

CONCEPT NOTE (ABOVE USD 250,000) FOR EXTRA-BUDGETARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Title:	Supporting UNECE member States in the development and implementation of the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources (UNFC) and the United Nations Resource Management System (UNRMS)
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Subprogramme:	Subprogramme 5 “Sustainable Energy”
Implementing Entity:	UNECE
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Beneficiary Countries:	UNECE member States
Cooperating entities within the UN System:	ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA
Other Implementing partners:	-

I. Development challenge

Sustainable management of the planet’s natural resources is fundamental to the delivery of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The seventeen goals, and hence the management of natural resources, such as mineral, petroleum and renewable energy resources, are held to be “integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental”¹.

Since the 1970s, the global production of natural resources has tripled to about 90 billion tonnes in 2018. Even as global population growth, and economic growth, have decelerated, the use of resources has continued to accelerate. The exponential growth in resource use cannot continue unabated due to planetary constraints such as environmental impacts, waste challenge and carbon emissions. Due to these factors, there is a pressing requirement for resource management to become more sustainable.

These factors have been amplified in recent events of 2019-2020, especially the severe forest fires that are estimated to have led to the death of over 1 billion wild animals and the COVID-19 pandemic, which has been instrumental for unimaginable human suffering. Both these disasters have highlighted our lack of tools in dealing with such situations. Natural resource management still relies on centuries-old approaches which are proving to be inadequate to face the challenges

¹ **Sustainable Development Goals** See <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>

resulting from increased resource use, unprecedented levels of bio habitat loss and severe climate warming.

There is currently no natural resource management system, nor any system for classifying, managing and reporting natural resources, which can support the goal previously mentioned. Such a need was only identified in late 2015 when the 2030 Agenda called for “bold and transformative” action in the way natural resources are managed – in effect a step-change in the resource management paradigm – reimagining resource management. Such an ambition can only be achieved if the tools and organisational structures available for delivery are commensurately “bold and transformative” - which by definition means they must be structurally altered based on lessons learned and fit for purpose².

The UNECE Expert Group on Resource Management (EGRM) has recognised the consequences of Agenda 2030 since its adoption and actively engaged with all stakeholders to strengthen and widen the application of the United Nation Framework Classification for Resources (UNFC). The EGRM recognised a number of years ago that facilitating attainment of the SDGs needed to be a central focus of its work and decided to consider the social licence to operate issue and include social and environmental guidelines as well as extend the scope of UNFC from energy and raw material resources to all natural resources, both primary and secondary (anthropogenic). This is all reflected in its work plans for 2018-2019 and 2020-2021.

In the light of this change of scope and at the request of member States and others in its membership, EGRM began in-depth consultations with its primary stakeholders, including governments and industry, to establish:

- (a) What the adverse consequences have been for governments caused by not having, or not aligning to, an internationally recognised resource management system, and
- (b) What the risks to resource industries might be from not being fully engaged in the SDG transformation process, including participation in the development of a new resource management system.

The findings of the consultation process formed the basis on which EGRM recommended that a United Nations Resource Management System (UNRMS) based on UNFC should be developed. Development of UNRMS is a mandated area of work and a central focus of the EGRM’s work plan for 2020-2021.

The project objective is to address the adverse consequences and risks identified. These are:

- Countries suffer commonly from inadequate or inaccurate inventories of national resources especially when the data are not available or accessible to government planners, policymakers or decision makers.
- The expectations from both governments and stakeholders, especially at the local level, are misaligned or unrealistic as to the contribution natural resources can make to socio-economic development.
- Poor communications, confidence and trust between government, companies and host communities to significant natural resource development projects.
- Loss of trust blights policies and practices concerning local content, social and environmental outcomes.

² Reference to EGRC decision April 28, 2017 to extend scope to all natural resources and Step Change paper adopted April 27, 2018, **Transforming our world’s natural resources: A step change for the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources?** ECE/ Energy/GE.3/2018/7

Besides, resource management has traditionally been a male-dominated sector. The absence of women and diversity in resource management also has had an impact with the sector diverging away from the real needs of society, such as optimal utilisation of water and land.

To deliver a successful strategy and practice for the production and use of natural resources in the broader framework of the 2030 Agenda a new equilibrium needs to be established between the intended primary beneficiaries and the intended delivery stakeholders and resource partners.

II. Project Impact

The primary objective of the project is the further development, maintenance and dissemination of UNFC and development of UNRMS as tools for sustainable resource management and delivery of the SDGs. UNFC and UNRMS will provide a robust set of standards, guidelines, protocols and best practices for putting attainment of the 2030 Agenda at the core of resource management. Countries and companies adopting this system for sustainable resource management will improve the socio-economic viability and technological readiness of resource development projects and ensure responsiveness and resilience to global challenges.

The project will trigger new perspectives for governments, industry and financiers to reimagine their businesses and put themselves firmly in the sustainable development discourse. This transformation will include better management of social and environmental aspects of the projects such as vastly reduced impacts on land, soil, water and air and significant waste reduction. Comprehensive resource recovery, and integrated resource development, which is possible through application of UNFC and UNRMS, will provide more options for the projects to serve diverse markets and be better prepared to work under uncertainties. The projects will be socially responsive and will increase local content and deliver improved benefits to the local communities including indigenous populations. The reimagining of business models based on social, environmental and economic viability will also help build resiliency for the projects. Such projects will have the flexibility to repurpose the facilities to support the response to COVID-19 such as producing critical raw materials required for drugs, equipment, supplies and Personal Protection Equipment (PPE). These projects will also play an important role in the post-pandemic economic recovery. Thus this transformation will help to repair the apparent disconnect between government, industry and other stakeholders such as society. New resource development projects will have wider acceptability from the public and hence attract strong funding support.

III. Country demand and target countries

Societal development needs are primarily satisfied by the production and use of natural resources, which also constitutes the core of the natural capital of the planet. Essential ecosystem services to society comprise, for example, access to food, raw materials, energy, carbon sequestration, purification of water and air, nutrient recycling and soil formation. The dependency of natural resources on development places EGRM in a unique position to provide a unified and holistic framework for assuring that resources are produced and used in a manner that is consistent with the SDGs.

