



General Assembly

Distr.: General
9 April 2019

Original: English

Seventy-fourth session

Items 137 and 138 of the preliminary list**

Proposed programme budget for 2020

Programme planning

Proposed programme budget for 2020

Part IV

International cooperation for development

Section 14

Environment

Programme 11

Environment

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Foreword	3
Overall orientation	4
A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018***	9
B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020****	36
Annex	
Organizational structure and post distribution for 2020	65

* Reissued for technical reasons on 15 May 2019.

** A/74/50.

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

**** 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

Over the past year, The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has supported its member States as they stepped up their efforts to build a better, cleaner and more equitable world. UNEP exercised its role in highlighting best practices, advocating action and bringing together Governments, civil society and businesses.

UNEP inspired action on plastic pollution in over 190 countries. Commitments from 57 countries covering over 60 per cent of the world's coastlines made our Clean Seas campaign the largest global compact for combating marine litter.

We also partnered with the World Health Organization to host the first global meeting on air pollution, which kills millions of people each year, and continued to support national strategies and policies on cleaner transport. For example, we supported the development of national strategies for electric mobility in several countries in Latin America – a key step in reducing air pollution and mitigating climate change.

Our work on financing for sustainable development also broke new ground. The world's chief executive officers gathered in Paris to draft principles for responsible banking, under the leadership of the Finance Initiative. In total, 45 financial institutions endorsed the principles. We also saw the first-ever Tropical Landscapes bond – launched in collaboration with a financial institution, the World Agroforestry Centre and partners. This \$95 million bond will restore 80,000 hectares in Indonesia.

South-South cooperation is equally important. UNEP brought together organizations and countries for the third meeting of the partners of the Global Peatlands Initiative to save the Cuvette Centrale Peatlands in the Congo Basin, which stores three years of global greenhouse gas emissions. The Brazzaville Declaration – signed at the meeting by the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo and Indonesia – keeps that carbon in the ground.

The environmental challenges we face cannot be addressed by any one entity or institution alone. The year 2020 will be one in which the world must take decisive action to make the kinds of changes that humanity needs in order to thrive. UNEP is here to support our member States, partners and stakeholders to identify solutions that work best in different contexts; connect to people who have already been down that road; and provide support for obstacles along the way. Together, we can deliver our mandate for people and the planet.

(Signed) **Joyce Msuya**
Acting Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme

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 by the General Assembly in its resolution 2997 (XXVII) and by the governing body 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. The world is not on track in terms of achieving the environmental dimension of development, which in turn reduces people's well-being and undermines the achievement of socioeconomic goals. UNEP will, within its mandate, promote environmental sustainability while contributing to a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. This balanced approach also acknowledges the integrated nature of the challenges that countries face (e.g., gender equality, unemployment, income inequality, social exclusion and lack of environmental safeguards) and defines a new paradigm for sustainable development in which the environment is no longer treated in a silo.
- 14.2 UNEP support aimed at developing the capacity of Governments to formulate and implement sustainable development policies is also provided through the implementation of the regular programme of technical cooperation and development account projects.

Alignment with the Charter of the United Nations, the Sustainable Development Goals and other transformative agendas

- 14.3 The mandates of UNEP guide the subprogrammes in producing their respective deliverables, which contribute to the attainment of each subprogramme's objective. The objectives of the subprogrammes are aligned with the Organization's purpose to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, as stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations. In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the purposes stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter are embodied by the Sustainable Development Goals. Figure 14.I below summarizes the specific Sustainable Development Goals with which the objectives, and therefore the deliverables, of the respective subprogrammes are aligned.

Figure 14.1

Environment: alignment of subprogrammes with Sustainable Development Goals

14.4 The objectives of the subprogrammes are also aligned with the Paris Agreement.

Recent developments

- 14.5 The world environment is continuously evolving, and UNEP must operate within that context. Many of the most pressing environmental challenges are driven by large, transformative global forces that affect everyone on the planet.
- 14.6 Population growth has put further pressure on the planet's ecosystems and the goods and services they provide. The growing scarcity of food and water make it even harder for people living in developing countries to eat a healthy diet, have access to clean water and practise good hygiene.
- 14.7 Growing demographic pressures, compounded by patterns of overconsumption, have started to deplete the supply of natural resources and increase waste production, resulting in negative social, health and economic consequences. Escalating resource use is causing significant environmental pressure to the extent that a business-as-usual scenario could more than triple global resource extraction and per capita carbon dioxide emissions by the middle of the twenty-first century.
- 14.8 The depletion of natural resources has started to hinder long-term economic growth, while exacerbating global inequalities. At the same time, intensive mining, logging, agribusiness and oil and gas extraction could – if poorly managed – increase the risk of environment degradation and pollution, potentially triggering tensions in local communities.
- 14.9 Urbanization is another important driving force for environmental change. The urban population, as a proportion of the overall population, is expected to rise to 70 per cent by 2050, by which time the world's cities will be generating over 70 per cent of global waste and greenhouse gas emissions.

However, a more concentrated population presents a strategic opportunity to improve environmental sustainability, as more people can be more easily reached. The UNEP *Emissions Gap Report 2018* complemented the special report entitled *Global Warming of 1.5°C* of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and provided additional compelling and sound science. The emissions gap assessment showed the world's ambition needs to be tripled to stay within 2°C warming.

Strategy and external factors for 2020

- 14.10 The UNEP medium-term strategy for the period 2018–2021 builds on the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in September 2015. The medium-term strategy puts people at the centre of sustainable development, promoting human well-being and meeting the needs of present and future generations without degrading the environment or exceeding the planet's regenerative capacity. Science is fundamental in providing answers to address some of the most pressing sustainability issues of the twenty-first century. Strengthening the science-policy interface to inform society of the risks as well as the opportunities of new developments is therefore at the heart of the work of UNEP and embedded across the programme. The medium-term strategy for the period 2018–2021 provides a stepping stone towards a vision of 2030 in which men, women and children live on a healthier planet.
- 14.11 To achieve this vision, UNEP will, as the leading global environmental authority, promote the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serve as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. UNEP will also meet the particular needs of regions and countries by tailoring work to address their diverse environmental challenges, from addressing their varying vulnerability to climate change and disasters to improving ecosystem health, resource efficiency and air quality. Such activities will also help countries in implementing the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda, the resolutions of the United Nations Environment Assembly, the multilateral environmental agreements and the plans, resolutions and decisions of their conferences of the parties, as well as internationally agreed global environmental goals. The medium-term strategy for the period 2018–2021 also takes into account regional priorities and emerging issues identified through global and regional forums; the Global Environment Outlook process and other assessments; the UNEP environmental foresight process; and consultations with major groups and stakeholders. The strategy aims to make the most of the comparative advantage of UNEP, which is to provide an environmental lens through which to view, understand and advise on sustainable development.
- 14.12 With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2020 is based on the following planning assumptions:
 - (a) The continued expansion of effective partnerships to influence the policies of major implementing agencies in the areas of the environment;
 - (b) The ability of local approaches to be scaled up at the regional level to ensure a systemic impact;
 - (c) The continued availability of voluntary funding, enabling countries to make the transition to sustainable development.
- 14.13 UNEP integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate. For example, for subprogramme 7, Environment under review, deliverables provide access to disaggregated data and gender-environment indicators to enable Governments and stakeholders to develop gender-responsive assessments, policies and strategies for sound environmental management; for subprogramme 1, Climate change, one of the field project deliverables empowers women entrepreneurs as agents of change with regard to clean and sustainable energy to mitigate the effects of climate change.
- 14.14 With regard to cooperation with other entities, UNEP has built and continues to build long-term partnerships at strategic and technical levels. For example, UNEP has had a partnership with the

global financial sector since 1992. More than 230 financial institutions, including banks, insurers and investors, partner with UNEP to promote sustainable finance. Transformative, transparent partnerships will be built based on due diligence and, where appropriate, in consultation with member States. The partnerships will also continue to be built on common principles and values, a shared vision and shared goals, placing people and the planet at the centre of sustainable development. For example, development banks, health organizations and others can build on the work of UNEP to improve environmental sustainability and to accrue benefits in the economic and social dimensions of sustainable development.

- 14.15 With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, UNEP has overall responsibility for providing guidance on environmental issues within the United Nations system. This guidance will allow for assessments of the causes and effects of environmental challenges, as well as emerging issues of global and regional significance. As such, UNEP aims to 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 Environment Management Group and the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and its subsidiary bodies. The Environment Management Group is a system-wide coordination body on environment. It was established in 2001 pursuant to General Assembly resolution [53/242](#). The Group is chaired by UNEP, represented by its Executive Director, and supported by a secretariat provided by UNEP. In addition, UNEP will integrate the priorities of the multilateral environmental agreements into these processes to enable the United Nations system to respond to environmental issues in a coordinated manner. UNEP will continue to guide the system-wide framework of strategies on the environment, a consultative process convened by the Environment Management Group through its 51 member agencies. The aim is to foster the convergence of environmental sustainability strategies and to provide more visibility to partnership initiatives and overall collaboration on the environment and the Sustainable Development Goals. These efforts aim to further enable system-wide collaboration and efficiencies.

Evaluation activities

- 14.16 The following evaluations and self-evaluations completed in 2018 have guided the programme plan for 2020:
- (a) Office of Internal Oversight Services evaluation of UNEP;
 - (b) Self-evaluation of 33 of completed projects, including on ecosystems and biodiversity, greenhouse reduction and energy efficiency, biosafety, transboundary water assessment, reducing climate change impacts, capacity-building and technical assistance and regional approaches to environmental management; as well as mid-term evaluation of three projects on energy for sustainable development, renewable energy and energy efficiency investment and seed capital assistance;
 - (c) Mid-term self-evaluation of the Global Environment Outlook;
 - (d) Self-evaluation of subprogramme 6, Resource efficiency.
- 14.17 The findings of the evaluations and self-evaluations referenced in paragraph 14.16 above have been taken into account for the programme plan for 2020. For example, each subprogramme now sets out how the Sustainable Development Goals indicators are positioned both at the impact and the indicator level. One of the recommendations of the evaluations concerned the adoption of a more integrated approach. In response, subprogramme 5, Chemicals, waste and air quality, included in its programme plan for 2020 specific targets under several Goals related to chemicals and waste and protection of human health. Subprogramme 3, Healthy and productive ecosystems, included strengthening tools such as the inclusive wealth index to support countries in valuing their natural capital. Another recommendation was to use the environmental lens for other areas of work. Thus, for the programme plan of 2020, UNEP has also enhanced its work on the environment and health nexus, which it integrated and accelerated by maximizing synergies and by offering a menu of

services to relevant countries and stakeholders. In its planned programme for 2020, UNEP has enhanced its capacity to deliver results, which include measuring and enhancing its value for money and business models, strengthening the environmental, social and economic safeguards policy and including a gender policy and action plan.

- 14.18 Fifteen self-evaluations of completed projects on climate change, chemicals, waste and air quality, healthy and productive ecosystems, environmental governance and resource efficiency are planned for 2020.

A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018

Programme of work



Subprogramme 1 Climate change

1. Objective

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

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

- 14.20 The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 7 (Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all), Goal 9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation), Goal 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts), Goal 14 (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development) and Goal 15 (Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managed forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss).

3. Highlighted result in 2018

The heat is on: reduced heating emissions

Heating, cooling and hot water represent 60 per cent of energy demand in cities. As most of that energy is supplied by fossil fuels, there is an urgent need to reduce demand – through efficiency improvements in buildings and appliances – and to shift to low-carbon energy sources.

In 2018, UNEP provided expert advice on energy efficiency to 23 countries, helping them to build their capacity on energy efficiency issues. An example of this was the Banja Luka city project, which focused on the district heating network of Banja Luka, the second largest in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This included advice given on the installation and renovation of monitoring stations.

The heating system of Banja Luka relied on high-cost crude oil and experienced significant energy losses during transmission and end-use. This caused major costs to the city and the district heating company, and unnecessary greenhouse gas emissions. Boilers used in the heating system were on average 35 years old and lost up to 60 per cent of generated heat, while poor insulation meant that up to 40 per cent of the supplied heat was being lost in the district's buildings.



UNEP provided advice that led to the installation and renovation of monitoring stations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Source: UNEP/Dejan Miholjic

During the project, UNEP teamed up with the city, the UNEP-hosted Climate Technology Centre and Network and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to undertake a city-wide analysis to assess the status of the district heating network.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is reduced greenhouse gas emissions and lower electricity bills for consumers and businesses.

Evidence of the result includes the 49-megawatt heating system that was launched in 2018 and that uses locally sourced biomass. In 2018, this increased the share of renewables in the city by 75 per cent. It will reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 91 per cent and create savings of up to \$1 million annually in reduced fuel costs. It will also improve air quality by cutting sulphur dioxide emissions by 94 per cent.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

- 14.21 A planned result for 2018, which is energy efficiency is improved and the use of renewable energy is increased in countries to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other pollutants as part of their low-emission development, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved with regard to the interim target for 2018, as evidenced by 15 countries supported by UNEP that made progress in adopting and/or implementing low greenhouse-gas-emission development plans, strategies and/or policies.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Increased climate ambition

The refrigeration and air conditioning sector, as a major energy consumer, plays a vital role for every country to reach both climate change mitigation and adaptation targets. Without improved efficiency and scaling up new solutions, the continued growth of chlorofluorocarbons will be responsible for a 0.1°C temperature rise by 2050, with a potential increase of up to 0.5°C by 2100.

Between 2017 and 2018, UNEP and partners initiated the Kigali Cooling Efficiency Programme to help nations transition to more efficient cooling equipment, phasing down the production and use of hydrofluorocarbons and replacing them with newer, climate-safe coolants. The aim of the Programme is to support the development of financial mechanisms and policies for energy-efficient and climate-friendly cooling products. In 2018, the subprogramme continued to provide technical advice to countries and supported the process of making the cooling industry more climate-friendly.

Challenge and response

The challenge was that, even with the pledges made under the Paris Agreement, global temperatures continue to rise, forcing people to adapt to extreme new weather patterns, and UNEP continued to be called upon to support those member States that seek to adopt energy efficiency standards. According to the 2018 special report entitled *Global Warming of 1.5°C* of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, human activities are estimated to have already caused approximately 1.0°C of global warming above pre-industrial levels. Thus, global emissions need to be further reduced.

In response, for 2020, UNEP will work to support countries in adopting energy efficiency standards for refrigerators and air conditioners while transitioning to alternative refrigerants that do not contain chlorofluorocarbons, which have a lower global warming potential. This includes strengthening its programme delivery on climate change, especially through increased communication and an advocacy campaign, as well as increased unlocking of private sector finance for the decarbonization transition.

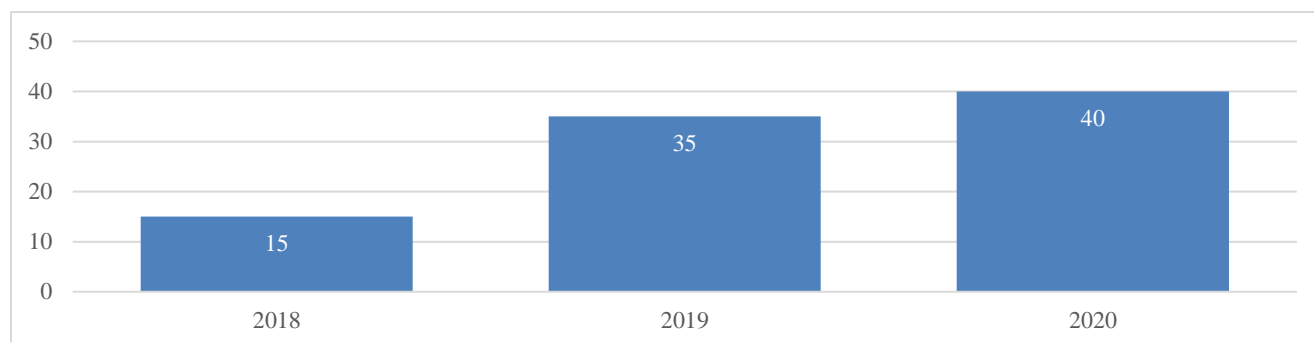
Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result which is improved progress by member States in emissions reductions, as enshrined in the Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goal 13.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include 40 countries adopting or implementing low emissions development plans, as shown in the figure.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures: number of countries that have adopted or implemented low-emissions development plans



- 14.22 The following General Assembly resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: [73/232](#), on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind; [73/230](#), on an effective global response to address the impacts of the El Niño phenomenon; and [69/225](#), on the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

- 14.23 Table 14.1 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 14.1

Subprogramme 1: deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	2018 planned	2018 actual	2019 planned	2020 planned
Quantified deliverables				
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	1	1	2	3
Publications (number of publications)	4	4	5	6
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				

6. Most significant relative variances in deliverables

Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019

- 14.24 The variance in field and technical cooperation projects is driven by projects on lowering greenhouse gas emissions, owing to the demand from countries for support in the formulation of strategies for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.
- 14.25 The variance in publications is driven by publications on transitioning to low-emission economic development, enhancing adaptation and building resilience to climate change, owing to the demand from countries for more evidence-based adaptation and mitigation plans.



