

UNEP – your partner for people and planet



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EDITION



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The background of the entire page is a dark green color with a pattern of stylized, light green leaves and branches. The leaves are of various shapes and sizes, some with detailed vein patterns, and they are arranged in a way that creates a sense of natural growth and movement. The pattern is more dense in some areas and more sparse in others, giving it a layered, organic feel.

UNEP - your partner for people and planet

This booklet presents an overview of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) – its mission, vision, strategy and action for tackling the triple planetary crisis. It chronicles environmental highlights from the past five decades, shows how UNEP works in partnerships, and explains why it is crucial that funding provided to UNEP keeps pace with the growing expectations placed on the organization to deliver results in support of people and planet. It also gives evidence of UNEP being a trusted and relevant partner on the journey towards planetary sustainability.

Share the journey



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Introduction

UNEP - your partner on the journey to tackle the triple planetary crisis

For five decades, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has been the leading global authority on the environment. Since 1972 UNEP has informed, enabled and inspired countries, communities and people to come together to tackle the most urgent environmental challenges facing the planet and humankind.

UNEP is a steadfast partner, a passionate advocate and a trusted advisor.

UNEP monitors the state and health of the planet, ensures that science remains at the centre of decision-making processes, and that environmental rule of law continues to underpin global environmental governance.

Together with its partners, UNEP has made significant progress, but more is needed.

The world is navigating what the UN Secretary General has called the “number one existential threat”. Unsustainable patterns of consumption and production have led to

the triple planetary crisis of climate change, nature and biodiversity loss, and pollution and waste.

We must urgently transform our economies and societies - and our relationship with nature.

UNEP is here to lead this transformation with its 193 Member States, and in partnership with other UN agencies and stakeholders. We must take decisive actions now to address the triple planetary crisis – and to strengthen resilience to existing and emerging environmental issues.

With its experience, expertise, dynamic programmes and forward-thinking strategy, and with its dedicated staff, **UNEP is uniquely positioned to be your partner and guide on the journey towards planetary sustainability.**

We all have a responsibility to do our share for the environment. We invite our partners to share the journey.





**António Guterres,
UN Secretary-General**

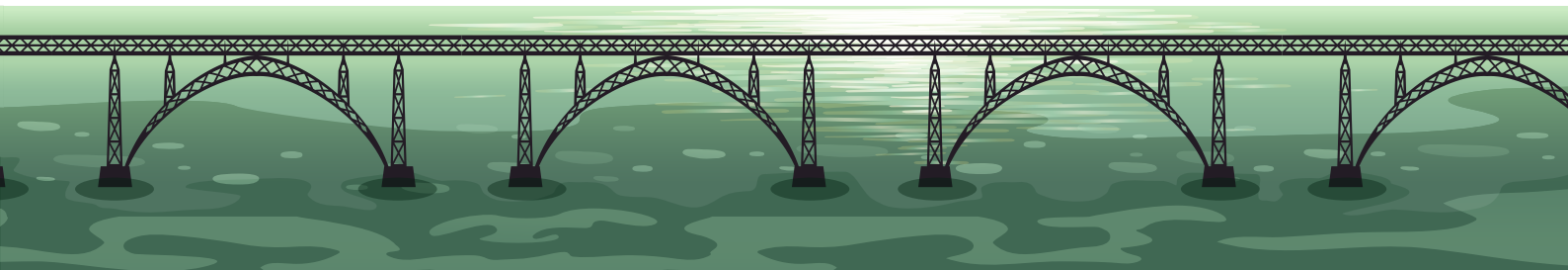
"When UNEP was founded in 1972 the planet was already showing signs of buckling under the weight of humanity. UNEP offered the world a new way forward based on a vision for a better, healthier earth built on the pillars of international cooperation.

In the following decades, UNEP and its partners would work with Member States to combat air pollution, restore the ozone layer, protect the world seas, promote a green and inclusive economy, and raise the alarm about biodiversity loss and climate change.

It has shown that multilateralism works and can deliver solutions for people and the planet. UNEP science, policy work, coordination and advocacy has helped to right environmental wrongs around the world and raise awareness of the critical importance of the environmental dimension of sustainable development.

The work you do has never been more important."

Quote from the UN Secretary General's speech at the UN Environment Assembly Special Session on UNEP@50, March 2022



UNEP's mission: to inform, enable and inspire

To address the triple planetary crisis, UNEP's mission is to inform, enable and inspire nations and people to improve their quality of life – without compromising that of future generations.

to inform...

UNEP evidence about the state and health of the planet contributes solutions to the triple planetary crisis.

Monitoring the state and health of our planet and informing society about environmental risks and opportunities are at the heart of UNEP's work. This includes publishing several scientific reports, such as Global Environment Outlook (GEO).

UNEP scans the horizon for emerging environmental threats.

UNEP science sounds an early warning signal for emerging environmental challenges. From the threat posed to our oceans by microplastics; the consequences of antimicrobial resistance for human and environmental health; and the threats presented by emerging zoonotic diseases, UNEP provides nuanced, timely and credible evidence to address and respond to these challenges.

UNEP provides guidance on sound policies to address challenges facing the planet and humankind.

UNEP operates at the interface between science and policy to ensure decision-making prioritizes a healthy planet for healthy people, and also hosts the secretariats of science-policy platforms, amplifying their reach to a wide range of stakeholders.

to enable...

UNEP encourages and helps countries to deliver on their environmental commitments.

UNEP builds capacity and supports the integration of environmental sustainability into economic and social development. UNEP provides tools and facilitates transfer of cutting-edge technologies that help countries make their own progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

UNEP supports strong environmental laws and institutions for the health of planet and people.

UNEP plays an integral role in shaping and promoting sound environmental governance: the rules, laws, policies and institutions that underpin human interaction with the environment. UNEP has played a leading role in supporting the negotiation and implementation of several environmental conventions and hosts the secretariats of 15 multilateral environmental agreements (see p.29).

UNEP brings people together to tackle the planetary emergency, including through the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA).

UNEP is the only global actor with the mandate and capacity to set the international environmental agenda, bringing together nations, thought leaders, businesses and civil society to build consensus on global solutions (see p.12).

UNEP facilitates South-South and triangular cooperation.

UNEP helps countries to collaborate in areas related to its mandate by facilitating partnerships, providing technical assistance, building capacity and providing knowledge. UNEP support also empowers countries to shape home-grown responses to developmental problems.

UNEP promotes a shift of investment and business practices towards sustainable consumption and production.

UNEP builds on its decades-long normative work on sustainable finance, the inclusive green economy, and sustainable trade, consumption and production to support the progress towards the 2030 Agenda.

UNEP is the voice for the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the UN.

The **UN development system reform** is an opportunity to extend UNEP's reach as the global environmental authority in support of all Member States' pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals. UNEP ensures that the environmental dimensions of the SDGs are given due attention as countries progress on the development path.

UNEP enables countries to access financing and programming from global funds.

As a key partner of environmental funds such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Adaptation Fund (AF) and the Multilateral Fund (Montreal Protocol) UNEP enables countries to access financing and programming through them and other bilateral or multilateral public sources (see p.28).

UNEP seeks to minimize environmental threats to human well-being caused by disasters and conflicts.

UNEP raises awareness about environmental risks and reduces vulnerability to natural and industrial hazards; ensures that environmental concerns are part of response, recovery and building back greener; and analyses and addresses the interlinkages between environment, climate change and peace and security.

to inspire...

UNEP raises awareness and advocates for effective action on the triple planetary crisis.

UNEP campaigns promote effective, multi-stakeholder action for environmental solutions, inspiring positive change on a global scale. The **World Environment Day** has since 1973 become a global focal event to celebrate public participation in action to save the planet and its populations.

UNEP uses the power of technology and digital & social media to educate young people

Partnering with celebrities, the video game industry and education platforms UNEP raises awareness about environmental issues and nature - and our place in it.

UNEP celebrates and honours individuals and institutions for outstanding environmental work.

The **Champions of the Earth** award is the UN's highest environmental honour, recognizing outstanding leaders from government, civil society and the private sector whose actions have a transformative impact on the environment.

UNEP's vision: to tackle the triple planetary crisis

The world is facing a triple planetary crisis...

We are in the midst of three major, interconnected environmental crises – climate change, biodiversity and nature loss, and pollution and waste – driven by human activity and unsustainable patterns of consumption and production. Our relationship with the natural world is at jeopardy; the cost of the degradation to Earth's capacity risks its ability to sustain human well-being and the survival of millions of species.

The changing climate, the continued loss of nature and biodiversity, the exponential increase of pollution and waste represent immediate threats to our very survival. Across the world there are devastating examples of human death and suffering due to the harm we perpetuate on our planet.

We need urgent and meaningful action to step back from crucial thresholds that could irreversibly change critical socioecological systems.

We need combined, collective action to forestall the effects of new pandemics and sudden changes to food supply that will endanger our economic and social well-being and undermine opportunities to reduce poverty and improve lives and livelihoods.

**UNEP envisions a future
where humanity lives
in harmony with nature on a
pollution free, climate-stable planet**

...we need to make peace with nature

In its landmark **Making Peace with Nature** report, synthesized from global environmental assessments, UNEP provides a scientific blueprint to tackle the triple planetary crisis in a systematic fashion. The report shows that ambitious and coordinated action by governments, businesses and people around the world can prevent and reverse the worst impacts of environmental decline by rapidly shifting key systems including energy, water and food so that our use of the land and oceans becomes sustainable.

UNEP is committed to transforming our social and economic systems to improve our relationship with nature, understand its value and place that value at the heart of our decision-making. This report shows that together, we **can** transform our impact on the world.

As the UN Secretary-General has said, “making peace with nature is the defining task of the 21st Century. It must be the top, top priority for everyone, everywhere”.



