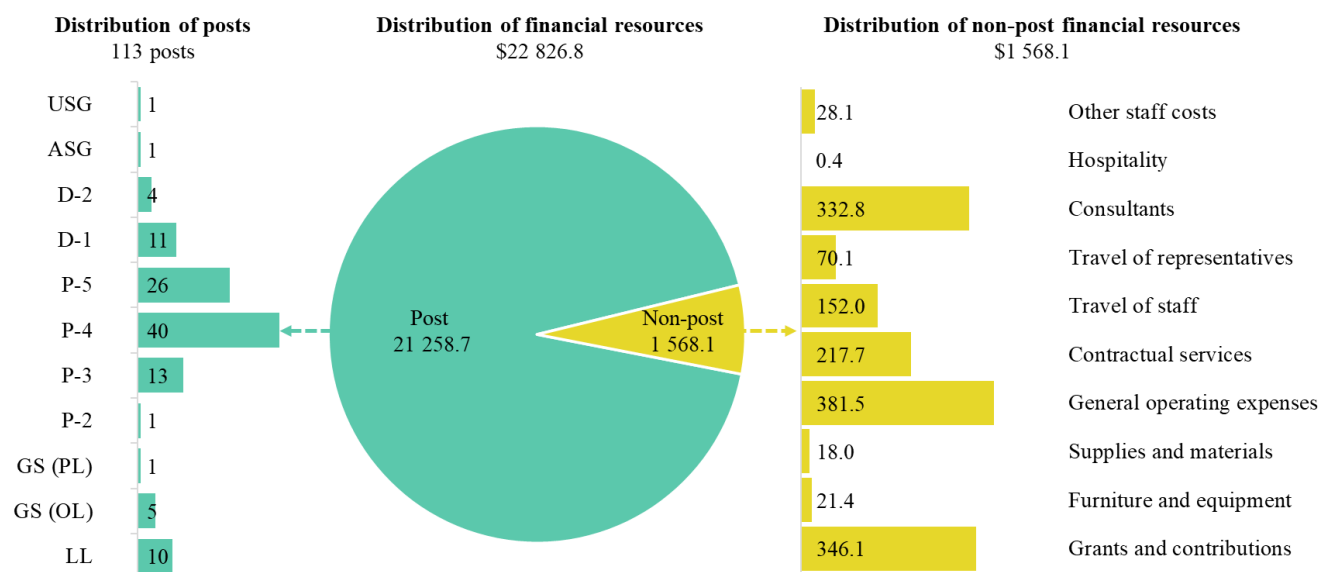
Overall: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes					2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	19 201.2	21 362.8	–	–	(104.1)	(104.1)	(0.5)	21 258.7
Non-post	1 904.0	1 549.6	–	18.5	–	18.5	1.2	1 568.1
Total	21 105.1	22 912.4	–	18.5	(104.1)	(85.6)	(0.4)	22 826.8
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		97	–	–	–	–	–	97
General Service and related		16	–	–	–	–	–	16
Total		113	–	–	–	–	–	113

Figure 14.XX
Distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Explanation of variances by factor, component and subprogramme

Overall resource changes

New and expanded mandate

- 14.106 As reflected in table 14.19 (1), resource changes reflect an increase of \$18,500 in executive direction and management, United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and relate to the increase in the membership of the Scientific Committee from 27 to 31 States, pursuant to General Assembly resolution [76/75](#). The resource requirements are proposed in line with the report of the Secretary-General on the operational cost implications of increased membership of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation ([A/76/279](#)) and the oral statement dated 2 November 2021 by the Secretariat in connection with the draft resolution contained in the document entitled “Effects of atomic radiation” ([A/C.4/76/L.5](#)). The requirement consists of other staff costs (\$8,600), travel of representatives (\$2,800), consultants (\$6,700) and supplies and materials (\$400).

Other changes

- 14.107 As reflected in table 14.19 (1), resource changes reflect a net decrease of \$104,100, as follows:
- Subprogramme 2, Digital transformations in supporting environmental action.** The decrease of \$326,600 under post resources relates to:
 - A decrease of \$268,100 reflecting the proposed reassignment of three Humanitarian Affairs Officers (P-4) as Data Specialists (see annex III). All posts are subject to a 50 per cent vacancy rate in accordance with established practice;
 - A decrease of \$58,500 reflecting the proposed reassignment of one Coordinator Programme Management (P-3) as Data Analyst and a proposed redeployment (geographical) of the post from Manama to Beirut (see annex III). The post is subject to a 50 per cent vacancy rate in accordance with established practice;
 - Subprogramme 3, Nature action.** The increase of \$90,500 under post resources reflects the proposed redeployment (geographical) of two posts (one D-1 and one P-4) from Manama to Beirut (see annex III);

- (c) **Subprogramme 4, Environmental governance.** The increase of \$33,000 under post resources reflects the proposed redeployment (geographical) of one P-3 from Manama to Beirut (see annex III);
- (d) **Subprogramme 6, Finance and economic transformations.** The increase of \$33,000 under post resources reflects the proposed redeployment (geographical) of one P-3 from Manama to Beirut (see annex III);
- (e) **Subprogramme 7, Science policy.** The increase of \$66,000 under post resources reflects the proposed redeployment (geographical) of two P-3s from Manama to Beirut (see annex III).

Extrabudgetary resources

- 14.108 As reflected in tables 14.19 (2) and 14.20 (2), UNEP expects to continue to receive both cash and in-kind contributions, which would complement regular budget resources. In 2023, extrabudgetary resources are estimated at \$413,260,000 and would provide for 881 posts, as presented in table 14.20 (2), and non-post resources.
- 14.109 The resources would be used mainly to address key environmental challenges through subprogramme 1, Climate action, subprogramme 3, Nature action, and subprogramme 5, Chemicals and pollution action, in the context of sustainable consumption and production, while at the same time contributing to global COVID-19 recovery. Examples of such projects include, but are not limited to: (a) enhancing climate information and knowledge services for resilience in five island countries of the Pacific Ocean; (b) addressing ecosystem degradation and rapid biodiversity loss to build the resilience of landscapes and seascapes, with ecosystem integrity and conservation being leveraged as assets and tools for disaster risk reduction and greater social resilience; and (c) enhancing capacity and leadership in the sound management of chemicals and waste to optimize human health and environmental outcomes. In addition, under subprogramme 2, Digital transformations in supporting environmental action, technical cooperation projects funded by extrabudgetary resources are anticipated to strengthen the environmental digital literacy and e-governance capacities of diverse stakeholders to engage in the environmental dimensions of digital transformation, with an emphasis on the global South. Under subprogramme 4, Environmental governance, the extrabudgetary resources are planned to be used in various areas including, but not limited to, developing and implementing the environmental rule of law and identifying integrated legal and policy responses that promote participatory and effective environmental decision-making. Under subprogramme 6, Finance and economic transformations, the extrabudgetary resources are planned to be used to promote sustainable patterns of consumption and production by enhancing finance and economic transformation policy approaches, shifting business and investment practices and leveraging public, private and citizen consumer behaviour. Under subprogramme 7, Science policy, the extrabudgetary resources are planned to be used to increase the uptake of science for transformative action; provide authoritative science, delivered with greater coherence and integration; close the gap regarding the availability of environmental data for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals; foster synergies among the various multilateral environmental agreements; digitize scientific knowledge and democratize availability while anticipating emerging issues through foresight and horizon scanning; and develop an inclusive science-policy interface that speaks to all, particularly for environmental indicators that remain without internationally established methodologies and standards. The estimates are in line with the priorities and deliverables approved by the United Nations Environment Assembly for the programme of work for the biennium 2022–2023. Extrabudgetary resources represent 94.8 per cent of the total resources for UNEP.
- 14.110 The extrabudgetary resources under this section are subject to the oversight of the United Nations Environment Assembly.

Policymaking organs

- 14.111 The resources proposed under this component would provide for requirements relating to the annual meeting of the subcommittee of the Committee of Permanent Representatives. The United Nations Environment Assembly, which normally holds a biennial session in odd years, decided to exceptionally reschedule the sixth session of the Assembly from 2023 to 2024 pursuant to its decision 5/4. Therefore, the resources that would have normally been required for 2023 and included within the proposed programme budget for 2023 are not included in the current proposal. The additional resources for the sixth session of the Assembly will be proposed in the context of the proposed programme budget for 2024. Table 14.22 provides information on the standing intergovernmental organs and related resource requirements under the regular budget.