Subprogramme 2 Resilience to disasters and conflicts

1. Objective

- 14.26 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to prevent and reduce the environmental impacts of disasters and conflicts while building resilience of countries to future crises.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

- 14.27 The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), Goal 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable), Goal 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts), Goal 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels) and Goal 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development).

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Rising from the rubble: Mosul helped to deal with war debris

In 2018, UNEP was the lead agency in conducting the Mosul debris management assessment. After liberation from Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant following several months of intense fighting, the northern Iraqi city had been left grappling with debris from widespread destruction of infrastructure. Consequently, residents and the Government of Iraq have worked tirelessly to clean up their city. UNEP supported this process by providing technical expertise on clearing up the debris.

UNEP, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the Mosul municipality and specialized debris management experts assessed the volume of the rubble between 2017 and 2018. Using satellite image analysis and field surveys, the assessment included the estimate that there was around 8 million tons of conflict debris in the city – equivalent to three times the Great Pyramid of Giza. In 2018, UNEP and UN-Habitat hosted a workshop in Mosul to plan how the debris could be removed in a structured manner – from uncontrolled dumping to recycling the rubble in order to support the reconstruction of Mosul, support livelihoods and reduce resource extraction. The workshop brought together more than 50 experts from government departments involved in implementing efforts to remove the debris created by the conflict, which was highly contaminated with unexploded ordnance, booby traps and other potentially hazardous materials. Similar projects have been implemented in other cities; for example, in 2018, UNEP also organized a regional workshop in Ramadi, Iraq, to support local authorities in the most damaged cities of Anbar Province, Iraq (Ramadi, Hadithah, Hit, Qa'im and Kubaysah) to develop their own debris management plan.



Al-Nineveh Street, the commercial centre of Mosul's Old City, lies in complete ruin. Source: UNEP

Result and evidence

The deliverable contributed to the result, which is improved capacity for management of debris and restoration of living conditions in Mosul municipality.

Evidence of the result includes establishment of the first two debris recycling centres in Mosul and the start of the return process of 1.4 million people.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

- 14.28 A planned result for 2018, which is emergency response and post-crisis recovery plans integrate environmental considerations to increase the sustainability of recovery, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by 100 per cent of country requests for emergency response met by UNEP. UNEP provided policy recommendations and follow-up support services in response to six member State requests for environmental assistance.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

State-of-environment reports

The subprogramme has upon request supported countries in developing state-of-environment reports as a means of identifying to beneficiaries the environmental causes and consequences of crises, and of sound management of environmental resources. These assessments improve national access to information on the environment. As an example, in 2018, UNEP published for South Sudan the First State of Environment and Outlook Report. The report formed a baseline for future assessments, inventories, mapping and valuation of the country's vast natural resources.

Challenge and response

The challenge was that member States requested more assistance with assessments of national resource management, given the limited current and accurate information available about the state of the environment to ensure resilience and livelihood for current and future generations.

In response, for 2020, the subprogramme will engage further with countries that have requested assistance with assessments of natural resource management. There will be an increased focus on resilience and livelihoods, enhanced responsiveness to member States' priorities – for example, in work on the environment and security and the environmental causes of displacement and forced migration, as well as its impacts – a greater focus on issues such as disaster waste, the extractive sector, the environmental causes of displacement and the environmental impact of humanitarian operations, and initiatives that aim at achieving impact at scale.

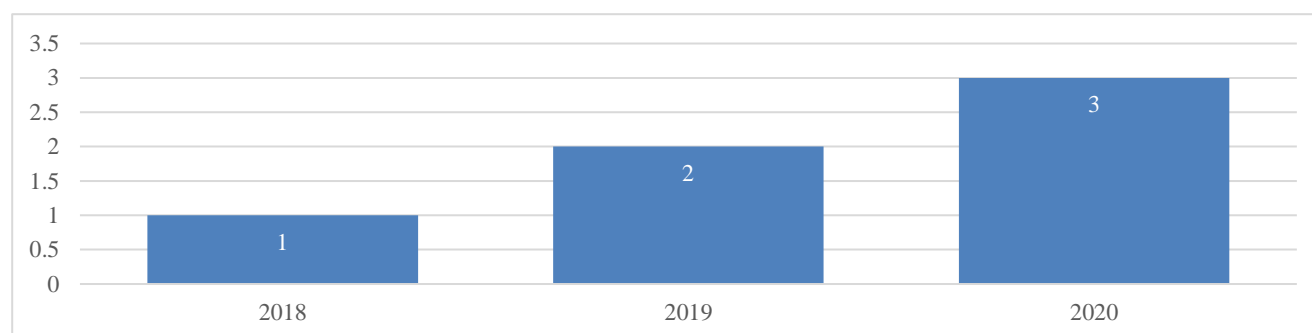
Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is strengthened institutional capacity to manage natural resources through access to the necessary information.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include the number of countries that have developed state-of-environment reports, forming a key pillar for post-conflict environmental recovery and sound environmental governance.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures: number of countries that have developed state-of-environment reports



- 14.29 The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

- 14.30 Table 14.2 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 14.2

Subprogramme 2: deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

Category	2018 planned	2018 actual	2019 planned	2020 planned
Quantified deliverables				
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	2	2	2	2
Publications (number of publications)	1	1	1	2
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				

6. Most significant relative variances in deliverables

Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019

- 14.31 The variance in publications is driven by state-of-environment publications, owing to further requests from countries for assistance with natural resource assessments.



Subprogramme 3 Healthy and productive ecosystems

1. Objective

- 14.32 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to advance an integrated approach to the management of marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems for the maintenance and restoration of biodiversity, the long-term functioning of ecosystems and the supply of ecosystem goods and services.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

- 14.33 The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), Goal 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture), Goal 6 (Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all), Goal 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable), Goal 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns), Goal 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts), Goal 14 (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development), Goal 15 (Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss) and Goal 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development).

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Commitment to beat marine litter

In 2018, through its advocacy, UNEP continued to implement the Clean Seas campaign by actively engaging with Governments, the general public and the private sector in the fight against marine plastic pollution. As part of the campaign, the “Beat Plastic Pollution” initiative was launched on the Internet and social media to encourage people to join the campaign while making concrete commitments to end marine plastic litter. The first focus area was to highlight the scale of the problem, in order to clearly articulate the message. Major actions and commitments to tackle marine litter were intensified during the celebrations in 2018 to mark World Environment Day, when many pledges were received from around the world from Governments and other stakeholders, including Honduras, Nigeria, the International Olympic Committee and the private sector.



United Nations patron of the oceans, Lewis Pugh, joins Afroz Shah and Versova resident volunteers in Mumbai, India for the largest beach clean-up in history.
Source: UNEP

Result and evidence

The deliverable contributed to the result, which is increased commitment by States and other stakeholders to tackle marine litter.

Evidence of the result includes a greater number of countries and other stakeholders that have made specific commitments to tackle marine litter. One year since the launch of the Clean Seas campaign, 50 Governments – representing countries that account for more than half the world’s coastlines – have signed up to it, with many making specific commitments to protect oceans, encourage recycling and cut back on single-use plastics. For example, on 30 May 2018, Chile became the first South American country to approve a nationwide ban on single-use plastic bags, garnering admiration from around the world for its efforts to beat plastic pollution ahead of World Environment Day. Several other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, including Colombia, Costa Rica and Peru, are using taxes, bans and technological innovation to restrict the production and consumption of plastic bags and reduce their harmful impact on oceans and marine species. Argentina, Côte d’Ivoire, Guyana, Honduras, India and the United Arab Emirates have announced that they will join the Clean Seas campaign on World Environment Day. Concurrently, the Government of India has announced it will start a campaign to eliminate all single-use plastic in the country by 2022, and a programme to measure the total footprint in the country’s coastal waters.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

- 14.34 A planned result for 2018, which is policymakers in the public and private sectors test the inclusion of the health and productivity of ecosystems in economic decision-making, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved with regard to the interim target for 2018, as evidenced by five public sector institutions that tested the incorporation of the health and productivity of marine and terrestrial ecosystems in economic decision-making. Furthermore, 13 financial institutions adjusted their business models to reduce their ecosystem-related risks and/or negative impacts on marine ecosystems while considering ecosystems/natural capital in decision-making.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Taking the fight against marine litter to the next level

In 2018, as part of the UNEP Action Plan on Pollution, the subprogramme supported countries towards upstream actions in the fight against plastic marine litter. The campaign saw over 50 Governments, 90,000 individuals and several private sector organizations making specific commitments to end plastic marine litter.

Challenge and response

The challenge was in expanding the reach of the campaign to encourage more Governments to join, more individuals to pledge to reduce their plastic footprint and more private sector organizations to engage in consultations with the aim of changing their business models, leading to reductions in plastic usage. The goal is to improve industrial plastic management, phase out non-recoverable plastics and reduce single-use plastic significantly within the next five years.

In response, for 2020, the subprogramme will raise awareness about the scale of the problem by promoting dialogue with Governments to reduce the use of single-use plastics and microbeads, identify campaign partners in each country, engage the private sector in positive, problem-solving consultations that will lead to a reduction in plastic usage upstream and engage global brands and early adopters to encourage a new generation of corporate leaders. UNEP will embrace a source-to-sea approach. This includes improved management of land-based sources of marine pollution, such as plastic and other waste, nutrient emissions and wastewater treatment. Specific attention will also be given to the impact of the use of fertilizers, pesticides and pharmaceuticals (including antimicrobials) on people and the environment. Furthermore, the campaign will intensify partnership activity and contribute new expertise around marine pollution and engage better decision-making in the scientific community.

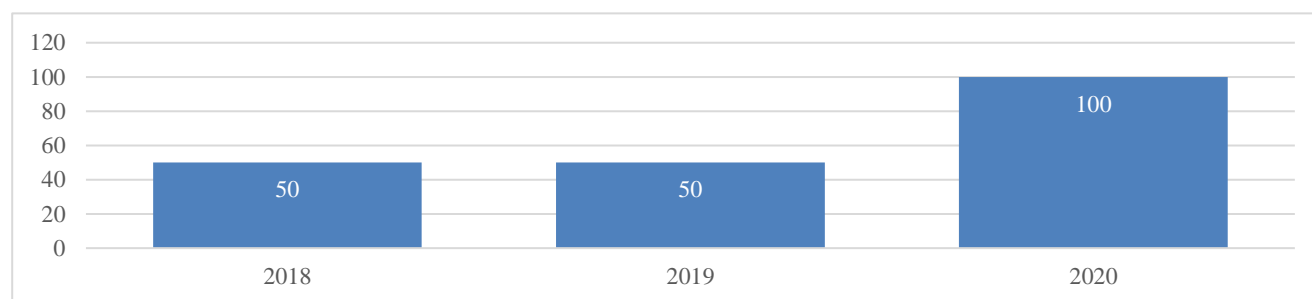
Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is additional commitments from Governments and other stakeholders to reduce marine litter.

Evidence of the result, if achieved will include concrete commitments from more than 100 Governments to reduce marine litter.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures: number of Governments that have made commitments to reduce marine litter



- 14.35 The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

- 14.36 Table 14.3 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 14.3

Subprogramme 3: deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	<i>2018 planned</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	–	2	–	2
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	1	1	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	–	6	–	6
Publications (number of publications)	–	–	6	6
Technical materials (number of materials)	3	3	3	3
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				

6. Most significant relative variances in deliverables

Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018

- 14.37 The variance in conference and secretariat services for meetings was driven by the open-ended session of the Convention on Biological Diversity, owing to the demand from countries to support the need to develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
- 14.38 The variance in seminars, workshops and training events was driven by capacity-building events to enhance knowledge of the value and role of ecosystem services, owing to demand from countries in order for them to demonstrate improvement in institutional set-ups for cross-sectoral management of marine and terrestrial ecosystems.

Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019

- 14.39 The variance in conference and secretariat services for meetings is driven by the open-ended session of the Convention on Biological Diversity, owing to the demand from countries to support the need to develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
- 14.40 The variance in seminars, workshops and training events is driven by capacity-building events to enhance knowledge of the value and role of ecosystem services, owing to demand from countries in order for them to demonstrate improvement in institutional set-ups for cross-sectoral management of marine and terrestrial ecosystems.



Subprogramme 4 Environmental governance

1. Objective

- 14.41 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to advance policy coherence and strengthen legal and institutional frameworks to advance the achievement of environmental goals in the context of sustainable development.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

- 14.42 The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), Goal 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries), Goal 14 (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development), Goal 15 (Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss), Goal 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels) and Goal 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development).

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Strengthened wildlife legislation

In 2018, UNEP helped several countries through technical cooperation projects to strengthen their legal frameworks to enable them to better address their environmental challenges. One of the areas was the effective implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, including to combat illegal trade in wildlife. UNEP did so, encouraged by resolution 1/3 of the United Nations Environment Assembly, adopted at its first assembly, in which the Assembly requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme “to continue to support national Governments, upon their request, to develop and implement the environmental rule of law, and in that context to continue its efforts to fight the illegal wildlife trade and to continue to promote actions, including through capacity-building”.



Pangolins are the most illegally traded mammal on the planet. Over the past decade, 1 million specimens were taken away from the wild, leading to a decline in the eight pangolin species. Source: Shutterstock

The support that UNEP provided, in close collaboration with the secretariat of the Convention, consisted of both technical legal assistance and financial support to develop and strengthen national legislation that includes the four basic domestic measures required under the Convention. Those requirements constitute the designation of at least one management authority and one scientific authority; the prohibition of trade in specimens in violation of the Convention; the penalization of such trade; and the confiscation of the specimens that are traded or possessed

illegally. The support that UNEP provides to countries for the development of stronger legal frameworks also enables them to graduate to category 1 under the Convention, which indicates that their legislation meets the requirements for implementation of the Convention. As an example, between 2017 and 2018, UNEP assisted Solomon Islands in strengthening its Wildlife Protection and Management Act, Eritrea in developing the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Proclamation, and the Gambia in drafting the International Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora Act.

Result and evidence

The deliverable contributed to the result, which is stronger national legal frameworks that enable countries to avoid the illegal trade or unsustainable exploitation of more than 35,000 species of plants and animals listed under the Convention, while having a real impact on the countries' biodiversity and people's livelihoods and well-being.

Evidence of the result includes the revised legislation adopted in 2018 in Eritrea, the Gambia and Solomon Islands.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

- 14.43 A planned result for 2018, which is institutional capacities and policy and/or legal frameworks enhanced to achieve internationally agreed environmental goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development/the Sustainable Development Goals, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by 10 countries that have enhanced their institutional capacity and legal frameworks to fully implement the multilateral environmental agreements and for the achievement of internationally agreed environmental goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development/the Sustainable Development Goals. These include Eritrea, the Gambia and Solomon Islands, which have revised their legislation related to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, with the support of UNEP. Stronger legal frameworks are important milestones for countries to effectively address environmental challenges.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Strengthened environmental law implementation

In recent years and in 2018, UNEP has focused on strengthening national legislation to prevent illegal trade and unsustainable exploitation, including in Eritrea, the Gambia and Solomon Islands. As it has emerged through studies and direct experiences in the countries, stronger legal frameworks alone are not sufficient to address environmental issues effectively and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. A recent UNEP global report highlighted the importance of a series of elements to support effective environmental action, which in addition to sound laws, highlights the importance of institutional integrity, clear mandates and access to rights.

Challenge and response

The challenge was that, despite strengthened environmental legislation, stronger institutional capacity is needed to enable countries to put in place effective environmental measures.

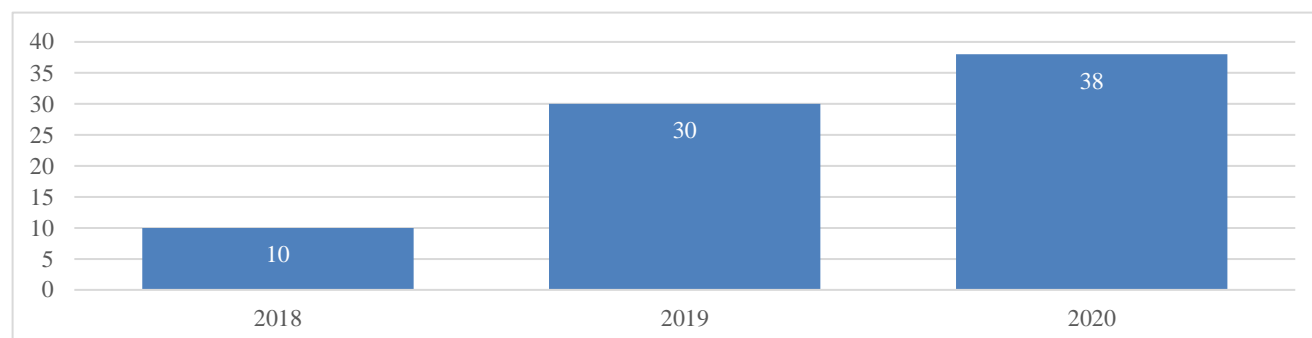
In response, for 2020, UNEP will progressively focus its support to individual countries on ensuring that their capacities to achieve environmental goals are strengthened across the board, and that strengthened legal frameworks are accompanied by stronger implementation capacities. UNEP will focus its advisory services on a broader range of interventions that will lead to a more holistic approach. This will entail strengthening capacities of institutions through a train-the-trainer approach and the mainstreaming of environmental law training in curricula of national training institutes and for actors involved in the implementation and enforcement of environmental law, such as prosecutors, customs officers and judges.

Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is strengthened institutional capacities to implement environmental laws.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include 38 countries that have progressed in enhancing institutional capacity and legal frameworks; for example, enforcement agencies with clear mandates, financial resources and trained personnel as a means to better enforce environmental legislation.

Performance measures: number of countries with enhanced institutional capacity and legal frameworks to enforce environmental legislation



- 14.44 The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

- 14.45 Table 14.4 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 14.4

Subprogramme 4: deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	2018 planned	2018 actual	2019 planned	2020 planned
Quantified deliverables				
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	4	4	5	5
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	–	20	–	30
Publications (number of publications)	4	4	4	4
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				

6. Most significant relative variances in deliverables

Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018

- 14.46 The variance in seminars, workshops and training events was driven by capacity-building and technical support events, owing to demand from countries to further enhance their development and implementation of environmental laws.

Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019

- 14.47 The variance in seminars, workshops and training events is driven by capacity-building and technical support events, owing to demand from countries to further enhance their development and implementation of environmental laws.



Subprogramme 5 Chemicals, waste and air quality

1. Objective

- 14.48 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to advance sound management of chemicals and waste and to improve air quality for a healthier environment and better health for all.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

- 14.49 The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages), Goal 6 (Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all), Goal 7 (Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all), Goal 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable), Goal 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns) and Goal 14 (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development).

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Governments came together to tackle mercury pollution

In 2018, pollution topped the international environmental agenda. Its impact on people and the planet is becoming increasingly clear as are the enormous associated social, economic and health costs. From 2002 to 2018, UNEP worked to establish scientific evidence about, raise awareness on and seek global resolve to tackle one of the world's most toxic pollutants: mercury. Mercury is a highly toxic heavy metal that poses a global threat to human health and the environment.

In 2018, the Minamata Convention on Mercury accelerated action to control mercury emissions from industry, the use of certain products and processes and artisanal small-scale gold mining to minimize and, where feasible, to eliminate global, anthropogenic mercury releases into air, water and land.



*A victim of Minamata's disease, being comforted at her home in Minamata, Japan.
Source: Reuters/Kim Kyung-Hoon*

Since 2005, the global work of UNEP on mercury has helped to guide the negotiations on and assisted countries in ratifying and implementing the Convention. In its decision 25/5, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme mentioned the United Nations Environment Programme Global Mercury Partnership as one of the main mechanisms for the delivery of immediate actions on mercury during the negotiation of the global mercury convention. UNEP continues to support countries through assessments, capacity development and partnerships in ratifying and implementing the Minamata Convention. As tackling pollution is a joint responsibility and all stakeholders are needed to deliver on the 2030 Agenda – including target 12.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals, on the sound management of chemicals and waste – engagement with the private sector and

civil society is also actively pursued to further protect human health and the environment from the release of mercury and its compounds.

In 2018, UNEP continued to focus on supporting countries – through initial assessments, tools and training and capacity development – in taking up the international environmental agreement on mercury and in increasing the engagement of the private sector and civil society in the sound management of chemicals and waste.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is a concerted effort by the global community to reduce the emissions of mercury worldwide.

Evidence of the result includes 14 more countries that in 2018 ratified the Minamata Convention on Mercury, and 8 private companies and industries and 2 civil society organizations that took specific actions on mercury. Those additional 14 countries brought the total number of countries to have ratified the Convention to over 100.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

- 14.50 A planned result for 2018, which is policies and legal, institutional and fiscal strategies and mechanisms for sound chemicals management developed or implemented in countries within the framework of relevant multilateral environmental agreements and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by 66 countries that used UNEP analysis or guidance and, where possible, applied a multisectoral approach in developing or implementing legislation, policies or action plans that promote sound chemical management and implementation of the relevant multilateral environmental agreements and the Strategic Approach to International Chemical Management.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Strengthened pollution action to protect people and the planet

In 2018, the work of the subprogramme on improved chemicals management primarily targeted countries that had less engagement with other stakeholders, including civil society.

Challenge and response

The challenge was that, without the active involvement of all stakeholders in the work performed by UNEP in multi-stakeholder settings, including civil society, positive action on pollution would be difficult to achieve.

In response, starting in 2019 and continuing in 2020, UNEP will adjust its work in multi-stakeholder settings to better tailor it to civil society. To maintain momentum for its work with civil society, UNEP will continue to draw public attention to the need and opportunities to address pollution, through campaigns, voluntary commitments and profiling successes and best practices. UNEP will work with partners to deliver awareness campaigns targeting industry and civil society as well as Governments to demonstrate the benefits of chemicals, waste and air quality management, including the financial and health gains, the reduction in social injustice and the increase in green job models and green chemicals market shares. The benefits for environmental and human health resulting from the sound management of chemicals and waste and improved air quality are considered a top driver that is expected to trigger major changes in stakeholder behaviour, knowledge and skills development. UNEP will also organize multi-stakeholder and multisector seminars on development or implementation of civil society actions that contribute to sound chemicals and waste management.

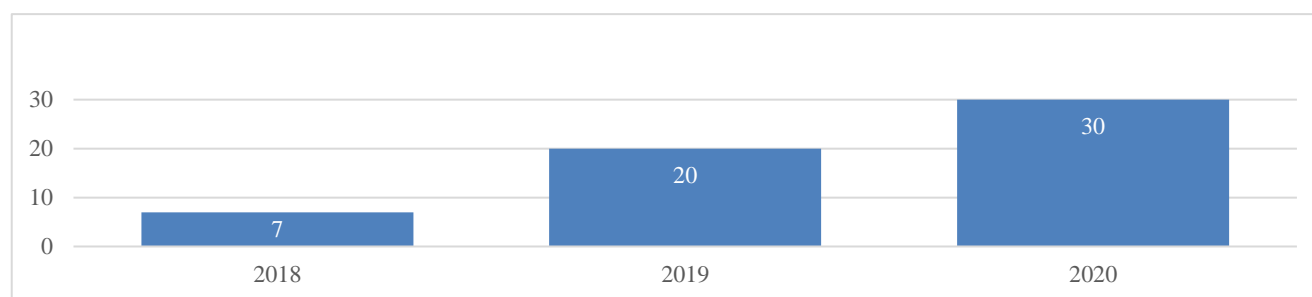
Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is increased engagement from civil society in chemical management.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include 30 civil society organizations that have undertaken action on improving chemicals management in 2020, as shown in the figure.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures: number of civil society organizations that have undertaken action on improving chemicals management



- 14.51 The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

- 14.52 Table 14.5 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 14.5

Subprogramme 5: deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	2018 planned	2018 actual	2019 planned	2020 planned
Quantified deliverables				
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	4	4	4	4
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	–	4	–	4
Publications (number of publications)	–	1	–	1
Technical materials (number of materials)	3	3	3	3
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				

6. Most significant relative variances in deliverables

Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018

- 14.53 The variance in seminars, workshops and training events was driven by workshops on sound chemicals management to reduce pollution, owing to demand from countries.

- 14.54 The variance in publications was driven by the issuance of a publication on the sound management of chemicals and wastes in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals, owing to demand from countries.

Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019

- 14.55 The variance in seminars, workshops and training events is driven by training events on proper chemicals and waste management, owing to the demand by countries to strengthen their institutional capacity to implement chemicals and waste conventions and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.
- 14.56 The variance in publications is driven by the issuance of Global Chemicals Outlook II, owing to demand by countries for information on the role of the sound management of chemicals and waste for sustainable development.



Subprogramme 6 Resource efficiency

1. Objective

- 14.57 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to advance the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economies, and adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

- 14.58 The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all), Goal 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all), Goal 9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation), Goal 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable) and Goal 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns).

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Wasting food is not an option!

One-third of all food produced in the world – approximately 1.3 billion tons – is lost or wasted every year. Food waste is responsible for over 7 per cent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions, making it a key challenge in tackling climate change and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. At the same time, some 795 million people on Earth – or one in nine people – do not have enough food to lead a healthy, active life.

In 2018, UNEP, in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and several global expert partners, developed the indicator methodology for the food waste element of Sustainable Development Goal target 12.3, on halving food waste by 2030.



1.3 billion tons of food is wasted every year. Source: Shutterstock

UNEP took the lead in developing the methodology and building expertise gained from the development of related Sustainable Development Goal indicators and ongoing activities on food waste prevention and reduction. UNEP contributed to the statistical robustness of the proposed indicator, which was related to other ongoing data-collection activities by member States and was solution-based in nature.

The draft methodology was presented to the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators late in 2018 and was piloted in November 2018. Methodologies to measure food loss (food loss index) and food waste (food waste index) are now globally coherent. Using the methodology, Member States can now identify the amount and sources of food waste at the national level in a coherent and comparable manner. This is essential for the development and implementation of effective policies to reduce food waste in the supply chain and

at the consumption level. In the future, this will also be an enabler for the implementation of effective awareness-raising campaigns aimed at saving people money and increasing the general availability of food. The newly developed methodology will support compliant submissions from States, which in turn will provide accurate data for more effective policy design and to strengthen the science-policy interface. Effectively implemented policies will lead to a reduction in food waste and its associated environmental impacts, such as greenhouse gas emissions.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is increased resource efficiency and reduced greenhouse gas and methane emissions during the production and throughout supply chain of food, as a result of less food waste sent to landfills.

Evidence of the result includes four compliant submissions by member States of food waste and loss index data to the global reporting mechanism for the Sustainable Development Goals.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

-
- 14.59 A planned result for 2018, which is public and private sectors are increasingly aware of and support the adoption of sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption patterns, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved with regard to the interim target for 2018, as evidenced by four countries that measured food waste at the national level using the Food Loss and Waste Protocol.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Countries on a pathway to green development

Green growth is essential for member States to eradicate poverty while at the same time enhancing prosperity and inclusive sustainable development in a manner that creates jobs, promotes human well-being and minimizes the negative impact on the environment.

From 2010 to 2018, UNEP supported 22 countries, including 4 in 2018, in the implementation of green economy policies, including national green development plans and policies or action plans on sustainable consumption and production. Any such plan or policy adopted by member States makes a direct contribution to achieving Sustainable Development Goals 8 and 12, as they lay the foundations for sustainable growth and sustainable consumption and production patterns that sit at the centre of sustainable development.

Challenge and response

The challenge was to support Member States in creating conditions, such as policies and legal frameworks, that enable countries and regions to take solutions to scale and to enable a larger number of additional countries to pursue similar pathways.

In response, for 2020, UNEP will provide consultation, advice and advocacy to stakeholders on the topics of sustainable lifestyles, resource efficiency, the green economy, the circular economy and sustainable consumption and production. It will also deliver support through the One Planet network (the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production), the Partnership for Action on Green Economy and other initiatives, such as the “SWITCH” programmes on resource efficiency in the Mediterranean, Asia and Africa. UNEP will scale up its support and enable at least another seven countries to pursue green pathways. This will entail supporting countries to undertake green economy policy assessments that provide policy options to steer those countries to low-carbon, resource efficient and clean development pathways.

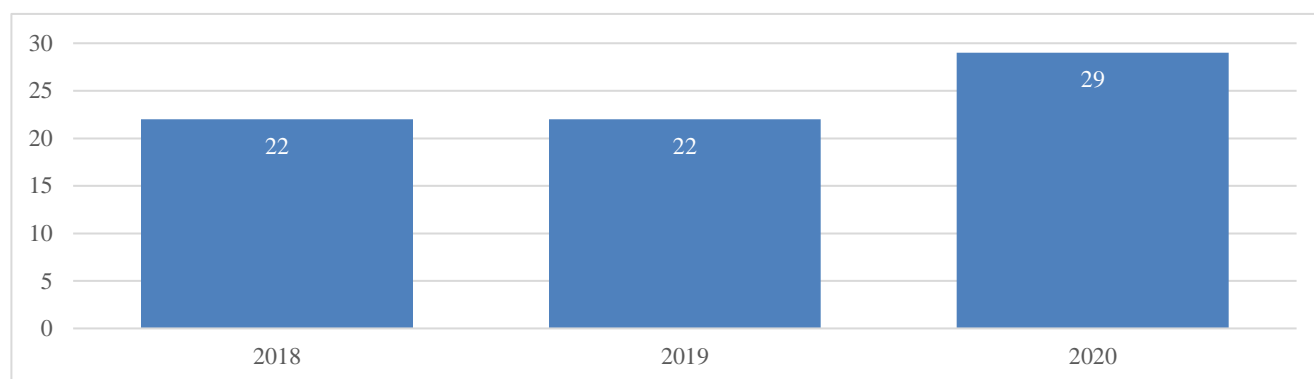
Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is the implementation by countries of green economy pathways.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include 29 countries that have implemented green economy policies.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures: number of countries that have implemented green economy policies



- 14.60 The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

- 14.61 Table 14.6 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 14.6

Subprogramme 6: deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	2018 planned	2018 actual	2019 planned	2020 planned
Quantified deliverables				
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	7	24	22	22
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	–	15	–	15
Publications (number of publications)	–	5	–	5
Technical materials (number of materials)	6	6	10	10
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Databases and substantive digital materials				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

6. Most significant relative variances in deliverables

Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018

- 14.62 The variance in field and technical cooperation projects was driven by projects on inclusive green economy, owing to demand from countries.

- 14.63 The variance in seminars, workshops and training events was driven by training events on decoupling economic growth from unsustainable resource use, owing to demand from countries for support in the transition to sustainable consumption and production and inclusive green economy pathways.
- 14.64 The variance in publications was driven by publications on how to implement green economy policies, owing to an increase in demand from countries recognizing the importance of a green economy to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019

- 14.65 The variance in seminars, workshops and training events is driven by training events on resource efficiency, owing to demand from countries for support in the transition to sustainable consumption and production and inclusive green economy pathways.
- 14.66 The variance in publications is driven by publications on the inclusive green economy, owing to demand from countries to ensure that the 2030 Agenda is achieved.



Subprogramme 7 Environment under review

1. Objective

- 14.67 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to strengthen Governments' capacity to conduct quality assessments of the environmental dimension to sustainable development.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

- 14.68 Given its enabling nature, the objective is aligned with all of the Sustainable Development Goals.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Beauty preserved through data and policy action

With its teardrop shape, Saint Lucia in the Caribbean has everything: crescent moon beaches of white sand, an eclectic biodiversity that makes up the Saint Lucia amazon and jagged volcanic mountains jutting up from the azure waters. Unfortunately, as is the case in so many places, human activity is threatening to ravage this beauty and the many benefits its biodiversity brings. The threats come in the form of extreme weather events from climate change and pollution, forest habitat loss from land-use change and the overexploitation of marine resources.

Saint Lucia has signed up to global treaties, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, under which the Paris Agreement falls.



*Saint Lucia is an island with amazing nature, but human activity is threatening to ravage its beauty, along with the many benefits that its biodiversity brings.
Source: UNEP/Christopher Cox*

In 2018, UNEP provided consultation and advice to the Government of Saint Lucia to launch its first national environmental information system, which would provide the Government with information to facilitate compliance with its treaty obligations and develop effective environmental interventions. For each convention, indicators related to broader policy goals and objectives were integrated to support the reporting and translation of data into information that the Government could use to support better decisions relating to environmental issues.

Result and evidence

The deliverable contributed to the result, which is improved decision-making, policy development and compliance with international treaties, as the necessary information is made available to ministries, the private sector, academia, multilateral environment agreement focal points and the public.

Evidence of the result includes 17 governmental and non-governmental institutions from Saint Lucia that have committed to cooperate on the development and use of the system.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

- 14.69 A planned result for 2018, which is governments and other stakeholders use quality open environmental data, analyses and participatory processes that strengthen the science-policy interface to generate evidence-based environmental assessments, identify emerging issues and foster policy action, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by 44 countries that used shared environmental information system principles to report on global environmental goals/targets or other indicators relevant to the environment made discoverable through UNEP.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Stepping up support through a strengthened science-policy interface

In 2018, the subprogramme continued to prepare and produce products and services, including a range of thematic assessments, on environmental indicators. For example, the subprogramme improved access by decisions-makers to a wide range of environmental data and knowledge through the Environment Live data-sharing platform.

Challenge and response

The challenge was to identify how to meet the information needs of decision-makers and how data could meet the demands of decision-makers in regions and cities to support their decisions.