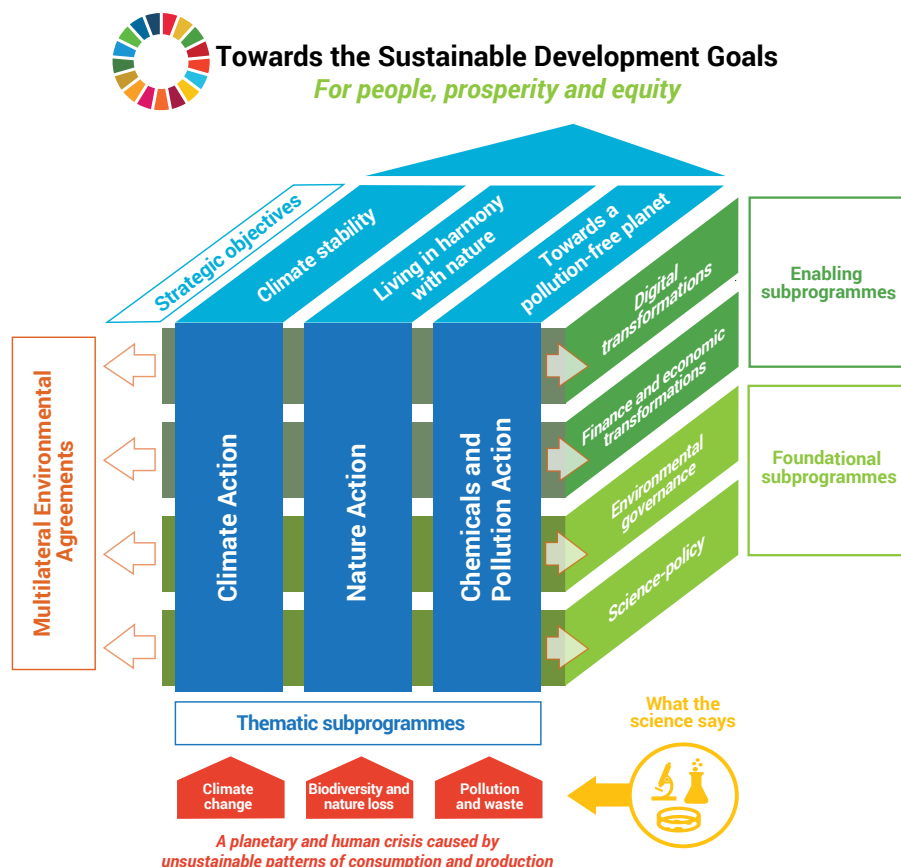
UNEP's strategy: supporting countries to deliver on promises made

UNEP's Medium-Term Strategy - **For People and Planet (2022-2025)** - places the three environmental crises of climate change, nature and biodiversity loss and pollution and waste at the heart of its work.

Informed by the latest science and in collaboration with the multilateral environmental agreements, the strategy articulates UNEP's role in addressing these challenges and supporting countries to deliver on their promises under the **Sustainable Development Goals** and the

Decade of Action, the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) and its outcome document, **The Future We Want**.

The strategy has a four-year timeframe and is approved by UNEP Member States at UNEA. The strategic objectives are delivered through the three thematic subprogrammes, by two foundational subprogrammes and two enabling subprogrammes (see p.7-10).



UNEP's Programme of Work: action in support of people and planet

Thematic Subprogrammes

Three **thematic subprogrammes** outline the principal areas of action of the medium-term strategy in response to the triple planetary crisis.



Climate Action

UNEP supports countries to lower greenhouse gas emissions, to adapt to an already-changing climate, and to help countries access climate finance.



Climate change and its consequences have escalated into a climate crisis, or a 'code red' for humanity as expressed by the UN Secretary-General. UNEP has a unique role within the United Nations system for addressing climate-related impacts, loss, and damage, through a combination of science, policy, and action, along with the power to convene Member States and other stakeholders.

Joint work with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and other UN agencies have consistently set the global tone for climate ambition and action, including by shaping the negotiations through the Gap Reports (see p.21).

UNEP supports government and non-government development partners to ensure that actions are compatible with the long-term mitigation and adaptation goals of the Paris Agreement. By supporting demand-driven technical assistance on climate information, early warning systems and capacity building, UNEP helps country decision-makers to use information on climate change impacts for decision-making purposes. This work also supports livelihoods of the most vulnerable populations – enabling resilience of health and well-being, food, and water security.



Nature Action

UNEP supports sustainable management of nature, its recovery and contribution to human well-being.

The health and existence of humanity fundamentally rely on nature. For 50 years UNEP has promoted a global understanding of the value of biodiversity and necessity of healthy ecosystems, sharing science with policy actors and decision-makers to halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity. UNEP's support to countries to build the resilience of landscapes and seascapes contributes to their progress toward sustainable development.

UNEP helps countries measure the true value of nature and mainstream the economics of ecosystem services into consumer, infrastructure and financial decision-making. UNEP works with scientists and policy makers worldwide to place biodiversity at the heart of decision-making on environment and development and supports strengthening the capacity of countries in the development of ambitious post-2020 global biodiversity framework negotiations under the **Convention on Biological Diversity** that backs more, larger and better-managed conservation areas, biodiversity-positive agriculture and fisheries, an end to harmful subsidies, and a move away from destructive extractive resource mining to patterns of sustainable consumption and production.



Chemicals and Pollution Action

UNEP works to minimize the adverse effects of chemicals and pollution on human health and the environment.



Air pollution is the greatest environmental threat to human health and causes 7 million premature deaths annually. The estimated 11 million metric tonnes of plastic currently entering the ocean annually will triple in the next 20 years. Hazardous chemicals are found in raw materials and feedstocks, used during production, and are part of millions of different end products. Annual waste generation is expected to increase by 73 per cent from 2020 levels to 3.88 billion tonnes in 2050.

UNEP works to enhance capacity and leadership in the sound management of chemicals and waste, especially in high impact sectors, with focus on increased circularity, safe recovery of secondary raw materials and progressive reduction of open burning and dump sites. UNEP is committed to seeing the reduction of releases of pollutants to air, water, soil and the ocean. UNEP also hosts the secretariats of global and regional treaties and frameworks for the protection of human health and the environment from hazardous chemicals and waste.

Foundational Subprogrammes

Two **foundational subprogrammes** underpin UNEP's action on the triple planetary crisis, drawing on the organization's core expertise in science-policy and environmental law and governance.



Science-Policy

UNEP keeps you informed about the state of the planet and bridges the gap between science and policy.

With a dedicated team of scientists and experts, and a global network of collaborative centres, UNEP is a neutral and trusted source, and the only Member State-led organization that has the mandate to assess the world's environmental resources and provide guidance to decision makers.

UNEP has been instrumental in creating several science-policy platforms that bring together scientists, governments, industrial and international organizations,



and civil society. These platforms support policymaking and decision making with scientific, evidence-based information, and UNEP's scientific assessments support enhanced environmental policymaking and governance.

UNEP's **World Environment Situation Room** is a dynamic knowledge platform designed to collect, process and share the world's best environmental science and research, as well as the mass of new data from satellites, drones and citizen science.



Environmental Governance

UNEP supports strong environmental laws and institutions for a healthy planet and healthy people.

UNEP promotes environmental governance: the rules, policies and institutions that shape how humans interact with the natural world. It helps countries enhance coherent and effective implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, and to strengthen both environmental rule of law and the institutions that uphold it.

UNEP action helps strengthen existing environmental laws and develop new instruments and governance approaches, such as in the field of mercury (see p.20) or plastic



pollution (see p.14). UNEP also hosts the secretariat of 15 multilateral environmental agreements covering a wide range of environmental issues.

Being the highest-level forum to address emerging environmental issues, the UN Environment Assembly formulates guidance for normative action and shapes global discussions on the interplay between environmental protection and sustainable development.

Enabling Subprogrammes

Two **enabling subprogrammes** facilitate UNEP's responses in addressing the triple planetary crisis by engaging with the public and private sectors to profoundly transform economic, finance and societal systems, and leveraging digital transformations for the environment.



Finance and Economic Transformation

UNEP promotes the shift of system-wide economic policies, finance and business practices towards sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

To allow for humanity to flourish within planetary boundaries, we need to examine how our economies and societies function, what we value and how we measure progress. Shifting economic policies as well as finance and business practices towards sustainable patterns of consumption and production that help reduce climate impacts, biodiversity loss, and pollution will be critical to achieving the 2030 Agenda.

At the height of the economic and financial crisis in 2008, UNEP launched its Green Economy Initiative, pioneering the concept of “green economy” as one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities.

In addressing the triple planetary crisis, UNEP continues to build on and integrate its decades-long normative work on sustainable finance, inclusive green economy, circularity and value chains, sustainable trade, consumption and production. This is all the more important as an opportunity for green recovery when the world's economies build back from the effects of COVID-19, and to build the sustainability and resilience of socio-economic and financial systems to crises.



Digital Transformations

UNEP helps stakeholders harness data and digital technologies to accelerate and scale solutions to the triple planetary crisis.

The adoption of data and digital technologies define our age: big data and AI influence almost every online activity and behaviour. The future of humanity and the health of our planet depend to a large extent on how we undergo this digital transformation. We must drive the adoption of sustainable digital technologies that help build a healthier, safer, cleaner and more equitable future.

Through the digital transformations programme, and by co-championing the Coalition for Digital Environmental



Sustainability (CODES) as part of the UN Secretary General's Digital Cooperation Roadmap, UNEP will play three important roles; (i) provide access to environmental data for risk assessment and predictive analysis to empower partners to make data-driven decisions; (ii) help companies adopt best practices in using digital platforms to influence financial markets, supply chains and consumer behaviors; and (iii) enhance the digital capabilities of governments to harness data and digital technologies as a means of implementation for SDGs.

part 2

Making a Difference – 50 Years of Environmental Milestones

Founded in 1972, UNEP was created to monitor the state of the environment, inform policy making with science and coordinate responses to enduring and emergent environmental challenges.

For five decades, UNEP has worked closely with its 193 Member States and other stakeholders to galvanize worldwide commitments and coordinated action to address many of the world's most pressing environmental challenges.

While it is impossible to capture all the progress made, some key environmental milestones from the five decades are presented on the following pages.



Fifty Years of Global Environmental Governance

The Stockholm Conference and the birth of UNEP

For the first time ever, the 1972 **UN Conference on the Human Environment** in Stockholm placed the environment on the global agenda and articulated its links to human well-being and economic growth. This beginning of multilateral environmental cooperation has led to a dramatic increase in global awareness of environmental issues and international environmental law-making.

It also led to the establishment of UNEP - mandated to monitor the state of the environment, inform policymaking with science and coordinate global responses to environmental challenges.

The establishment of UNEP was also a source of inspiration for many countries to create stronger environmental institutions such as Ministries of Environment and national environmental agencies responsible for implementation of policies.

The Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, 1992

Twenty years later, the 'Earth Summit' had many great achievements including the **Rio Declaration** and its 27 universal principles, the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**, and the **Convention on Biological Diversity**. The 'Earth Summit' also led to the creation of the **Commission on Sustainable Development**, and the **Agenda 21**, a daring program of action calling for new strategies to invest in the future to achieve overall sustainable development in the 21st century.

Rio+20

Forty years later, the third UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in 2012, took another leap forward and placed the environment at the centre of the international community's focus, giving it the same level of prominence as issues such as peace, the eradication of poverty, access to health and global security.

The UN Environment Assembly

The outcome document of Rio+20 - The Future We Want - further strengthened UNEP's mandate and governance, and created the **UN Environment Assembly** (UNEA); the global parliament on the environment.

All 193 UN Member States are represented at UNEA, which meets biennially at UNEP's headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya to set priorities for global environmental policies, agree on strategic action to tackle environmental challenges and to develop international environmental law. The Assembly also approves UNEP's programme of work.

UNEP@50 and Stockholm+50

The 50th anniversaries of UNEP ("UNEP@50") and the Stockholm Conference ("Stockholm+50") in 2022 remind us of the importance of international cooperation and collective action to address the triple planetary crisis of climate change, nature and biodiversity loss, and pollution and waste.

The political declaration following UNEP@50 acknowledged with appreciation the 50-year contribution of UNEP in supporting a worldwide effort to overcome the planet's



"The UN Environment Assembly shows multilateral cooperation at its best."

Espen Barth Eide, President of UNEA-5 and Norway's Minister for Climate and the Environment

biggest environmental challenges, reaffirmed its role as the leading global environmental authority and supported the strengthening of UNEP and its regional presence.

The Stockholm+50 meeting emphasized the global interconnectedness of the environment and the need to collectively address the triple crisis of our common environment for present and future generations. Leaders made calls for bold environmental action to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

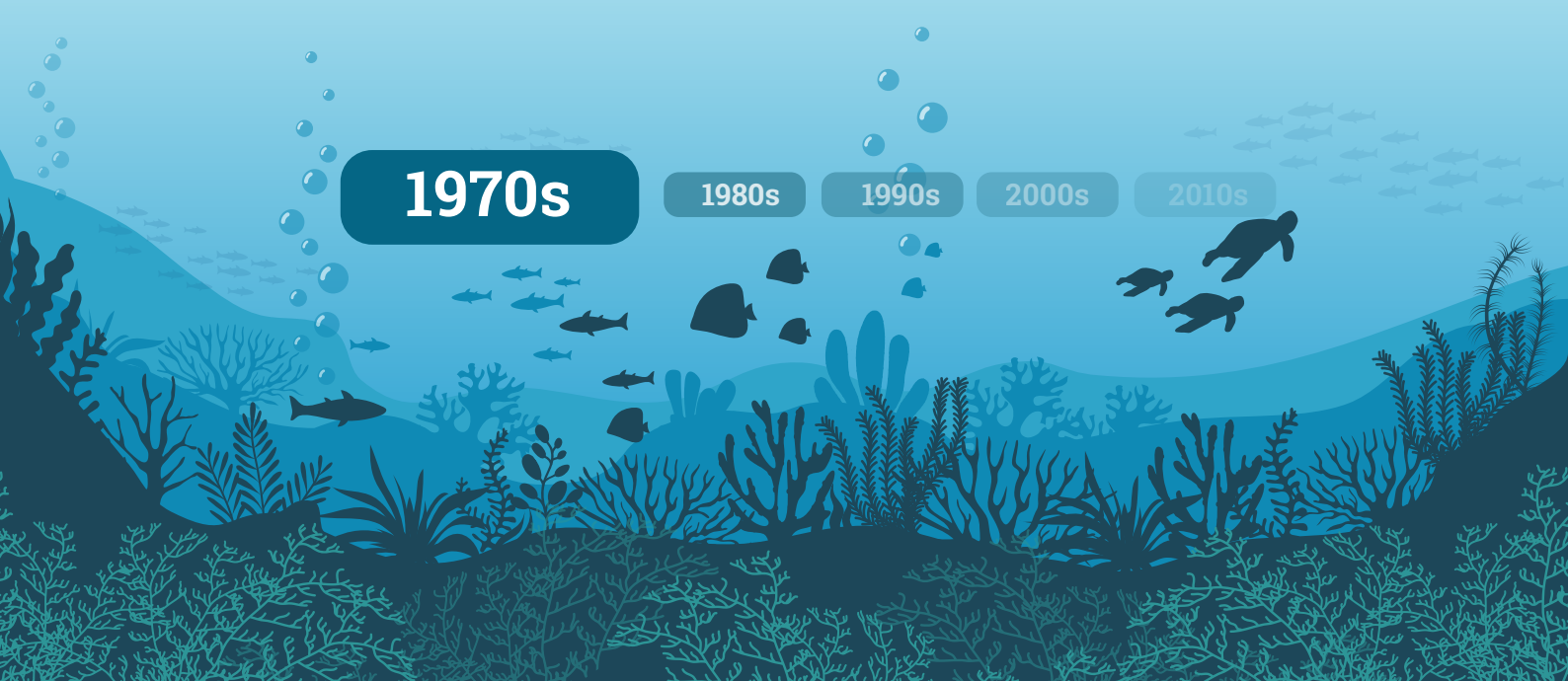


Maurice Strong (right), the first Executive Director of UNEP, with UN Secretary-General U Thant (middle) and Keith Johnson (left), Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference.



Inger Andersen, UN Under Secretary-General and current UNEP Executive Director with António Guterres, UN Secretary-General.

Now, more than ever, the multilateral discussions and actions that UNEP facilitates are crucial for solving the planetary crisis we face.



1970s

1980s

1990s

2000s

2010s

1972

UNEP established at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment

Held in Stockholm, Sweden, **this landmark conference** produced the **Stockholm Declaration** which placed environmental issues at the forefront of international concerns.

1973

Regulation of trade in wildlife

CITES, or the **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora** regulates trade in more than 38,000 wild species. UNEP administers the CITES Secretariat based in Geneva.

First World Environment Day

The first-ever **World Environment Day** mobilized millions to speak out and act in line with the theme “Only One Earth”. Held annually on 5 June, it has become a global celebration and awareness raising event.

1979

States adopt Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

The **Bonn Convention** provides a global platform to develop and implement policies for the protection of migratory animals and their habitats. It currently protects more than 600 creatures, from great white sharks to monarch butterflies. UNEP provides the secretariat to this convention

Toward clean seas and a global agreement on plastic pollution

The 1970s saw the start of intensified international cooperation to protect our oceans. Fifty years later, a historic milestone in the fight against plastic pollution was reached at the fifth resumed session of the UN Environment Assembly (2022) when countries called to **End Plastic Pollution** including marine litter and microplastics, and to forge an international legally binding agreement by 2024.

The commitment continued an effort to protect our seas that began in 1974 with the **Regional Seas Programme**. Considered a **crown jewel** of environmental diplomacy, it is one of UNEP's most significant achievements in the protection of the coastal and marine environment, combining science with policy to produce effective shipping treaties, while highlighting issues such as coral reef destruction, and the restoration and protection of blue carbon ecosystems. 146 countries have joined 18 Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans, stretching from the Mediterranean to the Caribbean to the South Pacific. Of these, seven are hosted by UNEP. The cumulative impact of these conventions and policies over the past 45 years are chronicled through a series of case studies in the **The Contributions of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans to a Healthy Ocean**.

The Regional Seas initiative sparked a series of UNEP-led initiatives over the ensuing five decades. In 1995, UNEP became the secretariat for the **Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities**, the only global initiative directly addressing the connectivity between terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems through the pollution lens.

The growing threat posed by microplastics was first identified in 2011 as part of the **UNEP Year Book**. The following year, UNEP became the secretariat for the **Global Partnership on Marine Litter**.

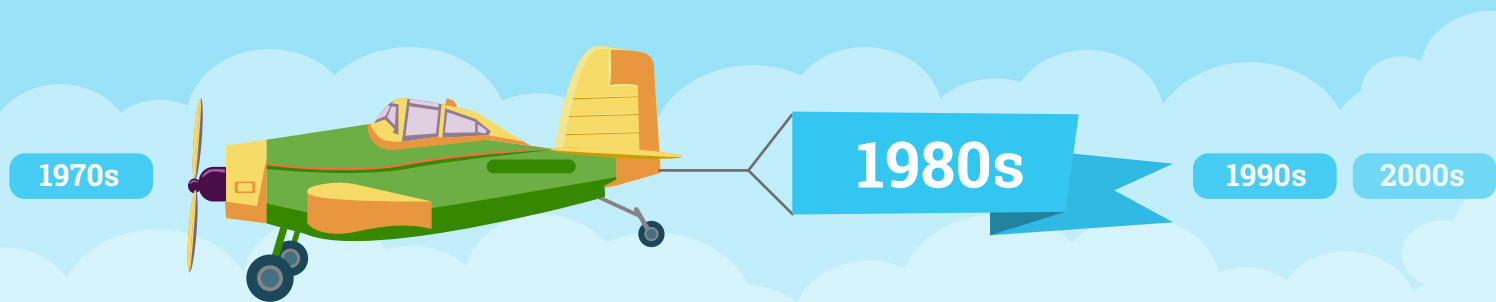
The **Clean Seas** Campaign to raise awareness and engage action on marine pollution has dropped anchor in 64 countries since 2017, extracting commitments that target the production and consumption of non-recoverable and single-use plastics.

The **Ocean Decade** from 2021 to 2030 provides a framework to ensure that ocean science can support countries' actions to sustainably manage the oceans. UNEP evidence will help countries focus attention on marine issues including **coral reef restoration, the value of seagrass and the importance of mangroves to people**.

UNEP's **From Pollution to Solution: a global assessment of marine litter and plastic pollution** from 2021 highlights that 11 million metric tons of plastic flow into aquatic ecosystems every year, a number set to triple by 2040 without deliberate action. This is why the steps taken by UNEA towards ending plastic pollution are crucial.

"We are ready to do our utmost to end plastic pollution worldwide, and we welcome the decision by the Environment Assembly to establish an intergovernmental negotiating committee towards an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution."

