of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2018 part 2 and Annual Action Programme 2019 part 1 for the environment and climate change under the Global Public Goods and Challenges Thematic Programme, to be financed from the general budget of the Union

**Action Document for Improving international environmental governance through targeted support to multilateral environmental agreements and processes**

**Annual Programme**
This document constitutes the annual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation and action programme/measure in the sense of Articles 2 and 3 of Regulation No 236/2014.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Title/basic act/CRIS number</th>
<th>Improving international environmental governance through targeted support to multilateral environmental agreements and processes financed under the Development Cooperation Instrument (no CRIS number available)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2. Zone benefiting from the action/location | Global  
All activities will mainly intervene at global level, although they could have a regional/country pilot dimension. Most activities will be conducted from the headquarters and regional/liaison offices of UNEP (e.g. Nairobi, Brussels, Paris, Geneva), of the OECD (Paris), of ITTO (Yokohama), of FAO (Rome), and of the Secretariats of MEAs¹ (e.g. Geneva, Bonn, Montreal) |
| 4. SDGs | Main SDG Goals on the basis of section 4.1: 12 (targets 1, 2, 4, 5, 8), 15 (targets 6, 9), and 16 (targets 7, 8, 10)  
Secondary SDG Goal(s) on the basis of section 4.1: 1 (target 5), 2 (targets 4, 5), 3 (target 9), 8 (target 4), 9 (target 4), 11 (target 6), 14 (target 1), 17 (targets 7, 9) |
| 5. Sector of concentration/thematic area | Environment and climate Component 4 | DEV. Aid: YES |

¹ Multilateral Environmental Agreements
### 6. Amounts concerned

Total estimated cost: EUR 15 923 975 (indicative and unconfirmed at this stage)

Total amount of EU budget contribution **EUR 12 200 000:**
- Component 1: “UNEP – Cooperation Agreement” (EUR 10 350 000)
- Component 2: “FAO – Global Soil Partnership III” (EUR 1 000 000)
- Component 3: “OECD – Biodiversity targets” (EUR 200 000)
- Component 4: “OECD – Trade & Circular economy” (EUR 350 000)
- Component 5: “ITTO – Sustainable Forest Management” (EUR 300 000)

### 7. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)

#### Project Modality
- Component 1: Indirect management with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- Component 2: Indirect management with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
- Component 3 and 4: Direct management (Direct Grant) with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
- Component 5: Indirect management with the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO)

### 8 a) DAC code(s)

**410 – General Environment Protection**
- 41010 – Environmental policy and administrative management
- 41020 – Biosphere protection
- 41030 – Biodiversity
- 31130 – Agricultural land resources
- 31210 – Forestry policy and administrative management
- 33110 – Trade policy and administrative management
- 33130 – Regional trade agreements
- 33140 – Multilateral trade negotiations

### 8 b) Main Delivery Channel

- United Nations Environment Programme – 41116
- Food and Agriculture Organisation – 41301
- Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development – 47080
- International Tropical Timber Organisation – 47073

### 9. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General policy objective</th>
<th>Not targeted</th>
<th>Significant objective</th>
<th>Main objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participation development/good governance</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☞</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aid to environment</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☞</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality (including Women In Development)</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Development</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RIO Convention markers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biological diversity</th>
<th>Not targeted</th>
<th>Significant objective</th>
<th>Main objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☞</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[2]
SUMMARY

The proposed Action will involve actions at global level and will contribute in assisting developing countries and middle-income countries with the negotiation and implementation of a number of multilateral environmental agreements and processes, through five specific components:

Component 1: Programme Cooperation Agreement to improve international environmental governance (under GPGC 2018-2020)
This component consists of the continuation of the cooperation agreement between the Commission and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) established since 2011. It will support a number of global environmental processes and agreements in the areas of biodiversity and ecosystem management, green/circular economy, sound management of chemicals and waste, and general international environmental governance. It will ensure that the outcomes of these processes effectively contribute to the implementation of Agenda 2030 and benefit developing and emerging economies.

Component 2: Global Soil Partnership – Phase III (2019-2020)
This component will be implemented through the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), responsible for the Global Soil Partnership (GSP) and its activities promoting sustainable soil management (SSM). This will enhance soil protection and conservation measures globally, as well as through the various Regional Soil Partnerships (RSPs).

Component 3: Enhancing global and national measurability of the goals and targets under the post-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity
This component will be implemented through the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Working Party on Biodiversity, Water and Ecosystems (WPBWE), to inform the negotiations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the post-2020 biodiversity framework including new biodiversity targets for the 2021-2030 timeframe.

Component 4: Support to the work of the OECD Joint Working Party on Trade and Environment
This component will involve conducting analytical work and validation workshops as well as outreach programmes (including in developing countries/non-OECD member countries) on key issues related to trade and environment including: (i) Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) and the environment; and (ii) trade and sustainable resources / circular economy. OECD member countries and OECD non-member countries including emerging economies and developing countries will benefit from the action by securing policy coherence between
Trade and environmental measures that are essential for inclusive green growth and sustainable development.

**Component 5: Promoting multilateral dialogue on sustainable management of tropical forests and promoting trade in legal and sustainable timber**

This component consists of support to the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) in its' implementation of the 2018-2019 biannual work program, thereby promoting a multilateral dialogue on sustainable management of tropical forests and promoting trade in legal and sustainable timber through the Organization and its member countries.

1 **Context Analysis**

1.1 Context description

With the adoption of the **2030 Agenda** and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015, the international community recognized that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and address a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and protecting the environment. This was soon followed by the **Paris climate agreement** which sets out a global action plan to put the world on track for the response to the threat of climate change.

Since 2014, the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) is the world’s highest-level decision-making body on the environment; it adopts resolutions and usually calls for global action to address the critical environmental challenges facing the world today. The third UNEA in December 2017 focused on beating pollution while the fourth UNEA in March 2019 will further promote sustainable consumption and production patterns.

The 14th Conference of the Parties (COP 14) of the **Convention on Biological Diversity** (CBD) in Egypt, November 2018, will decide on the preparatory process for the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. The new Strategic Plan (to be adopted by COP15 in China in October 2020) should update and adjust the current Strategic Plan to make the targets more measurable and integrate existing biodiversity-related SDGs.