Table 14.22

Policymaking organs

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Policymaking organ</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional information</i>	<i>2022 appropriation</i>	<i>2023 estimate (before recosting)</i>
United Nations Environment Assembly	The United Nations Environment Assembly is the governing body of UNEP and has the mandate to take strategic decisions, provide political guidance for the work of UNEP and promote a strong science-policy interface. It holds biennial sessions, currently every odd year	Mandate: General Assembly resolutions 67/213 and 67/251 and Governing Council decision 27/2 Membership: 193 government officials Number of sessions in 2023: 0	—	—
Committee of Permanent Representatives	The Committee of Permanent Representatives, as a subsidiary body of the United Nations Environment Assembly, provides policy advice to the Environment Assembly, contributes to the preparation of the agendas for its sessions and the draft decisions it will consider, oversees the implementation of resolutions and the programme of work once they are adopted and prepares the forthcoming programme of work for adoption by it. The Committee holds its regular one-day meetings on a quarterly basis and meets in open-ended form every two years, prior to the Environment Assembly session	Mandate: Governing Council decision 27/2 Membership: 123 government officials Number of sessions in 2023: 4	—	—
Subcommittee of the Committee of Permanent Representatives	The subcommittee meets annually for five days to review the medium-term strategy, programme of work and budget and to prepare the forthcoming programme of work for adoption by the Environment Assembly. In addition, one- or half-day subcommittee meetings are held once or twice a month to consider specific issues in depth, as needed and upon request	Mandate: Governing Council decision 27/2 Membership: 123 government officials Number of sessions in 2023: 1	8.1	8.1
Total			8.1	8.1

- 14.112 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$8,100 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2022. Additional details on the distribution of proposed resources for 2023 are reflected in table 14.23 and figure 14.XXI.

Table 14.23

Policymaking organs: evolution of financial resources

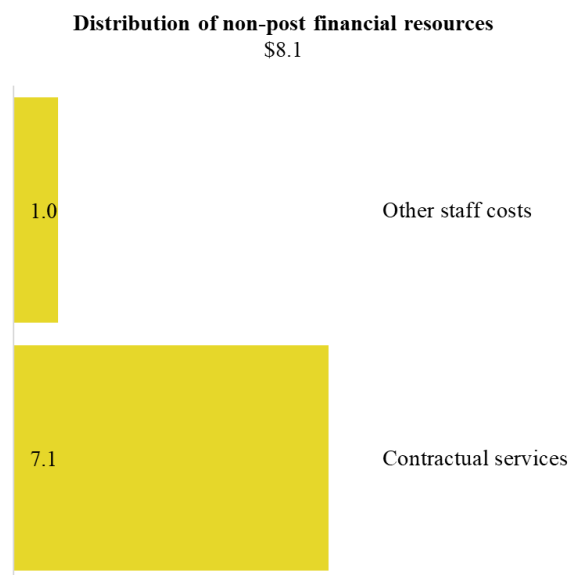
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes				2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage
Non-post	374.4	8.1	–	–	–	–	–
Total	374.4	8.1	–	–	–	–	–

Figure 14.XXI

Policymaking organs: distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)

(Thousands of United States dollars)


Extrabudgetary resources

- 14.113 Extrabudgetary resources for the component are estimated at \$2,260,000 and would provide for 12 posts (1 D-1, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2 and 6 Local level), as well as non-post resources. The resources would be used mainly for activities that strengthen engagement with the governing bodies of UNEP to enhance their visibility, authority and impact on delivery of the organization's mandate.

Executive direction and management

- 14.114 The executive direction and management component is composed of the Office of the Executive Director and the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation. The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$4,129,600 and reflect an increase of \$18,500 in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2022. The proposed increase is explained in paragraph 14.106. Additional details on the distribution of resources in 2023 are reflected in table 14.24 and figure 14.XXII.

Table 14.24

Executive direction and management: evolution of financial and post resources

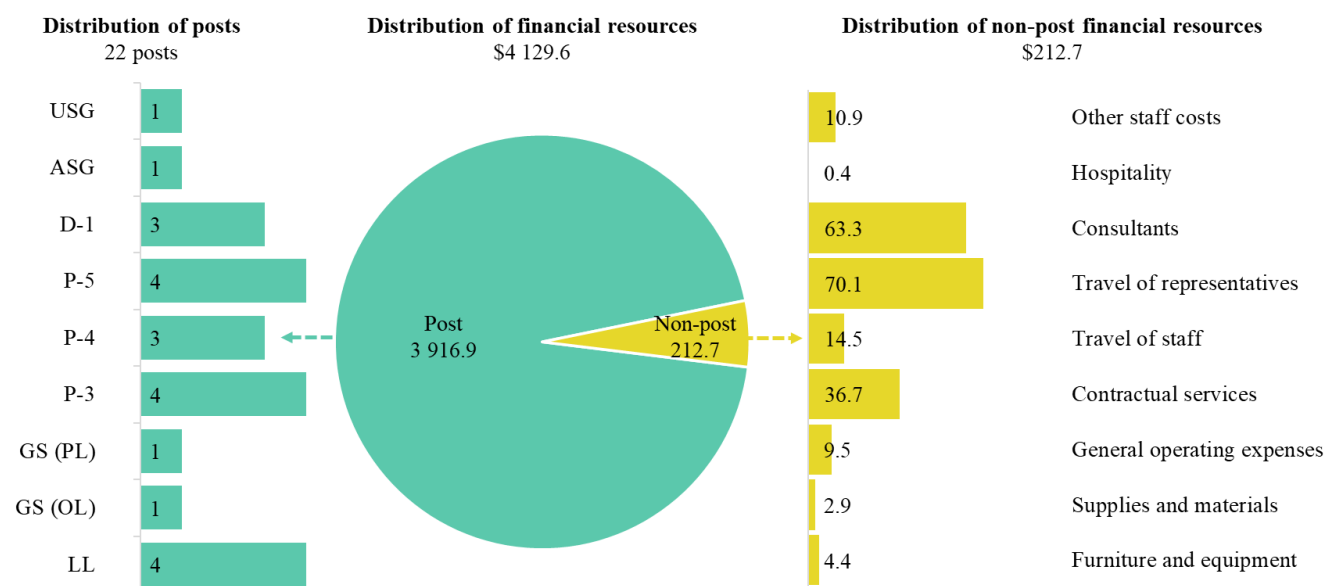
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes					2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	3 330.1	3 916.9	—	—	—	—	—	3 916.9
Non-post	189.7	194.2	—	18.5	—	18.5	9.5	212.7
Total	3 519.9	4 111.1	—	18.5	—	18.5	0.5	4 129.6
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		16	—	—	—	—	—	16
General Service and related		6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Total		22	—	—	—	—	—	22

Figure 14.XXII

Executive direction and management: distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

**Office of the Executive Director**

- 14.115 The executive direction and management of UNEP is carried out by the Executive Office, the Governance Affairs Office and an independent Evaluation Office. The Executive Office provides executive and support services to the Executive Director, the Deputy Executive Director and other members of the UNEP senior management team. It provides guidance and policy clearance on all programmatic and administrative matters. The Executive Director, with the support of the Deputy Executive Director, provides the vision and direction for the work of UNEP in accordance with its legislative mandates and has overall responsibility for the management of UNEP resources.

- 14.116 The Executive Office also has overall responsibility for providing leadership and direction for UNEP to provide guidance on environmental issues within the United Nations system. That guidance will consider assessments of the causes and effects of environmental challenges, as well as emerging issues of global and regional significance. The Executive Office will catalyse international action to bring about a coordinated response both within the United Nations system and between the United Nations and its partners. This will be executed through inter-agency mechanisms such as the United Nations Environment Management Group and the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and its subsidiary bodies. In addition, UNEP will integrate the priorities of the multilateral environmental agreements into those processes to enable the United Nations system to respond to environmental issues in a coordinated manner.
- 14.117 The Evaluation Office is an independent unit reporting directly to the Executive Director. It is responsible for implementing the evaluation workplan by conducting and managing independent evaluations. It also provides analysis of findings and lessons for management.
- 14.118 The Programme's transformation process, launched in 2019, increased its internal capacity to deliver more impactful results. Based on this process and on lessons learned, UNEP elaborated a results-oriented and streamlined medium-term strategy for the period 2022–2025 and a programme of work for 2022–2023 that uses data as a critical tool for decision-making. Focusing on indicators that are aligned with organizational objectives, the Sustainable Development Goals and/or internationally agreed environmental indicators to reflect true transformational change, UNEP strives to monitor change over a term longer than a single biennium or the four years of its strategy. This will be done by employing impact metrics with project performance dashboards and cross-project leader boards to gauge effectiveness and assess the level of uptake of its products and services.
- 14.119 With regard to inter-agency mechanisms, UNEP will continue to provide a “clear line of sight” for its delivery of the 2030 Agenda. Working with the wider United Nations is one of the levers of change for better delivery of the Programme's medium-term strategy for the period 2022–2025 and its programmes. UNEP will continue to enhance its guiding role on the environmental dimension of sustainable development and influence global environmental policymaking under the global intergovernmental processes and deliberations of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Human Rights Council and the Security Council. UNEP will pursue the global aspirations of the Sustainable Development Goals while delivering support in response to national needs and realities and taking account of differing regional integration processes, capacities and levels of development.
- 14.120 In 2022, UNEP will continue to support the coherent implementation of the United Nations development system reform at the country, regional and global levels and contribute to: (a) the roll-out of the common approach to integrating biodiversity and nature-based solutions for sustainable development into the United Nations policy and programme planning and delivery that was endorsed by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination in 2021; (b) the development of an inter-agency integrated offer of support on the triple planetary crisis for resident coordinators and country teams, under the auspices of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group and co-facilitated with UNDP and the Development Coordination Office; and (c) the United Nations development system response to restore balance with nature, address the climate and pollution emergencies and secure the well-being of people. As the secretariat and Chair of the United Nations Environment Management Group, UNEP will continue to harness the Group's collective capacity to develop transformational responses for a more sustainable world, including in a post-COVID-19 scenario.
- 14.121 After the establishment of a high-level steering committee to guide the UNEP Environment Management System at headquarters, carbon pricing mechanisms have been increased from \$20 to \$40 a ton and a virtual meeting pilot has been launched to reduce the carbon footprint of in-person meetings and to align them with United Nations best practices. For 2022, UNEP internal sustainability is focusing on further implementing the UNEP Environment Management System across global offices, reducing paper usage, creating sustainable e-waste management practices and greatly reducing greenhouse gas emissions from flights.