Ministerial Declaration from UNEA 5.2



1982

UNEP adopts the Montevideo Programme

The Montevideo Programme established priorities for global environmental lawmaking and led to major agreements, including the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam conventions, and the Montreal Protocol. It supports 120 governments in developing environmental legislation. UNEP is currently stewarding the fifth **Montevideo Environmental Law Programme** (2020-2030) to support stronger environmental rule of law.

1983

Brundtland Commission created, 'sustainable development' introduced

The Commission was tasked to propose long term environmental strategies to achieve sustainable development. The setting up of such a special commission was proposed by the UNEP Governing Council to the UN General Assembly in 1983. The Brundtland Commission report **Our Common Future** that was released in 1987 introduced and defined the term 'sustainable development' and how it could be achieved.

1988

Launch of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

The IPCC launched by UNEP and the World Meteorological Organization provides governments with scientific information to develop climate policies. Its **latest report**, which UN Secretary-General António Guterres called a "code red for humanity," found that global heating is affecting every region on Earth and that in some places, climate change has become irreversible.

1989

States restrict movement and disposal of hazardous waste

Signed by 183 states, the **Basel Convention** places strict rules on the movement and disposal of hazardous waste. Since 2013, the secretariats of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions have been merged into **one secretariat** supported by UNEP.

2010s

2020s

Rebuilding the ozone layer while curbing climate change

In the mid-1970s, scientists warned that man-made chemicals in everyday products like aerosols, foams, refrigerators and air-conditioners were harming the ozone layer. In 1985, they confirmed the presence of a hole in the stratospheric ozone layer over Antarctica: a breach in the world's natural sun shield, which protects humans, plants, animals and ecosystems from excessive ultraviolet radiation. Scientists raised the alarm, and the world listened.

In 1985, governments adopted the **Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer** which provided the framework for the landmark **Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer** (1987) marking a turning point in environmental history. The Protocol regulates the production and consumption of some 100 manmade chemicals and demonstrates that when science and political willpower join forces, the results can change the world. The Protocol came into effect in 1989 and by 2008, it was the first UN treaty to be ratified by every country in the world.

The results have been dramatic. Around 99 per cent of ozone-depleting substances have been phased out and the protective layer above Earth is being replenished. The Antarctic ozone hole is expected to close by the 2060s, while other regions will return to pre-1980s values even earlier. Every year, an estimated two million people are saved from skin cancer.

The Protocol was amended in 2016 to also require phase-down of powerful greenhouse gases through the **Kigali Amendment** which could contribute to preventing as much as 0.4°C in temperature rise by the end of the century – a considerable proportion within the context of the global 2°C limit agreed at the Paris climate conference.

UNEP has played a key role in this success story. In 1976, UNEP held an international conference that enabled scientists from 32 countries to meet and agree on a world plan of action for ozone. Later, UNEP brokered the Vienna Convention and has since 1991 hosted the Ozone Secretariat at its Kenyan headquarters. The Secretariat organises conferences and meetings for the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol and manages the implementation of decisions resulting from those conventions and meetings. UNEP also hosts the Multilateral Fund Secretariat in Montreal, which supports the Protocol's financial mechanism, and the Treasurer, in Nairobi, which manages the associated trust fund.

Under its mandate as an Implementing Agency of the Multilateral Fund, UNEP's OzonAction Branch supports 147 developing countries to achieve and sustain their compliance obligations with the Protocol. (See also p.28)

» <https://tinyurl.com/4b33kymh>



1991

Launch of the Global Environment Facility (GEF)

GEF was established to tackle the planet's most pressing environmental problems. The partnership between UNEP, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank has thus far united 184 member governments to contribute more than US\$ 21.5 billion in grants for some 5,000 projects. It has also mobilized US\$ 117 billion in co-financing.

1992

UN holds Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro

At the UN Conference on Environment and Development, also known as the Earth Summit, 175 countries commit to a plan to achieve sustainable development in the 21st century. The Earth Summit adopts the landmark **Rio Declaration on Environment and Development** and launches **Agenda 21**.

Leaders sign Convention for Biological Diversity (CBD)

This **international legal instrument** governs the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from use of genetic resources. Ratified by 196 nations, the convention has spurred governments to expand protected areas, mobilized financial resources in support of biodiversity protection and promoted sustainable fisheries and agriculture. UNEP administers the secretariat of the CBD and in collaboration with it advocates for an ambitious and measurable post-2020 biodiversity framework that backs more, larger and better-managed conservation areas, biodiversity-positive agriculture and fisheries, an end to harmful subsidies, and a move away from destructive extractive resource mining.

1994

Global fight against desertification intensifies with establishment of UNCCD

For nearly 50 years, UNEP has played a key role in the **global fight against desertification** including through the formation of the **UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)** – the sole legally binding international agreement linking environment and development to sustainable land management –and by supporting its subsequent actions, such as the **Great Green Wall for the Sahel and Sahara Initiative**.

» <https://tinyurl.com/u4rdsu57>

1997

UNEP releases first edition of flagship Global Environment Outlook (GEO)

The **GEO** is a flagship UNEP publication linking science to policy and informing decision makers at multiple levels about the state of the planet. Contributions from the whole UN family and governments' nominees of scientists and academics have turned the GEO into a key tool for decision makers on environmental matters. The 6th GEO was published in 2019.

1998

The Rotterdam Convention on trade with hazardous chemicals established

The convention helps countries make informed decisions about whether to import a range of pesticides and industrial chemicals, preventing them from unwittingly accepting potentially dangerous pollutants. The convention entered into force in 2004 and is administered by UNEP.

UNEP Finance Initiative - aligning finance and sustainability

The **UNEP Finance Initiative (UNEP FI)** established in 1992 has worked for 30 years to bridge the gap between global financial institutions and the environmental agenda. More than 450 financial institutions, including banks, insurers and investors, work with UNEP FI to understand today's environmental, social and governance challenges, why they matter to finance, and how to actively participate in addressing them.

This work is not only helping people and the planet; it is also securing the future of financial stability. Institutional investors and retail banking customers are **increasingly demanding** that financial institutions uphold environmental standards. A growing number of financial institutions have begun to realize that financing fossil fuels, and other projects that harm the environment, is bad for their long-term future.

Becoming more environmentally sustainable requires a redesign of business models. To shepherd the financial industry towards sustainability, UNEP FI has unveiled a series of guiding frameworks including:

- » **Principles for Responsible Banking** (2019)
- » **Principles for Sustainable Insurance** (2012)
- » **Principles for Responsible Investment** (2006)

Some 80 per cent of the investment industry has committed to the Principles for Responsible Investment while over 270 banks, representing over 45 per cent of banking assets, have signed onto the Principles for Responsible Banking. A 2021 **progress report** found that signatories to the responsible banking principles have mobilized at

least US\$ 2.3 trillion in sustainable financing in 18 months. Additionally, 94 per cent of banks, which have joined the Principles for Responsible Banking, identify sustainability as a strategic priority.

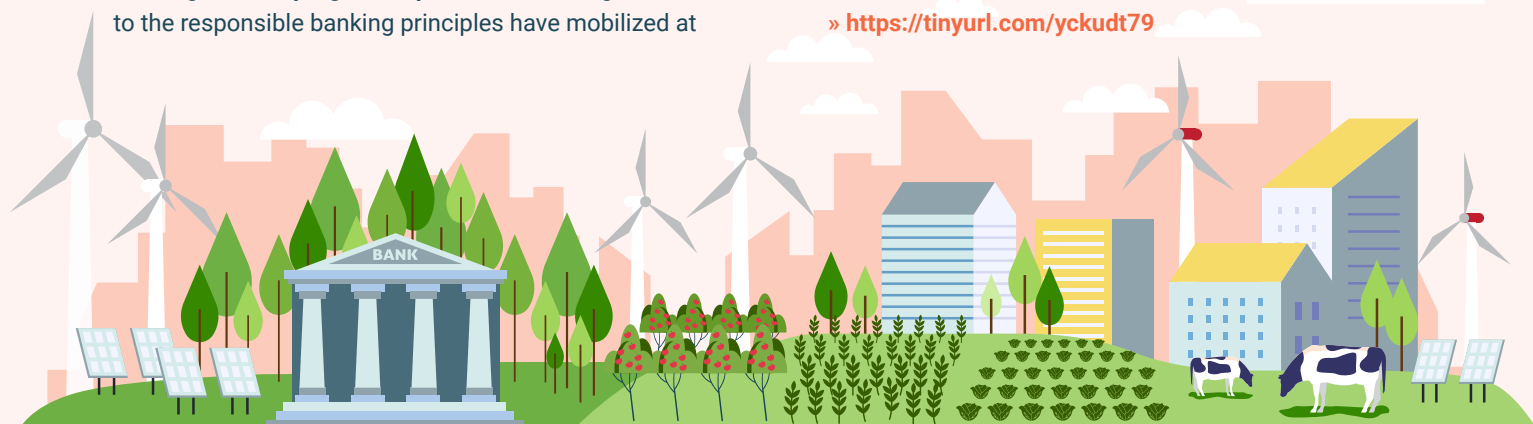
In support of Net-Zero

UNEP FI partners with the **Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero**, to bring together net-zero emissions finance initiatives in one sector-wide coalition, providing a forum for leading financial institutions to accelerate the transition to a net-zero global economy.

Members of the UNEP FI co-convened **Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance** have committed to aligning their investment portfolios with a 1.5°C scenario by transitioning their assets under management, currently at US\$ 10 trillion, to net-zero by 2050. This includes some of the world's largest insurance underwriters, who are implementing policies on coal phase-out and other fossil fuel exclusions. UNEP FI also convenes two net-zero alliances for **banking** and **insurance**.

Ahead of the UN COP26, the **Investor Agenda**, which brings together UNEP FI and key partners, developed an ambitious statement to governments signed by 733 institutional investors from around the world, with more than US\$ 52 trillion in assets under management, calling for a number of measures that would help avoid catastrophic temperature rise and manage climate risk. It was the strongest-ever unified call for governments to end fossil fuel subsidies, phase out coal and mandate climate risk disclosure.

» <https://tinyurl.com/yckudt79>





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2001

States adopted Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

The treaty, one of three on chemicals and pollution now jointly administered by UNEP, helps protect human health and the environment from dangerous, long-lasting chemicals by restricting and ultimately eliminating their production, trade and use.