1.2 Public Framework (Global, EU), Public Policy Analysis

The EU was a strong supporter of the process that led to the **2030 Agenda and the SDGs**, and is committed to its' implementation in the EU and its' partner countries. The EU Council Conclusions of 20 June 2017 "A sustainable European future: The EU response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" and "The New European Consensus on Development – Our World, our Dignity, our Future" both fully recognize the societal challenges posed by climate change, pollution, growing pressure on all natural resources and unsustainable economic growth patterns. Within the "Global Strategy for the European

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2 "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", adopted by the United-Nations General Assembly in August 2015

3 Adopted on 12 December 2015 at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Paris from 30 November to 13 December 2015

4 COM(2016) 740 final of 22.11.2016, adopted by the Council of the EU on 19 May 2017
Union's Foreign and Security Policy\textsuperscript{5}, the EU international action integrates the fact that environmental sustainability, including a stable climate, is indispensable to poverty eradication and sustainable development, particularly for the poorest sections of society.

The EU has been at the forefront of global efforts to combat deforestation and forest degradation as key obstacles in reaching international commitments related to sustainable development.

The circular economy package\textsuperscript{6}, adopted by the Commission on 2 December 2015, has created an important momentum in supporting the transition towards a more circular economy in the EU. The overall goal of the circular economy action plan is to boost competitiveness, create jobs, reduce greenhouse gas emissions as well as reduce pressure on the environment. The transition to the circular economy also has a strong global dimension and the plan includes a provision for externalisation of the actions.

In the area of biodiversity, the EU is a Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The current EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 includes a target which aims to halt the loss of global biodiversity. The post-2020 EU Biodiversity Strategy will also need to develop an updated approach for Target 6. There are also strong links between the existing CBD Biodiversity Framework with the EU Nature Directive, Habitats Directive, and other agreements such as the EU Wildlife Action Plan, the Deforestation Action Plan and CITES.

The Commission also set out a new trade and investment strategy called “Trade for All” in 2015.\textsuperscript{7} It aims to be more inclusive in addressing environmental protection and sustainable development, and in reassuring transparency in the policy development and negotiation process.

The EU Thematic Programme for Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) adopted in July 2014 is undergoing a revision for the period 2018-2020. It includes, among the four components of its Environment and Climate Change priority area, a contribution to better international environment and climate governance in line with the external dimensions of the EU’s environment and climate change policies as stated in the EU 7\textsuperscript{th} Environment Action Programme.

1.3 Stakeholder Analysis

Countries, in particular developing and middle-income nations, all struggle with their effective participation in multilateral environmental negotiations (during the preparations of regional positions, as well as with their attendance during actual negotiation sessions) and processes, and even more so with the subsequent implementation of the resulting recommendations or legally binding decisions. There are expectations, in particular, from developing countries that the EU, as a developed party, will provide voluntary contributions to the Secretariats of those Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and processes to help develop implementing guidelines and tools, and to produce and share the information and data necessary for the elaboration of national policies.


\textsuperscript{7} http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2015/october/tradoc_153846.pdf
Key stakeholders of this Action document are **governments** and public servants from developing countries and emerging economies, who will be involved in the development and be the users of the policy reports, guidelines and tools that will be produced.

The **private sector** is another key stakeholder, as the promotion of clean environment techniques and the transition to green/circular economy directly affects companies in many sectors. UNEP works with representatives of the private sector (business representative organisations, selected large companies, key market players etc.) to provide information and feedback on the development of their work.

For **component 1**, UNEP hosts the Secretariat of a number of MEAs in accordance with all the United Nations regulations, rules and administrative instructions that are applicable to the United Nations secretariat. The governing bodies of these MEAs make a number of decisions at their meetings of the parties, which usually occur every 2-3 years. Secretariats are then faced with the responsibility to implement those decisions, many of which require the mobilisation of a large amount of voluntary contributions from Parties.

For **component 2**, countries participating in the Regional Soil Partnerships have already signed Communiqués in which they requested support and expressed their commitment to the implementation of the GSP.

For **component 3**, various stakeholders will be engaged in the process at different stages of the action. The OECD will develop a scoping paper in 2018, for discussion and comments from OECD delegates of the Working Party on Biodiversity, Water and Ecosystems (WPBWE). The scoping paper will outline the proposed key areas of work and suggestions for broad stakeholder engagement processes. Key target groups include those involved in developing the post-2020 biodiversity framework, ranging from policy-makers and practitioners involved in the CBD negotiations, and international organisations, NGOs and research organisations working in biodiversity and related fields. The final beneficiaries of the action is intended to be the Parties of the Convention on the Biological Diversity, which are due to adopt a post-2020 biodiversity strategy in 2020, and thereafter.

For **component 4**, dialogues between trade negotiators and environmental policy makers including from developing and emerging economies will be enhanced in the framework of the OECD Joint Working Party on Trade and Environment. In addition, the OECD engages with relevant inter-governmental organisations including the International Trade Centre (ITC), UN Environment, UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the World Trade Organization (WTO). Since 2006, several policy dialogues on RTAs and the environment were established between OECD member countries and non-member countries, inviting government officials, experts, academia, the private sector as well as civil society.

For **component 5**, the direct beneficiaries of the funding are all ITTO Council members, while the final beneficiaries are all ITTO stakeholders. National forestry agencies will benefit directly from capacity building activities. ITTO has a great deal of experience in convening such capacity building workshops, including in ensuring that agencies chosen to host them have adequate capacity to do so and will take ownership of the outcomes.
1.4 Problem analysis / Priority areas for support

The activities under this component will focus on actions at the global level that benefit developing and middle-income countries the most, in particular those least developed countries with the greatest potential for facing global environmental challenges.

**Component 1:**

Among the priority issues identified for strengthening international environmental governance in the context of the Agenda 2030:

- Building and sharing knowledge on environmental issues for public authorities and businesses primarily in developing and middle-income countries that cannot afford the costs of acquiring the knowledge alone;

- Strengthening the voice of developing and middle-income countries in the negotiations linked to international environmental processes to boost ownership and improve implementation of the agreed outcomes in those countries;

- Designing support tools, methodologies and guidelines available to (and suitable for the situation of) developing countries, to enhance the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs).

In addition, there is now a need for UNEP and the Commission to work towards achieving a more focused and strategic cooperation to maximise the impact of their work for SDGs implementation.