Many countries in the UNECE region, have a significant stake in energy and raw material supply and consumption. After a boom in prices of such commodities in the early 20th Century, prices began to fall starting in 2011, and the market reached a low in 2015. The COVID-19 crisis has now exacerbated this. Such unpredictable market flows have resulted in massive stress on economies dependent on revenues from energy and minerals. This situation, in turn, has led countries to undertake long-term energetic strategies towards sustainable development. This situation underlines the strong relevance of the UNFC system. Particular emphasis is given to member States where energy and mineral resources have a substantial impact on the national

economy. Much of the necessary data, knowledge and expertise required to operate a natural resource management system exist already. However, it is still available in a fragmented and sometimes contradictory format, i.e., the objectives for the various available resource management approaches are not aligned. How to best leverage these existing tools and map a way forward to transform them into the integrated system required would be one of the first tasks the project will support. However, just as the SDGs premise a fundamental transformation in the way the stakeholder community works together, so the critical assumption of this project is that the resource management system has to stem from a clear understanding of what has worked or not worked in the past. Moreover, UNRMS will be designed not just an ad-hoc tool, but a long-term solution to elicit positive economic, environmental and social outcomes for UNECE member States. The Committee on Sustainable Energy at its twenty-seventh annual session in September 2018 approved the Terms of Reference of the Expert Group on Resource Management, which reflect the refocus of the Expert Group on Resource Classification (now the Expert Group on Resource Management) to the delivery of the 2030 Agenda, in particular SDGs 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, and 17 and emphasis on sustainable resource management (ECE/ENERGY/119). UNFC will be maintained intact along with its bridging documents, while the United Nations Resource Management System (UNRMS) will be developed with additional specifications, guidelines, application protocols, best practices and case studies as a voluntary tool to aid sustainable management of energy, raw materials and other resources.

IV. Alignment to the SDGs

Mapping of SDGs to UNFC and UNRMS objectives and applications

SDG	Description	UNFC and UNRMS linkages
1	No Poverty	<p>UNFC and UNRMS are tools that aim to optimise management of national endowments of natural resources, with positive implications for local economies, employment, royalties, and tax revenues.</p> <p>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.</p> <p>1.B Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions</p>
2	No Hunger	<p>Management of macro and micro soil nutrients such as potassium and sources of phosphorous are essential for food production. UNFC and UNRMS can assist in their effective and sustainable management.</p> <p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</p>
5	Gender equality	<p>UNFC and UNRMS are communication and management tools for decision-making. Social acceptability of projects requires community consultations which can include criteria for the empowerment of women. Mining and other natural resource-based industries have historically not</p>

		<p>been gender-inclusive and have discriminated against women, albeit that this is progressively changing worldwide. UNFC and UNRMS can offer tools for project-level monitoring of progress in eliminating gender inequality.</p> <p>5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</p> <p>5.A Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</p>
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	<p>UNFC and UNRMS can be used as an interconnected tool with other systems to manage impacts on water systems and monitor progress during resource extraction. Environmental impact analysis also looks into reducing water use and maximising water recycling. Transboundary sharing of water infrastructure can be part of the mitigation plans, which UNFC can contribute to for integrated management and monitoring.</p> <p>6.6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</p> <p>6.6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</p> <p>6.6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.</p>
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	<p>UNFC and UNRMS are used in many countries for effective management of national resource endowments and socio-economically efficient development of energy resources contributing to sustainable development.</p> <p>7.7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.</p> <p>7.7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.</p>
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	<p>UNFC and UNRMS directly contribute to managing resources efficiently during extraction by promoting cleaner and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes.</p> <p>9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</p> <p>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</p>

		processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
10	Reduced Inequalities	<p>The fundamental criteria of UNFC and UNRMS for resource development include socio-economic factors that promote the continued viability of a project. These criteria include factors such as gender equality and productive employment of disadvantaged sections of the local population. Participatory decision mechanisms for social approvals constitute a significant factor for consideration.</p> <p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> <p>10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations</p>
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	UNFC and UNRMS can be a useful tool for local governments to optimise the management of local and sub-regional endowments of energy resources as well as understand opportunities for circularity.
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	<p>UNFC and UNRMS offer international best practices for sustainable management of mineral resources, as well as petroleum, uranium and renewable energy resources. UNFC and UNRMS support management of clean-energy projects such as CCS. UNFC and UNRMS provide the tools for addressing the issues related to environmental impact and mitigation and can be part of various sustainability reporting regimes. Reporting on sustainability can thus link with ratios such as production/quantities remaining, which provide a long-term or project life cycle view of individual extraction projects.</p> <p>12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p> <p>12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p> <p>12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle</p> <p>12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature</p> <p>12.A Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production</p>
13	Climate Action	<p>UNFC and UNRMS apply to the management of Carbon Capture and Storage projects. UNFC applies to renewable resources, including bioenergy, geothermal, solar and wind energy.</p> <p>13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p>
17	Partnership for the Goals	Application of UNFC and UNRMS for management of various natural resources is useful in the context of national, regional and international cooperation. Implementation of the SDGs requires performance indicators and baseline data to monitor progress, which UNFC and UNRMS provide in the form of reliable and coherent data on natural resources. UNFC and UNRMS can serve as a global reference for providing data on natural resources.

	<p>17.3 Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p> <p>17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation</p> <p>17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020</p> <p>17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</p> <p>17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</p> <p>17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</p>
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V. Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

As the project aims to build capacities in UNECE member States for sustainable management of resources through application of UNFC and UNRMS, it is relevant primarily to SDG7, SDG12 and SDG13. It is though recognised that the project has extensive connectivity to all the other SDGs. By facilitating sustainable management of resources including renewable resources and secondary or anthropogenic resources, the project will help target countries in closing gaps related to SDG7, SDG12 and SDG13, particularly with improving access to clean and sustainable energy and ensuring improved environmental and social outcomes in mineral and energy projects.

Worldwide natural resource consumption has expanded rapidly, as has the material footprint per capita, seriously jeopardising the achievement of SDG12 and the SDGs more broadly³. Urgent action is needed to ensure that current material needs do not lead to the over-extraction of resources or the degradation of environmental resources and should include policies that improve resource efficiency, reduce waste and mainstream sustainability practices across all sectors of the economy.

