

United Nations Environment Programme

Wondwosen (Wondy) K. Asnake
Major Groups and Stakeholders Partnerships



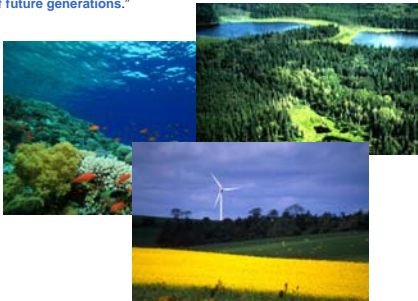
Part 1:

UNEP's Mission and the seven cross-cutting thematic priorities/areas



Mission

"To provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations."



United Nations Environment Programme

UNEP has identified 7
cross-cutting thematic
priorities areas:

1. Climate Change
2. Disasters and Conflicts
3. Ecosystem Management
4. Environmental Governance
5. Chemicals & Waste
6. Resource Efficiency (SCP)
7. Environment Under Review

1. **Climate Change:** strengthen ability of countries, in particular dev countries, to integrate CC responses into national dev processes
2. **Disasters and conflicts:** minimize env'l threats to human well-being from the env'l causes and consequences of existing and potential natural and man-made disasters
3. **Ecosystem management:** ensure countries utilize the ecosystem approach to enhance human well-being
4. **Environmental governance:** ensure env'l governance at the country, reg' & glob' levels is strengthened to address agreed env' priorities
5. **Chemicals & Waste:** minimize the impact of HSWH on the environment and human beings
6. **Resource Efficiency (SCP):** ensure natural resources are produced, processed and consumed in a more environmentally sustainable way.
7. **Environment Under Review:** providing science and new knowledge to empower stakeholders in their policy and decision-making on emerging env'l issues



Part 2: UNEP in Europe



European Region

- 54 highly diverse countries including:

- Western and Central Europe (EU-28+EFTA)
- Eastern Europe, Caucasus
- Central Asia
- South Eastern Europe (SEE)
- Israel

Ministerial processes:

- ❖ UNECE-led Environment for Europe (EFE)
- ❖ Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS)
- ❖ WHO-led Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health
- ❖ Forest Europe (Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe)
- ❖ European Union (EU) for a
- ❖ CIS for a
- ❖ Conventions COPs



Valuing Nature to Better Conserve It: Georgia Takes the Lead in Assessing its Natural Capital










Serbia's modelling assessment provides elements for a green economy roadmap




Azerbaijan Green Economy Scoping Study





Environmental challenges & opportunities in Europe



Transport, Health & Environment:
Boosting quality of life for children and youth










Transforming Risks into Cooperation:
Environment and Security Initiative
2003-2013




From Transition to Transformation:
Sustainable and Inclusive
Development in Europe
and Central Asia

- **Priority areas :**
 - **Environment and health concerns:** air, inland waters, soil, hazardous chemicals
 - **climate change;**
 - **biodiversity loss**
 - **overuse of marine resources;**
 - **unsustainable production and consumption**
 - **pressures caused by economic activities (agriculture, tourism, transport, energy).**
- **Huge demand on the “green economy”– Diverse opportunities in the region**


UNEP in Europe


A story of achievements: UNEP and saving Lake Baikal, world's oldest and deepest lake, a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1996
3.15-million-ha Lake in Siberia - 25 million years old - 1,700 m deep. More than 1,700 species of plants and animals, two-thirds of which are found nowhere else. Threatened by proposed construction of the world's international uranium enrichment centre.





UNEP implemented a 150,000 USD project on development of protected areas, working with the Center for International Projects and Republic of Buryat Regional Institutions to:

- Promote an Information and Reference system of Buryatia's protected areas
- Recommend maintenance measures for the areas
- Inform the public








UNEP in Europe


A story of achievements: UNEP and the Carpathian Convention, from Czech Republic, across Poland, Slovakia, Ukraine and Hungary, to Romania and Serbia
The Carpathian Mountain Range in Central and Southeastern Europe supports populations of some of Europe's last and greatest mammals, providing critical water supplies and services. Threats come from climate change, pollution and overuse of resources. Covering an area 5 times the size of Switzerland and larger than the Alps - the Carpathian Mountains are home to 18 million people.