In response, for 2020, the subprogramme will provide advice to Governments and partners on strengthening the science-policy interface and will strengthen its linkages with expert networks and science-policy institutes within the regions and globally. As the custodian agency for 26 indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals, UNEP will continue to be involved in the development and refinement of data-collection methodologies, particularly for those indicators that remain without internationally established methodologies and standards (tiers II and III) to drive the information needs of decision-makers. UNEP will provide demand-driven country-level and regional support as the backbone for enhancing shared environmental information systems and environmental reporting. In addition, the subprogramme will promote access to gender-disaggregated data and indicators to enable Governments and stakeholders to develop gender-responsive assessments, policies and strategies for sound environmental management. It will also support the equitable participation of women and men in assessment processes and the mainstreaming of gender in decision-making, implementation, monitoring and reporting. In addition, the subprogramme will provide countries with capacity-building on environmental data management and monitoring on progress towards implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, in collaboration with the regional economic commissions, the United Nations Statistics Division and other United Nations agencies. Capacity development for the compilation of environmental statistics at the country level is performed based on local priorities, which are identified using the Environment Statistics Self-Assessment Tool to drive the information needs of decision-makers.

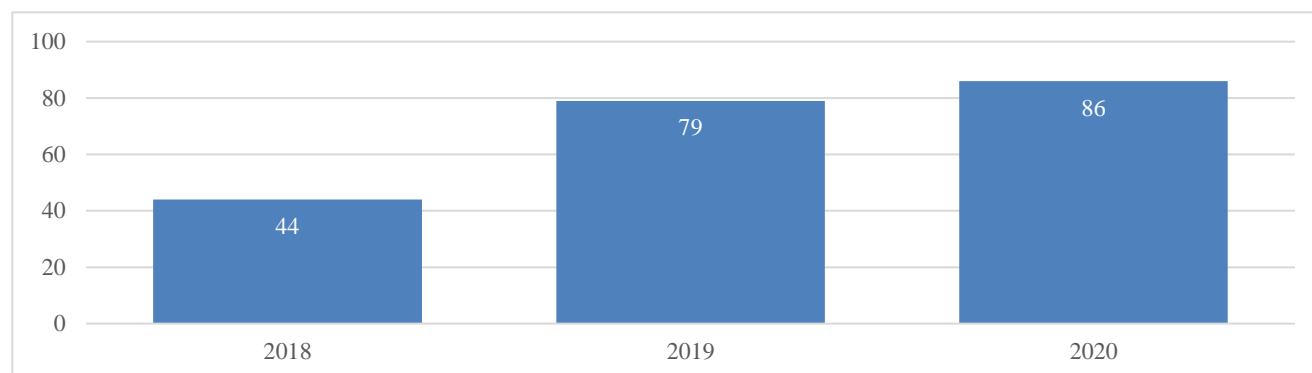
Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is accurate and timely information produced by and available to countries to be used in environmental decision-making.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include 86 countries that use shared information system principles to report on global environmental goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals and their targets.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures: number of countries that use shared information system principles to report on global environmental goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals and their targets



- 14.70 The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

- 14.71 Table 14.7 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 14.7

Subprogramme 7: deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	2018 planned	2018 actual	2019 planned	2020 planned
Quantified deliverables				
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	–	2	–	2
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	–	2	–	2
Publications (number of publications)	1	1	2	1
Technical materials (number of materials)	1	1	1	1
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Databases and substantive digital materials				

6. Most significant relative variances in deliverables

Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018

- 14.72 The variance in field and technical cooperation projects was driven by projects on environmental assessments, owing to demand from countries to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- 14.73 The variance in seminars, workshops and training events was driven by training events on the use of natural resources within the ecological limits of the planet, owing to demand by countries for robust data and assessments on the environmental dimension of sustainable development.

Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019

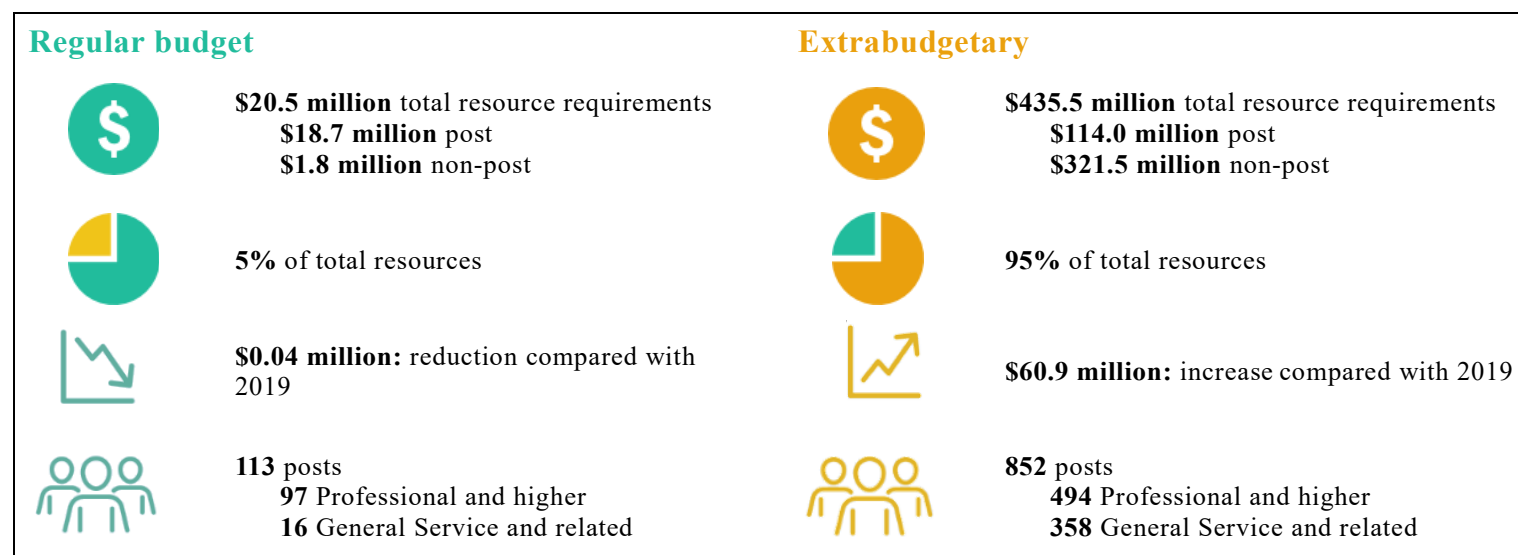
- 14.74 The variance in field and technical cooperation projects is driven by projects on environmental assessments, owing to demand from countries to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- 14.75 The variance in seminars, workshops and training events is driven by training events on the use of natural resources within the ecological limits of the planet, owing to demand by countries for robust data and assessments on the environmental dimension of sustainable development.
- 14.76 The variance in publications is driven by a decrease in demand from countries in view of the publications on environmental assessments published in previous years.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020

Overview

14.77 The total resource requirements for 2020, comprising the regular budget and projected extrabudgetary resources, are reflected in figure 14.II and table 14.8.

Figure 14.II
2020 in numbers



Note: Estimates before recosting.

Table 14.8

Overview of financial and post resources by component, subprogramme and funding source

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	<i>Regular budget</i>			<i>Extrabudgetary</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>2019 appropriation</i>	<i>2020 estimate (before recosting)</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>2019 estimate</i>	<i>2020 estimate</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>2019 estimate</i>	<i>2020 estimate</i>	<i>Variance</i>
Financial resources									
Policymaking organs	45.7	8.8	(36.9)	850.0	2 210.0	1 360.0	895.7	2 218.8	1 323.1
Executive direction and management	3 776.3	3 776.3	–	4 708.9	4 213.2	(495.7)	8 485.2	7 989.5	(495.7)
Programme of work						–			
1. Climate change	1 924.5	1 924.5	–	89 800.0	129 565.0	39 765.0	91 724.5	131 489.5	39 765.0
2. Resilience to disasters and conflicts	1 358.3	1 358.3	–	25 250.0	19 115.0	(6 135.0)	26 608.3	20 473.3	(6 135.0)
3. Healthy and productive ecosystems	2 263.3	2 263.3	–	83 650.0	93 215.0	9 565.0	85 913.3	95 478.3	9 565.0
4. Environmental governance	3 986.1	3 986.1	–	36 550.0	36 115.0	(435.0)	40 536.1	40 101.1	(435.0)
5. Chemicals waste and air quality	1 569.7	1 569.7	–	49 700.0	67 465.0	17 765.0	51 269.7	69 034.7	17 765.0
6. Resource efficiency	1 725.8	1 725.8	–	42 450.0	46 965.0	4 515.0	44 175.8	48 690.8	4 515.0
7. Environment under review	2 846.8	2 846.8	–	24 350.0	17 960.0	(6 390.0)	27 196.8	20 806.8	(6 390.0)
Subtotal programme of work	15 674.5	15 674.5	–	351 750.0	410 400.0	58 650.0	367 424.5	426 074.5	58 650.0
Programme support	985.8	985.8	–	17 300.0	18 640.0	1 340.0	18 285.8	19 625.8	1 340.0
Total	20 482.3	20 445.4	(36.9)	374 608.9	435 463.2	60 854.3	395 091.2	455 908.6	60 817.4
Post resources									
Policymaking organs	–	–	–	4	13	9	4	13	9
Executive direction and management	22	22	–	18	26	8	40	48	8
Programme of work									
1. Climate change	10	10	–	124	166	42	134	176	42
2. Resilience to disasters and conflicts	8	8	–	61	38	(23)	69	46	(23)
3. Healthy and productive ecosystems	13	13		122	143	21	135	156	21
4. Environmental governance	23	23	–	119	94	(25)	142	117	(25)

	<i>Regular budget</i>			<i>Extrabudgetary</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>2019 appropriation</i>	<i>2020 estimate (before recosting)</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>2019 estimate</i>	<i>2020 estimate</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>2019 estimate</i>	<i>2020 estimate</i>	<i>Variance</i>
5. Chemicals waste and air quality	9	9	–	80	119	39	89	128	39
6. Resource efficiency	11	11	–	102	103	1	113	114	1
7. Environment under review	12	12	–	60	55	(5)	72	67	(5)
Subtotal programme of work	86	86	–	668	718	50	754	804	50
Programme support	5	5	–	69	95	26	74	100	26
Total	113	113	–	759	852	93	872	965	93

Overview of resources for the regular budget

14.78 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020, including the breakdown of resource changes, as applicable, are reflected in tables 14.9 and 14.10. The proposed resource level provides for the full, efficient and effective implementation of mandates.

Table 14.9

Evolution of financial resources by component and main category of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes					2020 estimate (before recosting)	Recosting	2020 estimate (after recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage			
Component										
Polymaking organs	2.0	45.7	(45.7)	8.8	—	(36.9)	(80.7)	8.8	0.5	9.3
Executive direction and management	3 737.9	3 776.3	—	—	—	—	—	3 776.3	191.7	3 968.0
Programme of work	15 995.5	15 674.5	—	—	—	—	—	15 674.5	725.4	16 399.9
Programme support	751.5	985.8	—	—	—	—	—	985.8	54.7	1 040.5
Total	20 486.9	20 482.3	(45.7)	8.8	—	(36.9)	(0.2)	20 445.4	972.3	21 417.7
Main category of expenditure										
Post	19 222.3	18 671.7	—	—	—	—	—	18 671.7	888.8	19 560.5
Non-post	1 264.6	1 810.6	(45.7)	8.8	—	(36.9)	(2.0)	1 773.7	83.5	1 857.2
Total	20 486.9	20 482.3	(45.7)	8.8	—	(36.9)	(0.2)	20 445.4	972.3	21 417.7

Table 14.10

Evolution of established post resources by category

	2019 approved	Changes			2020 estimate	Variance
		Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other		
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						
Principal level	1	—	—	—	1	—
Other level	5	—	—	—	5	—
Subtotal	6	—	—	—	6	—

	2019 approved	Changes			2020 estimate	Variance
		Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other		
Other						
Local level	10	–	–	–	10	–
Subtotal	10	–	–	–	10	–
Total	113	–	–	–	113	–

Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; USG, Under-Secretary-General.

Policymaking organs

- 14.79 The component provides for requirements relating to the United Nations Environment Assembly and its subsidiary bodies. The General Assembly, in its resolution [67/213](#), decided to establish universal membership of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and mandated it to have its first universal session in Nairobi in February 2013. The General Assembly, in its resolution [67/251](#), took note of Governing Council decision [27/2](#) of 22 February 2013 and decided to change the designation of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to the United Nations Environment Assembly. Tables 14.11 and 14.12 and figures 14.III and 14.IV provide information on the UNEP governing body resource requirements under the regular budget.

Table 14.11
Policymaking organs

	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Membership</i>		<i>Number of sessions in 2020</i>	<i>Resource requirements (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
			<i>Governments</i>	<i>Experts</i>		<i>2019 appropriation</i>	<i>2020 estimate (before recosting)</i>
United Nations Environment Assembly	General Assembly resolutions 67/213 and 67/251 and Governing Council decision 27/2	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.	193 G	–	–	45.7	–
Committee of Permanent Representatives	Governing Council decision 27/2	The Committee of Permanent Representatives, as a subsidiary body of the United Nations Environment Assembly, provides policy advice to the Assembly, contributes to the preparation of the agendas for its sessions and the draft decisions it will consider, oversees the implementation of resolutions and the programme of work once they are adopted and prepares the forthcoming programme of work for adoption by the Assembly. The Committee holds its regular one-day meetings on a quarterly basis and meets in open-ended form every two years, prior to the Assembly session.	122 G	–	Five sessions ¹ (144th, 145th, 146th, 147th and 148th)	–	–
Annual subcommittee of the Committee of Permanent Representatives	Governing Council decision 27/2	The subcommittee meets annually for five days to review the medium-term strategy and the programme of work and budget and prepare the forthcoming programme of work for adoption by the United Nations 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.	122 G	–	One session (sixth)	–	8.8
Total						45.7	8.8

¹ The Committee of Permanent Representatives meets four times per year but, at the request of member States, the 144th session was postponed from mid-December 2018 to early January 2019, hence, five sessions of the Committee are planned in 2019.

14.80 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$8,800 and reflect a net decrease of \$36,900 compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in table 14.12 and figures 14.III and 14.IV.

Table 14.12

Policymaking organs: evolution of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Change				2020 estimate (before recosting)	
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total		Percentage
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Non-post	2.0	45.7	(45.7)	8.8	—	(36.9)	(80.7)	8.8

Figure 14.III

Policymaking organs: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

(Thousands of United States dollars)

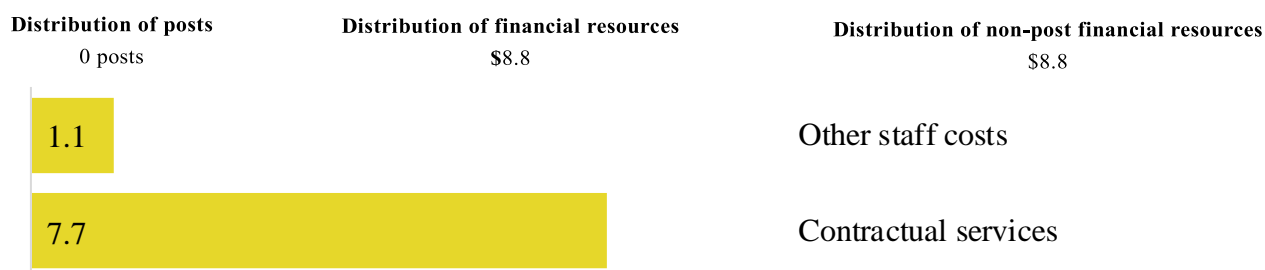
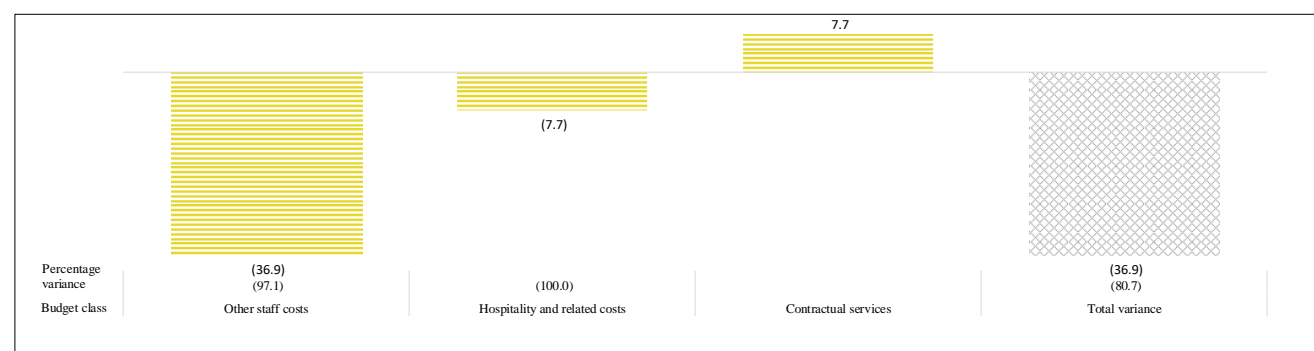


Figure 14.IV

Policymaking organs: variance between proposed resources for 2020 and appropriation for 2019, by budget class

(Thousands of United States dollars)



14.81 The variance of \$36,900 reflects:

- (a) **Technical adjustment.** The reduction of \$45,700 relates to the meeting schedule of the United Nations Environment Assembly, which holds a biennial session in odd years preceded by an open-ended meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives. In 2019, the Assembly held its fourth session with the next session scheduled for 2021. The cyclical nature of the meeting schedule results in lower requirements in even years, as is the case with 2020, and higher requirements in odd years.

