

Subprogramme 1

Climate change

Table 7

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

Objective of the organization: Countries increasingly transition to low-emission economic development pathways and enhance their adaptation and resilience to climate change	
Relevant impact-level SDG indicators²⁰	<p>Adaptation:</p> <p>SDG Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries. <i>Indicator: 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (Tier II, custodian agency: UNISDR)</i></p> <p>SDG Target 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world. <i>Indicator: 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (Tier III, custodian agency: UNCCD)</i></p> <p>Mitigation:</p> <p>SDG Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services. <i>Indicators: 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity (Tier I, custodian agency: World Bank); 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (Tier I, custodian agency: WHO)</i></p> <p>SDG Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. <i>Indicator: 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (Tier I, possible custodian agencies: UNSD, IEA, IRENA)</i></p> <p>SDG Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency. <i>Indicator: 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP (Tier I, custodian agencies: UNSD, IEA)</i></p> <p>SDG Target 9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities. <i>Indicator: 9.4.1 CO₂ emission per unit of value added (Tier I, custodian agencies: UNIDO, IEA)</i></p> <p>SDG Target 14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels. <i>Indicator: 14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations (Tier III, custodian agency: IOC-UNESCO)</i></p> <p>REDD-plus:</p> <p>SDG Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements. <i>Indicator 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area (Tier I, custodian agency: FAO)</i></p> <p>SDG Target 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally. <i>Indicator: 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management (Tier II, custodian agency: FAO)</i></p>
Relevant Environment Assembly resolutions	<p>Environment Assembly resolution 1/8 – Ecosystem-based adaptation</p> <p>Environment Assembly resolution 2/6 – Supporting the Paris Agreement</p> <p>Environment Assembly resolution 3/5 – Investing in innovative environmental solutions for accelerating the implementation of the SDGs</p>

²⁰ The Paris Agreement is the principal guiding document for the Climate Change Subprogramme but as it does not provide agreed indicators, a specific reference to the Paris Agreement cannot be made in this section. UNEP will continue to follow the deliberations on articles 13 (transparency framework) and 14 (stock-taking) of the Paris Agreement closely and as and when clear indicators are agreed on under the UNFCCC process they can be brought into the UNEP results framework and reporting to member States.

Objective of the organization: Countries increasingly transition to low-emission economic development pathways and enhance their adaptation and resilience to climate change

<i>Expected accomplishments of the secretariat</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Relevant global SDG indicators</i>
(a) Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans, which integrate ecosystem-based adaptation	(i) The number of countries supported by UNEP with institutional arrangements in place to coordinate national adaptation plans Unit of measure: Number of countries that have improved institutional arrangements in place	December 2017 (baseline): 0 December 2019 (expected): +10 (10) ²¹ Progress expected by December 2020: +5 (15) Progress expected by June 2021: +0 (15) Progress expected by December 2021: +5 (20) Data sources and analysis plan: National submissions to the UNFCCC secretariat and project progress reports, which should provide evidence of the degree to which institutional capacity is put in place, measured through: national adaptation plans; adaptation communications submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat	Indicator 13.2.1: Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other) (<i>Tier III, custodian agency: UNFCCC</i>)
	(ii) The number of countries supported by UNEP that have technical capacity to integrate ecosystem-based management into their national adaptation plans Unit of measure: Number of countries that have increased technical capacity to implement ecosystem-based adaptation ²²	December 2017 (baseline): 0 December 2019 (expected): +10 (10) Progress expected by December 2020: +10 (20) Progress expected by June 2021: +5 (25) Progress expected by December 2021: +5 (30) Data sources and analysis plan: National submissions to the UNFCCC secretariat and project progress reports that provide evidence of the degree to which technical capacities have been strengthened, adaptation communications and national adaptation plans submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat	Indicator 13.3.1: Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula (<i>Tier III, custodian agencies: UNFCCC, UNESCO-UIS</i>) Indicator 13.3.2: Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions (<i>Tier III, custodian agencies: UNFCCC, UNESCO-UIS</i>)

²¹ Baselines will be adjusted based on progress achieved in the period 2018–2019.