In 2001, the Government of Ukraine requested UNEP to service a regional cooperation process for conservation of this mountain range; as a result:

- The Convention entered into force in 2006
- It promotes multi-sectoral and broad stakeholder participation
- UNEP's office in Austria serves as the Convention's Interim Secretariat





UNEP in Europe

A story of achievements: UNEP and new Pan-European 2020 Strategy for Biodiversity, a blueprint for progress
The main aim of the Strategy, whose Secretariat is hosted by UNEP, is to ensure the sustainability of the natural environment with specific emphasis on pan-European actions.



Approved in May 2012, the strategy defines regional measures for implementing global environment goals. The strategy brings together 55 countries to tackle issues that cross national borders through:

- A platform for sharing expertise and experience
- Boosting mainstreaming of policies, for example, to remove biodiversity-harmful subsidies by 2020
- Contributing to the Aichi Target to restore ecosystems and their services
















UNEP in Europe

A story of achievements: UNEP and the MDG-F in Turkey helps to mainstream climate change action:
Turkey's geographical location in the southern belt of Mediterranean Europe makes it highly vulnerable to climate change impacts such as rising summer temperatures, reduced winter precipitation in the western provinces, increased drought, land degradation, coastal erosion, and flooding. The UN Joint Programme under the MDG-F project is tackling this.




The project "Enhancing the Capacity of Turkey to Adapt to Climate Change" is to:

- Mainstream climate change adaptation in Turkey's national plans and develop a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy
- Develop national and regional institutional capacity to predict and manage risks
- Implement community-based pilot projects in the Seyhan River Basin

UNEP in Europe

A story of achievements: GreenUp for saving forests, for sustainable travel – a campaign first for UNEP
Launched at the height of UNEP's Green Economy Initiative, GreenUp Europe mobilised key sectors: designers, retailers, transportation groups, catering services, and celebrities



During GreenUp:

- More than 20 public transportation companies across Europe joined UNEP's GreenUp campaign to promote Let's Travel Together
- Travel tips reached 500,00 facebook users in July 2012
- Vivienne Westwood designer tshirts for UNEP sold online and modelled in Milan raised nearly 18,000 Euros that will be used to replant fragmented forests in Spain and Georgia

Rio+20 Outcomes

- Rio+20 June 2012: paragraph 88 on strengthening and upgrading
- A/67/213 of 21 Dec. 2012 to 'strengthen and upgrade' UNEP.
- First Universal Session of the GC, 18- 22 Feb 2013
Decision 27/2 on institutional arrangements – new governance structure for UNEP
- GA approved establishment of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) (A/67/784) on 13 March 2013. (58-membership Governing Council changed to **193 members**)
- First UNEA to take place from 23-27 June 2014 in Nairobi

1972-2012: Serving People and the Planet

Part 4:

Rio+20 Outcomes:

Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

Rio+20 Outcome on Green Economy
III. Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

It was born out of multiple crises and accelerating resource scarcity.

vehicle for sustainable development.

to end the persistence of poverty

can drive growth of income and jobs, without creating environmental risk.

Global crises provide an **Opportunity to reconsider** Traditional growth models (shifting to a Green Economy)

Rio+20 Outcome on Green Economy
III. Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

UNEP's Green Economy Initiative is focused on the following areas:

- Advisory Services:** providing technical assistance and advise in more than 20 countries;
- Research:** including on how to measure progress towards a green economy;
- Partnerships:** with UN agencies, governments, academic institutions, businesses and NGOs

<http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/>

UNEP's ground-breaking report
Towards a Green Economy: Realizing the Potential of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication
A Synthesis for Policy Makers

Part I - Investing in natural capital (Agriculture, fisheries, water and forests)
Part II - Investing in energy and resource efficiency (Renewable energy, manufacturing, waste, buildings, transport, tourism and cities)
Part III - Supporting the transition to a global green economy (Modeling, enabling conditions & finances)