- (b) **New and expanded mandates.** The increase of \$8,800 relates to a new mandate pursuant to General Assembly resolution [73/260](#) on the report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme, in which the General Assembly expressed concern about the sustainability, predictability and stability of the funding of the UNEP governing body, and requested the Secretary-General to make proposals, as appropriate.

14.82 Extrabudgetary resources estimated at \$2,210,000 would provide for 13 posts, as reflected in table 14.8, as well as related non-post requirements. These resources would cover staff and operational costs related to the secretariat support to UNEP governing bodies. The increase of \$1,360,000 compared with the estimates for 2019 is mainly attributed to the alignment of the 2020 extrabudgetary resources estimate with the historical trends of expenditures and income.

Executive direction and management

14.83 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 2020 amount to \$3,776,300 and reflect no resource change compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in figures 14.V and 14.VI and table 14.13.

Figure 14.V

Resources for executive direction and management as a percentage of the regular budget

(Millions of United States dollars)

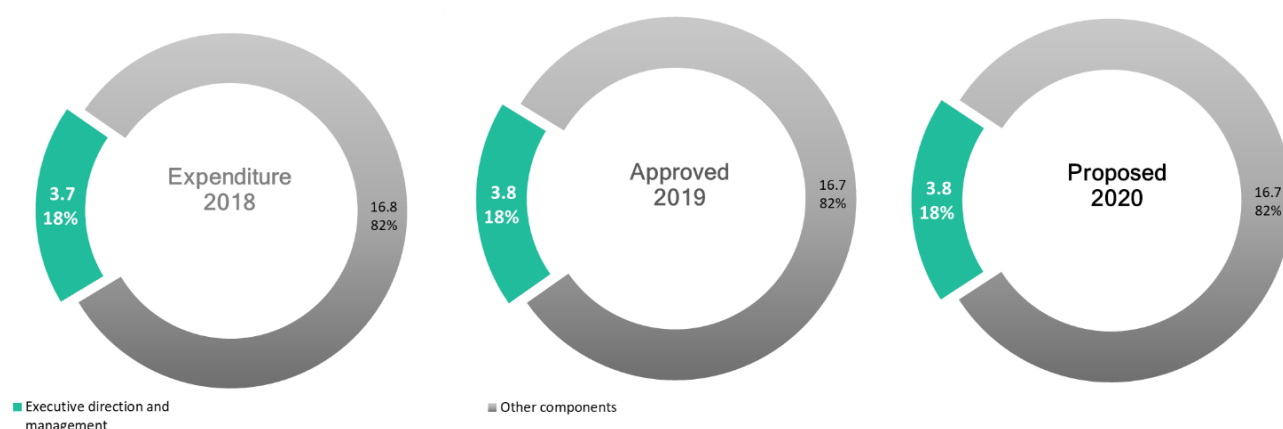


Table 14.13

Executive direction and management: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

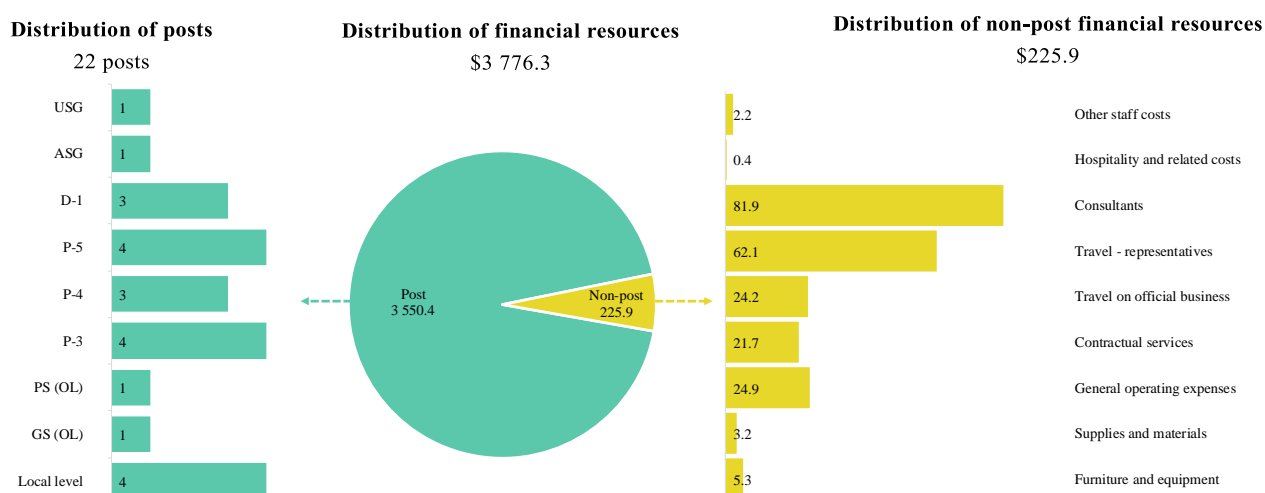
	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes					2020 estimates (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	3 558.0	3 550.4	—	—	—	—	—	3 550.4
Non-post	179.9	225.9	—	—	—	—	—	225.9
Total	3 737.9	3 776.3	—	—	—	—	—	3 776.3

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes					2020 estimates (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		16	—	—	—	—	—	16
General Service and related		6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Total		22	—	—	—	—	—	22

Figure 14.VI

Executive direction and management: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); USG, Under-Secretary-General.

Office of the Executive Director

- 14.84 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 of 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.
- 14.85 The Executive Office also has overall responsibility for providing guidance on environmental issues within the United Nations system. This 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 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 these processes to enable the United Nations system to respond to environmental issues in a coordinated manner.

- 14.86 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.
- 14.87 UNEP will prioritize a results-oriented approach that builds on lessons learned and will leverage the outcomes of the United Nations development system reforms. The Executive Office will improve internal systems, process and accountability to ensure human and financial resources in UNEP are fully aligned to deliver the results in the programme of work. In addition, mechanisms will be strengthened to foster a results-orientated culture, promote empowerment and implement results-based management.
- 14.88 UNEP plans to achieve several improvements for the 2020 budgeting period, one of which is to review the existing Environment Management System at headquarters and the environment policy for offices globally. The current System is valid up to June 2019; UNEP will therefore review it, reassess (in accordance with the recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services) and update it with the inclusion of new objectives and targets (where possible). UNEP will support three offices away from headquarters to formalize their sustainability efforts via the implementation of a systematic Environment Management System. UNEP will continue the efforts under its Environment Management System during 2020, which will include to measure, manage and where possible reduce environmental impacts.
- 14.89 In accordance with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 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, UNEP is integrating environmental management practices into its operations. In 2018, a highlight is that UNEP championed and sensitized United Nations agencies at the Gigiri compound in Nairobi on the banning of single use plastics, effective 1 August 2018, including by supporting the communication campaign of the United Nations Office at Nairobi. As a result of this ban, all plastic bottles have been replaced with glass bottles and aluminium cans; the new water suppliers use recycled glass with metal caps; and all plastic straws have been replaced by paper straws. All single-use plastic containers for take-out food have been banned, and reusable containers are now available for sale on campus. The ban has also included plastic cutlery, and staff have been requested to bring their own cutlery for take-out food.
- 14.90 In 2020, UNEP will continue to measure its climate emissions, mitigate these where possible and offset greenhouse gas emissions via certificates of emission reduction managed by the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. UNEP will support the effort to make the United Nations climate neutral by 2020 by procuring its own offsets to ensure it remains climate neutral in 2020.
- 14.91 Information on compliance with regard to the timely submission of documentation and advance booking for air travel is reflected in table 14.14.

Table 14.14
Compliance rate
 (Percentage)

	<i>Planned 2018</i>	<i>Actual 2018</i>	<i>Planned 2019</i>	<i>Planned 2020</i>
Timely submission of documentation	100	90	100	100
Air tickets purchased at least two weeks before the commencement of travel	100	48	100	100

- 14.92 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$2,954,900 and reflect no resource change compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in figure 14.VII and table 14.15.

Table 14.15

Office of the executive director: evolution of financial and post resources

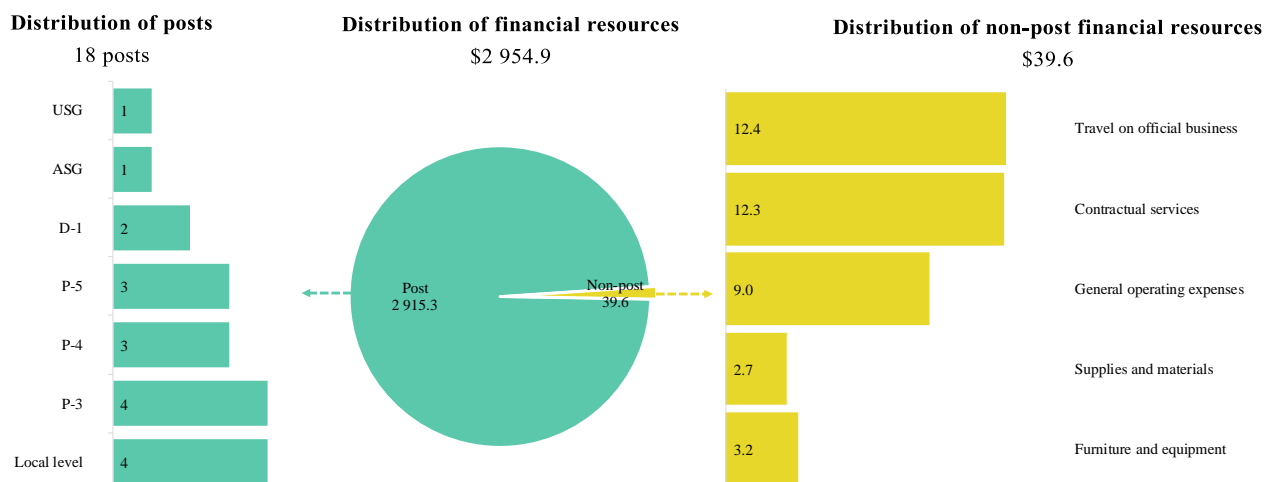
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes					2020 estimates (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	2 953.6	2 915.3	—	—	—	—	—	2 915.3
Non-post	60.4	39.6	—	—	—	—	—	39.6
Total	3 014.0	2 954.9	—	—	—	—	—	2 954.9
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		14	—	—	—	—	—	14
General Service and related		4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total		18	—	—	—	—	—	18

Figure 14.VII

Office of the executive director: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; USG, Under-Secretary-General.

- 14.93 The Office of the Executive Director is supported by extrabudgetary resources estimated at \$3,750,000 that would provide for 24 posts, as well as related non-post requirements. The resources would support the Office in its work, including: by providing broad substantive guidance and overall leadership on programmatic and administrative work; through the development and delivery of the medium-term strategy and its related programmes of work; by ensuring that appropriate controls are in place to manage risk through an effective corporate risk management framework; and by providing overall guidance on environmental issues within the United Nations system. The decrease of \$650,000 compared with the estimates for 2019 is mainly attributed to the alignment of the 2020 extrabudgetary resources estimate with the historical trends of expenditures and income.

United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

- 14.94 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 of 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. In its resolution [73/261](#), the Assembly reaffirmed the decision to maintain the present functions and independent role of the Committee.
- 14.95 In context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the work of the Scientific Committee contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 3, Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. 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, agriculture and industry and of nuclear power production. The Committee's scientific synthesis of the most up-to-date radiobiological and epidemiological knowledge is fundamental to the international radiation safety regime, underpinning international standards for protecting workers, patients and the public against ionizing radiation. The findings of the Committee also contribute to Sustainable Development Goals 14, Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, and Goal 15, Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss, especially with its projects to evaluate the levels and effects following the nuclear accident after the 2011 great east-Japan earthquake and tsunami and the white paper on evaluation of data on thyroid cancer in regions affected by the Chernobyl accident.
- 14.96 The secretariat, located in Vienna, convenes the annual sessions of the Scientific Committee and coordinates the development and quality assurance of highly specialized documents, which are meticulously based on scientific and technical information obtained from Member States and from the scientific literature. During the annual sessions of the Committee, more than 150 representatives, alternates and advisers from its 27 States members as well as observers from four countries and from relevant international organizations, review the scientific content of the documents. The secretariat arranges for the publication of the Committee's reports and dissemination of its findings to States Members of the United Nations, the scientific community and the public.
- 14.97 At its sixty-fifth session, in June 2018, the Scientific Committee discussed its parliamentary documents as technical discussions on evaluations of selected health effects and the inference of risk and on lung cancer from exposure to radon and considered their progress to be adequate for approval at its sixty-sixth session, to be held in June 2019. Furthermore, it discussed its technical documents on evaluation of medical exposure to ionizing radiation and on occupational exposure to ionizing radiation. The Committee assessed its progress reports on biological mechanisms influencing health effects from low-dose radiation exposure and on the collection, analysis and dissemination of data on radiation exposures, in particular of the public from natural and artificial sources. The online platform to collect medical exposure data from Member States that was launched in 2014, so that patterns and trends in exposure could be followed more regularly than in the past, is now functioning on a regular basis and has been extended for the area of occupational exposure. In 2018, 59 countries submitted data to the secretariat.
- 14.98 The Scientific Committee will foster the development and implementation of project plans towards the scientific evaluation of second primary cancers after radiotherapy and of epidemiological studies of the radiation and cancer. With regards to the 2013 report of the Committee on the evaluation of the levels and effects of radiation exposure resulting from the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station, the Committee highlighted the significant impact of this publication, requesting the secretariat to implement a revision of annex A of the 2013 report of the Committee, for publication in 2020.

- 14.99 The Scientific Committee has identified, as per progress of its scientific evaluations, the following technical documents to be finalized for approval and published as the 2020 report of the Committee, with four scientific annexes: (a) an update of the 2013 report of the Committee on the levels and effects of radiation exposure due to the 2011 Fukushima accident, (b) biological mechanisms influencing health effects from low-dose radiation exposure, (c) an evaluation of medical exposures to ionizing radiation; and (d) an evaluation of occupational exposures to ionizing radiation.
- 14.100 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$821,400 and reflect no resource change compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in figure 14.VIII and table 14.16.

Table 14.16

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

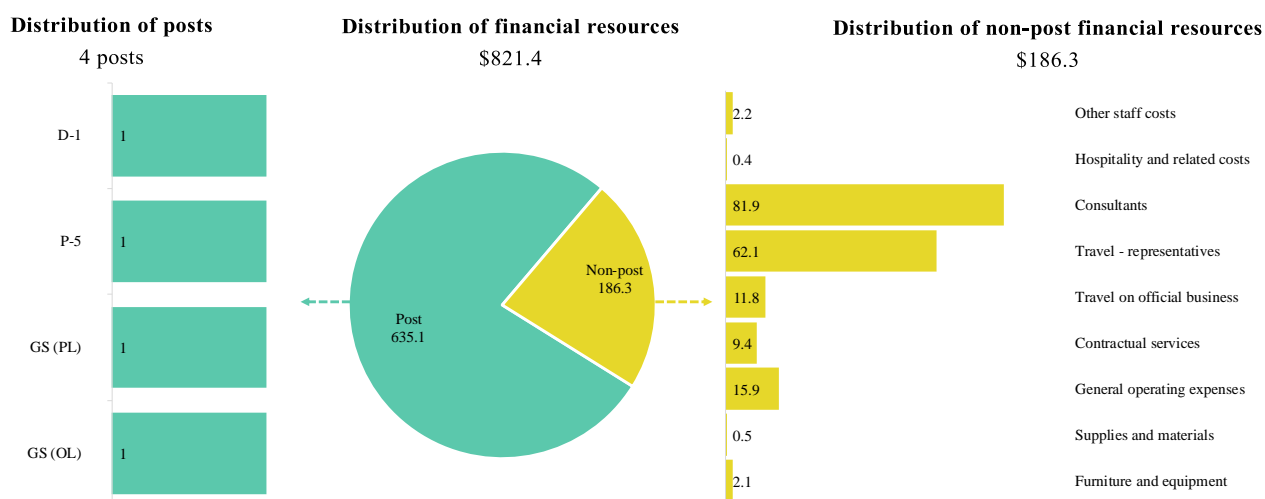
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes					2020 estimates (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	604.5	635.1	—	—	—	—	—	635.1
Non-post	119.4	186.3	—	—	—	—	—	186.3
Total	723.9	821.4	—	—	—	—	—	821.4
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		2	—	—	—	—	—	2
General Service and related		2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total		4	—	—	—	—	—	4

Figure 14.VIII

United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Abbreviations: GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level).

- 14.101 The Scientific Committee is supported by extrabudgetary resources estimated at \$463,200. The resources would support the work of the Committee and would provide for two posts and non-post resources for its secretariat to perform outreach, administrative, managing and editing tasks and for servicing the Committee's online platforms, surveys and website development. The increase of \$154,300 compared with the estimates for 2019 is mainly attributed to the alignment of the 2020 extrabudgetary resources estimate with the historical trends of expenditures and income.