²² The capacity will be assessed based on the following three key criteria: (i) adaptation options including ecosystem-based adaptation are identified; (ii) adaptation options including ecosystem-based adaptation are prioritized; and (iii) implementation of adaptation options including ecosystem-based adaptation has started. Related to SDG Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

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	<p>(iii) The number of countries supported by UNEP that are ready to access or have accessed climate change adaptation finance to implement adaptation plans²³</p> <p>Unit of measure:</p> <p>(a) Number of countries that have received finance readiness support</p> <p>(b) Number of countries with approved projects under different funds for adaptation</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline):</p> <p>(a) 0</p> <p>(b) 0</p> <p>December 2019 (expected):</p> <p>(a) +6 (6)</p> <p>(b) +4 (4)</p> <p>Progress expected by December 2020:</p> <p>(a) +5 (11)</p> <p>(b) +5 (9)</p> <p>Progress expected by June 2021:</p> <p>(a) +5 (16)</p> <p>(b) +5 (14)</p> <p>Progress expected by December 2021:</p> <p>(a) +5 (21)</p> <p>(b) +5 (19)</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan:</p> <p>Project approval letters received from donor countries, boards or councils of available climate change funds (e.g., Least Developed Countries Fund, Special Climate Change Fund, Adaptation Fund, GCF)</p>	<p>Indicator 13.a.1: Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment (<i>Tier III, custodian agencies: UNFCCC, OECD</i>)</p> <p>Indicator 13.b.1: Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities (<i>Tier III, custodian agencies: OHRLLS, regional commissions, AOSIS, SIDS, Samoa Pathway</i>)</p>
<p>(b) Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies</p>	<p>(i) The number of countries supported by UNEP that make progress in adopting and/or implementing low greenhouse gas emission development plans, strategies and/or policies²⁴</p> <p>Unit of measure:</p> <p>Number of countries that have adopted or are implementing plans, strategies or policies on energy efficiency, renewable energy and/or cleaner technologies</p>	<p>December 2017 (baseline): 0</p> <p>December 2019 (expected): +35 (35)</p> <p>Progress expected by December 2020: +5 (40)</p> <p>Progress expected by June 2021: +5 (45)</p> <p>Progress expected by December 2021: +10 (55)</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan:</p> <p>Project progress reports, national communications and nationally determined contributions to the UNFCCC; UNFCCC synthesis reports on national communications and nationally determined contributions</p>	<p>Indicator 13.2.1: Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other) (<i>Tier III, custodian agency: UNFCCC</i>)</p>

²³ Getting ready to access climate finance means that countries have received readiness support to prepare for direct access and develop project pipelines. This applies primarily to financing from the Adaptation Fund and the GCF.

²⁴ Related to SDG Targets 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix; and 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

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	<p>(ii) Climate finance invested by countries or institutions for clean energy, energy efficiency and/or amount of decarbonized assets, with UNEP support.</p> <p>Unit of measure: (a) Dollar amount invested by countries or institutions for clean energy, energy efficiency (b) Dollar amount of decarbonized assets</p>	<p>Progress expected by December 2017 (baseline): (a) (\$ 526 million) (b) (\$0 billion)</p> <p>Progress expected by December 2019: (a) +\$100 million (\$ 626 million) (b) +\$100 billion (\$100 billion)</p> <p>Progress expected by December 2020: (a) +\$50 million (\$ 676 million) (b) +\$50 billion (\$150 billion)</p> <p>Progress expected by June 2021: (a) +\$0 million (\$ 676 million) (b) +\$0 billion (\$150 billion)</p> <p>Progress expected by December 2021: (a) +\$50 million (\$ 726 million) (b) +\$50 billion (\$200 billion)</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan: Annual reports from institutions on measuring and disclosing the volume of decarbonized assets</p>	<p>Indicator 13.a.1: Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment (<i>Tier III, custodian agencies: UNFCCC, OECD</i>)</p>
<p>(c) Countries increasingly adopt and implement forest-friendly policies and measures that deliver quantifiable emissions reductions, as well as social and environmental benefits</p>	<p>(i) Countries securing finance, including performance-based finance, for the implementation of REDD-plus²⁵ policies and measures²⁶</p> <p>Unit of measure: Number of countries that have secured performance-based finance for REDD-plus that is consistent with UNFCCC methodological guidance on REDD-plus (such as GCF)</p>	<p>Progress expected by December 2017 (baseline): 0</p> <p>Progress expected by December 2019: +20 (20)</p> <p>Progress expected by December 2020: +2 (22)</p> <p>Progress expected by June 2021: +2 (24)</p> <p>Progress expected by December 2021: +2 (26)</p> <p>Data sources and analysis plan: UN-REDD progress reports, UNFCCC submissions that provide evidence of finance received for the implementation of policies and measures and verified emission</p>	<p>Indicator 13.b.1: Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities (<i>Tier III, custodian agencies: OHRLLS, regional commissions, AOSIS,</i></p>

²⁵ REDD-plus refers to activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.