**Component 2:**

There is much more to be done for the Global Soil Partnership in order to provide adequate response to the needs of countries to prioritize sustainable soil management in their national policies. It is therefore essential to continue to support and consolidate the governance of the GSP, in particular for the promotion and implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Soil Sustainable Management. The consolidation of the GSP will also require more efforts for engaging partners and donors (a conference of donors could be an option to for fund raising).

**Component 3:**

While the global biodiversity indicators are improving and efforts are underway to address the remaining data gaps for the purposes of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) through initiatives like the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP), it remains inherently difficult to measure progress towards the Aichi Targets at national level. Further consideration needs to be given to how the actual objectives of any post-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity will enable an assessment of their progress and the contributions that individual nations are making towards the international goals. Ideally, all targets would be specific, measurable, agreed-upon, realistic and time-bound (SMART).

**Component 4:**

*Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) and the Environment:*

RTAs have thrived in the past decades, reaching a total of 302 agreements since 1958, of which 75% entered into force more recently since 2000. Among 270 RTAs coded by the WTO Regional Trade Agreements Information System: [http://rtais.wto.org](http://rtais.wto.org)
WTO as of May 2016, 263 RTAs include some kind of reference to the environment and 177 RTAs include substantive environmental provisions that go beyond preamble and general exception clauses.\(^9\) Since 2005, the OECD has been tracking and analysing environmental provisions in RTAs\(^10\). Most recently, the work has focused on “Greening RTAs” which investigates in which ways environmental objectives could be incorporated into chapters and articles that are not environmentally specific in order to ensure sustainable development.

*Trade and Sustainable Resources/Circular Economy:*  
In addition to Greening RTAs beyond chapters and articles that are environmentally specific, a transition towards a circular economy is currently gaining political attention. This transition can have several implications to international trade. However, limited studies are available to date and provide a strong motivation for further analytical work on these potential issues.

**Component 5:**  
The most pressing needs in terms of ITTO 2018-19 BWP activities are: the development of a new Strategic Action Plan (SAP) 2020-25; the consolidation of criteria and indicators for sustainable tropical forest management; capacity building on tropical forest products statistics; and strengthening the collaboration of ITTO with other forest partnerships and fora.

### 2 Risks and Assumptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risks</th>
<th>Risk level (H/M/L)</th>
<th>Mitigating measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Component 1 – Cooperation agreement with UNEP</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The very wide range of possibilities for cooperation with UNEP could lead to dispersed efforts and ineffective impact of EU investment.</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>This is expected to be mitigated by better-defined policy priorities to be elaborated by the Commission-UNEP High Level Meeting and regular thematic dialogues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Component 2 – Global Soil Partnership with FAO</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Insufficient support of partners and donors</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Regular engagement and communication with potential partners (including private or professional organisations but also national organisations). A conference of donors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Component 3 – Post-2020 biodiversity targets with OECD</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>This action is potentially politically sensitive and could have practical implications for national governments, in terms of monitoring and reporting. However, these discussions (and decisions) must take place in the lead up to (and at) the CBD COP15 in Beijing, China, where a post-2020 Strategy will be adopted.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>The analysis is not intended to examine the ambition of the potential post-2020 targets but rather their possible content and measurability implications at global and national level. The OECD would aim to offer a technical, non-negotiating forum to examine these issues. If any country were to have a strong issue with any proposed elements in the analysis, it</td>
</tr>
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</table>

would be discussed with the other delegates in a transparent manner, in order to determine how to address this. The aim however is to develop consensus on what is technically and politically feasible.

Component 4

| Declined interest and support to secure coherence between trade and environment policies among OECD and non-OECD member countries. | L | The Action will draw upon the strategic guidance on the Programme of Work of 2019-20 given by the OECD Environmental Policy Committee (EPOC), the parent committee of the JWPTE, in order to correctly reflect the policy priorities of OECD members and partners, and to mitigate any potential risks arising from discontinued interest or support. |

Component 5

| Additional funding for the BWP activities partially funded by the EU not forthcoming. | M | ITTO Secretariat will liaise with other donors; for SAP activity Working Capital and/or Program Support funds may also be used for remaining approximately 50% of approved budget. Funding for training workshops and collaboration is not dependent on additional funds from other donors. |

Major assumptions (all components):
- Willingness, commitment and support from relevant global, regional and national stakeholders and partners with active participation in project activities and capacity.
- Sufficient support from other donors, in particular to implement complementary activities in the countries and regions.
- Commitment from global/regional/national authorities and institutions to develop relevant policies and support/provide investment and technical cooperation.

3 Lessons learnt and complementarity

3.1 Lessons learnt

Component 1: will build on the lessons related to the implementation of the 2011-2013 strategic cooperation agreement and the 2014-2017 programme cooperation agreement with UNEP and the Secretariats of the MEAs.

In April 2018, the Commission and UNEP Corporate Services Division met and agreed upon a reinforced composition of the programme management unit (PMU) to ensure the sound management of operations. The performance of the reinforced PMU is being carefully monitored by the Commission and may be adjusted as needed.

The EU support to UNEP activities was essential to enable better involvement and participation of developing countries in international environmental processes. The mid-term evaluation of ongoing cooperation agreements (June 2016) highlighted the need to better align programmatic (financial) cooperation with the results of the Commission-UNEP policy dialogues conducted under the 2014 Commission-UNEP Memorandum of Understanding.
Component 2: The support of the European Commission to the GSP since 2012 greatly contributed to the development of Regional Implementation Plans in all UN regions.

The main lesson learnt is that actual investment in SSM through awareness raising is still very low compared to the identified needs. Soil degradation is a serious threat in many developing countries, it jeopardizes soil productivity and the provision of ecosystem services.

Component 3:
The design of the OECD action will build on many relevant initiatives underway in 2018 and insights stemming from these, such as a literature review of studies on the Aichi Targets being undertaken by partners, which will all contribute to the development of a new global biodiversity framework, by learning lessons from previous experiences, and in particular by analyzing the extent to which data, science, information and knowledge has been effectively used in developing targets and addressing them.

Component 4:
The European Union has been supporting the work of the OECD on trade and environment since 2007 including analytical work on the implementation and effectiveness of environmental provisions in Regional Trade Agreements, and more recently on Greening RTAs. In addition, analytic work on trade liberalisation and biodiversity has been developed.

Component 5: ITTO’s biannual work programme 2018-19 was adopted at its 53rd Council meeting in Lima in November 2017. All of the activities included in the BWP have therefore benefited from the close scrutiny of all ITTO members and from lessons learned in implementing similar activities under previous work programmes.