Programme of work

- 14.102 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$15,674,500 and reflect no resource change compared to the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in figures 14.IX and 14.X and table 14.17.

Figure 14.IX

Resources for programme of work as a percentage of the regular budget

(Millions of United States dollars)

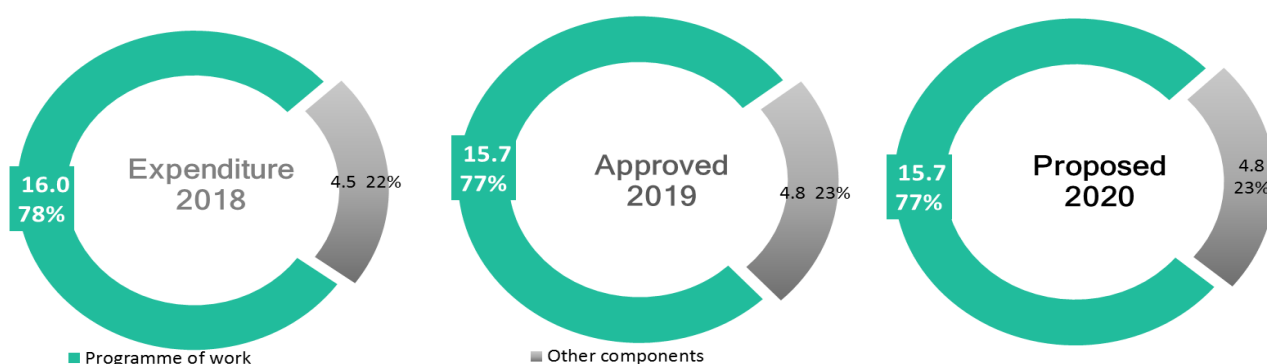


Table 14.17

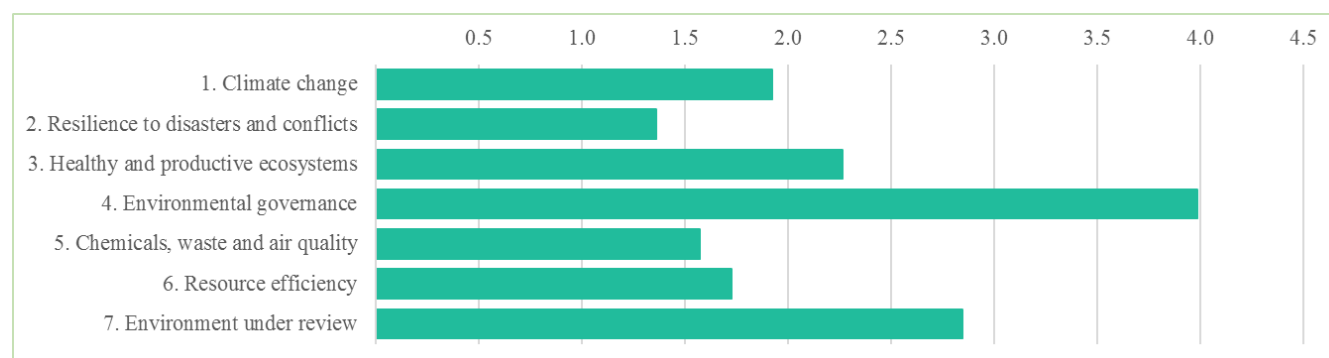
Programme of work: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes					2020 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by subprogramme								
1. Climate change	2 139.3	1 924.5	—	—	—	—	—	1 924.5
2. Resilience to disasters and conflicts	1 279.1	1 358.3	—	—	—	—	—	1 358.3
3. Healthy and productive ecosystems	2 270.2	2 263.3	—	—	—	—	—	2 263.3
4. Environmental governance	3 899.0	3 986.1	—	—	—	—	—	3 986.1
5. Chemicals waste and air quality	1 668.7	1 569.7	—	—	—	—	—	1 569.7
6. Resource efficiency	1 844.6	1 725.8	—	—	—	—	—	1 725.8
7. Environment under review	2 894.6	2 846.8	—	—	—	—	—	2 846.8
Total	15 995.5	15 674.5	—	—	—	—	—	15 674.5

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes					2020 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	14 923.3	14 157.9	—	—	—	—	—	14 157.9
Non-post	1 072.2	1 516.6	—	—	—	—	—	1 516.6
Total	15 995.5	15 674.5	—	—	—	—	—	15 674.5
Post resources by subprogramme								
1. Climate change		10	—	—	—	—	—	10
2. Resilience to disasters and conflicts		8	—	—	—	—	—	8
3. Healthy and productive ecosystems		13	—	—	—	—	—	13
4. Environmental governance		23	—	—	—	—	—	23
5. Chemicals waste and air quality		9	—	—	—	—	—	9
6. Resource efficiency		11	—	—	—	—	—	11
7. Environment under review		12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Total		86	—	—	—	—	—	86

Figure 14.X
Distribution of proposed resources for 2020 by subprogramme
(Millions of United States dollars)



Subprogramme 1 Climate change

- 14.103 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$1,924,500 and reflect no resource change compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in table 14.18 and figures 14.XI and 14.XII.

Table 14.18
Subprogramme 1: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Change					2020 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	2 098.2	1 785.2	—	—	—	—	—	1 785.2
Non-post	41.1	139.3	—	—	—	—	—	139.3
Total	2 139.3	1 924.5	—	—	—	—	—	1 924.5
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Total		10	—	—	—	—	—	10

Figure 14.XI
Subprogramme 1: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

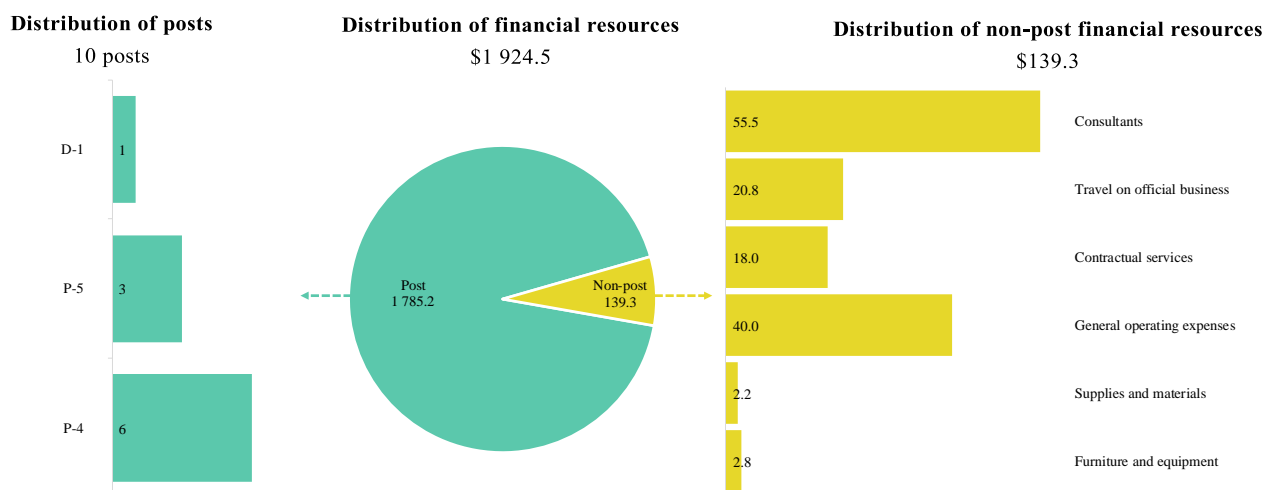
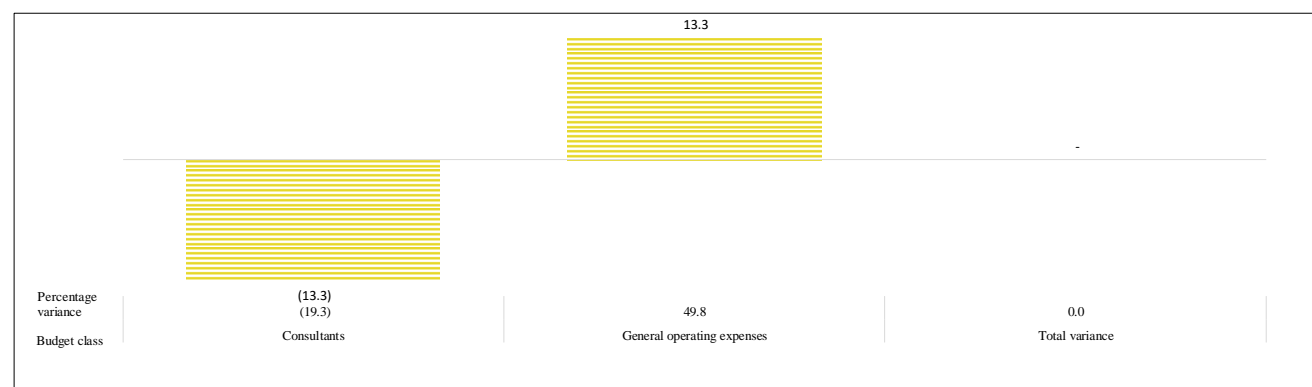


Figure 14.XII
Subprogramme 1: variance between proposed resources for 2020 and appropriation for 2019, by budget class

(Thousands of United States dollars)



- 14.104 The proposed changes reflect the redeployment of resources within the subprogramme on a cost-neutral basis, to better support its operational requirements for 2020. Resource requirements reflect the redistribution of resources from consultants (\$13,300), due to lesser requirements for external expertise, to general operating expenses (\$13,300) to cover operational requirements, including for information and communications technology.
- 14.105 Extrabudgetary resources are estimated at \$129,565,000 and would provide for 166 posts, as reflected in table 14.8, as well as related non-post requirements. The resources would provide for projects on implementation of low-carbon energy policies, adaptation to climate change, support for low emission development, forest preservation, cleaner energy technologies, public mass transportation systems and clean fuels and vehicles. The work of UNEP would include conducting scientific assessments; providing policy, planning and legislative advice; facilitating access to finance; undertaking pilot interventions and promoting the integration of these approaches through national development; fostering climate change outreach and awareness-raising; and sharing knowledge through climate change networks. The increase of \$39,765,000 compared with the estimates for 2019 is mainly attributed to the alignment of the 2020 extrabudgetary resources estimate with the historical trends of expenditures and income.

Subprogramme 2 Resilience to disasters and conflicts

- 14.106 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$1,358,300 and reflect no resource change compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in table 14.19 and figures 14.XIII and 14.XIV.

Table 14.19
Subprogramme 2: evolution of financial and post resources
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes					2020 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	1 243.7	1 274.0	—	—	—	—	—	1 274.0
Non-post	35.4	84.3	—	—	—	—	—	84.3
Total	1 279.1	1 358.3	—	—	—	—	—	1 358.3
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		7	—	—	—	—	—	7
General Service and related		1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total		8	—	—	—	—	—	8

Figure 14.XIII

Subprogramme 2: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

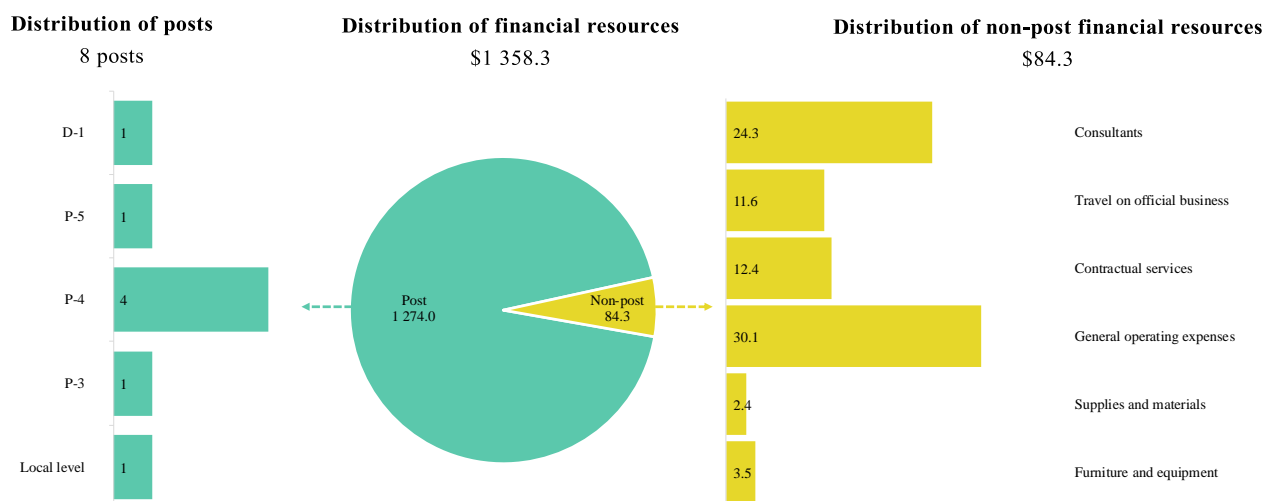
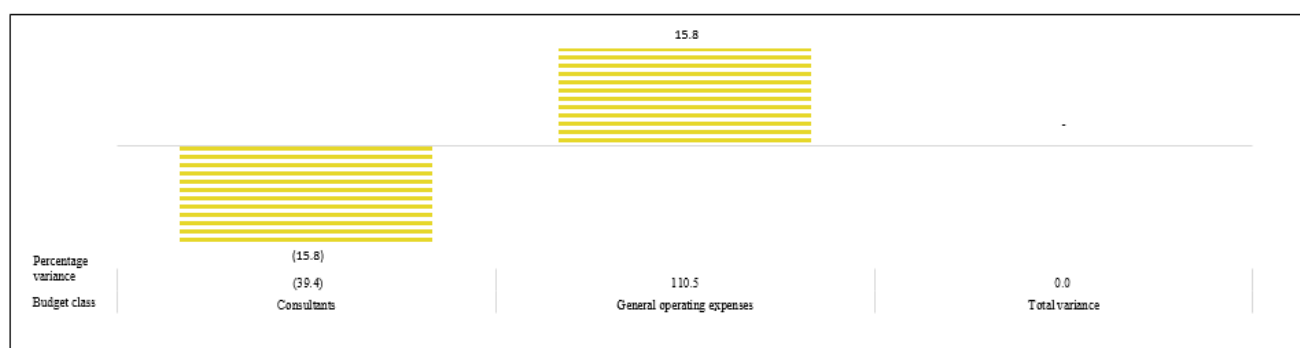


Figure 14.XIV

Subprogramme 2: variance between proposed resources for 2020 and appropriation for 2019, by budget class

(Thousands of United States dollars)



- 14.107 The proposed changes reflect the redeployment of resources within the subprogramme on a cost-neutral basis, to better support its operational requirements for 2020. Resource requirements reflect the redistribution of resources from consultants (\$15,800), due to lesser requirements for external expertise, to general operating expenses (\$15,800) to cover operational requirements, including for information and communications technology.
- 14.108 Extrabudgetary resources are estimated at \$19,115,000 and would provide for 38 posts, as reflected in table 14.8, as well as related non-post requirements. The resources would support projects that build the capacity of Member States and international partners to use sustainable natural resource and environmental management in ways that reduce the environmental risk and impacts of natural disasters, industrial accidents and armed conflicts. The work would include building capacity for ecosystem approaches to disaster risk reduction, reducing the impact of crisis-related pollution; working with humanitarian and peacekeeping operations to reduce their environmental footprint; and enabling appropriate approaches to natural resource management in fragile and vulnerable areas. The decrease in projected extrabudgetary resources of \$6,135,000 compared with the estimates for 2019 is mainly attributed to the alignment of the 2020 extrabudgetary resources estimate with the historical trends of expenditures and income.

Subprogramme 3

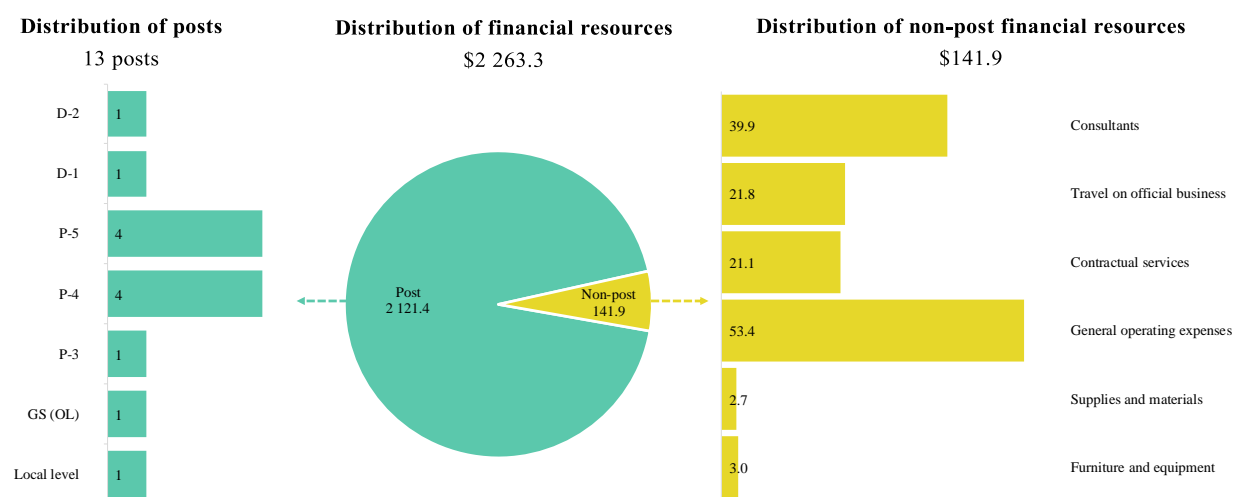
Healthy and productive ecosystems

14.109 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$2,263,300 and reflect no resource change compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in table 14.20 and figures 14.XV and 14.XVI.