²⁶ Related to SDG Target 15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.

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	reductions from REDD-plus; progress reports on the implementation of REDD-plus policies and measures; funding agreements for REDD-plus activities; GCF board decisions on funding proposal approvals reporting on bilateral funding agreements for REDD-plus	<i>SIDS, Samoa Pathway)</i>
(ii) The number of countries that demonstrate quantifiable ability to generate social and environmental (non-carbon) benefits from REDD-plus implementation	December 2017 (baseline): 0 December 2019 (expected): +25 ²⁷ Progress expected by December 2020: +2 (27) Progress expected by June 2021: +2 (29) Progress expected by December 2021: +2 (31)	Indicator 13.2.1: Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)
Unit of measure: Number of countries that have operationalized ability to measure social and environmental non-carbon benefits	Data sources and analysis plan: Project progress reports submitted to UN-REDD Programme secretariat; country submissions to the UNFCCC, including the “Lima REDD+ Information Hub”; summary of information on safeguards/participatory national monitoring and evaluation of policies and measures; reports from oversight institutions	<i>(Tier III, custodian agency: UNFCCC)</i>

Strategy

110. Guided by Environment Assembly resolution 2/6 on supporting the Paris Agreement, the overall objective of the climate change subprogramme is aligned with the Paris Agreement, as well as the 2030 Agenda and the Kigali Amendment. The overall objective of the subprogramme is to strengthen countries’ transition to low-emission economic development and enhance their adaptation and resilience to climate change. Looking ahead to 2030, the ultimate impact that UNEP aims to contribute on climate change is to reduce countries’ vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases so as to close the adaptation and emission gaps.²⁸ This impact can be realized through support to countries and stakeholder for immediate and long-term climate action.

111. In order to achieve this change, UNEP will address science, policy, technology and finance. In 2020–2021, UNEP will continue support to countries in: (a) building technical capacity, accessing adaptation finance and setting up institutions to coordinate development and implementation of national adaptation plans that integrate ecosystem-based adaptation; (b) developing policies and standards to transform markets and promote investment in clean energy and efficient technology and system solutions; and (c) implementing policies that achieve quantifiable carbon, social and environmental land-use benefits. As cities are of particular importance in an era of accelerated

²⁷ As of September 2018, UNEP is unlikely to reach its target set out in the 2018–2019 Programme of Work, thus the 2019 expected achievement is lower than the 2019 Programme of Work target.

²⁸ Adaptation gap and emission gap reports 2017 (available at <https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/adaptation-gap-report> and <https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2017>).

urbanization, there will be a specific focus on low carbon urban development. Throughout its work, UNEP will implement gender-sensitive actions and promote South-South cooperation. Partnerships will be critical to achieving the desired impact. Targeted, strategic communication and advocacy will be used to improve public perception of the urgency and effectiveness of climate change action, supporting the subprogramme in its delivery.

112. In the area of adaptation and resilience UNEP, together with its partners²⁹ and partnerships³⁰ and guided by Environment Assembly resolution 1/8 on ecosystem-based adaptation, will continue to provide support for strengthening institutions and enhancing countries' capacities to advance national adaptation planning and implementation. Together with its partners, UNEP will promote implementation of national action plans and ecosystem-based adaptation. UNEP will continue to support vulnerable countries as mandated by Environment Assembly resolution 1/8.³¹ UNEP will further analyse the effectiveness of ecosystem-based adaptation, including through implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation at scale in different ecosystems; undertake vulnerability impact assessments, guided by the Global Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation; and conduct economic assessments of adaptation options. Information on successful adaptation will be disseminated through UNEP-led knowledge networks such as the Global Adaptation Network and its regional wings.

113. In the area of mitigation, and guided by Environment Assembly resolutions 3/5 on investing in innovative environmental solutions for accelerating the implementation of the SDGs and resolution 3/8 on preventing and reducing air pollution to improve air quality globally, UNEP will continue to strengthen partnerships such as the Sustainable Energy for All initiative, the Global Fuel Economy Initiative, the Global Efficient Lighting Partnership Programme, the Global Efficient Appliances and Equipment Partnership, the District Energy in Cities Initiative, the United for Efficiency initiative, the Portfolio Decarbonization Coalition and the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, including partners such as the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). Through the Climate Technology Centre and Network, UNEP will continue to promote the accelerated development and transfer of climate-friendly standards and technologies. The focus of these partnerships evolves with time and is informed by countries' priorities and needs.