New partnership launched to support populations and habitats of wild great apes

The Great Apes Survival Partnership (GRASP) was launched by UNEP to help ensure the long-term survival of gorillas, chimpanzees, bonobos and orangutans and their habitat in Africa and Asia.

2005

UNEP launched Champions of the Earth

The UN's **highest environmental honour** recognizes outstanding leaders from government, civil society and the private sector whose actions have a transformative impact on the environment.

UNEP and UNDP launched Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI)

The **PEI** provided both financial and technical support for countries to integrate poverty-environment linkages into national and sub-national development planning. The PEI, and its successor the **Poverty Environment Action** launched in 2018, demonstrate how improved environmental sustainability can contribute to poverty eradication.

2006

Towards sound management of chemicals across their life cycle

The UNEP-hosted **Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management** (SAICM) is a platform for Member States and non-state actors and has supported the implementation of a global system of classifying and labelling chemicals, establishment of accident preparedness and poison control centres, and raised the profile of new threats such as endocrine-disrupting chemicals and nanomaterials. Through its **Quick Start Programme**, 184 projects in more than 100 countries contributed to the development of national chemical profiles.

2007

UNEP established the International Resource Panel (IRP)

The Panel provides decision makers and others with scientific assessments on the sustainable use of resources and full life-cycle environmental impacts.

2008

UNEP pioneered “green economy”

UNEP launched its Green Economy Initiative, pioneering the concept of “green economy” as one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities.

Protecting people from mercury

Mercury contamination poses serious health risks to the central nervous system. UNEP has played a crucial role in raising global awareness about mercury and its threats to human health and the environment.

The release by UNEP in 2002 of the first **report on mercury** spurred new global awareness and helped UNEP drive the process of intergovernmental negotiations to ban mercury. Three years later, the UNEP **Global Mercury Partnership** was launched, followed by the agreement (2013) and entry into force (2017) of the UNEP-administered **Minamata Convention on Mercury**. The convention aims to protect human health and the environment from emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds caused by human activity.

UNEP works closely with stakeholders to promote the effective implementation of the convention. Thirty countries were assisted in 2020 to develop national action plans for reducing mercury use in artisanal and small-scale gold mining. This sector provides employment for 10–20 million miners in over 80 countries and is the largest source of mercury pollution in the world, according to UNEP's 2018 **Global Mercury Assessment**.

UNEP also leads the Global Environment Facility-funded **planetGOLD** program, which is working to eliminate mercury from these sectors worldwide.



Saving the world's forests

Covering more than 30 per cent of global land area, forests provide habitat for most terrestrial plant and animal species. Around **1.6 billion people** depend on forests for their livelihoods, and a quarter of all modern medicines come from tropical forest plants. Forests are also essential stores of the carbon dioxide that is warming the planet, taking up 30 per cent of emissions from fossil fuels and industry.

The **State of the World's Forests** report (2020) from UNEP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) found that 420 million hectares of forest were lost over the past 30 years through conversion to other land uses. Another 100 million hectares are at risk.

UNEP has spent the past 50 years shaking the trees to halt deforestation, despite deep political divides between the industrialized Global North, which has driven forest development, and the developing Global South – where most of the world's surviving forests remain.

In launching the UN Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation **UN-REDD** in 2008, UNEP, FAO and UNDP are demonstrating their

commitment to protect forests. Some 65 countries – the hosts to 70 per cent of the world's tropical forests among them – are enrolled in the programme to reduce forest-related emissions, enhance forest carbon stocks and strengthen indigenous rights, all while contributing to sustainable development.

UN-REDD is spearheading the **Green Gigaton Challenge**, a public-private partnership to catalyse funding to deliver a reduction of 1 gigaton (1 billion metric tons) of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by 2025 and annually after that. One gigaton of annual emissions reductions is equivalent to taking 80 per cent of the cars off roads in the United States.

At UN COP26 in 2021 more than 140 countries promised to end and reverse deforestation by 2030. The pledge, which includes almost US\$ 19.2 billion of public and private funds, is a landmark win for nature. The protection and restoration of forests is also tied directly to the current **UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration** (see p.25).

» <https://tinyurl.com/2s3zwxp8>



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2010

UNEP released first Emissions Gap Report

This ground-breaking series of annual science-based assessments presents an overview of the difference between where greenhouse emissions are predicted to be in 2030 and where they should be to avert the worst impacts of climate change. **The Heat Is On** from 2021 shows that new national climate pledges combined with other mitigation measures put the world on track for a global temperature rise of 2.7°C by the end of the century.

2011

Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) established

The **CTCN**, hosted by UNEP and the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), is mandated by the UN Convention Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and matches developing country needs for climate change-related equipment, methods, capacity development and policy advice with the world-class technology expertise of its network.

2012

States launched the Inter-governmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

IPBES provides status updates on biodiversity, drawn from the global contributions of more than a thousand scientists. UNEP facilitated the negotiations to establish IPBES and hosts its Secretariat. Its **landmark 2019 report**, the most comprehensive assessment of its kind, found that one million species are threatened with extinction.

Leaders gather for RIO+20

The UN General Assembly established universal membership of UNEP's governing body during the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, also known as **RIO+20**. **UNEP is strengthened and upgraded**, helping to define a new era of international environmental governance.

10YFP and One Planet Network promote sustainable consumption and production

The UNEP-hosted **10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP)** is a worldwide commitment to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production. To support the implementation of the Framework, partners from 193 Member States have formed the **One Planet Network** in areas of public procurement; buildings and construction; tourism; food systems; consumer information; and lifestyles and education. In 2021 UN Member States committed to extend the implementation of the 10YFP beyond 2022.

2013

Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) launched

Launched in response to calls for greener and more inclusive growth trajectories, **PAGE** has grown into a prominent alliance of UN agencies, funding partners and 20 countries collaborating to foster economic growth, create income and jobs, reduce poverty and inequality, and strengthen the ecological foundations of their economies by transforming investments and economic policies. Over 50 countries have requested support from the partnership, including as part of the **UN framework for the immediate socioeconomic response to COVID-19**.

The Climate and Clean Air Coalition paves way for global commitment on methane

Methane emissions are the second leading contributor to global warming, with a warming potential over 80 times that of carbon dioxide over a 20-year horizon. Methane also has a shorter lifetime in the atmosphere than carbon dioxide – only 12 years, compared to up to hundreds for CO₂ – so cuts to methane will limit temperature increases faster than cuts to carbon dioxide.

The **Climate and Clean Air Coalition** (CCAC) launched in 2012, emphasizes the importance of mitigating short-lived climate pollutants such as methane, black carbon and hydrofluorocarbons. There are 75 state and 78 non-state members in the coalition hosted by UNEP, with hundreds of local actors carrying out activities across all three major emitting sectors: oil and gas, waste, and agriculture.

The **Global Methane Assessment** highlighted that a 45 per cent cut in human-caused methane this decade, including from the fossil fuel industry, would keep warming beneath a threshold agreed by world leaders.

This assessment led to a substantive increase in the focus on methane and influenced the **Global Methane Pledge** launched by the European Union and the United States. Over 100 countries, representing 50 per cent of global man-made methane emissions, have pledged to reduce methane

emissions by 2030, backed by over US\$ 300 million in financing. Delivering on the pledge would reduce warming by at least 0.2 degrees Celsius by 2050, helping keep the limit of 1.5 degrees Celsius warming of the Paris Agreement within reach. In addition, achieving the 2030 goal would prevent over 200,000 premature deaths, hundreds of thousands of asthma-related emergency room visits and over 20 million tons of crop losses a year by 2030.

The European Union has also funded UNEP to develop a new data-driven, action-focused International **Methane Emissions Observatory** (IMEO) to improve the ability to monitor methane emissions from industry. Over 70 companies representing more than 30 per cent of the world's oil and gas production also pledged greater transparency on reporting methane emissions through the **Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0**. The CCAC and the IMEO will play an essential role in the implementation of these commitments.

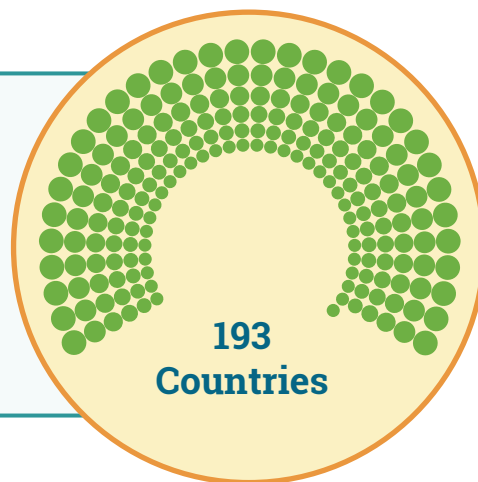
After **10 years of momentum and achievements**, the CCAC is redoubling its efforts to rapidly deploy solutions to limit global temperature rise and make air pollution a problem of the past.

» <https://tinyurl.com/3xswtpka>

First UN Environment Assembly (UNEA) convened in Nairobi, Kenya

2014

UNEA has become the world's highest-level decision-making body on the environment, with a universal membership of all 193 UN Member States. It also governs UNEP (see p.12).



2016

UNEP unveiled the **Frontiers Report series**, scanning the horizon for environmental threats

In **2016**, Frontiers identified zoonotic diseases as an emerging issue of global concern, four years ahead of the COVID-19 pandemic. The **2018/2019** report addressed the threat posed by nitrogen pollution and informed discussions at the fourth UNEA, where Member States subsequently adopted a resolution on nitrogen management. The **2022** edition focuses on the emerging threats from wildfires, changing urban soundscapes and phenological shifts and mismatches.

UNEP stepped up work on illegal wildlife trade

UNEP's **Wild for Life campaign** works to end the illegal trade in wildlife products and engages with celebrities who speak up against the illegal trade in wildlife. The campaign has reached 1.5 billion people since 2016, received several awards and mobilized support from millions of individuals, businesses and governments to use their sphere of influence to help end this trade.

Global Peatlands Initiative established to safeguard ecosystems in peatlands

Peatlands provide valuable ecosystem services and are also one of the greatest allies in the fight against climate change. The **Global Peatlands Initiative** by UNEP and partners works to improve the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of peatlands.