Table 14.20
Subprogramme 3: evolution of financial and post resources
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Change					2020 estimate (before recosting)	
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage		
Financial resources by main category of expenditure									
Post	2 165.0	2 121.4	—	—	—	—	—	2 121.4	
Non-post	105.2	141.9	—	—	—	—	—	141.9	
Total	2 270.2	2 263.3	—	—	—	—	-	2 263.3	
Post resources by category									
Professional and higher		11	—	—	—	—	—	11	
General Service and related		2	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Total		13	—	—	—	—	—	13	

Figure 14.XV
Subprogramme 3: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)
(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

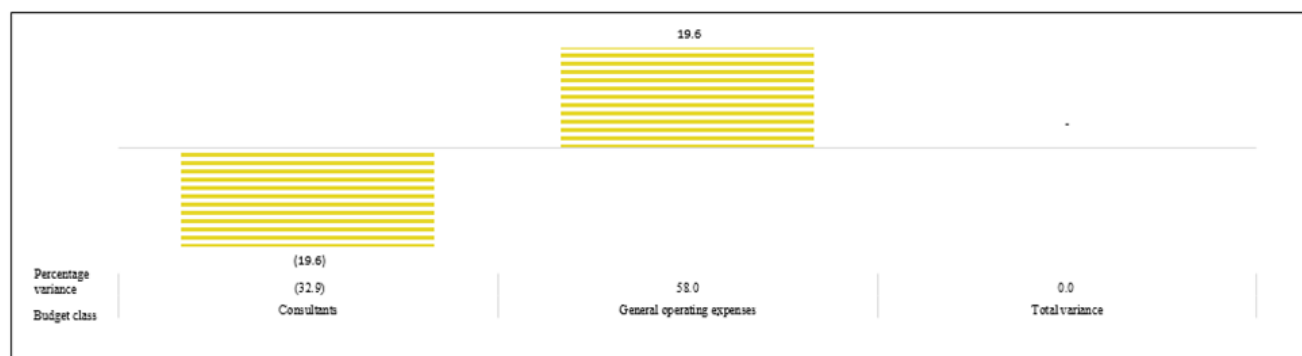


Abbreviation: GS (OL), General Service (Other level).

Figure 14.XVI

Subprogramme 3: variance between proposed resources for 2020 and appropriation for 2019, by budget class

(Thousands of United States dollars)



- 14.110 The proposed changes reflect the redeployment of resources within the subprogramme on a cost-neutral basis, to better support its operational requirements for 2020. Resource requirements reflect the redistribution of resources from consultants (\$19,600), due to lesser requirements for external expertise, to general operating expenses (\$19,600) to cover operational requirements, including for information and communications technology.
- 14.111 Extrabudgetary resources are estimated at \$93,215,000 and would provide for 143 posts, as reflected in table 14.8, as well as related non-post requirements. The resources would support countries in projects to sustain ecosystem services for human well-being and biodiversity for present and future generations. Work would include policy advice and capacity-building to reverse ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss, to address the challenges of food security and water quality and to promote the sustainable management of biodiversity. The increase of \$9,565,000 compared with the estimates for 2019 is mainly attributed to the alignment of the 2020 extrabudgetary resources estimate with the historical trends of expenditures and income.

Subprogramme 4

Environmental governance

- 14.112 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$3,986,100 and reflect no resource change compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in table 14.21 and figures 14.XVII and 14.XVIII.

Table 14.21

Subprogramme 4: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

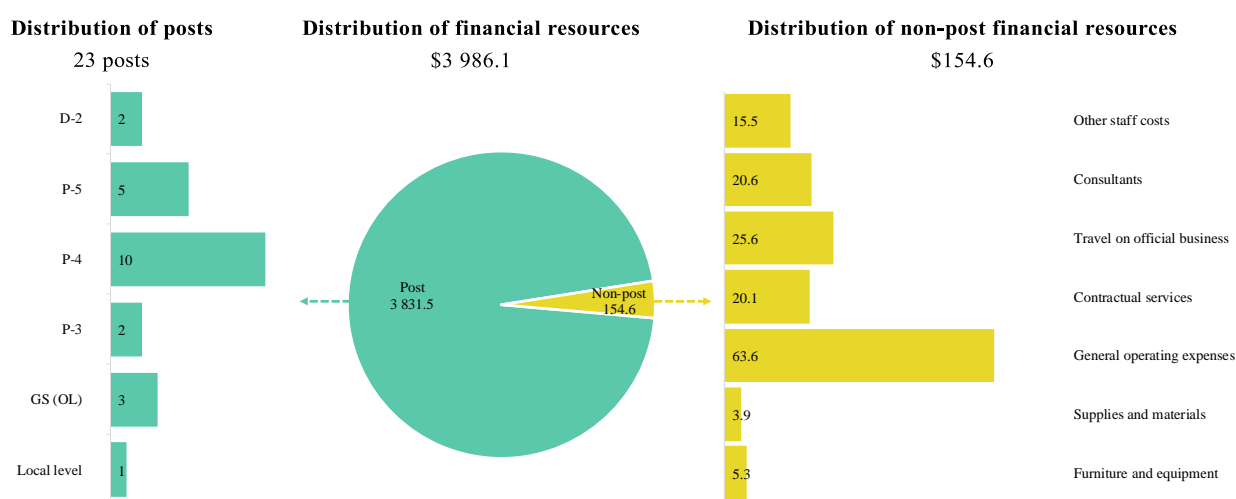
	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Change					2020 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	3 804.2	3 831.5	—	—	—	—	—	3 831.5
Non-post	94.8	154.6	—	—	—	—	—	154.6
Total	3 899.0	3 986.1	—	—	—	—	—	3 986.1

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Change				2020 estimate (before recosting)	
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total		Percentage
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		19	—	—	—	—	—	19
General Service and related		4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total		23	-	—	—	—	—	23

Figure 14.XVII

Subprogramme 4: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

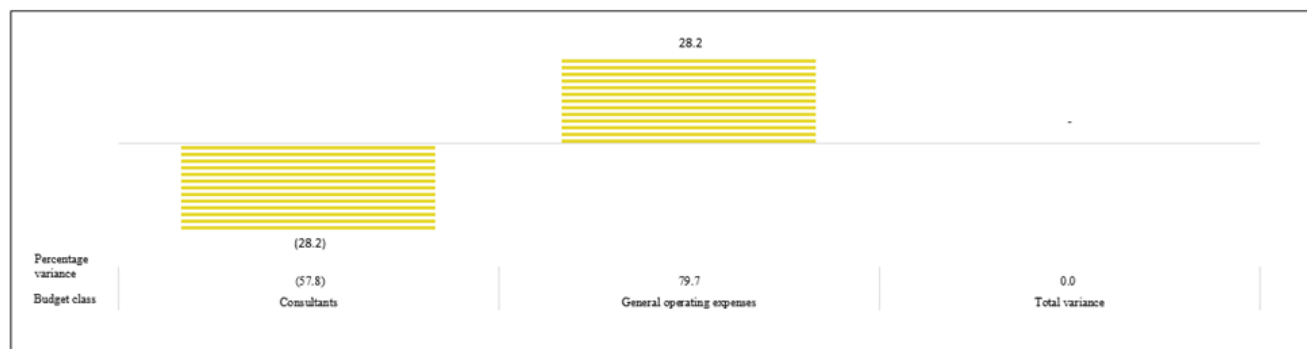


Abbreviation: GS (OL), General Service (Other level).

Figure 14.XVIII

Subprogramme 4: variance between proposed resources for 2020 and appropriation for 2019, by budget class

(Thousands of United States dollars)



- 14.113 The proposed changes reflect the redeployment of resources within the subprogramme on a cost-neutral basis, to better support its operational requirements for 2020. Resource requirements reflect the redistribution of resources from consultants (\$28,200), due to lesser requirements for external

expertise, to general operating expenses (\$28,200) to cover operational requirements, including for information and communications technology.

- 14.114 Extrabudgetary resources are estimated at \$36,115,000 and would provide for 94 posts, as reflected in table 14.8, as well as related non-post requirements. The resources would provide for projects to improve coherence and synergies in environmental governance by promoting common and integrated approaches to implementing the 2030 Agenda and enhancing institutional capacities to achieve internationally agreed environmental goals. The work would also include providing support to inter-agency mechanisms and intergovernmental fora, including the regional ministerial forums; promoting the progressive development of environmental law, including through strengthened national legal frameworks and capacities; and promoting the coherent implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and the environmental dimension of the sustainable development goals. The decrease of \$435,000 compared with the estimates for 2019 is mainly attributed to the alignment of the 2020 extrabudgetary resources estimate with the historical trends of expenditures and income.

Subprogramme 5 Chemicals, waste and air quality

- 14.115 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$1,569,700 and reflect no resource change compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in table 14.22 and figures 14.XIX and 14.XX.

Table 14.22

Subprogramme 5: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Change					2020 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	1 592.9	1 432.6	—	—	—	—	—	1 432.6
Non-post	75.8	137.1	—	—	—	—	—	137.1
Total	1 668.7	1 569.7	—	—	—	—	—	1 569.7
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		8	—	—	—	—	—	8
General Service and related		1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total		9	—	—	—	—	—	9

Figure 14.XIX

Subprogramme 5: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

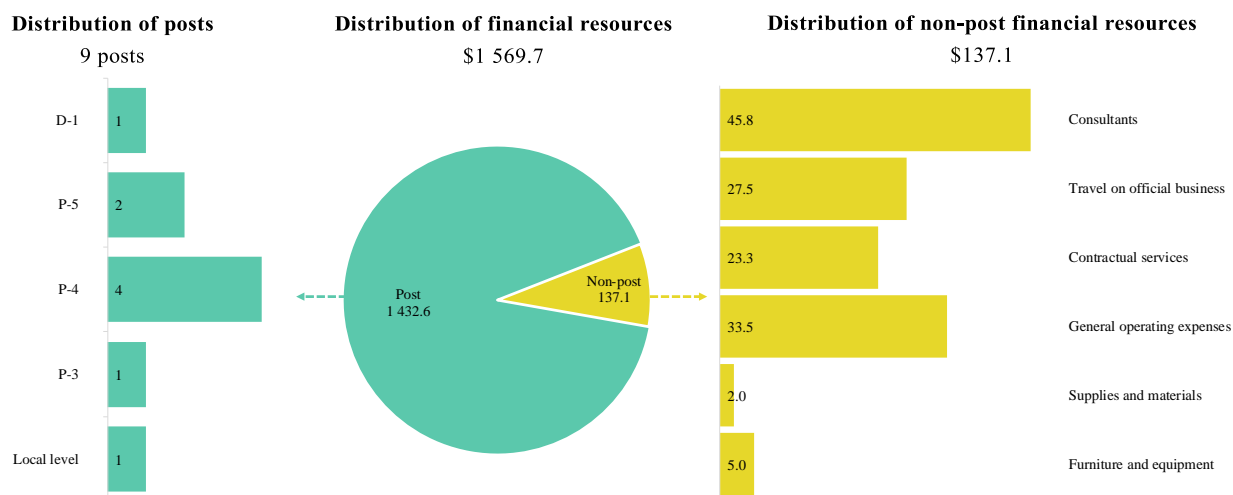
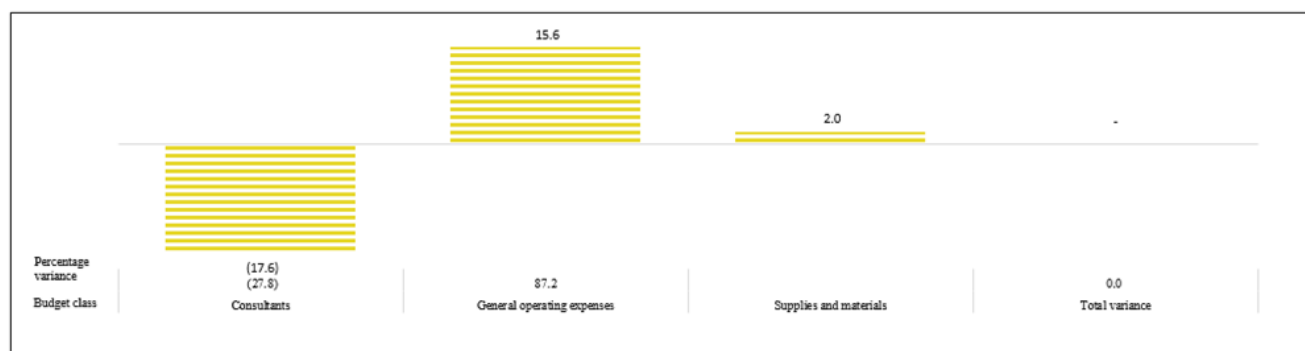


Figure 14.XX

Subprogramme 5: variance between proposed resources for 2020 and appropriation for 2019, by budget class

(Thousands of United States dollars)



- 14.116 The proposed changes reflect the redeployment of resources within the subprogramme on a cost-neutral basis, to better support its operational requirements for 2020. Resource requirements reflect the redistribution of resources from consultants (\$17,600), due to lesser requirements for external expertise, to general operating expenses (\$15,600) and supplies and materials (\$2,000) to cover operational requirements, including for information and communications technology and office supplies.
- 14.117 Extrabudgetary resources are estimated at \$67,465,000 and would provide for 119 posts, as reflected in table 14.8, as well as related non-post requirements. The resources would provide for projects to lessen the negative environmental and human health impacts of chemicals, waste and poor air quality by supporting Governments and partners at all levels to develop and implement policies, strategies, legislation or action plans that promote the sound management of chemicals, prevent waste and improve air quality. The work would include hosting and strengthening the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management process, adopted in Dubai in 2006; supporting the implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements on chemicals and waste (especially the Minamata Convention on Mercury); enhancing cooperation and coordination in the cluster of chemical- and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements at the national level; and keeping under review the trends in the production, use and release of chemicals and waste. The increase of

\$17,765,000 compared with the estimates for 2019 is mainly attributed to the alignment of the 2020 extrabudgetary resources estimate with the historical trends of expenditures and income.

Subprogramme 6 Resource efficiency

- 14.118 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$1,725,800 and reflect no resource change compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in table 14.23 and figures 14.XXI and 14.XXII.