- In 2017, worldwide material consumption reached 92.1 billion tons, up from 87 billion in 2015 and a 254 per cent increase from 27 billion in 1970, with the rate of extraction accelerating every year since 2000. This reflects the increased demand for natural resources that have defined the past decades, resulting in an undue burden on environmental resources. Without urgent and concerted political action, it is projected that global resource extraction could grow to 190 billion tons by 2060.
- Material footprint per capita has increased considerably as well: in 1990 some 8.1 tons of natural resources were used to satisfy the needs of one person, while in 2015, almost 12 tons of resources were extracted per person.

³ See Report of the Secretary-General (2019) Special edition: progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals <https://undocs.org/E/2019/68>

- Well-designed national policy frameworks and instruments are necessary to enable the fundamental shift towards sustainable consumption and production patterns. In 2018, 71 countries and the European Union reported on a total of 303 policy instruments.
- Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions are required to transmit information on the implementation of their obligations under those agreements. However, the rate of transmission varies, with the average compliance rate across these four agreements at approximately 70 per cent.

Several UNECE member States conducted Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) in 2019:

- Azerbaijan recognizes the challenges that the implementation of the SDGs also requires widespread application of the principles of the circular economy – such as efficient and responsible resource consumption, waste management and symbiosis among the major industries currently dominating the country’s economy.
- According to the Strategy for the Protection of Biological Diversity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, “The future and prosperity of Bosnia and Herzegovina are closely related to sustainable use and conservation of its overall natural resources”. The Strategy for the Approximation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Law with the EU Environmental Acquis needs to progress with steps that creates conditions for improving the protection of the environment and supports sustainable development. In 2019, Bosnia and Herzegovina, also approved the Framework Energy Strategy until 2035, which implements reforms to improve the security of energy supply and responsibility toward the environment and this project may prove to be a catalyst for such a transition.
- In Croatia, the Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development (HBOR) is preparing to introduce a new Natural Capital Financing Facility through which seeks to ensure favourable financing for projects aimed at preservation and sustainable use of natural resources and the adaptation to climate change through the use of natural solutions.
- Iceland’s VNR focuses on the country’s considerable challenges to achieve the goals on sustainable consumption and production, such as utilisation of natural resources for energy production, fishing, tourism, agriculture and various industries that are the foundation of the Icelandic economy.
- Israel is promoting a new national plan for circular economy, where industries will be motivated to use resources more efficiently and tackle environmental problems in planning, design, and production stages, thereby turning environmental requirements into opportunities.
- Kazakhstan has a commitment to sustainable production of natural resources results from the high resource-intensiveness of the country's economy and from the growing volume of waste. Developing a low-waste economy and managing industrial and consumer wastes are two of the country's strategic objectives.
- Deep structural reforms in Serbia, including provision of sustainable public finances, the 2030 Agenda financing included, seeks to maximize SDGs achievements. In collaboration with the UN development system, the Government identified the inter-linkages between the goals and targets with the *acquis communautaire* through RIA.
- Turkey’s Productivity Strategy and Action Plan aims to the transition of high value-added, high-tech production-based industry structure, sustainable production, especially the provision of resource (raw material) efficiency and the implementation of clean production (eco-efficiency) approaches in the production process.
- The 2030 Agenda is the main strategy of Turkmenistan that will help to deepen the social orientation of existing national policies and achieve a balanced development of the country in three dimensions - social, economic and environmental. In view of the

indivisibility of the Sustainable Development Goals, Turkmenistan takes a comprehensive approach to their implementation.

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has initiated the Global Resource Initiative (GRI) to ensure that the UK’s global commodity supply chain footprint on land, natural resources and ecosystems is sustainable, avoids deforestation and other environmental degradation, and supports jobs, livelihoods and investment in resilient and sustainable food systems.

Several other countries will carry out their VNRs in early 2020, before project implementation starts: Armenia, Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. A number of the project beneficiary countries, including the five Central Asian countries, as well as Armenia, Azerbaijan, Republic of Moldova and Republic of North Macedonia are landlocked developing countries, and a lack of infrastructure in these countries impedes the development of the available energy and mineral resources. UNFC and UNRMS could be used for management of these resources to improve productivity and value-addition and strengthen the partnership between countries, for example, in Central Asia. The project will take into account the specific circumstances of these countries including understanding how the energy sector relates to other primary sectors like water and agriculture and improves the socio-economics of the countries and the Central Asia region.

VI. Mandates, comparative advantage, link to the Programme Budget and lessons learned

The project contributes to the achievement of the following objective of the Subprogramme 5 “Sustainable Energy” of the UNECE programme budget for 2020: “to ensure access to affordable and clean energy for all and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the carbon footprint of the energy sector in the region”.

The project will also serve to:

- “enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology” (ECE/ENERGY/2019/3, para 7),
- “promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology; and to expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support” (ECE/ENERGY/2019/3, para 7),
- “strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries; to integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning; and to improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning” (ECE/ENERGY/2019/3, para 10).

The project also directly relates to the work plan of the Expert Group on Resource Management for 2020-2021 approved by the Committee on Sustainable Energy in September 2019 (ECE/ENERGY/2019/11).

The objective of the UNECE Sustainable Energy subprogramme is to improve access to affordable and clean energy for all and to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the carbon footprint of the energy sector in the UNECE region. This includes enhanced policy dialogue and cooperation among all stakeholders involved in sustainable energy issues, in particular energy efficiency, cleaner electricity production from fossil fuels, renewable energy, coal mine methane, mineral resource classification, natural gas and energy security.

The work on resource classification is a significant activity of the UNECE Sustainable Energy subprogramme.

UNECE has a mandate for development and maintenance of UNFC and UNRMS, the finalisation of specifications and guidelines on the classification of minerals and finally, for expanding application of UNFC and UNRMS to renewable energy and carbon capture and storage projects.