2017

The **AGRI3 Fund** is born to unlock sustainable finance

UNEP is spearheading over US\$ 2 billion in new private and public investments through innovative finance facilities, such as the **AGRI3 Fund**, and the **Restoration Seed Capital Facility** to shift the investment behaviour across the entire finance industry and agri-food sector. The AGRI3 Fund was born out of a partnership between UNEP and Rabobank, seeking to unlock at least US\$ 1 billion in finance for deforestation-free, sustainable agriculture and land use.

2019

UNEP launches inaugural **Environmental Rule of Law report**

The first global assessment of its kind, **the report** offers a framework to address the gap between environmental laws and their application.

Coalition for climate-friendly cooling established under UNEP leadership

The **Cool Coalition** provides countries and industry with tools to accelerate the global transition to efficient and climate-friendly cooling. UNEP used the 2021 UN Climate Change Conference (COP26) as a platform to launch **Beating the Heat: A Sustainable Cooling Handbook for Cities** - a compendium for planners of proven options to help cool cities. UNEP's **Cooling Emissions and Policy Synthesis Report** produced together with the International Energy Agency (IEA) serves as an important guide to the role cooling can play in delivering on our climate commitments.

Video games for climate launched at UN Climate Action Summit

The Playing for the Planet Alliance of 30 video gaming companies with a combined reach of over 1.2 billion active users is working to embed green values and activations into their games in pursuit of net-zero goals. UNEP facilitates the Alliance with the support of GRID-Arendal and Playmob, with a goal of contributing to a 30 million-tonne reduction in CO2 emissions by 2030 with a reach of at least 110 million users.



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2020

UNEP rapidly shifts programming due to COVID-19

UNEP's response to COVID-19, **Working with the Environment to Protect People**, was delivered in May 2020 with a call to action to address threats to ecosystems and wildlife to prevent future outbreaks of zoonotic disease. In July of that year, UNEP and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) delivered recommendations for **Preventing the Next Pandemic: Zoonotic diseases and how to break the chain of transmission**. UNEP contributed to the UN system-wide **One Health** approach, highlighting the need to treat human, animal and planetary health as a single issue in policymaking. The widely shared **Waste Management during the COVID-19 Pandemic: from response to recovery** report was released in August.

Earth School kept students digitally connected to nature during the pandemic

In partnership with TED-Ed, UNEP launched **Earth School** in April 2020, providing free, high-quality educational content to help students, parents and teachers affected by COVID-19 lockdowns. The videos, reading materials and home-based activities were translated into more than 30 languages for students to learn about the environment and their roles within it. In the biggest online learning initiative in UNEP's history, nearly one million people have completed at least one full lesson on the free platform hosted by **TED-Ed**.

UNEP supports Member States to build back better

UNEP supports the **Global Recovery Observatory** database developed by the University of Oxford to track and record COVID-19-related government spending in the 89 largest economies – that includes recorded spending announcements exceeding US\$ 18 trillion. The Partnership for Action on Green Economy (see p.21) set up a support mechanism for a green economic recovery in its 20 partner states.

2020

UN Secretary-General makes State of the Planet address

António Guterres delivers a **landmark speech** at Columbia University on the state of the planet, setting the stage to dramatically scale-up ambition on the environment. Guterres says humanity is waging war on the natural world and that “making peace with nature is the defining task of the 21st century”.

2021

UNEP offers a blueprint to tackle the triple planetary crisis

In response to the UNSG’s call for scaled-up action on the environment, UNEP releases **Making Peace with Nature**; a blueprint on how to tackle climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution.

Launch of decade of restoration of planet’s ecosystems

World Environment Day 2021 marked the start of the UN **Decade on Ecosystems Restoration** (2021-2030), which aims to mobilize hundreds of millions of people to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems on land and in oceans.

Efforts to reduce food waste accelerated

UNEP chaired the UN Task Force at the **Food Systems Summit**, where over 100 countries committed to national pathways for food system transformation. UNEP’s **Food Waste Index Report** found that people waste about 17 per cent of all food available for human consumption and that food waste is an issue in most countries, including middle- and lower-income countries. UNEP and partners brought industry leaders together through the **Good Food Finance Network** to ensure that sustainable food system finance becomes the mainstream standard.

» <https://tinyurl.com/yc4p9p23>

2022

UNEA 5.2 is celebrated as the most successful to date

The fifth resumed session of UNEA **adopted 14 resolutions**, among them an agreement to establish an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee mandated to forge a legally binding agreement to **end plastic pollution**. A second key resolution supported the establishment of a comprehensive and ambitious **Science-Policy Panel** on the sound management of chemicals and waste and preventing pollution.

Landmark biodiversity framework adopted

Amidst a dangerous decline in biodiversity, threatening the survival of 1 million species and impacting the lives of billions of people, the landmark **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework** (GBF) aims to halt and reverse nature and biodiversity loss. It sets the world towards an ambitious pathway to reach the global vision of a world living in harmony with nature by 2050. The framework was adopted at the COP15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), whose secretariat is hosted by UNEP.



UNEP@50 anniversary and Stockholm+50

UNEP@50 anniversary provided an opportunity to reflect on the past and envision the future, to reinvigorate international cooperation and spur collective action in line with the theme of strengthening UNEP for the implementation of the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda. The **Political Declaration** acknowledged the 50-year contribution of UNEP in supporting a worldwide effort to overcome the planet’s biggest environmental challenges. The **Stockholm+50** gathering celebrated 50 years of global environmental action and also supported a number of legacy initiatives including a new **Action Plan for a Sustainable Planet in the Digital Age**.

From acid rain to lead in petrol - supporting the fight against air pollution

Air pollution is the single greatest environmental threat to public health today and accounts for an estimated 7 million premature deaths each year.

In the Northern Hemisphere, focus on acid rain that was destroying forests, killing fish and putting entire ecosystems at risk culminated in 1979 in the **Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP)** representing the first legally binding instrument to address regional air quality. It has since dramatically helped reduce the amount of noxious chemicals, including sulphur and nitrogen oxide, hanging over cities. Together with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), UNEP played a key role in the development of the LRTAP.

Today, UNEP works closely with countries **to reduce air pollution** with stronger laws and regulations that tackle climate pollutants, improve fuel efficiency, minimize emissions from waste, monitor air quality, reduce vehicle emissions, support electric mobility and track sand and dust storms.

Some recent results include the **GEMS Air Pollution Monitoring platform** by UNEP and IQAir, which in 2020 alone was accessed by more than 50 million users that were seeking credible and complete real-time air quality data.

Also in 2020, UNEP's **Used Vehicles and the Environment Report** examined imports of used vehicles in 146 countries and the impact on climate and air quality issues of those imports. Minimum quality standards have been developed and collated by initiatives including the **Safer and Cleaner Used Vehicles for Africa project**.

In 2021 UNEP's first **global assessment of air pollution legislation** that examines national air quality legislation in 194 States and the European Union, was presented at the second **International Day of Clean Air for blue skies**, and has become a basis to call for more effective air pollution reduction.

Important progress on air pollution mitigation has also been achieved through the UNEP-administered **Climate and Clean Air Coalition** (see p.22).

A historic milestone; the end of lead in fuel after twenty-year campaign

After more than 20 years of advocacy and lobbying, the UNEP-led **Global Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles** scored a stunning environmental victory in achieving the end of leaded petrol worldwide in 2021, after it has contaminated air, dust, soil, water and crops for the better part of a century.

Banning the use of leaded petrol in transport, except fuel for small aircrafts, could prevent an estimated 1.2 million premature deaths per year, increase children's IQs, and save US\$ 2.45 trillion in healthcare expenses and other costs. Because lead exposure in childhood leads to behavioural problems, including violence in adulthood, the end of leaded fuel could also prevent some estimated 58 million crimes annually.

The work on phasing out lead continues through the **Lead Paint Alliance** formed by UNEP and the World Health Organization (WHO).

» <https://tinyurl.com/ufp9hwjz>



UNEP is grateful to all partners that support and enable its work.



Environmental challenges have no borders and are too vast and too complicated for any single entity to address alone. UNEP partnerships with governments, environmental conventions, the scientific community, academia, private sector, civil society, international and regional organizations, global funds, the financial sector, philanthropies, individuals, UN entities and others help to deliver on the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Being a key partner of major environmental funds such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environment

Facility (GEF), the Adaptation Fund (AF) and the Multilateral Fund (Montreal Protocol) UNEP enables countries to access financing and programming through them and other bilateral or multilateral public sources.

While it is impossible to list all partners UNEP engages with, the ones highlighted in this chapter are some of the partners UNEP engages with on a wide range of issues across its mandate. These partners are also important funding partners.

UNEP is governed by its Member States

Member States meet every second year at the **UN Environment Assembly (UNEA)**. Every four years they approve UNEP's Mid-Term Strategy and Programme of Work and Budget. Member States also play a critical role in formulating policy and in championing solutions to our shared environmental challenges, through the adoption of UNEA resolutions. Member States also have a collective responsibility to finance the implementation of UNEP's programme and the UNEA resolutions, in particular through UNEP's core fund, the **Environment Fund**.

The **Committee of Permanent Representatives** is a subsidiary body to UNEA which meets regularly in between UNEA sessions to oversee the implementation of UNEP's Programme of Work and the UNEA resolutions, and to prepare future UNEA meetings.

Global Funds

As a founding partner of the **Global Environment Facility** (GEF), UNEP has been supporting national governments to access GEF funding and take action on their most pressing environmental issues for 30 years. Together, UNEP and GEF have implemented over 1,000 projects across more than 160 countries, helping to build the local capacity, international knowledge base and shared policy frameworks needed to overcome the defining environmental challenges of our time. The UNEP-GEF partnership continues to grow, with UNEP leading a wide range of flagship GEF global initiatives, as well as hosting the GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel and three of the five MEAs for which GEF serves as the financial mechanism (the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Stockholm Convention, and the Minamata Convention).

With close alignment between GEF programming and UNEP's 2022-25 Medium-term Strategy, UNEP expects to further reinforce its collaboration with the GEF, and the support this provides to Member States, in the 2022-2026 GEF-8 funding cycle.

Since 2015, UNEP has been an accredited entity of the **Green Climate Fund** (GCF). UNEP envisions its partnership with the GCF to garner country-owned and country-tailored innovative solutions in niche areas to help achieve the climate objectives under the Paris Agreement, and ultimately accelerate climate action and ambition to deliver results for Member States. As at May 2022, 67 Member States have been supported through 75 projects, to access GCF resources and to enable a shift towards climate resilient and low emission pathways.