- 14.122 In accordance with the 2030 Agenda, in particular target 12.6 of the Sustainable Development Goals, in which organizations are encouraged to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycles, and in compliance with the cross-cutting mandate set out in paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution 72/219, and also further to the ban on single-use plastics effective since 2018, UNEP is continuing to integrate environmental management practices into its operations. In 2023, UNEP will continue to look at waste problems, including hazardous waste and the emerging issue of e-waste. In particular, UNEP is working to address a sharp increase in waste associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. In that regard, it has published guidelines on the management of health-care waste and municipal solid waste, which have reached thousands of people in more than 150 countries. In Afghanistan, Haiti, India, South Sudan and the Sudan, UNEP has provided Governments with practical waste management advice and in South Africa, it has supported a COVID-19 needs assessment to inform a national recovery strategy.
- 14.123 In 2023, UNEP will continue to measure its climate emissions, mitigate them where possible and offset greenhouse gas emissions by means of certificates of emission reduction managed by the carbon offset platform of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- 14.124 Information on compliance with the timely submission of documentation and advance booking for air travel is reflected in table 14.25. The reduction in the travel compliance rate is due mainly to the continuation of COVID-19 pandemic-related travel restrictions and uncertainties in 2021. However, UNEP continues to streamline its processes following the issuance of internal guidelines to all staff and continuous improvements in the travel dashboard to assist with monitoring and reporting on the compliance rate.

Table 14.25
Compliance rate
(Percentage)

	Actual 2019	Actual 2020	Actual 2021	Planned 2022	Planned 2023
Timely submission of documentation	65	85	100	100	100
Air tickets purchased at least 2 weeks before the commencement of travel	61	53	42	100	100

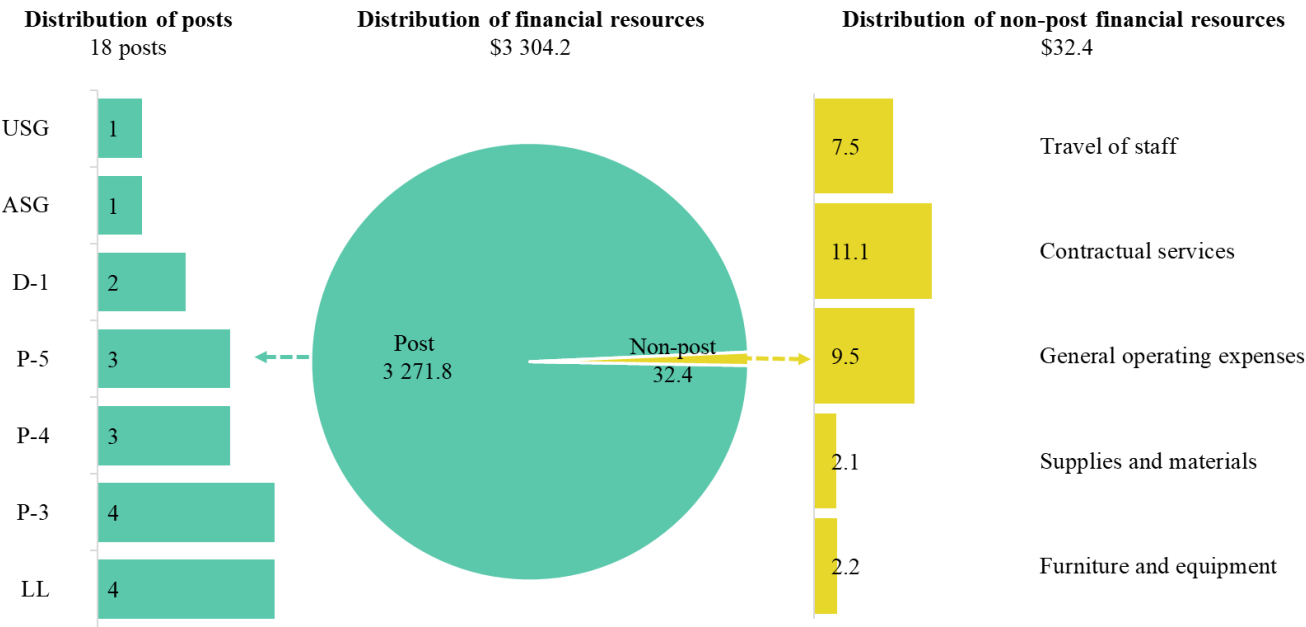
- 14.125 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$3,304,200 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2022. Additional details on the distribution of resources in 2023 are reflected in table 14.26 and figure 14.XXIII.

Table 14.26
Office of the Executive Director: evolution of financial and post resources
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes					2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	2 744.8	3 271.8	—	—	—	—	—	3 271.8
Non-post	36.2	32.4	—	—	—	—	—	32.4
Total	2 781.1	3 304.2	—	—	—	—	—	3 304.2
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		14	—	—	—	—	—	14
General service and related		4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total		18	—	—	—	—	—	18

Figure 14.XXIII
Office of the Executive Director: distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

- 14.126 Extrabudgetary resources for the component are estimated at \$4,700,000 and would provide for 26 posts (1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 D-1, 5 P-5, 4 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2 and 13 Local level), as well as non-post resources. The resources would be used by the Executive Office, with support from the Evaluation Office, to provide executive direction and management, including on strategic, programmatic and administrative matters, as well as to strengthen accountability for the delivery of the medium-term strategy and its related programmes of work, as mandated by the United Nations Environment Assembly and as set out in the compact between the Executive Director and the Secretary-General. The estimated resource level for 2023 reflects no change compared with the estimates for 2022.

United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

- 14.127 The General Assembly, by its resolution [913 \(X\)](#), established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation to undertake broad scientific evaluations on developing knowledge on sources of ionizing radiation and its effects on human health and the environment. Since 1955, the Scientific Committee has played an important role in improving international scientific understanding of levels of exposure to ionizing radiation and its health and environmental effects and setting the scientific basis for radiation protection worldwide. In its resolution [76/75](#), the General Assembly reaffirmed its decision to maintain the present functions and independent role of the Committee.
- 14.128 In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the work of the Scientific Committee contributes to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 3. Evaluations by the Committee are conducted on behalf of all States Members of the United Nations and are used to assess the levels and trends of exposure from using radiation in medicine, research, education, agriculture and industry, including nuclear power production. The Committee's scientific synthesis of the most up-to-date radiobiological and epidemiological knowledge is fundamental for the international radiation safety

regime and underpins international standards for protecting workers, patients and the public against ionizing radiation. The findings of the Committee also contribute to the achievement of Goals 14 and 15. This was particularly evident in the Committee's 2020/2021 report to the General Assembly (annex B) entitled "Levels and effects of radiation exposure due to the 2011 accident at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station in Japan". Through its work, the Committee also contributes to the achievement of Goal 17 by collaborating and maintaining long-term partnerships with national and international organizations, including the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Labour Organization, WHO and, more recently, the European Commission.

- 14.129 The secretariat, located in Vienna, convenes and services the annual sessions of the Scientific Committee. In 2021, the General Assembly welcomed the Committee's annual reports from the sixty-seventh session, held in 2020, and its sixty-eighth session, held in 2021. Owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, the sixty-seventh session was convened in November 2020 after the meeting of the Fourth Committee, and hence its report was presented to the General Assembly together with the 2021 report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (A/76/46). The Assembly welcomed the Committee's four scientific reports on (a) evaluation of medical exposure to ionizing radiation (annex A); (b) levels and effects of radiation exposure due to the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station: implications of information published since the 2013 report of the Scientific Committee (annex B); (c) biological mechanisms relevant for the inference of cancer risks from low-dose and low-dose-rate radiation (annex C); and (d) evaluation of occupational exposure to ionizing radiation (annex D), which provide up-to-date information and contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 3, 14, 15 and 17. The General Assembly also supported the launch of a new evaluation in 2021 on diseases of the circulatory system from radiation exposure.
- 14.130 The Committee's report to the General Assembly was based on 10 parliamentary documents reviewed and discussed at the sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions on the following subjects, in addition to the subjects of the above four scientific reports: (a) second primary cancer after radiotherapy; (b) epidemiological studies on radiation and cancer; (c) evaluation of public exposure to ionizing radiation from natural and other sources; (d) implementation of the Committee's strategy to improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of data on radiation exposure; (e) implementation of the Committee's future programme of work (2020–2024); and (f) public information and outreach, including a strategy for the period 2020–2024.
- 14.131 In line with General Assembly resolution 76/75, the secretariat continues to maintain and foster the online platform for the collection of public exposure data from Member States, enabling the Committee to regularly monitor exposure trends. By the end of 2021, 99 Member States had nominated national contact persons to participate in the Committee's global survey on public exposure started in March 2021. The Committee is also evaluating lessons learned from the recently completed occupational and medical exposures survey and is preparing a new data collection strategy for its approval in 2022.
- 14.132 In its resolution 76/75, the General Assembly welcomed the progress on the implementation of the Committee's outreach strategy for the period 2020–2024, encouraged that consideration be given to publishing the Committee's website in all the official languages of the United Nations and noted that the dissemination of the Committee's findings and further enhancements to the website would depend on the financial and human resources made available to the secretariat. In that respect, with in-kind support, in 2021, the secretariat published the UNEP booklet "Radiation: Effects and Sources" in the Korean language and updated the Fukushima project website in Japanese. In view of the latest scientific evaluations from 2019 to 2022, the Committee is working on the update of the booklet, with publication scheduled in early 2023.
- 14.133 In 2021, the General Assembly endorsed the Committee's future programme of work until 2024, and hence the launch of three new evaluations on (a) diseases of the circulatory system from radiation exposure (2021); (b) diseases of the nervous system (2022); and (c) eye lens opacities (2023), all of which will contribute further to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 3.