VII. Stakeholder analysis (target group) and capacity gaps

Stakeholders (target group)	Type and level of involvement	Capacity Gaps	Desired future outcomes
UNECE member States	While raw material-based industries are making a comeback in Western Europe, they remain a significant GDP contributor to Eastern European and Central Asian economies. The primary issue is that several economies still depend on the raw material production; hence their dependence on volatile international markets and carry over from unsustainable legacy operations. In Western Europe, there is increasing attention to develop anthropogenic resources and address the overall resource development incorporating the best practices of a circular economy. Renewable energy, a significant contributor in the region with some of the largest projects already in operation, will require critical raw materials sourced sustainably. UNFC and UNRMS will provide the fundamental framework for the management of these resources.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adoption of standards and guidelines for sustainable development of natural resources. 2. Providing guidelines for classification & management of critical raw materials required for renewable energy resources 3. Providing guidelines, best practices and case studies for management of anthropogenic resources 	Sustainable production and consumption of natural resources, including critical raw materials, in the UNECE region in alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
National Policy Makers (Ministry of Energy and/or of Mines)	<p>Creation of policies for UNFC and UNRMS adoption</p> <p>Development of Bridging Documents to National Systems</p>	<p>Absence of a national system for management of all raw material and energy resources</p> <p>Lack of recognised competent officials &</p>	Aligned to an internationally-recognised system for raw materials and energy resource management

		experts	
National energy and Mining Regulators (Ministry of Environment)	Application of UNFC and UNRMS guidelines and best practices on the environment	Absence of a tool for managing raw material and energy projects	Universal system for resource management, including raw materials that can attract investment for sectoral growth
National Energy and Mineral Development Agencies / Institutes	Application of UNFC and UNRMS for raw material & national energy development projects	Absence of a coherent framework to manage development projects	Use of a flexible & universal tool for resource assessment & technology development
European Union (Including several H2020 projects under GeoERA)	Promotion and application of UNFC and UNRMS for critical raw materials, sustainable energy and other mineral development	Absence of guidelines and best practices in the management of raw material and energy resources with the framework of circular economy	Availability of guidelines for raw materials, critical materials required for renewable energy, energy storage (batteries) & anthropogenic resources

VIII. Objective

The objective of the project is to build capacities in UNECE member States for sustainable management of resources through the application of UNFC and UNRMS. These systems provide a unified, comparable, interoperable and harmonised approach to resource assessment and management usable for governmental, statistical, corporate and financial purposes.

Sustainable management of natural resources underpins socio-economic development. EGRM is mandated to develop UNFC, a universally accepted and internationally applicable classification scheme for energy and mineral resources. In its recent work, EGRM has developed UNFC for resources including solar, geothermal, wind and bioenergy, as well as anthropogenic resources, and work is underway on hydro and marine energy and groundwater. UNFC has been endorsed by ECOSOC (Decision 2004/233) for global application. EGRM is also mandated to develop UNRMS as a dynamic system for sustainable management of resources building on UNFC. UNFC and UNRMS represent an integrating toolkit to assist countries in managing their natural resources sustainably in alignment with the 2030 Agenda.

UNFC- and UNRMS-based classification and management provide the basis for reliable and coherent information on the natural resource base, which can be used for policymaking and directing capital investments. Attainment of the SDGs requires energy and raw materials, but there is a need to make resource production and use more efficient and carbon neutral. Due to the exponential growth in the quantities of resources consumed by society, progress towards a circular economy paradigm has become a necessity. The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the need for secure supply chains for critical raw materials required for diverse social and economic sectors including health, agriculture and low or zero-carbon energy. Near- and long-term implications of countries recovering from the impacts of COVID-19 emphasise the need for resiliency in resource management which will also be a focus of this project.

IX. Expected Accomplishments

- EA1. Improved globally harmonized classification of natural resources using UNFC to aid sustainable development in the UNECE region;
- EA2. Improved capabilities of UNECE member States for sustainable management of natural resources using UNRMS;
- EA3. Strengthened mechanisms for sustainability and resiliency in natural resource management in UNECE member States to aid economic recovery and growth;

- EA4. Improved understanding by UNECE member States and other countries of the opportunities and challenges presented by sustainable natural resources production and consumption.

X. Indicators of achievement

- IA1. Updated UNFC operational and implemented in a minimum of 20 UNECE member States
- IA2. At least 20 projects and reference case studies in UNECE member States using UNRMS
- IA3. At least 20 UNECE member States applying principles, guidelines and best practices for strengthening sustainable resource management utilizing UNFC and UNRMS implemented in natural resource management projects
- IA4. A minimum of 200 experts from UNECE member States trained in UNFC and UNRMS application for sustainable resource management and at least 50% confirmed that their understanding improved

XI. Main activities

Supporting further development and maintenance of UNFC

- A1.1 Development and maintenance of UNFC specifications for a unified, comparable, interoperable and harmonised system for resource assessment
- A1.2 Development and maintenance of UNFC application guidelines for resource classification
- A1.3 Development and maintenance of UNFC best practices for resource classification
- A1.4 Support development of UNFC reference case studies at country and corporate levels

Supporting the development and maintenance of UNRMS

- A2.1 Development and maintenance of the fundamental principles of sustainable resource management
- A2.2 Development and maintenance of concepts and terminology for sustainable resource management
- A2.3 Development and maintenance of the structure and specifications of UNRMS
- A2.4 Development and maintenance of data, information and knowledge standards and guidelines

Support implementation of UNFC and UNRMS for sustainable development, including in economic recovery from COVID-19 impacts

- A3.1 Synthesize, review, assess and critically evaluate relevant information and knowledge on resource management
- A3.2 Organize four outreach and coordination meetings with investment banks, development banks, financial and other key institutions
- A3.3 Conduct regular online communications such as webinars, virtual workshops and training courses for engaging experts and facilitating their participation in EGRM-related activities and events
- A3.4 Conduct four capacity-building workshops on sustainable management of resources in the UNECE region.