Multilateral Partners

Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

Since 1991, UNEP has been an Implementing Agency of the **Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol**, which provides financial and technical assistance to developing countries to help them comply with their obligations under this multilateral environmental agreement. As one of four implementing agencies, UNEP has worked with 147 developing countries to meet and sustain their compliance obligations to phase out ozone depleting substances and now, with the Kigali Amendment, to mitigate climate change through the phase down of HFCs. By end of 2021, UNEP's portfolio includes more than 2,700 projects valued at US\$ 403 million. (See also p.16)

The European Union and the European Commission

The **European Union** and its Member States are important political and financial supporters to UNEP and the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) administered by UNEP. EU Member States are among the top 15 contributors to the Environment Fund and together with the EU's executive branch, the **European Commission**, they are also amongst the top contributors for earmarked funding. Between 2016 and 2021, the European Commission contributed around US\$ 229 million to UNEP and the MEA Secretariats, supporting all UNEP's programme areas.



The UNEP Science-Policy-Business Forum on the Environment

Established in 2017, the Science-Policy-Business Forum is a solutions-focused community of 3,500 multi-sector actors engaged in green technology innovation, empowering

policies and sustainable finance. It plays an advisory role to UNEA by building consensus, encouraging cooperation and tearing down traditional barriers between these sectors.

Multilateral Environmental Agreements

Since 1972, UNEP has supported the negotiation and implementation of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) to complement and guide national legislation and bilateral or regional agreements by forming the overarching international legal basis for global efforts to address environmental issues.

UNEP hosts the secretariat of 15 MEAs that cover a wide range of regional and global environmental issues, such as hazardous chemicals and waste, biodiversity, oceans, and rehabilitation of the ozone layer.

The knowledge portal **InforMEA** – facilitated by UNEP and funded by the European Union – provides a bird's-eye view of all major environmental treaties across key topics.

Partnering within the UN family

UNEP partners directly with the UN family, including having strategic partnerships with FAO, OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, and others. UNEP's Medium-Term Strategy (2022-2025) identifies working with the wider UN as one of the levers of change for better delivery of the strategy and its programmes.

In this regard, the **UN development system reform** provides an opportunity for UNEP to work with its sister UN entities in support of all UN Member States. Leveraging the UN reform's platforms and processes at global, regional and national level, UNEP is enhancing its support to UN Country Teams, including by ensuring environment is addressed in Common Country Analyses and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, and by providing sound environmental data.

Other opportunities for deepened collaboration within the UN family include:

- » **The roll-out of the Common Approach to Biodiversity**
- » **UN Development System response to the triple planetary crisis**
- » **Implementing the UN Secretary General's Common Agenda**

UNEP also leverages its role as the secretariat and chair of the **UN Environment Management Group** to better mainstream environmental issues into the work of the UN system while coordinating the Group's environmental activities for maximum impact and efficiency.

UN reform is an opportunity to extend UNEP's reach as the global environmental authority in support of all Member States.



UNEP - a trusted partner

Important role of UNEP reaffirmed

An **online survey** on funding of UNEP, to which Member State representatives from 80 countries responded, reaffirmed the role and importance that Member States attribute to UNEP. Almost all (95 per cent) agreed that UNEP leads as the global authority on the environment and has the global convening power to bring all environmental stakeholders together, provides strong science policy data and solutions to its Member States, and effectively raises awareness about critical environmental issues. A large majority (over 85 per cent) agreed that UNEP is good at developing the capacity of Member States in dealing with environmental matters.

Focus on results

UNEP applies a strong focus on results-based programming and learning lessons from its work. The independent **Evaluation Office** assesses performance against the planned use of resources in projects and programmes, ensuring accountability to management and funding partners. UNEP collaborates closely with the **United Nations**

Board of Auditors (BoA), the **Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS)** and other oversight mechanisms that provide independent expert advice and recommendations for improved efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and compliance with regulations and rules. They also report on the health of UNEP's finances.

Positive assessment by MOPAN

In 2021, UNEP underwent a substantive evaluation by the 21-member **Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN)** to assess the performance of major multilateral organizations they fund. The assessment looked at UNEP's organizational performance from mid-2016 to 2020, concluding that:

"UNEP remained highly relevant and its role in global environmental issues increased and it effectively delivered scientific assessments, policy advice and technical capacity building to Governments with visible outcomes."



part 4

Funding of UNEP

How is UNEP funded?

UNEP relies on voluntary contributions for over 95 per cent of its operations. There are four main sources of funding for UNEP.

The success of the work of UNEP depends on the financial contributions made by Member States and other partners. UNEP thanks you.

EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS

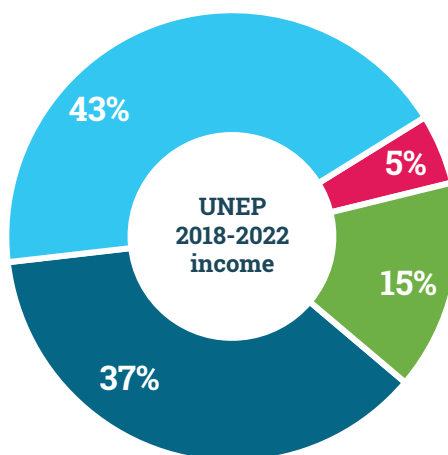
earmarked for specific projects, themes or countries, enable expansion and replication of programme and results in more countries with more partners.

• Earmarked Funds

From Member States, the European Commission, the UN family, the Multilateral Fund (Montreal Protocol) etc. (\$1,143.5M/43 per cent*)

• Global Funds

From GEF and GCF (\$992.6M/37 per cent*)



* combined income in five-year period (2018-2022) as at 31 Dec 2022

CORE CONTRIBUTIONS

gives flexibility to implement programme of work as approved by all Member States.

• UN Regular Budget

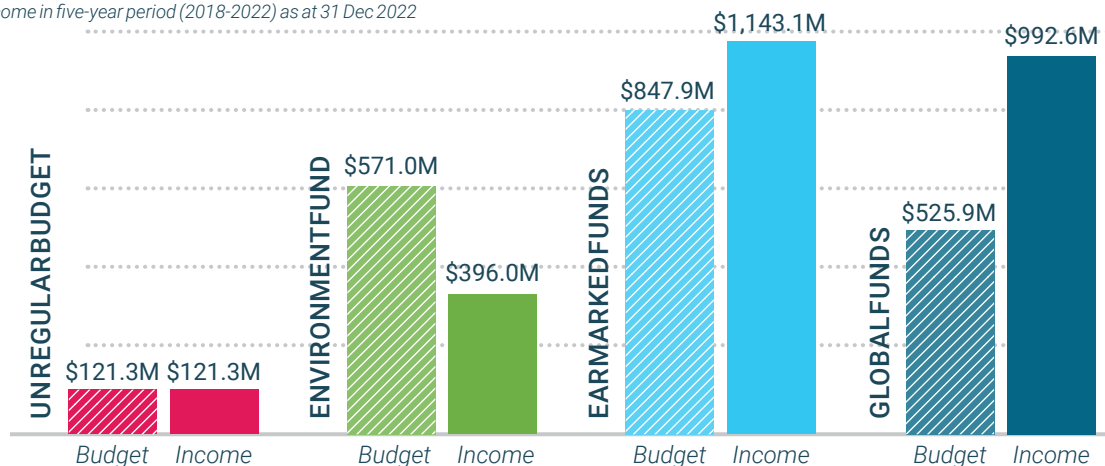
supports functions of UNEP Secretariat, including the Governing Bodies, coordination in the UN system, and cooperation with global scientific communities. (\$121.3M/5 per cent*)

• Environment Fund

the core fund, supports essential capacity needed for balanced and efficient delivery of programme approved by Member States. (\$396.0M/15 per cent*)

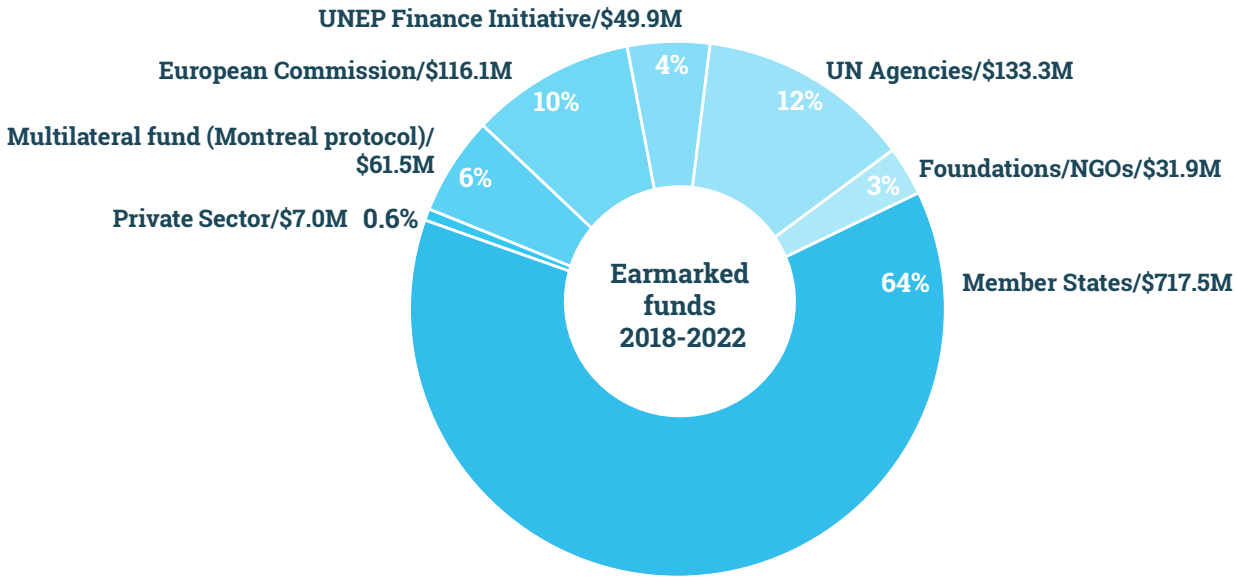
Budget and Income by Funding Source (2018-2022)

* combined income in five-year period (2018-2022) as at 31 Dec 2022



Earmarked funds 2018-2022

** combined income in five-year period (2018-2022) as at 31 Dec 2022*



Environment Fund (2022)



Out of 193 Member States, in 2022:

- 45 contributed their full share
- 38 contributed other amounts
- 110 didn't contribute

Flexibility in funding supports agility in programming

UNEP remained open for business throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, but rapidly adjusted some of its programming. This kind of agility is only possible thanks to the flexibility of core funding, which gives the organization the ability to adjust to emerging threats (see p.24).