3.2. Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

Component 1:
The Commission, UNEP and MEAs secretariats have ongoing financial cooperation at global, regional, and country levels. The new Cooperation Agreement funded from the GPGC period 2018-2020 will have to account for that, to encourage complementarity and avoid overlaps.

The EU member states and the Commission will discuss and coordinate their contributions to both UNEP and the voluntary funds of MEAs in order to increase coherence and effectiveness. Discussions also take place regularly with other donors and parties during COPs and other international meetings.

Component 2:
In accordance with its terms of reference, the GSP has been establishing synergies with existing technical panels and new initiatives to spread its contribution to improved soil management worldwide. This includes: the Science Policy Interface (SPI) of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification; the ELD (Economics of Land Degradation).

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initiative; the IPBES (Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services)\textsuperscript{13}; and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

**Component 3:**

The EU has funded the OECD action on Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development, of which one of the chapters is on monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity mainstreaming. This chapter highlights the theory of change in policy response indicators (from inputs to outcomes and impacts) and examines the types of indicators that could be used to monitor biodiversity mainstreaming at the national level, at sector level in the areas of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and in development co-operation. The EU has also funded the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, hosted by UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre.

**Component 4:**

The OECD is a founding member of the Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP)\textsuperscript{14}. This and other existing networks will be utilised to explore synergies and to avoid duplication on the related activities of the Action.

**Component 5:**

The EU is funding another activity with the ITTO for “Independent Market Monitoring of FLEGT-licensed Timber”, synergies will be explored and enhanced with the implementation of selected activities under the ITTO work programme, particularly in regards to capacity development for timber trade statistics.

4. **DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION**

4.1. **Overall objective, specific objective(s), expected outputs and indicative activities**

The **overall objective** is to contribute to improved international environmental governance, thereby enhancing the delivery of the UN 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development. By doing so, the action will also directly contribute to the implementation of the “environment and climate change” policy area of the GPGC for 2018-2020.

The **specific objectives** (SO) and related **expected results** (outputs) (ER) are:

**Component 1: Cooperation agreement with the UN Environment Programme**

SO.1.1: International agreements, partnerships and alliances on environment involving the UNEP/MEAs and the Commission are strengthened and promoted in areas linked to halting biodiversity loss, transitioning to greener and more circular economies, protecting human health from pollution, and ensuring the transparent and sustainable management of natural resources.

→ **ER.1.1.1**: Improved implementation of the programmes of work of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and of the UN Environment Programme;

\textsuperscript{13} \url{http://www.ipbes.net/}
\textsuperscript{14} \url{www.oecd.org/greengrowth/greengrowthknowledgeplatform.htm}
→ **ER.1.1.2**: Improved engagement opportunities for developing countries and emerging economies in multilateral environmental agreements and processes linked to sustainable development;

→ **ER.1.1.3**: Enhanced coherence of Commission – UNEP cooperation in the field of international environmental action.

**SO.1.2**: Enhanced processes of development of evidence-based policies and decisions and effectiveness in their implementation and monitoring;

→ **ER.1.2.1**: Improved availability of capacity building tools and guidelines in the field of environmental and sustainable development;

→ **ER.1.2.2**: Improved environmental knowledge assessment, generation\(^{15}\), and sharing.

The action consists primarily of a multi-annual (2018-2020) EU contribution to a **multidonor trust fund** dedicated to the provision of voluntary contributions to the work of UNEP and Secretariats of MEAs.

The approach should provide a more predictable EU financial voluntary support to multilateral environmental agreements and processes involving UNEP (when/if UNEP has a true comparative advantage to implement the activities).

The activities/projects from UNEP/MEAs’ programmes of work to be supported with EU contributions will be selected by a **Programme Steering Committee** (PSC) co-chaired by the Commission and UNEP. The PSC will also provide strategic guidance and supervise the management of the cooperation.

A **Programme Management Unit** (PMU) will coordinate the implementation of the cooperation in accordance with the decisions taken by the PSC. It will support the coordination between and within respective organizations. A PMU Coordinator hired by UNEP will work in close cooperation with Commission services, Secretariats of MEAs, and UNEP Divisions to ensure smooth financial implementation of the cooperation.

**Component 2: Support to the FAO Global Soil Partnership**

**SO.2**: Strengthened governance for implementation of the Global Soil Partnership, promotion and monitoring of sustainable soil management.

The following results (outputs) are envisaged:

→ **ER.2.1**: Regional sustainable soil management capacities enhanced.

→ **ER.2.2**: Inclusion of soil protection in political agendas enhanced.

→ **ER.2.3**: Opportunities for engagement of GSP partners and donors enhanced.

→ **ER.2.4**: Links and synergies between the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils and other cooperation and international policy frameworks reinforced.

\(^{15}\) Including knowledge capture and synthesis
ER.2.5: Awareness raising and capacity development supported at global and regional levels, on all aspects of SSM implementation and monitoring.

Main activities include:

1. Dissemination of the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management (VGSSM) and their adaptation to regional contexts through the implementation of more effective, global and regional instruments.

2. Improve soil governance at global and regional levels through increased inclusion of soil protection in political agendas (e.g. organise conferences and events).


4. Implementation of the approved work plans of the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils and organisation of joint activities with other cooperation and international policy frameworks.

5. Awareness raising campaigns and training at national and regional levels, on all aspects of SSM implementation and monitoring.

Component 3: OECD Biodiversity targets

SO.3: Strengthened technical analysis that is used as the basis for the post-2020 biodiversity framework

It is important that the ambitious post-2020 biodiversity framework is founded on technical analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the existing 2011-2020 biodiversity framework and targets, the current state of relevant biodiversity indicators and data, and the implications of possible future targets on their measurability at global and national level. This may also have implications for the targets and indicators under SDG 14 (life below water) and 15 (life on land) as some of these targets are due to be achieved by 2020. The expected impact would be improvement (subject to real data constraints) in the ability to monitor and assess progress towards the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at the global and national level. The following results are envisaged:

ER.3.1: Strengths and weaknesses of the 2011-2020 biodiversity framework and its monitoring and evaluation identified;

ER.3.2: Exchange between stakeholders in the field of science and policy development promoted.

The OECD would participate in other international fora (workshops and conferences) to keep abreast of other relevant initiatives in this area, to disseminate on-going analysis and obtain further stakeholder feedback on the on-going work.