Section 14 **Environment**

- 14.134 For its sixty-ninth session, in 2022, the Scientific Committee will review progress on the implementation of four ongoing scientific evaluations, namely, (a) second primary cancers after radiotherapy; (b) epidemiological exposure; (c) public exposure to ionizing radiation; and (d) diseases of the circulatory system from radiation, and will formulate a new strategy for data collection, analysis and dissemination and a proposed programme of work for the period 2025–2029.
- 14.135 In 2023, the Scientific Committee is planning to approve (a) a report on the evaluation of second primary cancer after radiotherapy, which is expected to provide the scientific basis for the development of international safety standards in this field by, for example, the International Atomic Energy Agency; and (b) its programme of work for the period 2025–2029. This will contribute to the achievement of Goals 3, 14, 15 and 17 and the long-term planning of the scientific work of the Committee.
- 14.136 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$825,400 and reflect an increase of \$18,500 in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2022. The proposed increase is explained in paragraph 14.106. Additional details on the distribution of resources in 2023 are reflected in table 14.27 and figure 14.XXIV.

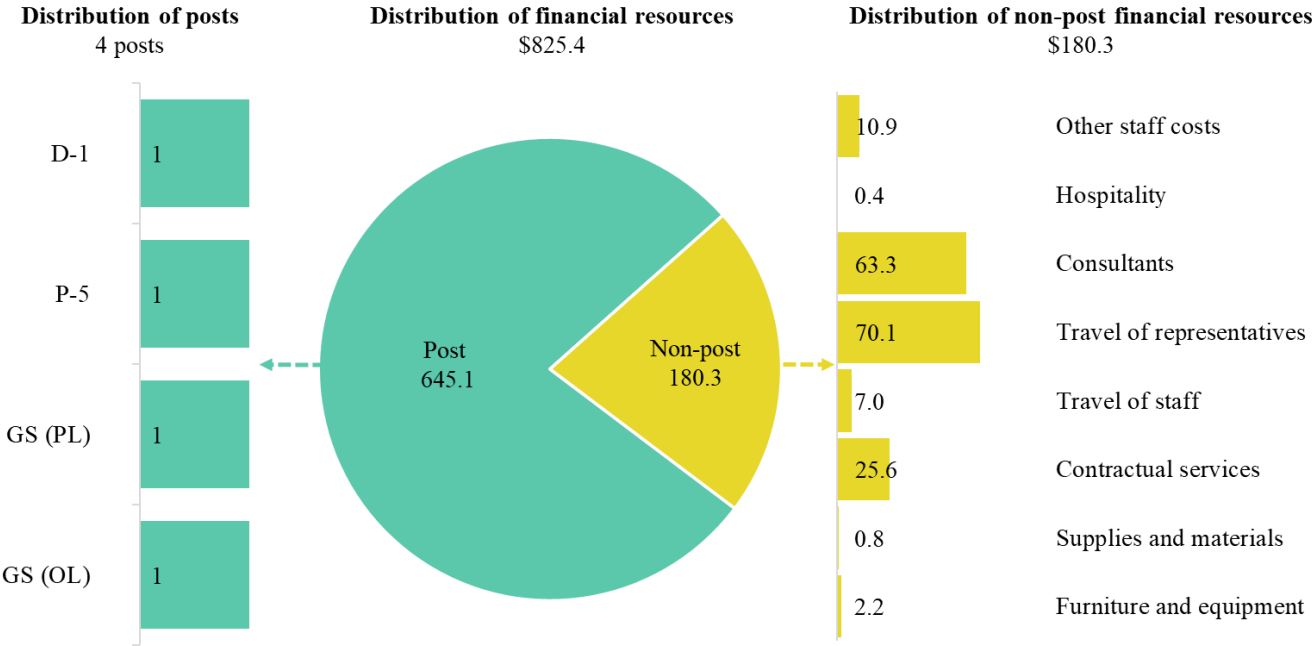
Table 14.27

United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes							2023 estimate (before recosting)
	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	585.3	645.1	—	—	—	—	—	645.1
Non-post	153.5	161.8	—	18.5	—	18.5	11.4	180.3
Total	738.8	806.9	—	18.5	—	18.5	2.3	825.4
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		2	—	—	—	—	—	2
General Service and related		2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total		4	—	—	—	—	—	4

Figure 14.XXIV
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)
(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

- 14.137 Extrabudgetary resources for the component are estimated at \$350,000 and would provide for two posts (one P-3 and one General Service (Other level)), as well as non-post resources to support scientific evaluations and to increase the outreach and awareness of the Scientific Committee’s findings, as well as to provide additional support to modernize, strengthen and expedite the implementation of the Committee’s programme of work within its mandate. The estimated resource level for 2023 reflects no change compared with the estimates for 2022.

Programme of work

- 14.138 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$17,551,000 and reflect a net decrease of \$104,100 in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2022. The proposed decrease is explained in paragraph 14.107.

**Subprogramme 1
Climate action**

- 14.139 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$2,181,300 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2022. Additional details on the distribution of resources in 2023 are reflected in table 14.28 and figure 14.XXV.

Table 14.28

Subprogramme 1: evolution of financial and post resources

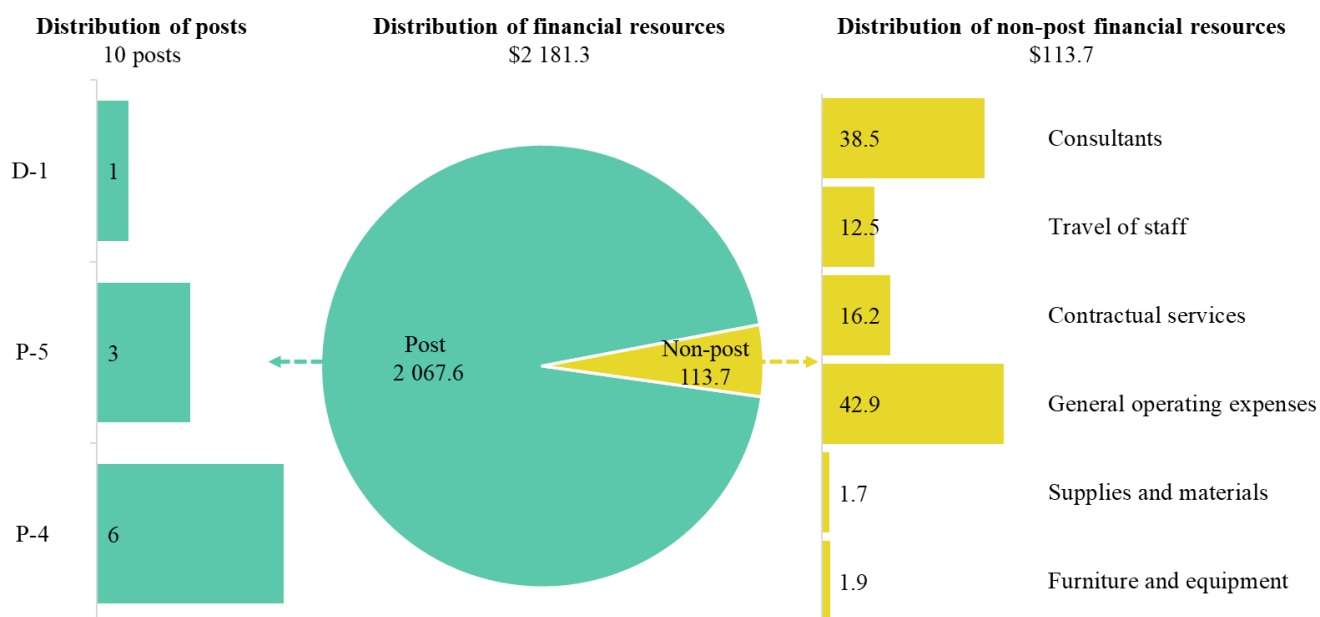
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes							2023 estimate (before recosting)
	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	1 813.4	2 067.6	—	—	—	—	—	2 067.6
Non-post	111.4	113.7	—	—	—	—	—	113.7
Total	1 924.7	2 181.3	—	—	—	—	—	2 181.3
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Total		10	—	—	—	—	—	10

Figure 14.XXV

Subprogramme 1: distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

**Extrabudgetary resources**

- 14.140 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$112,850,000 and would provide for 171 posts (7 D-1, 14 P-5, 28 P-4, 39 P-3, 12 P-2/1, 7 National Professional Officer and 64 Local level), as well as non-post resources. The resources would be used mainly in activities that would accelerate the adoption of low-emission technologies and climate-resilient development. The estimated resource level for 2023 reflects no change compared with the estimates for 2022.