Towards better and stronger funding of UNEP

The Environment Fund

The **Environment Fund** was established in 1973 by the UN General Assembly as the core financial fund of UNEP.

The fund is used to provide scientific evidence on the state of the global environment; to identify emerging environmental issues and innovative solutions; to raise awareness and advocacy; and to build capacity. It invests in results-focused programme management and robust oversight. It also finances UNEP's convening power in bringing together governments, the private sector and civil society to advance the global environmental agenda, for example through UNEA.

Core funding gives UNEP the flexibility to implement the programme of work as approved by its Member States, and to strategically respond to emerging challenges, such as COVID-19. Earmarked funds complement core funding and support upscaling and replicating of results of the core work – including building capacity in more countries and with more partners. However, if earmarked very strictly, the funding risks steering the organisation away from the commonly agreed goals to addressing symptoms rather than root causes.

The Environment Fund – a green investment that benefits all countries.

Securing contributions to the Environment Fund, as well as softly earmarked funding, is indispensable for UNEP to deliver results effectively and efficiently, and to support countries to deliver on the environmental dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Three thematic funds

To shift the balance away from rigidly earmarked funding of individual projects towards improved income distribution and resource allocation for bigger impact, UNEP in 2022 launched **three thematic funds** that provide flexible softly earmarked funding streams to achieve the MTS objectives of Climate Stability, Living in Harmony with Nature, and a move Towards a Pollution Free Planet.

Contributions to the thematic funds will enable a comprehensive, science-based approach, which will further position UNEP in its role as the global environmental authority.



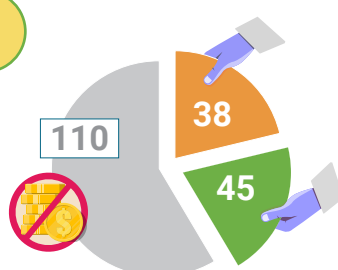
How to strengthen UNEP's funding

1



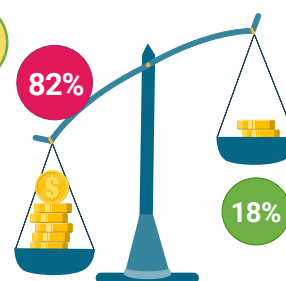
Fund the Environment Fund at the level of the budget approved by Member States. In 2022 income was at 81 per cent of the approved budget of US\$ 100 million.

2



Contribute your full share – all UNEP Member States (193) have the responsibility to fund UNEP. In 2022, 83 Member States contributed to the Environment Fund, 45 of whom contributed their full share as per the indicative scale established by Member States.

3



When core funding to the Environment Fund is not possible, **support the three Thematic Funds**. Currently almost 82 per cent of the funding received by UNEP is tightly earmarked. More effective delivery of results needs more flexibility in funding.

Funding UNEP is a global, shared responsibility

In 1972 the founders of UNEP envisioned that annual core funding to the Environment Fund would be at the level of US\$ 100 million, which in today's value would amount to around US\$ 700 million. As a comparison, in 2022 UNEP's core funding stood at US\$ 81 million – or some 11 per cent of the original vision.

At the same time, UNEP's mandate has grown tremendously since 1972. It is clear that funding has not kept up with the requests placed on UNEP.

In 2012, following the Rio+20 UN Conference, the General Assembly reaffirmed and strengthened

the role of UNEP. To enable it to deliver on its strengthened mandate, world leaders committed to ensure secure, stable, adequate and increased financial resources to UNEP. Subsequent UNEAs have reiterated this commitment.

Funding the Environment Fund is a responsibility to be shared by all Member States.

All 193 Member States are encouraged to contribute their full share to the Environment Fund.



15 of the 193 Member States provide over 90 per cent of UNEP's income.

While the top-15 contributors to the Environment Fund are large economies, many other contributors that pay their full share of the approved budget are Small Island States and Least Developed Countries, demonstrating that every country has the capacity to contribute.



Top-15 Environment Fund Contributors 2018-2022

1		Netherlands	\$44.8M
2		Germany	\$42.2M
3		France	\$37.7M
4		USA	\$34.4M
5		Sweden	\$24.6M
6		Belgium	\$23.9M
7		United Kingdom	\$21.5M
8		Denmark	\$20.2M
9		Switzerland	\$19.9M
10		Norway	\$19.0M
11		Canada	\$11.8M
12		Finland	\$11.6M
13		Italy	\$8.8M
14		Japan	\$8.7M
15		China	\$7.2M



Top-15 Contributors Earmarked 2018-2022

1	Germany	\$205.9M
2	UN Agencies	\$133.3M
3	Norway	\$122.8M
4	European Commission / EU	\$116.1M
5	Sweden	\$70.5M
6	Multilateral Fund (Montreal Protocol)	\$61.5M
7	Denmark	\$50.4M
8	UNEP Finance Initiative*	\$49.9M
9	Japan	\$40.5M
10	United States of America	\$38.7M
11	Foundation/NGO	\$31.9M
12	United Kingdom	\$28.2M
13	Switzerland	\$25.3M
14	Luxembourg	\$21.0M
15	Canada	\$15.7M

* Partnership between UNEP and the global financial sector to mobilize private sector finance for sustainable development (see p.18).

A Call to Partners

Investing in UNEP means investing in the health of the environment for people and planet.

More than ever, it is vital to ensure that UNEP has the financial resources it needs to create a lasting impact and deliver the results partners expect.

Every contribution matters.

**Help fund UNEP –
for people and planet.**



Our Shared Journey

Addressing the triple planetary crisis of climate change, nature and biodiversity loss, and pollution and waste must be a top priority. We must transform our societies and economies to protect the Earth. The blueprints, strategies, agreements, international conventions - in other words, our collective promises - are in place. We know what must be done.

As our journey towards planetary sustainability continues, we need all hands on deck. We all have a responsibility to do our share for the environment.

What Can You Do?

GOVERNMENTS: deliver on your international environmental commitments; boost renewable energy and energy efficiency; put a price on carbon emissions and eliminate fossil fuel subsidies; incorporate natural capital in national economic accounting; promote sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries; contribute to an efficient environmental multilateralism; etc...

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: utilize the convening power to implement existing agreements and forge new ones to address the triple planetary crisis; facilitate technology transfer to advance low-carbon and nature-friendly economies; ensure meaningful stakeholder participation; support the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration; promote cross sectoral UN cooperation within the UN family; etc...

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS: align lending with the net-zero emissions objective; halt fossil fuel investments; promote investments in sustainable technologies, biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration, and sustainable agriculture and fisheries; decarbonize portfolios of owned or managed assets; join the UNEP Finance Initiative and other initiatives (see p.18); increase adaptation and resilience finance; etc...

THE PRIVATE SECTOR: use circular economy approaches minimising resource use and waste production (including plastics); develop certification standards for products from agriculture, forestry and fisheries helping customers choose sustainably; assess environmental and social risks of projects and investments; etc...

MEDIA AND SOCIAL NETWORKS: raise awareness about environmental emergencies and the interlinkage

with development issues; counter misinformation about environmental issues and solutions; reveal failures in policy and action relating to the environment; etc...

NGOs: hold governments, businesses, etc. accountable for environmental commitments and responsibilities; express your opinions on environmental decision-making; support education, training and capacity building; promote involvement in citizen science; etc...

SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: explain the Earth's natural systems, their importance for sustainability and human well-being, and the effect and threats on them caused by humanity; develop new environmentally friendly technologies; assess impacts of chemicals and new substances on human health and ecosystems; educate people on sustainable lifestyles; etc...

INDIVIDUALS: buy goods and services that minimize waste, from companies with sustainable business models; minimize waste of food, water and energy; adopt healthy diets and lifestyles; exercise voting/civic rights to foster sustainable social norms and behaviour; etc...

...and support the work of UNEP:

provide crucial and flexible funding; sign pledges through UNEP campaigns; join UNEP initiatives and coalitions; ratify environmental conventions; participate in the UN Environment Assembly; take part in the World Environment Day...

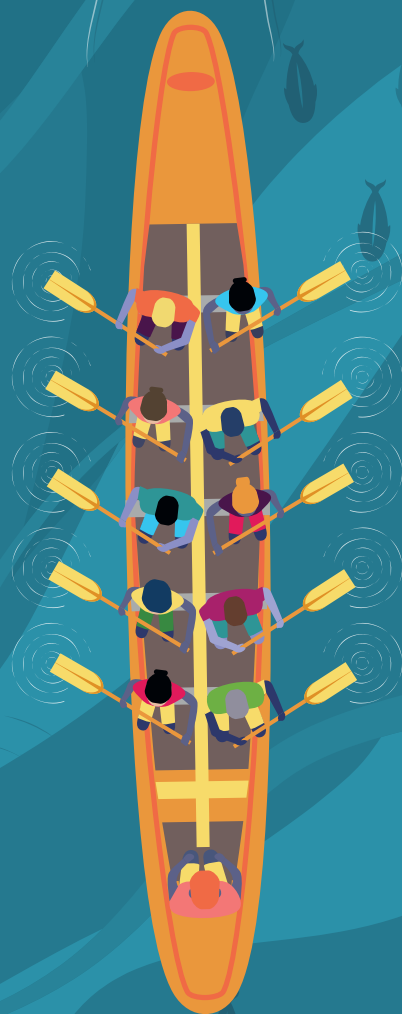
For more information, contact us at unep-environmentfund@un.org



**UNEP envisions a future where
humanity lives in harmony with nature,
on a pollution free,
climate-stable planet.**

Support the work of UNEP.

share the journey



The world is facing a triple planetary crisis of climate change, nature and biodiversity loss, and pollution and waste.

UNEP has been a leading advocate for the environment and a trusted partner for 50 years, providing science-based advice to policymakers and decision-makers to support action on environmental challenges.

This booklet demonstrates why UNEP is the partner of choice in addressing the triple planetary crisis, and why investing in UNEP means investing in people and planet.

It is also an invitation to share the journey.



We all have a responsibility to do our share for the environment.



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