Communication of activities, deliverables and findings of EGRM

- A4.1 Development of training materials to support the capacity and knowledge foundations for UNFC and UNRMS
- A4.2 Dissemination of UNFC and UNRMS based toolkit for sustainable management of resources by governments
- A4.3 Communication of policy tools and reporting codes to relevant national and regional stakeholders
- A4.4 Organizing four multi-stakeholder workshops and training courses in the UNECE region

XII. Risks and mitigation actions

Risks	Mitigation actions
R1. There is a low to medium risk of inconsistent application of UNFC and UNRMS by countries, companies and other international organisations	M1. Maintaining a continuous dialogue with EGRM Working Groups and other stakeholders will be undertaken from start of project implementation, and a robust governance mechanism for providing specifications and guidelines in place for UNFC and UNRMS will be developed.
R2. There is a low to medium risk that experts and government officials no longer contribute regularly to deployment of UNFC and UNRMS worldwide	M2. Maintaining regular consultations and dialogue with stakeholders in the countries and recognition of contributions from experts, as well as establishing a formal capacity-building process.
R3. There is a medium risk that some UNECE member States are unwilling to apply UNFC and UNRMS either directly or indirectly nationally or participate in training courses.	M3. The UNECE secretariat will continue to provide support on opportunities to exchange on sustainable resource management including working with governments on implementation of UNFC and UNRMs. Where possible training workshops will be held back to back with other events such the annual sessions of the EGRM and the Committee on Sustainable Energy and the annual International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development. Government experts who attend these meetings will be motivated to participate in project-related workshops and dialogues at the same events.
R4. There is a low to medium risk that cooperation with other UN Regional Commissions is low.	M4. The mentioned UN-internal project partners will be invited to workshops and other project events so that they will be informed about the project developments at all times.

XIII. Sustainability

Building on the UN Framework Classification for Reserves/Resources on Solid Fuels and Mineral Commodities elaborated in 1997, the Committee on Sustainable Energy renewed the mandate of UNECE in 2004 for development of the UNFC system. Since then, at the request of

member States UNECE has maintained and enhanced the UNFC system as many economies in the UNECE region still depend on the sustainable production and use of natural resources. Since 2017, UNRMS has been conceived as the toolkit that expands UNFC for sustainable resource management in alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

UNECE member States recognise the importance of keeping UNFC and UNRMS updated and evergreen and this is evidenced by the recent renewal of EGRM's five-year mandate to end-2024. UNFC and UNRMS need to be dynamic and responsive to environmental and societal challenges so as to serve better natural resource management, as well as policymakers, experts and investors. Having a universal approach to recording and reporting on resource management will prove more sustainable and cost-effective over the medium, and long-term. Engaging beneficiary countries and building on the commitment of governments and companies to socio-economic growth will ensure continued support for development of UNFC and UNRMS after the end of the project. Based on an assessment of needs, the required mechanism for continued support of this project and its deliverables in the form of a follow-up project will be discussed with the donor and agreed upon during the project.

XIV. Monitoring and Evaluation

All monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the project will be undertaken in compliance with UNECE policies, UN Financial Rules and Regulations.

EGRM will be part of the project governance mechanism and will provide technical advice and recommendations on UNFC and UNRMS enhancement and implementation in countries, as appropriate. EGRM may also assess the outcomes of the project and conduct further independent studies on its effectiveness given optimising application of UNFC and UNRMS in countries. Updates on UNFC and UNRMS development and details on project implementation may also be presented to UNECE partners, European Commission, UN Regional Commissions as well as International Organisations working in the area of resource management.

The UNECE project manager will be responsible for regular monitoring of the activities' implementation. The progress of the intervention will be reported annually by preparing the progress reports. The final report will be prepared upon completion of the intervention. The reports, materials and information related to the intervention will be shared on the Project Monitoring Tool (PMT). In addition, a questionnaire will be developed by the intervention manager to evaluate the impact, effectiveness and long-term sustainability of training and workshops organized within the intervention. The questionnaire will be circulated regularly, after each workshop in the beneficiary countries among participants in the workshops. Interventions at/above 250,000 USD will be evaluated in line with the UNECE Evaluation Policy and at least 2% of the project budget should be allocated to engaging an independent external evaluator for the intervention.

XV. Management and Coordination Agreements

Since the development of UNFC in 1997, UNECE has continuously coordinated activities related to resource classification with EGRM, and critical organisations involved in that field. UNECE plans to fulfil its commitment and maintain UNFC and UNRMS to service countries and partners effectively.

The UNECE Committee on Sustainable Energy and EGRM will continue to provide technical advice and recommendations on UNFC and UNRMS enhancement and implementation in countries, as appropriate. EGRM will also conduct further studies on application of UNFC and UNRMS in countries as well as best practices.

The overall management and control of UNFC lies with the UNECE Sustainable Energy Division and is executed in line with United Nations financial rules and regulations.

Since natural resources are produced, processed, refined and made into usable products by a global value network, the full benefits will accrue only through a multilateral framework of application. ECOSOC Decision 2004/233 invited the Member States of the United Nations, international organizations and regional commissions to consider taking appropriate measures for ensuring the worldwide application of UNFC. Other Regional Commissions, namely: UNECLAC, UNESCAP, UNESCWA and UNECA, are expected to play an essential role in promoting application of UNFC and UNRMS in their respective regions, with the technical support of UNECE under the guidance of EGRM. UNECE has established partnerships with all the Regional Commissions in ensuring their participation in EGRM activities. The Regional Commissions will also be invited to participate in all events organized under the project as appropriate. Regional bodies such as the European Commission, African Union Commission and the Coordinating Committee for Geoscience Programmes in East and Southeast Asia (CCOP) also play a significant role in supporting countries in adoption of UNFC and UNRMS as their national/regional system for resource management and also for the provision of competent experts as required. The European Commission is active in developing a UNFC-Europe as the platform to bring together all EU member states. The African Union has developed and is now rolling out the UNFC-based African Mineral and Energy Resources Classification and Management System (AMREC).

In 2018, UNECE signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Geological Surveys of Europe (EuroGeoSurveys) representing 37 National Geological Surveys and some regional surveys in Europe, to support development and implementation of UNFC as the unified system for resource management across Europe. UNECE will pursue further agreements, particularly with the UN Regional Commissions to formalise their engagement in application of UNFC and UNRMS in their regions. The United Nations Development Account (UNDA) supported a project on integrated resource management (2018-2021) to accelerate implementation of UNFC and UNRMS in selected Balkan and Central Asian countries.

The UNECE project manager will be responsible for regular monitoring of the activities' implementation. The progress of the intervention will be reported annually by preparing the progress reports. The final report will be prepared upon completion of the intervention. The reports, materials and information related to the intervention will be shared on the Project Monitoring Tool (PMT). In addition, a questionnaire will be developed by the intervention manager to evaluate the impact, effectiveness and long-term sustainability of training and workshops organized within the intervention. The questionnaire will be circulated regularly, after each workshop in the beneficiary countries among participants in the workshops. Interventions at/above 250,000 USD will be evaluated in line with the UNECE Evaluation Policy and at least 2% of the project budget should be allocated to engaging an independent external evaluator for the intervention.