Main activities include:

1. Research, analysis and drafting of an initial introductory report (this may include questions seeking feedback and views from stakeholders on various elements of the work);

2. Organisation and convening of an international workshop, back-to-back with the OECD Working Party on Biodiversity, Water and Ecosystems meeting in early 2019, to provide a platform for a strong science-policy dialogue interface and broad stakeholder engagement;
The relevant material from the workshop (agenda, presentations, summary record) would be made publicly available on a dedicated OECD biodiversity website;

3. Continued research, analysis for refinement of report, and further iteration with the OECD WPBWE, and other stakeholders as needed. This would include keeping track of other related initiatives and participation in other relevant fora;

4. Outreach and dissemination of the report (throughout).

**Component 4: OECD Trade & environment**

**SO.4:** Enhanced policy coherence between trade and environment measures relevant for inclusive green growth and sustainable development

The following results are envisaged through the Joint Working Party of Trade and Environment (JWPTE):

- **E.R.4.1:** At least two analytical reports with policy-relevant findings in the interface of trade and the environment,
- **E.R.4.2:** Two workshops and outreach programmes to engage with OECD member countries and non-member countries to establish policy dialogues and disseminate the analytical findings in the view of achieving the overall objective.

The main activities under the Action are described in the following sub-sections. Details of these activities and outputs will be further determined under the guidance of the JWPTE and more broadly by the Environmental Policy Committee (EPOC) of the OECD. The analytical reports and outreach programmes will be developed under the auspices of the JWPTE. Such activities will be overseen by the JWPTE through regular committee meetings held once or twice a year. The analytical work and workshops will be developed fully in-line with the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action given in section 5.

**Activity 1: Analytical work**

The Action will support the JWPTE in developing at least two analytical reports on two broad work areas: (i) Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) and the environment; and (ii) trade and sustainable resources/circular economy.

**Activity 2: Workshops and outreach programmes**

Two workshops will be organised in two different regions to engage with OECD member countries and non-member countries in order to establish dialogue and disseminate analytical findings.

**Component 5: ITTO Sustainable Forest Management**

**SO.5:** to contribute to the implementation of the ITTO 2018-19 Biennial Work Programme

- **E.R.5.1:** ITTO Strategic Action Plan 2020-2025 adopted;
- **E.R.5.2:** Knowledge, implementation of and collaboration on principle, criteria and indicators (PC&I) of sustainable tropical forest management enhanced;
- **E.R.5.3:** Capacity on forest products statistics strengthened;
#### E.R.5.4: ITTO collaboration with other organisations/initiatives such as the Collaborative Platform on Forests (CPF) and the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF) enhanced.

Main activities include:

1. Formulate a new ITTO Strategic Action Plan (ER 5.1)
2. Criteria and indicators training workshops (ER 5.2)
3. Criteria and indicators collaboration (ER 5.2)
   a) African Timber Organisation (ATO)-ITTO Principles, Criteria & Indicators updating/harmonization;
   b) Collaboration with other Criteria & Indicators processes:
4. Statistical training workshops (ER 5.3)
5. Collaboration of ITTO with the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, the UN Forum on Forests and other organisations and fora (ER 5.4)

#### 4.2. Intervention logic

Through the provision of EU voluntary contributions to the secretariats of international environmental processes and agreements in a selected number of priorities (e.g. on biodiversity and ecosystems including forests and soils, on circular pollution-free economies including linkages to other policies such as trade) the Commission action is expected to trigger:

- the strengthened involvement of developing/middle-income countries in international environmental agreements and processes;
- the greater availability of environmental tools, guidelines and training opportunities for developing countries; and
- the more effective generation, management and sharing of environmental knowledge, including SMART targets and indicators.

This will all ultimately contribute to enhancing the delivery of the environmental pillar of the UN Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development.

#### 4.3. Mainstreaming

By supporting work on resource efficiency, green/circular economy, biodiversity targets, sustainable soil/forest management, the action will help developing countries move towards a low-carbon, climate resilient economy.

It will significantly contribute to combatting climate change, notably through actions aimed at promoting healthy ecosystems including forests and soils; the more efficient and circular use of resources; avoiding pollution; and more generally by supporting tools for international environmental governance that benefit environment and climate processes and agreements equally.

UN Agencies, the OECD, and the ITTO are all committed to integrate gender equality and equity in all their activities, and to pay attention to the role of women in policy-making. All of the components are about good governance and, by supporting the participation of numerous stakeholders, contribute to effective democracy.

#### 4.4. Contribution to SDGs

This programme is relevant for the 2030 Agenda. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG(s) 12 (targets 1, 2, 4, 5, 8), 15 (targets 6, 9), and 16 (targets 7, 8, 10), [15]
while also contributing significantly to SDGs 1 (target 5), 2 (targets 4, 5), 3 (target 9), 8 (target 4), 9 (target 4), 11 (target 6), 14 (target 1), 17 (targets 7, 9).

5. IMPLEMENTATION

5.1. Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, referred to in Article 184(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

5.2. Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.1 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 84 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Action Document.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission’s authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

5.3. Implementation modalities

5.3.1. Component 1: Indirect management with an international organisation (UNEP) for establishing a Programme Cooperation Agreement to improve international environmental governance (under GPGC 2018-2020)

This action may be implemented in indirect management, in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

This implementation is justified because UNEP is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, that promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimensions of sustainable development within the United Nations system and that serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. UNEP is also providing the Secretariat to a number of MEAs, and is acting as their financial trustee.

This implementation entails the overall coordination and management of a multi-donor trust fund to provide EU voluntary contributions to elements of UNEP/MEAs programmes of work that are of EU interest. It also entails the management of a portfolio of projects, identifying and presenting project proposals to the Commission, monitoring the development of project proposals and their effective and sound implementation (in particular financial, anticipating necessary adjustments). Managing the annual allotment of the EU contribution to ensure smooth and timely implementation of the activities of the projects will also be essential.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: management of a Multi-donor Trust Fund, selection and implementation of projects to be implemented by UNEP divisions and secretariats of MEAs, recruitment of the staff necessary for coordinating the operations, procurement of monitoring/evaluation and communication activities.

As part of the United Nations Secretariat, the entrusted international organisation has undergone the ex-ante assessment in accordance with Article 61(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.
The Commission may increase its contribution to the action in 2019 and 2020, through amendments to the delegation agreement to be signed with UNEP to implement the action.