Subprogramme 2

Digital transformations in supporting environmental action

14.141 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$1,205,800 and reflect a decrease of \$326,600 in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2022. The proposed decrease is explained in paragraph 14.107 (a). Additional details on the distribution of resources in 2023 are reflected in table 14.29 and figure 14.XXVI.

Table 14.29

Subprogramme 2: evolution of financial and post resources

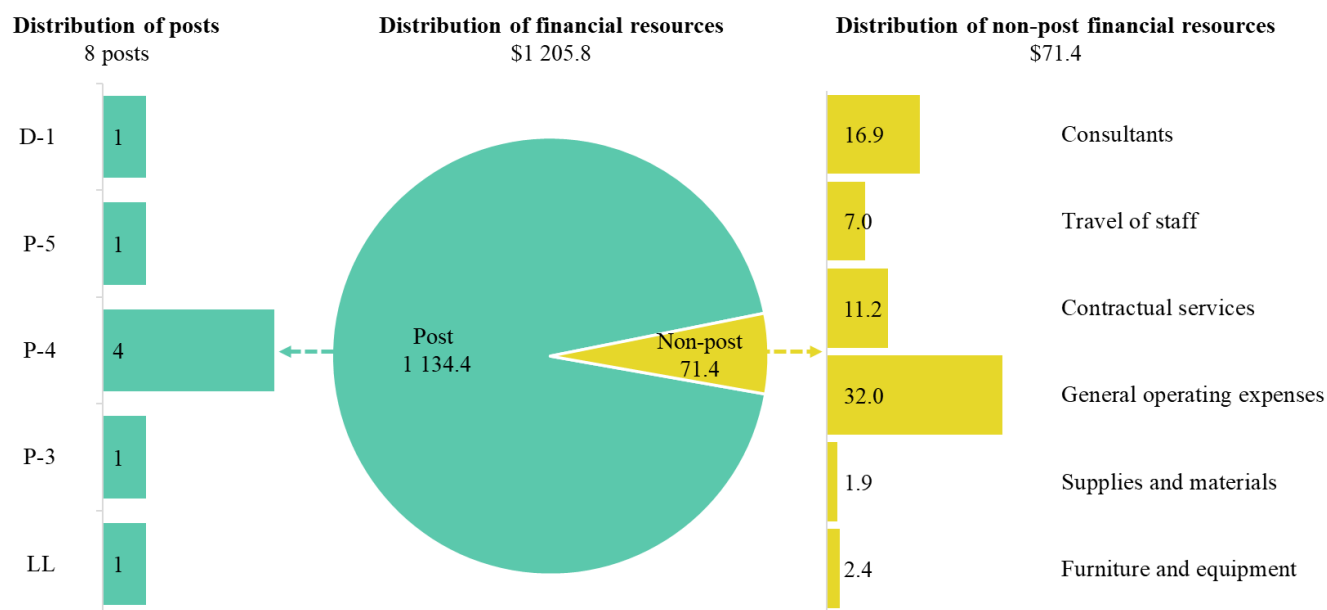
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes							2023 estimate (before recosting)
	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	—	1 461.0	—	—	(326.6)	(326.6)	(22.4)	1 134.4
Non-post	—	71.4	—	—	—	—	—	71.4
Total	—	1 532.4	—	—	(326.6)	(326.6)	(21.3)	1 205.8
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		7	—	—	—	—	—	7
General Service and related		1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total		8	—	—	—	—	—	8

Figure 14.XXVI

Subprogramme 2: distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

- 14.142 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$21,350,000 and would provide for 44 posts (1 D-1, 7 P-5, 11 P-4, 11 P-3 and 14 Local level), as well as non-post resources. The resources would be used mainly for the establishment of the global digital standards, architecture and governance framework needed to integrate data sets and analysis on the environment, as well as to leverage data and data analytics to amplify and accelerate contributions to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The estimated resource level for 2023 reflects no change compared with the estimates for 2022.

Subprogramme 3 Nature action

- 14.143 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$2,654,500 and reflect an increase of \$90,500 compared with the appropriation for 2022. The proposed increase is explained in paragraph 14.107 (b). Additional details on the distribution of resources in 2023 are reflected in table 14.30 and figure 14.XXVII.

Table 14.30

Subprogramme 3: evolution of financial and post resources

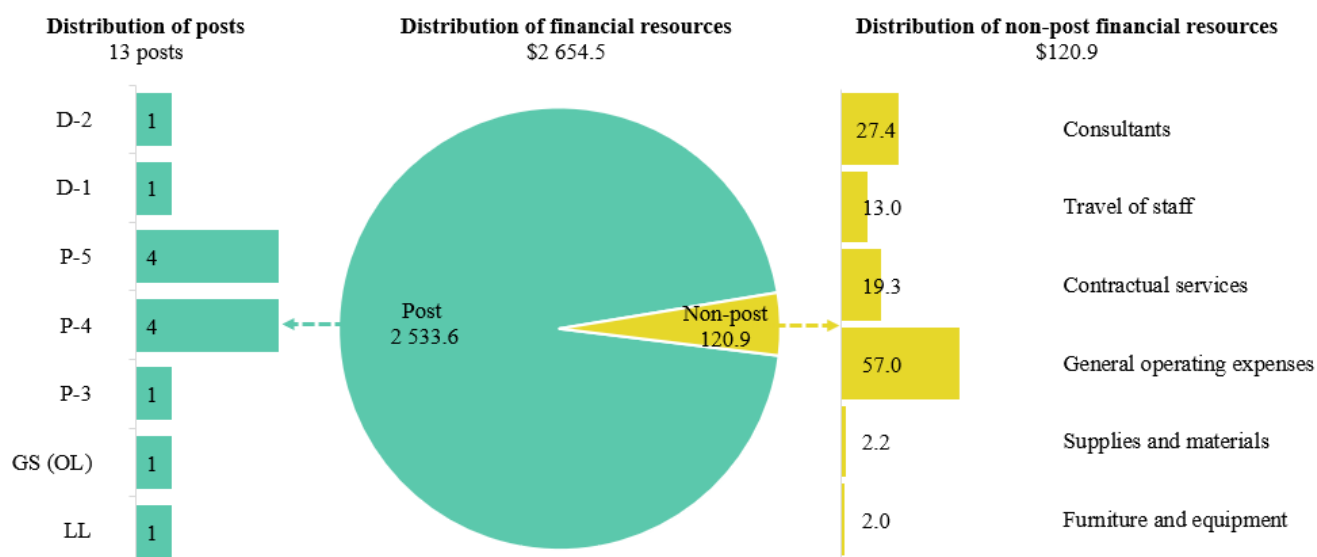
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes							2023 estimate (before recosting)
	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	2 267.9	2 443.1	—	—	90.5	90.5	3.7	2 533.6
Non-post	120.2	120.9	—	—	—	—	—	120.9
Total	2 388.1	2 564.0	—	—	90.5	90.5	3.5	2 654.5
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		11	—	—	—	—	—	11
General Service and related		2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total		13	—	—	—	—	—	13

Figure 14.XXVII

Subprogramme 3: distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

**Extrabudgetary resources**

- 14.144 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$101,100,000 and would provide for 117 posts (4 D-1, 11 P-5, 24 P-4, 16 P-3, 16 P-2/1, 1 National Professional Officer and 45 Local level), as well as non-post resources. The resources would be used mainly to support the delivery of science-based solutions for nature across sectors and levels of governance to halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem integrity, which are key to many economic activities and the provision of goods and services critical for human welfare. The estimated resource level for 2023 reflects no change compared with the estimates for 2022.

**Subprogramme 4
Environmental governance**

- 14.145 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$4,580,300 and reflect an increase of \$33,000 compared with the appropriation for 2022. The proposed increase is explained in paragraph 14.107 (c). Additional details on the distribution of resources in 2023 are reflected in table 14.31 and figure 14.XXVIII.