114. UNEP will continue to engage with non-State actors. For example, the Portfolio Decarbonization Coalition³² will be expanded, with new member institutions committing to reduce the carbon footprint of their managed assets. UNEP will continue to work with the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-lived Climate Pollutants³³ by catalysing policies and practices that provide multiple benefits by improving people's health, increasing food security, enhancing energy efficiency and alleviating poverty. All these efforts will be shaped and informed by UNEP-led assessments, nationally determined contributions and biennial progress reports, which will continue to be developed with UNEP support. UNEP will continue to support negotiators upon request by countries.

²⁹ These include the UNDP, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Agency for International Cooperation) (GIZ).

³⁰ For example, the Global Centre of Excellence on Adaptation, the Adaptation Network and the World Adaptation Science Programme.

³¹ UNEP/EA.1/10, annex I.

³² <http://unepfi.org/pdc/about/>.

³³ The Climate and Clean Air Coalition is a partnership of governments, intergovernmental organizations, businesses, scientific institutions and civil society organizations committed to improving air quality and health while protecting the climate. Based on solid science, the coalition helps partners and stakeholders create policies and practices to deliver substantial emission reductions of air pollutants and climate forcers.

115. UNEP and its partners in UN-REDD (the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) will continue to help countries respond to the Warsaw Framework for REDD-plus³⁴ for accessing results-based payments. Support will take the form of both large investments to trigger transformative change through the development, implementation and monitoring of REDD-plus policies and measures and smaller-scale technical support to prepare countries for effective, transparent and equitable management of financial flows for REDD-plus. UNEP will further strengthen its work with the private sector to support the development of innovative financing options. UNEP will facilitate knowledge-sharing mechanisms and communication and outreach across sectors. Finally, UNEP will support the realization and monitoring of non-carbon benefits from REDD-plus and other natural solutions for climate change mitigation.

116. In support of these three expected accomplishments, UNEP supports countries to establish transparency measures, such national planning documentation, national communications and greenhouse gas inventories. It also provides technical assistance to countries on updating their regulatory frameworks in support of decarbonization. This support is mainly financed through GEF and various climate funds under their respective funding windows for enabling conditions.

³⁴ The Warsaw Framework for REDD-plus sets out the conditions for accessing results-based payments for REDD-plus. These include having a national strategy or action plan, a national forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level, a national forest monitoring system and a system for providing information on how the so-called Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected.

Figure 1
Theory of change – Climate change



Note: Key deliverables in the theory of change are related to either a single output or a group of outputs.

External factors and risks

117. The climate change subprogramme is expected to achieve its expected accomplishments by supporting and complementing, as appropriate, the actions of member States implement their nationally determined contributions to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Paris Agreement, as applicable, but it is recognized that specific actions and targets by member States are nationally determined. Risks that could hamper the attainment of the targets include the availability of resources to support countries in transitioning to low-emission economic development pathways and enhancing their adaptation and resilience to climate change. Drivers of change include partnerships, which will leverage climate finance and increase impact, as well as UNEP methods, tools, assessments and pilots, especially if they are taken to scale by partners.