Table 14.23

Subprogramme 6: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Change					2020 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	1 736.2	1 576.8	—	—	—	—	—	1 576.8
Non-post	108.4	149.0	—	—	—	—	—	149.0
Total	1 844.6	1 725.8	—	—	—	—	—	1 725.8
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		9	—	—	—	—	—	9
General Service and related		2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total		11	—	—	—	—	—	11

Figure 14.XXI

Subprogramme 6: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

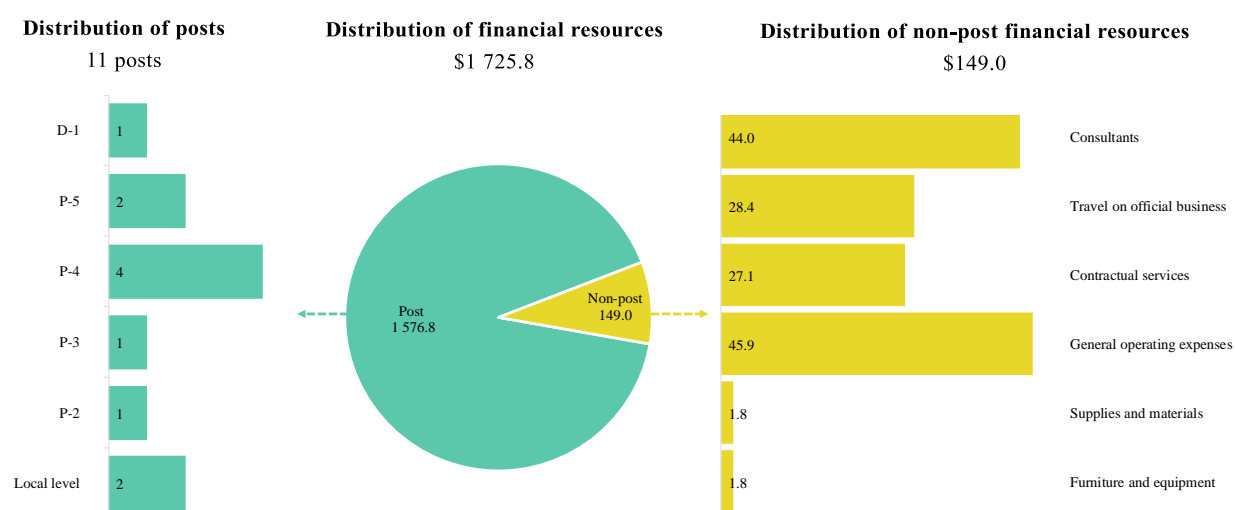
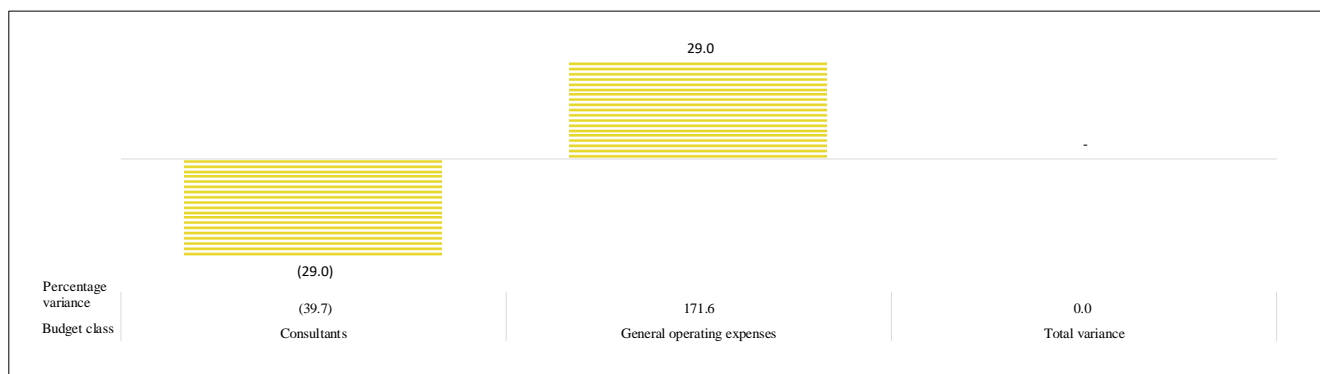


Figure 14.XXII

Subprogramme 6: variance between proposed resources for 2020 and appropriation for 2019, by budget class

(Thousands of United States dollars)



- 14.119 The proposed changes reflect the redeployment of resources within the subprogramme on a cost-neutral basis, to better support its operational requirements for 2020. Resource requirements reflect the redistribution of resources from consultants (\$29,000), due to lesser requirements for external expertise, to general operating expenses (\$29,000) to cover operational requirements, including for information and communications technology.
- 14.120 Extrabudgetary resources are estimated at \$46,965,000 and would provide for 103 posts, as reflected in table 14.8, as well as related non-post requirements. The resources would provide for projects to promote an enabling policy environment for Governments to adopt green economy policies, support the private sector in adopting sustainable management practices and increase consumer awareness as a means of reducing the impact of economic growth on resource depletion and environmental degradation. Work would include supporting countries willing to engage in such a transition in designing the appropriate policy mix and sharing experiences, best practices and knowledge; and providing guidance and support to interested stakeholders, including businesses, industries and other major groups, in their efforts to develop strategies that support national and sectoral policies for resource efficiency in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. The increase of \$4,515,000 compared with the estimates for 2019 is mainly attributed to the alignment of the 2020 extrabudgetary resources estimate with the historical trends of expenditures and income.

Subprogramme 7
Environment under review

- 14.121 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$2,846,800 and reflect no resource change compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in table 14.24 and figures 14.XXIII and 14.XXIV.

Table 14.24

Subprogramme 7: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Change					2020 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	2 283.1	2 136.4	—	—	—	—	—	2 136.4
Non-post	611.5	710.4	—	—	—	—	—	710.4
Total	2 894.6	2 846.8	—	—	—	—	—	2 846.8
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Total		12	—	—	—	—	—	12

Figure 14.XXIII

Subprogramme 7: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

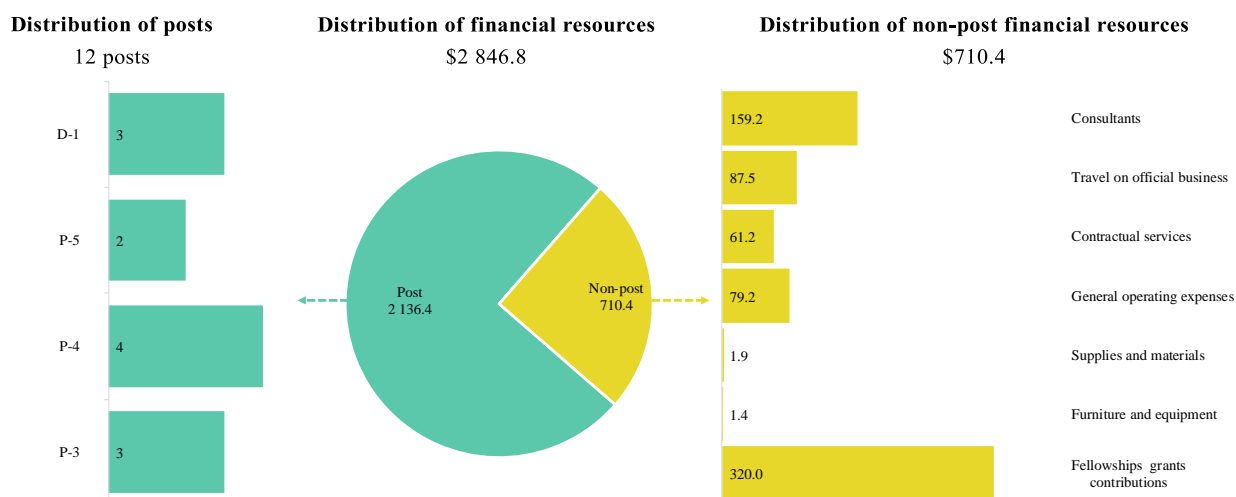
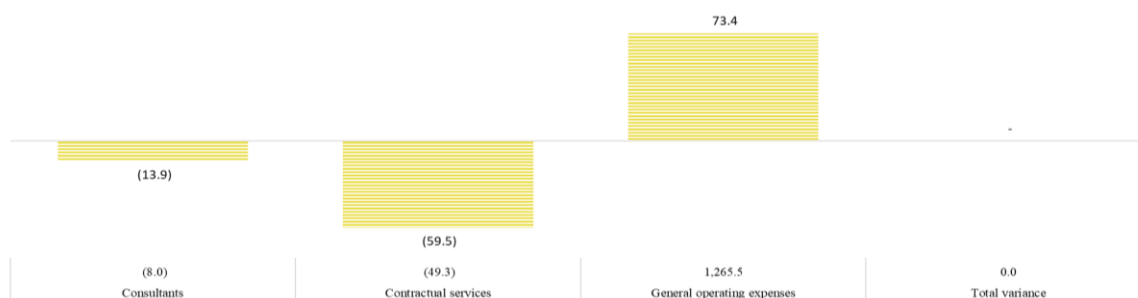


Figure 14.XXIV

Subprogramme 7: variance between proposed resources for 2020 and appropriation for 2019, by budget class

(Thousands of United States dollars)



- 14.122 The proposed changes reflect the redeployment of resources within the subprogramme on a cost-neutral basis, to better support its operational requirements for 2020. Resource requirements reflect the redistribution of resources from consultants (\$13,900), due to lesser requirements for external expertise, and from contractual services (\$59,500), due to reduced requirement for Umoja training and the reduction in printing publications as information will be distributed via other media (e.g., online platforms, social media, advocacy and communications campaigns), to general operating expenses (\$73,400) to cover operational requirements, including for information and communications technology.
- 14.123 Extrabudgetary resources are estimated at \$17,960,000 and would provide for 55 posts, as reflected in table 14.8, as well as related non-post requirements. The resources would provide for projects to keep the global environmental situation under review in a systematic and coordinated way and to provide early warning on emerging issues for informed decision-making by policymakers and the public. The work would include the Global Environment Outlook series, which establishes the global environmental goals and serves as a basis for assessing the state of the environment, as well as the Global Gender and Environment Outlook series, which provides relevant gender data and indicators and contributing data to track progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals through Environment Live. It would also include supporting capacity-building projects in developing countries that commit themselves to environmental monitoring and to posting environmental data and information on public platforms, in line with principle 10 of the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. The decrease of \$6,390,000 compared with the estimates for 2019 is mainly attributed to the alignment of the 2020 extrabudgetary resources estimate with the historical trends of expenditures and income.

Programme support

- 14.124 The programme support component comprises services provided by the Corporate Services Division, which is responsible for providing administrative management elements in human resources, finance and budget, resource mobilization, donor partnerships, as well as information and communications technology.
- 14.125 The Corporate Services Division is also responsible for the strategic management of UNEP financial, human and information technology resources, ensuring alignment of the resources with the programmatic needs and strategic objectives. It works in close collaboration and coordination with the United Nations Office at Nairobi and its other United Nations service providers, including 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.
- 14.126 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$985,800 and reflect no resource change compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in figures 14.XXV and 14.XXVI and table 14.25.

Figure 14.XXV

Resources for programme support as a percentage of the regular budget

(Millions of United States dollars)

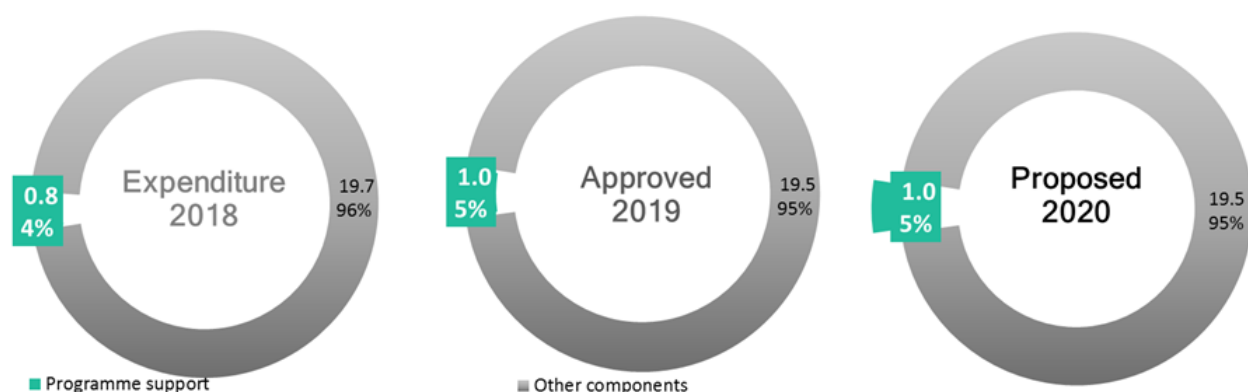


Table 14.25

Programme support: evolution of financial and post resources

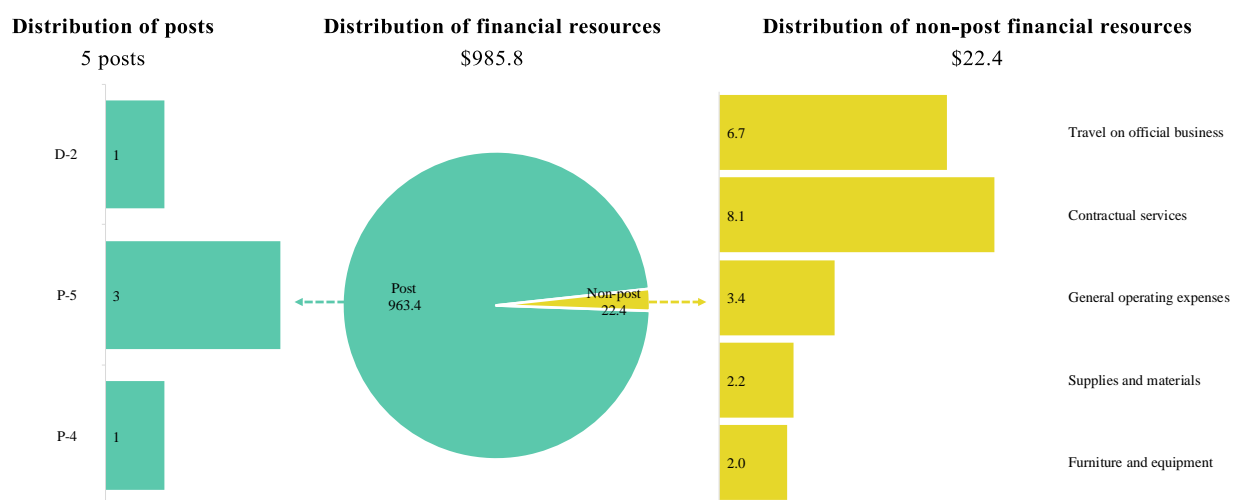
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Resource changes					2020 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	741.0	963.4	—	—	—	—	—	963.4
Non-post	10.5	22.4	—	—	—	—	—	22.4
Total	751.5	985.8	—	—	—	—	—	985.8
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total		5	—	—	—	—	—	5

Figure 14.XXVI

Programme support: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

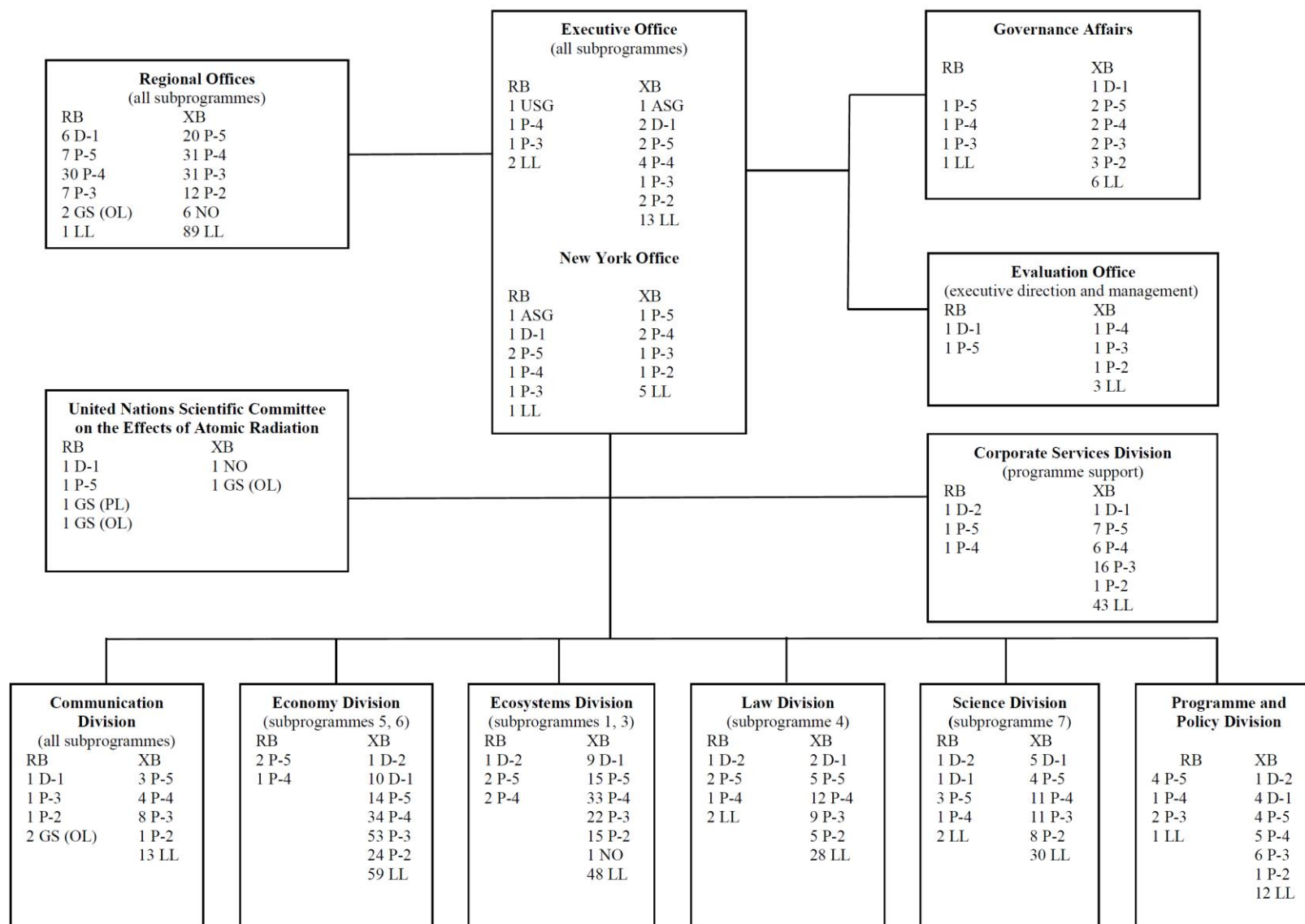
(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



- 14.127 Extrabudgetary resources estimated at \$18,640,000, as reflected in table 14.8, would provide for 95 posts and for services provided by United Nations office at Nairobi and other service providers in other duty stations, services from the Office of Internal Oversight Services, as well as general administration of programme delivery. The increase of \$1,340,000 compared with the estimates for 2019 is driven by the increase of extrabudgetary funding, which generates increased programme support costs.

Annex

Organizational structure and post distribution for 2020



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..