Table 14.31

Subprogramme 4: evolution of financial and post resources

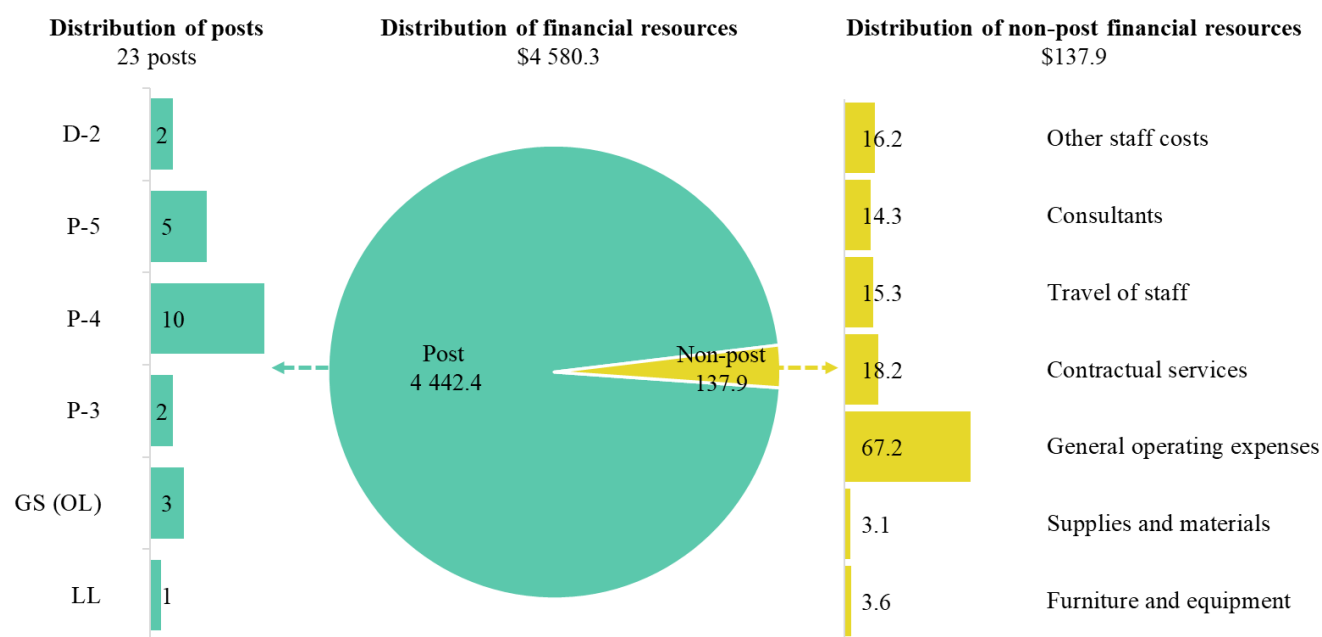
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes							2023 estimate (before recosting)
	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	4 121.1	4 409.4	—	—	33.0	33.0	0.7	4 442.4
Non-post	147.4	137.9	—	—	—	—	—	137.9
Total	4 268.5	4 547.3	—	—	33.0	33.0	0.7	4 580.3
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		19	—	—	—	—	—	19
General Service and related		4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total		23	—	—	—	—	—	23

Figure 14.XXVIII

Subprogramme 4: distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

**Extrabudgetary resources**

- 14.146 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$27,600,000 and would provide for 113 posts (5 D-1, 7 P-5, 18 P-4, 15 P-3, 8 P-2/1, 2 National Professional Officer and 58 Local level), as well as non-post resources. The resources would be used mainly to support institutional strengthening and the development and effective implementation of appropriate legal frameworks and policies to enhance delivery on the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The estimated resource level for 2023 reflects no change compared with the estimates for 2022.

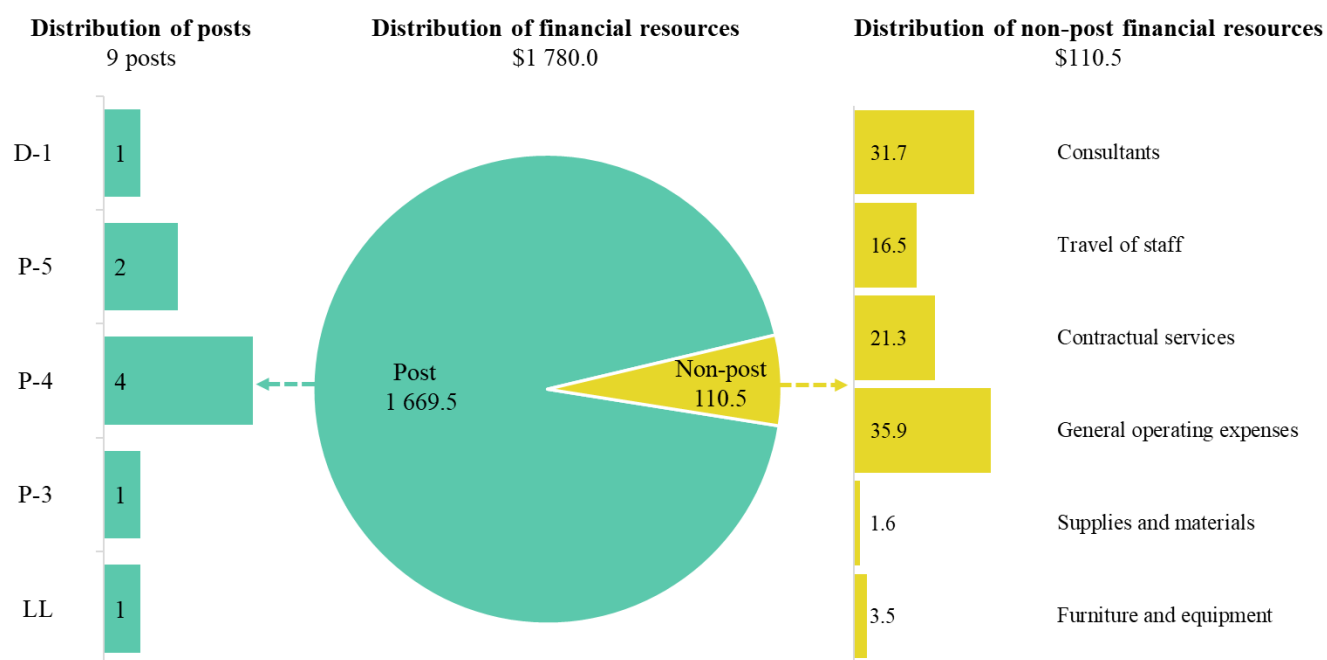
Subprogramme 5 Chemicals and pollution action

14.147 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$1,780,000 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2022. Additional details on the distribution of resources in 2023 are reflected in table 14.32 and figure 14.XXIX.

Table 14.32
Subprogramme 5: evolution of financial and post resources
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes					2023 estimate (before recosting)	
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage		
Financial resources by main category of expenditure									
Post	1 609.2	1 669.5	—	—	—	—	—	1 669.5	
Non-post	111.4	110.5	—	—	—	—	—	110.5	
Total	1 720.6	1 780.0	—	—	—	—	—	1 780.0	
Post resources by category									
Professional and higher		8	—	—	—	—	—	8	
General Service and related		1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Total		9	—	—	—	—	—	9	

Figure 14.XXIX
Subprogramme 5: distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)
(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

- 14.148 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$61,550,000 and would provide for 132 posts (3 D-1, 12 P-5, 32 P-4, 18 P-3, 11 P-2/1 and 56 Local level), as well as non-post resources. The resources would be used mainly to support the scaling up of efforts to improve waste management and strengthen collaboration with countries and stakeholders towards a pollution-free planet. The estimated resource level for 2023 reflects no change compared with the estimates for 2022.

Subprogramme 6 Finance and economic transformations

- 14.149 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$2,002,000 and reflect an increase of \$33,000 compared with the appropriation for 2022. The proposed increase is explained in paragraph 14.107 (d). Additional details on the distribution of resources in 2023 are reflected in table 14.33 and figure 14.XXX.

Table 14.33

Subprogramme 6: evolution of financial and post resources

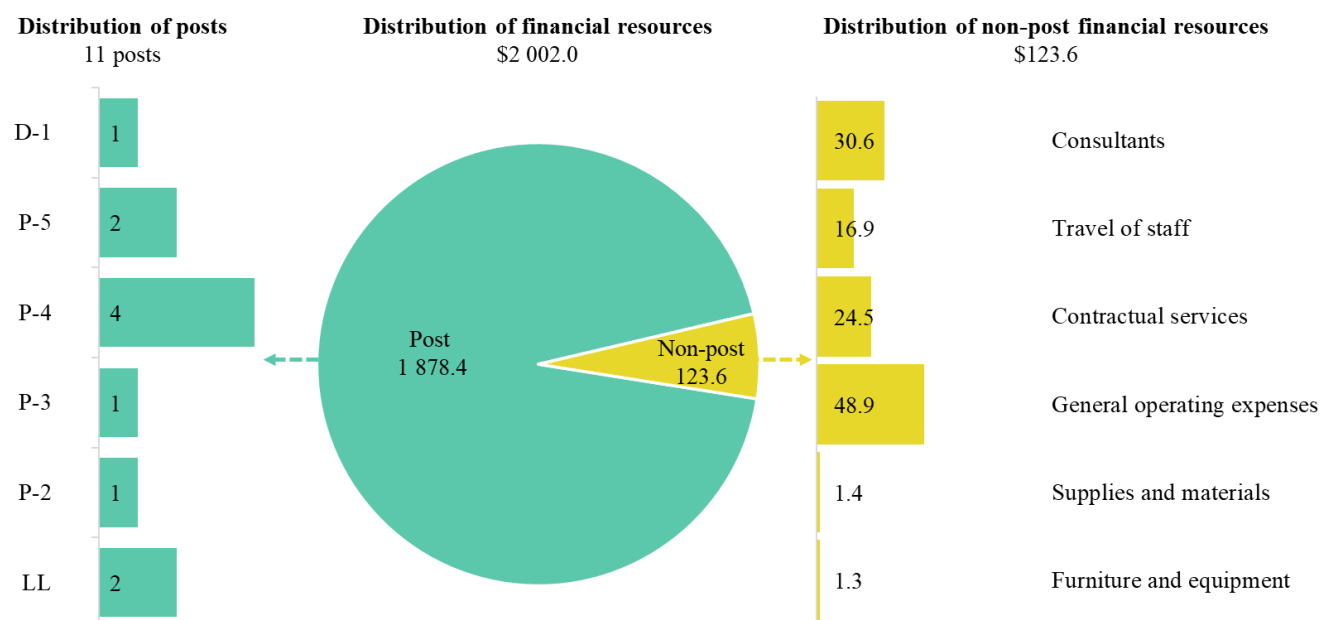
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes							2023 estimate (before recosting)
	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	1 700.6	1 845.4	—	—	33.0	33.0	1.8	1 878.4
Non-post	121.0	123.6	—	—	—	—	—	123.6
Total	1 821.6	1 969.0	—	—	33.0	33.0	1.7	2 002.0
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		9	—	—	—	—	—	9
General Service and related		2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total		11	—	—	—	—	—	11