5.3.2. **Component 2: Indirect management with an International organisation (FAO) for a support to the Global Soil Partnership – Phase III (2019-2020)**

This action may be implemented in indirect management with the **Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)** in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

This implementation entails all activities of the Action as well as the overall coordination and management of Action activities. This implementation is justified because FAO is the duly mandated international organisation, with global experience and expertise in the development of inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems that encompasses all the domains of the Action.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: Provide coordination of the project, enter into partnership through contractual arrangement (grants, service, work, supply) with both international and regional partners for the implementation of the respective components. This will include but may not be limited to, due the inclusive approach that will be developed: civils society entities, UN family entities and local partners both governmental, local NGOs and private companies (national soil science societies, national institutes of soil science, and similar).

The entrusted international organisation has undergone the ex-ante assessment in accordance with Article 61(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

5.3.3. **Component 3: Grant: direct award (direct management) to the OECD for Enhancing global and national measurability of the goals and targets under the post-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity**

(a) Objectives of the grant, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results:

The objective of the grant is to support OECD work to analyse the measurability implications of various possible new biodiversity targets for the post-2020 framework, at both global and national level. This will include examination of existing available data and the feasibility of improving post-2020 targets so that they are inter alia, specific and measurable. The underlying aim is to examine options to increase the transparency and accountability of the post-2020 biodiversity framework. Fields of intervention include desk-level analysis and broad stakeholder engagement via multiple avenues. The grant would support both these elements, including an international workshop on this issue in early 2019.

(b) Justification of a direct grant:

Under the responsibility of the Commission’s authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified given the vast experience of the Organisation in conducting high quality policy-relevant analytical work as well as in providing a forum that brings together policy-makers from the relevant fields to discuss the work, and share experiences. The OECD aims to provide the analytical foundation to support governments in making more informed and effective policy decisions. Given the multi-disciplinary nature of the organisation, which covers issues including environment (e.g. climate, water), development co-operation, agriculture, fisheries, economics, and governance, the OECD is in a unique position to draw on expertise from across the house, as well as to
reach out to relevant delegate communities across the 34 OECD member countries as well as its other partners. The OECD has long-standing experience in working with countries to improve environmental information for decision making, including data and indicators on biodiversity and biodiversity-relevant areas. It pioneered the development of common approaches and concepts for international indicators, including indicators to track environmental performance (the OECD Core Set), monitor policy integration (sectoral environmental indicators) and monitor progress towards green growth, and in using such indicators in policy analysis and country reviews. The horizontal nature of the Organisation’s work further enables producers and users from various policy domains to cooperate in the development of indicators and the harmonisation of related data. This is particularly important in areas such as biodiversity that cut across several policy areas and helps ensure the policy relevance, analytical soundness and measurability of the indicators. OECD’s expertise in the area of biodiversity indicators is also reflected by its participation in and contributions to the two AHTEGs on biodiversity indicators.

This work will rely on the existing structure of the WPBWE, as well as that of ENVIRONET, with inputs from OECD members, thereby benefiting from the experience and knowledge of the OECD community in this area.

(c) Eligibility conditions:
n.a.

(d) Essential selection and award criteria:
n.a.

(e) Maximum rate of co-financing:
The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant is 80% of the eligible costs of the action. In accordance with Articles 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, if full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100%. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission’s authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

(f) Indicative trimester to conclude the grant agreement:
1st trimester 2019

(g) Exception to the non-retroactivity of costs:
The Commission authorises the eligibility of costs prior to the submission of the grant application as of 1 February 2019.

5.3.4. Component 4: Grant: direct award (direct management) to the OECD to support the Joint Working Party on Trade and Environment

(a) Objectives of the grant, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results:
The objective of the Action is to support the work by the OECD’s Joint Working Party of Trade and Environment (JWPTE) to develop at least two analytical reports with policy relevant findings in the interface of trade and the environment, and to organise two workshops and outreach programmes in order to support OECD member countries and non-member countries
in their efforts to secure policy coherence between trade and environment measures that are essential for inclusive green growth and sustainable development.

The indicative activities are expected as follows in 2019-2021:

• Analytical work on RTAs and the environment (develop, produce and disseminate an analytical report as an OECD publication or working paper);

• Analytical work on trade and sustainable resources/circular economy (develop, produce and disseminate a report as an OECD publication or working paper);

• Workshops and outreach programmes (Organise and deliver two workshops on trade and environment to establish policy dialogue with OECD member countries and non-member countries).

(b) Justification of a direct grant:

The OECD is a multi-disciplinary intergovernmental organisation with a long-standing expertise on the economics and policy of the environment. In terms of analysis on trade and environment and cross-cutting analysis to secure policy coherence more broadly, the OECD has a de facto monopoly for the work to be undertaken in this Action. This comes from its blend of capability (for example in terms of fact based and data driven policy analysis), credibility (as a source of serious economic analysis on environmental and development issues), specific knowledge (on trade and environment issues through work by the JWPTE and engagement with external bodies such as the WTO-CTE and the G7/G20) and dissemination potential (since 1993, it has been providing a unique forum to bring together policy-makers from across its member countries as well as non-member countries to discuss, exchange views on and foster the application of environmentally effective, economically efficient and socially equitable instruments for delivering green growth). Given this, no other organisation could undertake this Action in the same way.

Under the responsibility of the Commission’s authorising officer responsible, the grant may therefore be awarded without a call for proposals to the OECD in accordance with Article 190 1 (f) of the RAP (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012).

(c) Eligibility conditions:

n.a.

(d) Essential selection and award criteria:

n.a.

(e) Maximum rate of co-financing:

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant is 80% of the eligible costs of the action.

In accordance with Articles 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, if full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100 %. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission’s authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

(f) Indicative trimester to conclude the grant agreement:

1st trimester 2019
5.3.5. **Component 5: Indirect management with an International Organisation (ITTO) for Promoting multilateral dialogue on sustainable management of tropical forests and promoting trade in legal and sustainable timber**

This action may be implemented in indirect management with the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO) in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

This implementation entails undertaking the activities that have been specified in section 4 - approved under ITTO’s 2018-19 Biennial Work Program- during 2019 and extending into 2020.