ANNEX 1

Budget

Code	Object class	Activity/ Purpose	Units	Cost per unit (EURO)	Total amount per object class (EURO)
010	Staff and other personnel costs(<i>staff</i>)	A1.1. for senior technical expertise and coordination	P4 x 3 months x €18,000	54,000	1,224,000
		A1.1 for technical expertise and coordination support	P3 x 2 months x €15,000	30,000	
		A1.2. for senior technical expertise and coordination	P4 x 3 months x €18,000	54,000	
		A1.2 for technical expertise and coordination support	P3 x 2 months x €15,000	30,000	
		A1.3. for senior technical expertise and coordination	P4 x 3 months x €18,000	54,000	
		A1.3 for technical expertise and coordination support	P3 x 1 month x €15,000	15,000	
		A1.4. for senior technical expertise and coordination	P4 x 3 months x €18,000	54,000	
		A1.4 for technical expertise and coordination support	P3 x 1 month x €15,000	15,000	
		A2.1. for senior technical expertise and coordination	P4 x 3 months x €18,000	54,000	
		A2.1 for technical expertise and coordination support	P3 x 2 months x €15,000	30,000	
		A2.2. for senior technical expertise and coordination	P4 x 3 months x €18,000	54,000	
		A2.2 for technical expertise and coordination support	P3 x 2 months x €15,000	30,000	
		A2.3. for senior technical expertise and coordination	P4 x 3 months x €18,000	54,000	
		A2.3 for technical expertise and coordination support	P3 x 1 month x €15,000	15,000	
		A2.4. for senior technical expertise and coordination	P4 x 3 months x €18,000	54,000	
		A2.4 for technical expertise and coordination support	P3 x 1 month x €15,000	15,000	
		A3.1. for senior technical expertise and coordination	P4 x 3 months x €18,000	54,000	
		A3.1 for technical expertise and coordination support	P3 x 2 months x €15,000	30,000	
		A3.2. for senior technical expertise and coordination	P4 x 3 months x €18,000	54,000	
				P3 x 2 months x €15,000	

		A3.2 for technical expertise and coordination support	P4 x 3 months x €18,000		
			P3 x 1 month x €15,000	54,000	
		A3.3. for senior technical expertise and coordination		15,000	
		A3.3 for technical expertise and coordination support	P4 x 3 months x €18,000		
			P3 x 1 month x €15,000	54,000	
		A3.4. for senior technical expertise and coordination		15,000	
		A3.4 for technical expertise and coordination support	P4 x 3 months x €18,000		
				54,000	
		A4.1. for senior technical expertise and coordination	P3 x 2 months x €15,000		
			P4 x 3 months x €18,000	30,000	
		A4.1 for technical expertise and coordination support		54,000	
		A4.2. for senior technical expertise and coordination	P3 x 2 months x €15,000		
				30,000	
		A4.2 for technical expertise and coordination support	P4 x 3 months x €18,000		
			P3 x 1 month x €15,000	54,000	
		A4.3. for senior technical expertise and coordination		15,000	
		A4.3 for technical expertise and coordination support	P4 x 3 months x €18,000		
			P3 x 1 month x €15,000	54,000	
		A4.4. for senior technical expertise and coordination		15,000	
		A4.4 for technical expertise and coordination support			
010	Staff and other personnel costs (consultants)	A1.1. to develop background papers and draft UNFC specifications	4 months x €5,000	20,000	300,000
		A1.2. to develop background papers and draft UNFC application guidelines	4 months x €5,000	20,000	
		A1.3 to develop background papers on UNFC best practices	4 months x €5,000	20,000	
		A1.4 to develop hybrid resource reference case studies	4 months x €5,000	20,000	
		A2.1 to develop background data and analysis of fundamental principles of sustainable resource management	4 months x €5,000	20,000	
		A2.2 to provide technical inputs for the development of concepts and terminology for sustainable resource management	4 months x €5,000	20,000	
		A2.3 to develop background information and undertake analysis for development of structure and specification of UNRMS	4 months x €5,000	20,000	

		A2.4 to develop the background paper for the development of data, information and data standards	8 months x €5,000	40,000	
		A3.1 to develop a report on the synthesis of available information on natural resources required for sustainable development and economic recovery from COVID-19 impacts	4 months x €5,000	20,000	
		A3.4 to develop training materials and to support workshops and training courses	8 months x €5,000	40,000	
		A4.1 to develop UNFC and UNRMS training materials and support the workshops and training courses	8 months x €5,000	40,000	
160	Travel of Staff	A1.1. for development and maintenance of UNFC specifications	2 missions x 1 staff x €3000	6,000	120,000
		A1.2. for development and maintenance of UNFC application guidelines	2 missions x 1 staff x €3000	6,000	
		A1.3 for development and maintenance of UNFC best practices	2 missions x 1 staff x €3000	6,000	
		A1.4. for development and maintenance of UNFC reference case studies	2 missions x 1 staff x €3000	6,000	
		A2.1. for development and maintenance of fundamental principles of sustainable resource management	2 missions x 1 staff x €3000	6,000	
		A2.2. for development and maintenance of concepts and terminology for sustainable resource management	2 missions x 1 staff x €3000	6,000	
		A2.3. for development and maintenance of the structure and specifications of UNRMS	2 missions x 1 staff x €3000	6,000	
		A2.4 for development and maintenance of data, information and knowledge standards and guidelines	2 missions x 1 staff x €3000	6,000	
		A3.1. to synthesise, review, assess and critically evaluate relevant information and knowledge on resource management	2 missions x 1 staff x €3000	6,000	
		A3.2. Organise coordination and outreach meetings with investment banks, development banks, financial and other key institutions	2 missions x 1 staff x €3000	6,000	
		A3.4. to conduct capacity-building workshops on sustainable management of resources in the UNECE region.	4 missions x 2 staff x €3000	24,000	
		A4.1. for development of training materials to support the capacity and knowledge foundations for UNFC and UNRMS	2 missions x 1 staff x €3000	6,000	