Figure 14.XXX

Subprogramme 6: distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

**Extrabudgetary resources**

- 14.150 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$39,600,000 and would provide for 100 posts (2 D-2, 3 D-1, 12 P-5, 17 P-4, 25 P-3, 15 P-2/1, 2 National Professional Officer and 24 Local level), as well as non-post resources. The resources would be used mainly to support countries and other stakeholders in increasing advocacy of sustainable economies, including trade policies, to accelerate the shift to more sustainable and equitable patterns of consumption, production and investment. In addition, the resources will support the enhancement of economic principles and standards enabling private finance and business, and associated value chains, to improve their environmental sustainability. The estimated resource level for 2023 reflects no change compared with the estimates for 2022.

**Subprogramme 7
Science policy**

- 14.151 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$3,147,100 and reflect an increase of \$66,000 compared with the appropriation for 2022. The proposed increase is explained in paragraph 14.107 (e). Additional details on the distribution of resources in 2023 are reflected in table 14.34 and figure 14.XXXI.

Table 14.34

Subprogramme 7: evolution of financial and post resources

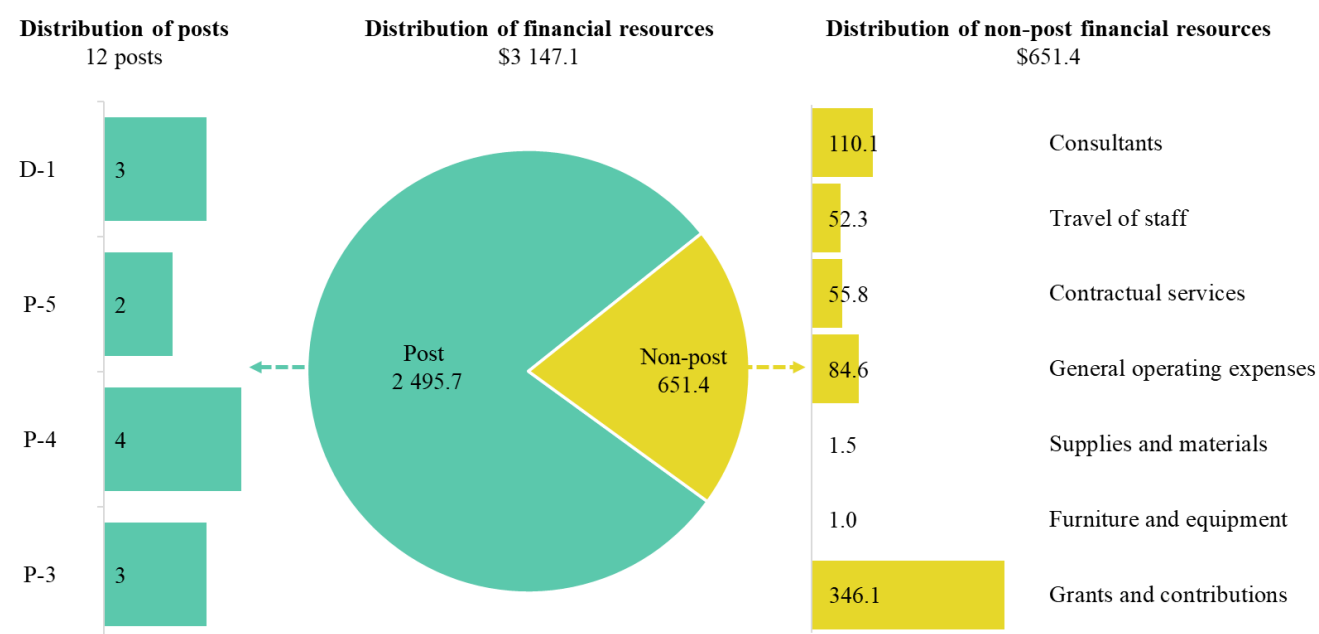
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes							2023 estimate (before recosting)
	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	2 047.5	2 429.7	—	—	66.0	66.0	2.7	2 495.7
Non-post	629.2	651.4	—	—	—	—	—	651.4
Total	2 676.7	3 081.1	—	—	66.0	66.0	2.1	3 147.1
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Total		12	—	—	—	—	—	12

Figure 14.XXXI

Subprogramme 7: distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

**Extrabudgetary resources**

- 14.152 Extrabudgetary resources for the subprogramme are estimated at \$22,000,000 and would provide for 74 posts (6 D-1, 11 P-5, 12 P-4, 9 P-3, 5 P-2/1 and 31 Local level), as well as non-post resources. The resources would be used mainly to empower Governments and other stakeholders to make evidence-based decisions through environmental assessments, identification of emerging issues and fostering of policy action to achieve the outcomes of subprogramme 1, Climate action, subprogramme 3, Nature action, and subprogramme 5, Chemicals and pollution action. The estimated resource level for 2023 reflects no change compared with the estimates for 2022.

Programme support

- 14.153 The programme support component comprises services provided mainly by the Corporate Services Division. The objective is to ensure efficient and effective development and delivery of the programmatic priorities of the medium-term strategy, underpinned by sound management and leadership practices with a reinforced accountability framework that clarifies roles and responsibilities. Programme management and support provide guidance on programme and project design, delivery and closure; governance of resources; corporate policy development and oversight; programme monitoring and reporting; building of staff knowledge and capacity; and the development of programme and resource management tools that support decision-making.
- 14.154 The Division is also responsible for the strategic management of UNEP financial, human and information technology resources, ensuring alignment of the resources with programmatic needs and strategic objectives, such as gender balance in the workplace. It works in close collaboration and coordination with the United Nations Office at Nairobi and its other United Nations service providers, including the United Nations Office at Geneva, in respect of accounting, payroll and payments, recruitment and staff services, staff development, network and other systems administration, information and communications technology, procurement and inventory management. It also interacts with the United Nations Office at Nairobi in the areas of host country relations, buildings management, conference management, medical services, and security and safety.
- 14.155 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$1,138,100 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2022. Additional details on the distribution of resources in 2023 are reflected in table 14.35 and figure 14.XXXII.

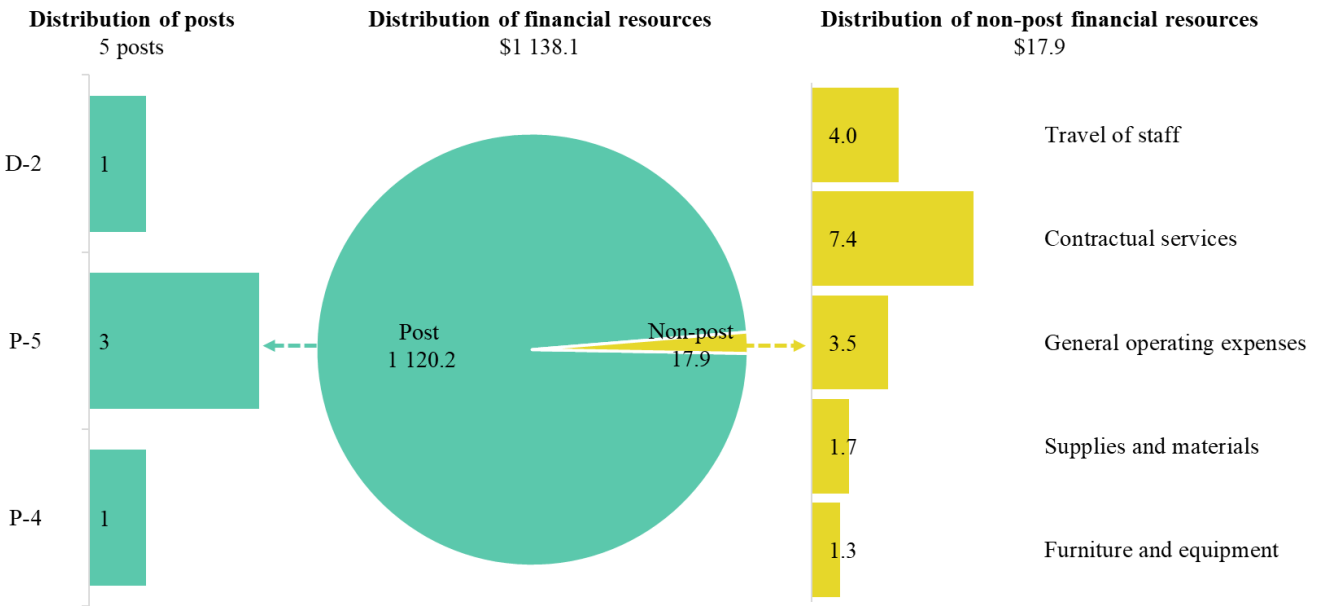
Table 14.35

Programme support: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes					2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	1 185.6	1 120.2	—	—	—	—	—	1 120.2
Non-post	18.3	17.9	—	—	—	—	—	17.9
Total	1 203.9	1 138.1	—	—	—	—	—	1 138.1
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total		5	—	—	—	—	—	5