This implementation is justified because ITTO, of which the EU is a member, is the leading international organization promoting the conservation and sustainable management, use and trade of tropical forest resources. Its members represent about 80% of the world's tropical forests and 90% of the global tropical timber trade. The ITTO represents in particular a valuable platform through which the EU can engage in a multilateral dialogue with both tropical timber producer countries and with other consumer countries on ways to expand international collaboration to tackle illegal logging, and a potential avenue through which a multilateral framework could eventually be developed in line with the EU FLEGT Action Plan. Furthermore, the entrusted international organisation has undergone the ex-ante assessment in accordance with Article 61(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: ITTO will carry out budget management for each of the activities specified in section 4 and will be responsible for their successful implementation. ITTO will also undertake part of the foreseen activities through subcontracts with consultants and/or partners in relevant countries, subject to the Organization’s approved rules and procedures governing such sub-contracts.

The entrusted international organisation has undergone the ex-ante assessment in accordance with Article 61(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

5.4. **Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants**

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission’s authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 9(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.
### 5.5. Indicative budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>EU contribution (amount in EUR)</th>
<th>Indicative third party contribution, (in EUR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.3.1. Component 1: Indirect management with UNEP</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Of which individual projects</td>
<td>9 830 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Of which Direct costs necessary for the coordination and management of the programme, including internal evaluation and monitoring, communication and visibility</td>
<td>520 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.3.2. Component 2: Indirect management with FAO</strong></td>
<td>1 000 000</td>
<td>300 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.3.3. Component 3: Direct management, Direct Grant to the OECD</strong></td>
<td>200 000</td>
<td>283 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.3.4. Component 4: Direct management, Direct Grant to the OECD</strong></td>
<td>350 000</td>
<td>280 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.3.5. Component 5: Indirect management with ITTO</strong></td>
<td>300 000</td>
<td>273 475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.8. Evaluation:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for component 1 the budget for the evaluation will be part of the total costs and contracted by UNEP Evaluation Office.</td>
<td>p.m.</td>
<td>p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for component 2 the budget will be part of the total costs and contracted by FAO Office of evaluation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- no evaluation foreseen for other components</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.10. Communication and visibility</strong></td>
<td>Included in the budgets 5.3.1. to 5.3.5.</td>
<td>p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>12 200 000</td>
<td>3 723 975</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.6. Organisational set-up and responsibilities

**Component 1** will be organised around a governance structure and rules of procedure established by the Commission and UNEP, with due consideration of the provisions of their financial and administrative framework agreement (FAFA, as revised in May 2014).

A Programme Steering Committee (PSC) co-chaired between the European Commission and UNEP Corporate Services Division will meet tentatively each year.

UNEP Corporate Services Division (hosting the Coordinator of the programme) will oversee the management of the cooperation. It will work closely with Commission services and liaise regularly with UNEP Divisions and with the secretariats of MEAs.
Component 2: The Plenary Assembly (PA) constitutes the decision making body of the GSP, embracing all partners in an annual meeting to review and prioritize GSP actions, while facilitating a balanced regional decision-making process. Decisions by the PA are made by consensus between the GSP Partners. As an interactive, responsive and voluntary partnership, the GSP is open to governments, regional organizations such as the Commission, institutions and other stakeholders at various levels.

The main coordination will be done from FAO Headquarters.

Component 3: The work will be managed and supervised by OECD Environment Directorate and will be undertaken in the framework of the Environmental Policy Committee’s (EPOC) Working Party on Biodiversity, Water and Ecosystems (WPBWE). The work therefore undergoes regular review and discussion by the delegates to the OECD WPBWE at various stages. The European Commission participates actively in the work of the OECD working parties.

Component 4: The Action would be overseen by the OECD Environment Policy Committee and its relevant subsidiary bodies, including the Joint Working Party on Trade and Environment (JWPTE) in which the European Commission is represented, and sits on the Bureau in both bodies. The Action would also be implemented in close co-ordination with other OECD Committees, Inter-Governmental organisations such as the ITC, UN Environment, UNCTAD, and the WTO, NGOs, as well as a number of emerging economy partners participate as observers.

Component 5: The ITTO Secretariat will oversee implementation of all activities funded by the EU and any other donors. The Secretariat will liaise regularly with the responsible officials in the Commission and will provide regular progress reports on all activities to the International Tropical Timber Council at its annual sessions.

5.7. Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partners’ responsibilities. To this end, beneficiaries shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system and elaborate regular progress reports and final report. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its expected results as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the log frame matrix that they will develop when elaborating the full description of the action (at contractual stage). Each report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

5.8. Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the action, a mid-term and a final evaluation may be carried out by UNEP Evaluation Office for component 1 and by FAO Office for evaluation for component 2.
The evaluation reports shall be shared with the beneficiaries and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

Evaluations will be conducted in accordance with the PAGODA General Conditions.

5.9. Audit

For actions implemented through UN Agencies, the provisions of the EC-UN financial and administrative framework agreement (FAFA, as revised in May 2014) will apply.

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, based on a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

The financing of the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

5.10. Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

All components of this action shall contain communication and visibility measures that shall be based on specific Communication and Visibility Plans for the components, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.5 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Joint Visibility Guidelines for EC-UN actions in the field shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

The Commission and UNEP have initiated a reflexion on a joint external cooperation strategy, around the concept of partnering for SDGs achievement. This communication strategy will be further elaborated and should result in joint communication products/events.

6. PRE-CONDITIONS

No pre-condition is foreseen for the actions.
**APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX – ALL FIVE COMPONENTS**