Table 8

Outputs planned for the biennium: Climate change

<i>Programme of work output</i>	<i>Division accountable</i>	<i>Contributing division(s) and regional offices</i>
Outputs planned for the biennium in pursuit of expected accomplishment (a): Countries increasingly advance their near-term and long-term national plans, which integrate ecosystem-based adaptation		
1. Technical support provided to countries to develop tools, methods, scientific evidence and knowledge networks and promote South-South cooperation to advance near-term and long-term national plans that integrate ecosystem-based adaptation	Ecosystems Division	Science Division, regional offices
2. Technical support provided to countries to implement ecosystem-based adaptation and integrate it into national plans	Ecosystems Division	Regional offices
3. Support provided to countries to access adaptation finance and strengthen readiness for deploying adaptation finance	Ecosystems Division	Economy Division, regional offices
4. Technical support provided to countries to address UNFCCC commitments, implementation, negotiations and reporting	Ecosystems Division	Law Division, regional offices
5. Outreach and communication for adaptation	Communication Division	Regional offices
Outputs planned for the biennium in pursuit of expected accomplishment (b): Countries increasingly adopt, integrate and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies		
1. Support provided to a coalition of countries and partners to foster increased awareness, knowledge and mitigation actions on short-lived climate pollutants	Economy Division	Regional offices
2. Scientific knowledge generated on emerging issues relevant to low-emission development decision-making and policy (e.g., Emissions Gap Report)	Science Division	Regional offices
3. Technical support provided to countries to develop tools, plans and policies for low-emission development	Economy Division	Regional offices
4. Technical support provided to countries to implement and scale up renewable energy and energy efficiency projects	Economy Division	Regional offices
5. Readiness of countries and institutions to access or mobilize climate finance strengthened including through support to make projects bankable and replicable	Economy Division	Ecosystems Division, regional offices
6. Technical support provided to countries to address UNFCCC commitments, monitoring, reporting requirements and mainstreaming results into national development planning	Economy Division	Regional offices

7. Technical support provided to countries through the Climate Technology Centre and Network established under the UNFCCC	Economy Division	Ecosystems Division, regional offices
8. Partnerships and multi-stakeholder networks facilitate knowledge exchange and South-South cooperation	Economy Division	Regional offices
9. Outreach and communication for mitigation	Communications Division	Regional offices
Outputs planned for the biennium in pursuit of expected accomplishment (c): Countries increasingly adopt and implement forest-friendly policies and measures that deliver quantifiable emissions reductions, as well as social and environmental benefits		
1. Technical support to countries to meet the Warsaw pillars for accessing results-based payments: (a) develop and implement REDD-plus national strategies or action plans; (b) operationalize safeguard information systems; (c) estimate forest reference emission levels; and (d) build national forest monitoring systems	Ecosystems Division	Regional offices
2. Strategic support for transformative land management approach	Ecosystems Division	Regional offices
3. Outreach and communication on the benefits of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation	Communications Division	Regional offices

Resource requirements: Climate change

118. The financial and human resources allocated for this subprogramme in the 2020–2021 budget amount to \$261.4 million and provide for 176 positions, as compared to \$181.3 million and 134 positions in the 2018–2019 budget. The overall increase in the allocation is prompted by the estimated contributions of the earmarked and global funds based on historical trends over the last biennium. This increase is partially offset by a reduction of \$10.1 million against the Environment Fund in line with the decrease of the total envelope. An increase of 6 positions is proposed under the Environment Fund, as existing positions are aligned with the subprogramme to which they mainly contribute. Under the earmarked and global funds, the expected increase in the number of positions is in line with the projected increase in the associated financial resources leading to an increase in more projects and activities to be implemented. Accordingly, additional staff positions will be required. Unlike core positions funded from the Environment Fund, such project positions have a limited duration, and their financial sustainability and obligation are governed by the donor legal instruments/contracts as well as the lifespan of the projects to which they contribute.

Table 9 (a)

Financial resource requirement by funding category: climate change*(Thousands of United States dollars)*

<i>Category</i>	<i>Financial resources (thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>2018-2019</i>	<i>Changes</i>	<i>2020-2021</i>
A. Environment Fund			
Post	15 000	(500)	14 500
Non-post	17 300	(9 600)	7 700
Subtotal A	32 300	(10 100)	22 200
B. Earmarked funds			
Post			16 700
Non-post	112 600	32 200	128 100
Subtotal B	112 600	32 200	144 800
C. Global funds			
Post			8 600
Non-post	29 500	54 000	74 900
Subtotal C	29 500	54 000	83 500
D. Programme support costs			
Post			3 200
Non-post	3 200	4 000	4 000
Subtotal D	3 200	4 000	7 200
E. Regular budget			
Post	3 447	–	3 447
Non-post	275	–	275
Subtotal E	3 722	–	3 722
Total (A+B+C+D+E)	181 322	80 100	261 422

Note: Figures may vary slightly owing to rounding.

Table 9 (b)

Human resource requirement by funding category: climate change

<i>Category</i>	<i>Staffing resources (number of posts)</i>		
	<i>2018–2019</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>2020–2021</i>
A. Environment Fund	53	6	59
B. Earmarked funds	54	4	58
C. Global funds	10	23	33
D. Programme support costs	7	9	16
E. Regular budget	10	–	10
Total (A+B+C+D+E)	134	42	176

Note: Figures may vary slightly owing to rounding.