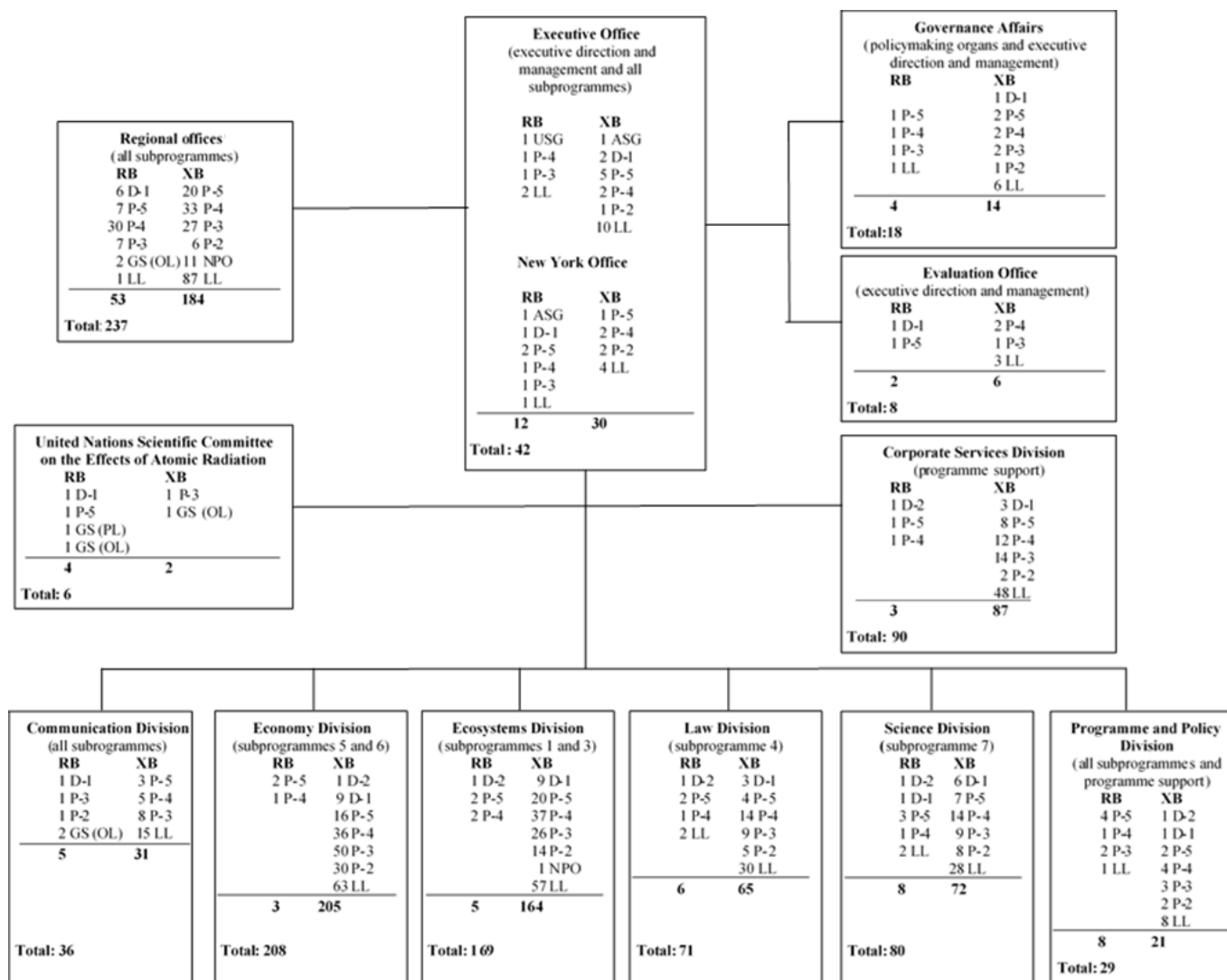
Figure 14.XXXII
Programme support: distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)
(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

14.156 Extrabudgetary resources for the component are estimated at \$19,900,000 and would provide for 90 posts (3 D-1, 8 P-5, 15 P-4, 14 P-3, 2 P-2/1 and 48 Local level), as well as non-post resources. The resources would be used mainly to support effective programme delivery; governance of resources; corporate policy development and oversight; enhanced risk management; programme monitoring and reporting; building of staff knowledge and capacity; and the development of programme and resource management tools that support decision-making. The estimated resource level for 2023 reflects no change compared with the estimates for 2022.

Annex I

Organizational structure and post distribution for 2023¹

Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); LL, Local level; NPO, National Professional Officer; RB, regular budget; USG, Under-Secretary-General; XB, extrabudgetary.

¹ The proposed reassignments and redeployments (geographical), explained in paragraph 14.107 above, are presented entirely within the "Regional offices" organizational unit of the organigramme and do not entail a change in the organizational structure.

Annex II

Summary of follow-up action taken to implement relevant recommendations of advisory and oversight bodies

Brief description of the recommendation

Action taken to implement the recommendation

Board of Auditors

[A/76/5/Add.7](#), chap. II

The Board recommends that UNEP tailor a standard operating procedure that clearly defines the responsibility of the divisions/regional offices in aligning the actual expenses with the allocated budget in total and within subprogrammes (para. 67).

The recommendation has been implemented. The standard operating procedures have been issued and budget performance reports are issued monthly. In addition, various monitoring reports have been developed in Umoja.

The Board recommends that UNEP enhance reporting to the Budget Steering Committee with regard to the budget performance of divisions and regional offices to take necessary action in case of an overrun of expenses with regard to the entire budget and/or at a subprogramme level (para. 68).

The recommendation has been implemented. In 2021, UNEP provided a budget performance report to the Budget Steering Committee. This will continue in the subsequent years.

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The Advisory Committee trusts that an update, with more detailed information, on the assistance provided by UNEP in the implementation of phase two of the environment strategy, including to individual peacekeeping missions, will be provided in the next overview report on the financing of peacekeeping operations (para. IV.113).

The direct role of UNEP in the Rapid Environment and Climate Technical Assistance Facility ceased in 2021 with the strategic work in setting up the facility completed and the structure and operations fully in place. UNEP maintains a role in strategic guidance through a position on the Steering Committee of the Facility.

Annex III

Summary of proposed post changes, by component and subprogramme

<i>Component/subprogramme</i>	<i>Posts</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reason for change</i>
Subprogramme 2, Digital transformations in supporting environmental action	3	P-4	Reassignment of 3 P-4 Humanitarian Officers as Data Specialists	The proposed reassignment of these posts relates to the realignment of the programmatic structure of UNEP as approved by the United Nations Environment Assembly in its decision 5/2 and the General Assembly in its resolution 76/236 . In that context, reassignments are proposed to align the functions of these positions with the new subprogramme 2, Digital transformations in supporting environmental action, and to accelerate the digital transformation of UNEP over the next four years through a focus on stronger capabilities for data, innovation, strategic foresight, behavioural science, and results. The proposed reassignments are presented entirely within the “Regional offices” organizational unit of the organigramme (see annex I).
Subprogramme 2, Digital transformations in supporting environmental action	1	P-3	Reassignment of 1 P-3 Coordinator Programme Management as Data Analyst and redeployment (geographical) of the same post from Manama to Beirut (see also reason for change below for geographical redeployment)	
Subprogramme 3, Nature action	1	D-1	Redeployment (geographical) of 1 D-1 Chief of Service Programme Management from Manama to Beirut	The proposed redeployments (geographical) would strengthen the regional presence of UNEP and enhance support provided to the countries of the region as they progress towards the achievement of environmental dimensions of the Sustainable Development Goals. Moreover, the proposed redeployments would consolidate the presence of UNEP in the region and contribute towards the full, efficient, and effective implementation of mandates. The proposed redeployments (geographical) would also strengthen and optimize collaboration by UNEP with other United Nations entities operating within the region, in line with the Secretary General’s reform agenda and General Assembly resolution 72/279 . The proposed redeployments (geographical) are presented entirely within the “Regional offices” organizational unit of the organigramme (see annex I) and do not entail a change in the location of the posts within the organizational structure.
	1	P-4	Redeployment (geographical) of 1 P-4 Programme Management Officer from Manama to Beirut	
Subprogramme 4, Environmental governance	1	P-3	Redeployment (geographical) of 1 P-3 Programme Management Officer from Manama to Beirut	
Subprogramme 6, Finance and economic transformations	1	P-3	Redeployment (geographical) of 1 P-3 Programme Management Officer from Manama to Beirut	

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<i>Component/subprogramme</i>	<i>Posts</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reason for change</i>
Subprogramme 7, Science policy	1	P-3	Redeployment (geographical) of 1 P-3 Information Officer from Manama to Beirut	
Subprogramme 7, Science policy	1	P-3	Redeployment (geographical) of 1 P-3 Programme Management Officer from Manama to Beirut	