Rio+20 Outcome on Green Economy
III. Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

The Rio+20 Outcome Document, **The Future We Want**, declares the green economy is "an **important tool for achieving sustainable development**"

- Paragraph 59 encourages "the **implementation of green economy policies** by countries that seek to apply them for the transition towards sustainable development as a **common undertaking**."
- Paragraph 64 notes the "positive experiences in some countries, including in developing countries, in adopting green economy policies...and welcome(s) the **voluntary exchange of experiences** as well as capacity building."
- Paragraph 66** requests the UN to work in cooperation with relevant donors and international organizations to **support countries in their transition to greener economies**

Rio+20 Outcome on Green Economy
III. Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

Paragraph 66: Invite the **UN System**, in cooperation with relevant donors and international organizations to **coordinate and provide information upon request on:**

- matching interested **countries** with the partners best suited to provide requested **support**;
- toolboxes and/or best practices in applying policies** on green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication at all levels;
- models or good examples of policies** of green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication;
- methodologies for evaluation of policies** of green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication;
- existing and emerging **platforms** that contribute in this regard.

UNEP

UNEP
Regional Office for Europe

UNEP
Global Policy Network

UNITAR
UNITED NATIONS
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

unitar
United Nations Institute for Training and Research

UNEP

Partnership for Action on GREEN economy

A UN-led response to the Rio+20 call for action

PAGE was launched in February 2013,
with an invitation for others to join this effort.



Vision: Provide targeted support that will enable countries to transition to socially inclusive green economies.

Objectives

- To provide a springboard for action on commitments made at the Rio+20 Summit.
- To create an enabling environment and strengthen the capacity of Governments in their transition to a green economy.
- To harness expertise and ensure a coordinated response to countries' needs.

Partnership for Action on GREEN economy

PAGE is designed to mobilize resources and deliver tailored support for green economy action at the national level, which in turn will spur a global transition.

Specifically, **PAGE aims to:**

- **Enable countries** to formulate and adopt green economy policies.
- **Strengthen capacity** of national partners to implement focused green economy initiatives, including key sectors.
- Develop global access to **green economy training and tools**.
- Create and **share knowledge** and country-level applications.



Partnership for Action on GREEN economy

Through PAGE, national actions that yield measurable economic, employment, social and environmental gains are formulated and implemented in 10 new and 20 current partner countries by 2020, bringing the total to 30 countries actively engaged in national green economy transitions.

Partnership for Action on GREEN economy

Investing in a New Generation of Assets



- Clean technologies
- Resource-efficient infrastructure
- Well functioning ecosystems
- Green skilled labour
- Good governance














Part 6:

Rio+20 Outcomes:

Sustainable consumption and production (10YFP)

Rio+20 Outcome

V. Framework for action and follow-up

A. Thematic areas and cross-sectoral issues

Sustainable consumption and production

Paragraph 226...

We **adopt** the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, as contained in document A/CONF.216/5, and highlight that the programmes included in the 10-Year Framework are voluntary.

What is the 10YFP?

- It is a global framework for multi-stakeholder action and international cooperation to accelerate the shift towards SCP patterns in both developed and developing countries.
- “ Fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development.... Governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and all major groups should play an active role in changing unsustainable consumption and production pattrerr (A/CONF.216/5 , para 1.a)
- It is about “collective impact” for a shift to SCP patterns.

What is the 10YFP?

- Accelerate the shift towards SCP in all countries by supporting regional and national policies and initiatives.
- Increase resource efficiency and decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, creating decent job and economic opportunities, contributing to poverty eradication and shared prosperity.
- Support capacity building and facilitate access to financial and technical assistance for developing countries, for the shift to SCP, at regional, sub-regional and national levels.
- Serve as an information and knowledge sharing platform on SCP to enable all stakeholders to exchange policies, tools, initiatives and best practices, enhancing cooperation.

Initial List of Programmes

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_12673