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the financing decision. When it is not possible to determine the outputs of an action at formulation stage, intermediary outcomes should be presented and the outputs defined during inception of the overall programme and its components. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for including the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) for the output and outcome indicators whenever it is relevant for monitoring and reporting purposes. Note also that indicators should be disaggregated by sex whenever relevant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intervention logic</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baselines (incl. reference year)</th>
<th>Targets (incl. reference year)</th>
<th>Sources and means of verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Overall objective:** Impact | To contribute to improved international environment governance, thereby enhancing the delivery of the UN Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development. | Progress in the implementation of relevant SDGs jointly selected by the Commission and UNEP. It is still to be determined with UNEP which goals and targets will be monitored in the area of human health and chemicals; sustainable consumption and production; the marine environment; biodiversity; knowledge development and transfer, and the creation of partnerships | To be determined in 2019 based on an exercise of mapping of SDGs currently undertaken by UNEP | To be determined in 2019 | - UN Reports on sustainable development, including in the framework of the High Level Political Forum  
- UNEP annual report Year Book  
- MEAs COP/MOPs decisions and reports |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific objectives: Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1: International agreements, partnerships and alliances on environment strengthened and promoted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2: Enhanced process of development of evidence-based policies and decisions, and their effectiveness in their implementation and monitoring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: Strengthened governance for implementation of the Global Soil Partnership, promotion and monitoring of sustainable soil management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: Strengthened technical analysis used as the basis for the post-2020 biodiversity framework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4: Enhanced policy coherence between trade and environment measures relevant for inclusive green growth and sustainable development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5: To contribute to the implementation of the ITTO 2018-19 Biennial Work Programme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1.1: Number of international partnerships and alliances strengthened |
| 2: Number of regions benefitting from effective capacity development activities |
| 3.1 Number of meetings where the analysis is used to inform the discussion. |
| 3.2 Number of references to the analysis in relevant policy documents. |
| 4.1 Number of accepted papers by OECD Delegates, and subsequently issued publications and working papers. |
| 4.2 Number of finalised papers presented by the OECD and/or made available through different fora |
| 4.3 Number of workshops delivered by the OECD to disseminate analytical findings. |
| 5. Status of implementation of the Selected funded activities under BWP 2018-19 |

| Baselines for indicators to be defined with the beneficiaries when preparing the contracts |
| MEAs COP/MOPs decisions and reports |
| GSP project reports GSP regional reports during annual plenary assemblies |
| OECD reports and monitoring |
| OECD reports, website, iLibrary Relevant sources of international organisations (WTO, UNCTAD, etc.) |
| Summary records of OECD JWPTE meetings |
| Reports of ITT Council sessions and associated committees |

Willingness, commitment and support from relevant global, regional and national stakeholders and partners with active participation in project activities and capacity.

Sufficient support from other donors, in particular to implement complementary activities in the countries and regions.

Commitment from global/regional/national authorities and institutions to develop relevant policies and support/provide investment and technical cooperation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected results: Outputs</th>
<th>1.1.1: Improved implementation of the programmes of work of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and of the UN Environment Programme;</th>
<th>1.1.1 Number of ratifications and state of reporting on implementation of MEAs To be determined by UNEP in consultation with Secretariats of MEAs when preparing their application</th>
<th>1.1.1 and 1.1.2 Annual reports from individual projects and from UNEP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1.2: Improved engagement of developing countries and emerging economies in multilateral environmental agreements and processes linked to sustainable development;</td>
<td>1.1.2. Adoption of an ambitious follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity at CBD COP15 To be determined by UNEP in consultation with Secretariats of MEAs when preparing their application</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1.3: Enhanced coherence of EC – UNEP cooperation in the field of international environmental action;</td>
<td>1.1.2.1. Evidence of direct engagement of developing countries 1.1.2.2. N° of multilateral environmental events supported 1.1.3. N° of conclusions from EC-UNEP policy dialogues conducted under the MoU translated into programmatic cooperation activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.2.1: Improved availability of capacity building tools, guidelines, and trainings for more effective making and implementation of global environmental and sustainable development policies;</td>
<td>1.2.1. N° of tools/trainings developed or sustained by UNEP/MEAs 1.2.2. N° of knowledge/monitoring tools developed, established or sustained by UNEP/MEAs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.2.2: Improved knowledge assessment, generation, and sharing, for more effective making, implementation, and monitoring of global environmental policies.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[26]
| 2.1: Regional sustainable soil management capacities enhanced. | 2.1.1. N° of regions participating in soil promotion events | 0 region (2019) | At least 2 regions (2020) | Project reports  
Reports from GSP Plenary Assemblies |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2: Inclusion of soil protection in political agendas enhanced.</td>
<td>2.1.2. N° of regions contributing to global instruments related to sustainable soil management</td>
<td>0 region (2019)</td>
<td>At least 2 regions (2020)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3: Opportunities for engagement of GSP partners and donors enhanced.</td>
<td>2.2. N° of regions supported with soil governance as priority</td>
<td>0 region (2019)</td>
<td>At least 1 region (2020)</td>
<td>Meetings reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4: Links and synergies between the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils and other cooperation and international policy frameworks reinforced.</td>
<td>2.3. N° of plenary assemblies supported</td>
<td>0 assemblies (2019)</td>
<td>At least 2 assemblies (2020)</td>
<td>ITPS meeting reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5: Awareness raising and capacity development supported at global and regional levels, on all aspects of SSM implementation and monitoring.</td>
<td>2.4. N° of activities in the ITPS work plan implemented</td>
<td>0 activity implemented (2019)</td>
<td>A least 2 activities implemented (2020)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1: Strengths and weaknesses of the 2011-2020 biodiversity framework and its monitoring and evaluation identified.</td>
<td>2.5. N° of countries supported through awareness and capacity development events</td>
<td>0 country (2019)</td>
<td>At least 5 countries (2020)</td>
<td>Reports from awareness and training events</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.2: Exchange between stakeholders in the field of science and policy development promoted.

#### 3.2.1 N° of workshops

#### 3.2.2. website available

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.1: at least two analytical reports with policy relevant findings in the interface of trade and the environment.

#### 4.1. N° of reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.2: two workshops and outreach programmes to engage with OECD member countries and non-member countries to establish policy dialogues and disseminate the analytical findings in the view of achieving the overall objective.

#### 4.2. N° of workshops/events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.1: ITTO Strategic Action Plan 2020-2025 adopted.

#### 5.1. SAP published

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Not published</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.2: Knowledge, implementation of and collaboration on principle, criteria and indicators (PC&I) of sustainable tropical forest management enhanced.

#### 5.2.1 N° of workshops convened

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 5.2.2 N° of people trained

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.3: Capacity on forest products statistics strengthened.

#### 5.3. N° of people trained

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.4: ITTO collaboration with other organisations/initiatives such

#### 5.4.1 N° of meetings from other organisations and fora attended by ITTO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>ITTO has attended CPF and will attend</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>ITTO attends at least CPF and UNFF meetings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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[28]
as the Collaborative Platform on Forests (CPF) and the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF) enhanced.

| 5.4.2 Level of engagement of ITTO in other international forest meetings and fora | UNFF in 2019 and 2020 and participates in collaborative work |  |  |  |