		A4.2. for dissemination of UNFC and UNRMS based toolkit	2 missions x 1 staff x €3000	6,000	
		A4.3. for communication of policy tools and reporting codes	2 missions x 1 staff x €3000	6,000	
		A4.4. for organising multi-stakeholder workshops and training courses	3 missions x 2 staff x €3000	18,000	
160	Travel of meeting participants	A1.1. for development and maintenance of UNFC specifications	2 missions x 2 experts x €2000	6,000	140,000
		A1.2. Development and maintenance of UNFC application guidelines	2 missions x 2 experts x €2000	6,000	
		A1.3. Development and maintenance of UNFC best practices	2 missions x 2 experts x €2000	6,000	
		A1.4. Development and maintenance of UNFC reference case studies	2 missions x 2 experts x €2000	6,000	
		A2.1. Development and maintenance of fundamental principles of sustainable resource management	2 missions x 2 experts x €2000	6,000	
		A2.2. Development and maintenance of concepts and terminology for sustainable resource management	2 missions x 2 experts x €2000	6,000	
		A2.3. Development and maintenance of the structure and specifications of UNRMS	2 missions x 2 experts x €2000	6,000	
		A2.4 Development and maintenance of data, information and knowledge standards and guidelines	2 missions x 2 experts x €2000	6,000	
		A3.4. for capacity-building workshops on sustainable management of resources	8 missions x 2 experts x €2000	32,000	
		A4.4. for multi-stakeholder workshops and training courses	11 missions x 2 experts x €2000	44,000	
125	Operating and other direct costs	A1.1. Development and maintenance of UNFC specifications	€5000	5,000	48,500
		A1.2. Development and maintenance of UNFC application guidelines	€5000	5,000	
		A1.3. Development and maintenance of UNFC best practices	€5000	5,000	
		A2.1. Development and maintenance of fundamental principles of sustainable resource management	€5000	5,000	
		A2.2. Development and maintenance of concepts and terminology for sustainable resource management	€5000	5,000	

	A2.3. Development and maintenance of the structure and specifications of UNRMS	€5000	5,000	
	A3.3. Online communications such as webinars, virtual workshops and training courses	€5000	5,000	
	A3.4. Conduct capacity-building workshops on sustainable management of resources	€5000	5,000	
	A4.2. Dissemination of UNFC and UNRMS based toolkit for sustainable management of resources for governments	€3500	3,500	
	A4.4. Organising multi-stakeholder workshops and training courses	€5000	5,000	
Budget Sub-Total				1,832,500
2% for evaluation (for projects above 250,000\$)				36,650
7% UN Programme Support Cost				130,840
Total budget * (rounded)				2,000,000

Upon receipt of the new contribution from donor(s), when issuing the released budget for the new intervention, apart from the deduction of the required standard 7% UN Programme Support Costs, 15% operating reserve of the estimated annual expenditures during the year will be deducted from the cash available balance, which will be released during the last year of the intervention implementation.

ANNEX 2

Assessment of Gender Mainstreaming

Project Analysis/Justification	How central is gender equality to the objectives of this intervention?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender equality is the principal objective or one of the key objectives of the intervention <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender equality has a moderate or minor role in the objectives of the intervention <input type="checkbox"/> Gender equality is not among the objectives of the intervention.
	<p>Social acceptability of natural resource projects requires community consultations which can include criteria for the empowerment of women. Mining and other natural resource-based industries have historically not been gender-inclusive and have discriminated against women, albeit that this is progressively changing worldwide. UNFC and UNRMS can offer tools for project-level monitoring of this progress in eliminating gender inequality.</p>
	To what extent is this intervention expected to contribute to gender equality and the empowerment of women?
	<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a significant contribution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It will contribute in some way, including limited or marginal contributions <input type="checkbox"/> It is not expected to make a noticeable contribution.
	<p>UNFC- and UNRMS- based guidelines and best practices will focus on SDG 5.1- End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere. Progressive adoption of the standards and guidelines will help to increase participation of women in resource management.</p>
	Does the background/context analysis of the intervention:
	<input type="checkbox"/> examine the different situations, roles, needs and challenges faced by women and men? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> analyse whether women and men will be differently affected by the intervention (in terms of their benefits, rights, needs, roles, opportunities, etc.)?
	<p>Background analysis reveals that resource management has traditionally been a male-dominated sector. Absence of women and diversity in resource management also has an impact with the sector diverging away from the real needs of society, such as optimal utilisation of water and land.</p>
	Does the intervention justification explicitly take into consideration any of the following?
	<input type="checkbox"/> International gender equality frameworks (such as the Beijing Platform for Action) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International frameworks with a clear gender component (SDGs, human rights instruments, etc) <input type="checkbox"/> Country-specific gender policies or commitments, e.g. National Gender Action Plans
	<p>SDG 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</p> <p>SDG 5.A Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</p>
UNECE Policy and Gender Action Plan	Does the intervention correspond to any of the strategic objectives specified in the UNECE Policy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women for your Sub-programme (refer to page 16 of the policy document for these objectives)?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

	Creating a supportive environment for expert participation, policies, regulations, innovative development and knowledge-based economies in the area of Sustainable Energy tailored towards the needs of both women and men.
Data	Will the intervention do any of the following to analyse and track gender issues?
	<input type="checkbox"/> collect or produce sex-disaggregated or gender-relevant data
	<input type="checkbox"/> make use of sex-disaggregated or gender-relevant data
	<input type="checkbox"/> produce sex-disaggregated or gender-relevant qualitative indicators
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> make use of sex-disaggregated or gender-relevant qualitative indicators
	<input type="checkbox"/> gather information on the proportion of female and male beneficiaries?
	Sex-disaggregated or gender-relevant qualitative indicators will help in setting the correct policies in place for sustainable management of natural resources. Sustainable management includes alignment with SDG5 and putting in place policies and strategies to increase women participation and diversity.
Results framework	In what ways, if any, are the following designed to meet the different needs and priorities of women and men?
	Outcomes: The outcome of the project is to build capacities in UNECE member States for sustainable management of resources through application of UNFC and UNRMS in alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This includes fulfilling the targets of SDG 5 on gender equality.
	Outputs: The outputs of the project will include updated UNFC and UNRMS principles, specifications, guidelines and best practices, which will have prominent components on gender equality.
	Activities: The project activities will give due consideration to increasing the participation of women.
	Does the results framework include the following?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> gender responsive indicators or targets*
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a baseline to monitor gender equality results
Gender responsive indicators and targets will be established for all activities including baseline data to monitor gender equality results.	

*A gender-responsive indicator is one which permits analysis of the differential impacts of the intervention on women or girls as compared to men or boys; or one which assesses the intervention's impact on outcomes that are specific to a particular gender. The simplest form of gender-responsiveness is sex-disaggregation, but more subtle gender-responsive indicators can include measures of many things which affect women and men differently or meet their specific needs: for example, services, resources or facilities that are used differently by women and men

Guidance for UMOJA Object Classes (to complete Annex 1)

UMOJA Object Class	Description	Use of this object class/object code
FT30_CLASS_010	Staff and other personnel costs	This budget line is used to cover the cost of salaries and related entitlement of professional and general service staff with Fixed-term appointment for at least twelve months in relation to the implementation of the project activities. This also covers the salaries and entitlements of temporary staff assisting in the implementation of the project/trust fund activities (i.e. temporary contract not exceeding 364 days in a calendar year).
		This object class/code is used to cover the services of outside expertise (international/National/regional consultant) (not found in house) to prepare reports, conduct training workshops/seminars and other related activities planned in the project document. Normally, the services of outside expertise is limited to 24 months in a 36 months period.
		This object class/code of expenditure is used to cover the costs of travel such as air /train ticket, car mileage, DSA, terminal expenses and any other related travel expenses for consultants/ individual contractors attending meetings/workshops/seminars in connection with the project activities.
FT30_CLASS_0120	Contractual Services	This object class/code of expenditure is used to engage the services of providers for public information advertising expenses including media, audiovisual requirement for meetings, workshops and seminars.
		This object class/code is used to cover the services of an individual contractor (work performed by regular staff member) to assist in the implementation of training workshops/seminars and other related activities planned in the project document. Normally, the services of individual contractor is limited to six months and exceptionally approved to 9 months subject to approval of Human Resources Department.
		This object class/code of expenditure is used to cover the interpretation and translations costs required in the official field missions or during the conference/workshop/seminar where simultaneous interpretation from one language to another is required (e.g. English-Russian-English etc) in connection with the project activities
		This object class/code of expenditure is used to cover the costs of hospitality related to the meeting/workshop/seminars organised outside Geneva through UNDP Country Offices (through Funds Commitment) or within Geneva through PO in connection with project activities. (NOTE: This GL code can only be used in Sales Resource Management Module UMOJA when issuing Purchase Order (PO)).
		This object class/code of expenditure is used to cover the external printing services of publications/information materials/brochures and other project document in connection with the project activities.
FT30_CLASS_0125	Operating and Other Direct Costs	This object class/code of expenditure is used to cover the various services such as rental of premises, utilities and facilities, rental of office equipment, rental of conference equipment, rental of IT equipment etc for meetings/workshops/seminars in connection with the project activities.
		This object class/code of expenditure is used to cover the transportation costs such as rental of local transport, car, bus/coach etc for meetings/workshops/seminars in connection with the project activities.
		This object class/code of expenditure is used to cover the costs of communication for fixed and mobile telephones, faxes, emails, internet, and other related costs for meetings/workshops/seminars in connection with the project activities.
		This object class/code of expenditure is used to cover the payment of freight and postal pouches services for project meetings/workshops/seminars.
		This object class/code of expenditure is used to cover the payment of visa costs for meetings/workshops/seminars.
		This object class/code of expenditure is used to cover the cost for UNLP and Visa for project staff related to the activities and the project.
		This object class/code of expenditure is used to cover the cost for consumer stationery, office supply, business cards in connection with the project activities.
		This object class/code of expenditure is used to cover the costs of hospitality related to the meeting/workshop/seminars organised outside Geneva through UNDP Country Offices or within Geneva (through Funds Commitment only) in connection with project activities. (NOTE: These two GL codes can only be used under Funds Commitment and NOT PO).
FT30_CLASS_130	Supplies, commodities and materials	This object class/code of expenditure is used to cover the cost for purchasing library books/annual internet/subscription in connection with the project activities.
FT30_CLASS_135	Equipment Vehicles and Furniture	This object class/code of expenditure is used to pay for the costs of office furniture and fixture for project staff in relation to the project activities.
		This object class/code of expenditure is used to acquire or upgrade IT and communication equipment including the software packages and licences for the project staff in connection with the project.

FT30_CLASS_140	Transfers and Grants Issued to Implementing partners (amount above US\$50,000)	This object class/code is related to the payment of grants processed through ECE Grants Committee to non-commercial entities such as NGO, institutes, governments/ministries etc for which the grantees selected will implement and provide support for activities related to the projects/trust funds e.g. the preparation of publications and other materials or the organisation of workshops and seminars. The approved pass-through grant amount is above US\$ 50,000 to the selected Grantee (IP) will be recorded under this object class/code.
FT30_CLASS_145	Grants Out (grants amount below US\$ 50,000)	This object class/code is related to the payment of grants processed through ECE Grants Committee to non-commercial entities such as NGO, institutes, governments/ministries etc for which the grantees selected will implement and provide support for activities related to the projects/trust funds e.g. the preparation of publications and other materials or the organisation of workshops and seminars. The approved grant amount is below US\$ 50,000 to the selected end beneficiary Grantee will be recorded under this object class/code.
FT30_CLASS_150	IP-PSC	This object class/code represents the percentage (%) agreed with IP, but not exceeding parent project of 13 PSC rate.
FT30_CLASS_155	UN-PSC	This object class/code of expenditure is the UN Standard Programme Costs set at 13% charged to the project expenditures
FT30_CLASS_160	Travel	<p>This object class/code of expenditure is used to cover the costs of travel such as air /train ticket, car mileage, DSA, terminal expenses and any other related travel expenses for staff members attending meetings/workshops/seminars in connection with the project activities.</p> <p>This object class/code of expenditure is used to cover the costs of travel such as air /train ticket, car mileage, DSA, terminal expenses and any other related travel expenses for meeting participants attending meetings/workshops/seminars in connection with the project activities.</p>