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* All dollar (\$) amounts refer to US dollars.

* The term 'one billion' in this report refers
to one thousand million.

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The mission of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is 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.

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**MESSAGE FROM THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL**

In the four decades since its creation, the United Nations Environment Programme has worked to provide a bridge between emerging science on a wide range of environmental issues and strong policies that will support sustainable development. As awareness has grown of the role of the environment in human wellbeing, and the critical challenges it faces, UNEP has steadily gained audience and authority.

Last year, the voice of the environment gained more resonance. UNEP's Governing Council met under universal membership for the first time and, despite an era of financial tightening, the UN General Assembly increased the Programme's regular budget. The message was clear: international environmental governance is a priority and UNEP needs adequate resources to fulfil its mandate.

In late 2013, the UNEP Emissions Gap Report showed that the world is off track on efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to the level required to give a reasonable chance of keeping global temperature rise below 2°C this century. Less than two years remain for Governments to agree on a new climate deal that will come in force by 2020, and I count on UNEP and all partners within and beyond the UN system to work for increased ambition and action to avert the worst consequences of climate change.

The next two years are also critical for defining a post-2015 development agenda. UNEP and its partners have demonstrated that well-functioning ecosystems are essential for sustainable social and economic progress. UNEP is assisting countries to understand the importance of factoring natural capital into national economic accounting and policymaking. Much work remains in all regions in translating understanding to action.

These issues will be foremost in the minds of ministers attending the first UN Environment Assembly at UNEP headquarters in June, but they can take heart from the example of the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Adopted in late 2013, this first new multilateral environmental agreement in almost a decade provided new proof that consensus can be reached.

UNEP played a key role in providing the science on the harmful effects of mercury and bringing nations together over four years of negotiations. The timing of this treaty was no coincidence: a stronger UNEP means stronger environmental governance, and I believe many more such successes lie ahead. The world is ready for a paradigm shift in environmental stewardship, and I expect the new UNEP to be at the centre of this transformation.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ban Ki-moon". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

**BAN KI-MOON
FEBRUARY 2014**

2013 HIGHLIGHTS

From UN Under-Secretary-General and UNEP Executive Director Achim Steiner



01

AT RIO+20, the international community agreed to work on a set of universal sustainable development goals as part of a post-2015 agenda that will address environmental, social and economic sustainability in a way that is more cohesive, focused and measurable. In order to play a defining role in this process, the United Nations system must work more closely than ever—with a clear understanding that the discourse has changed from protecting the environment from development, to integrating environmental concerns into development. Put simply, there can be no sustainable development without concerted and accelerated action on the environment.

UNEP serves as a leading global environmental authority and the environmental voice of the UN, corraling the system's resources to ensure that the necessary transformative action on the

environment takes place. As such, every aspect of our work—bolstered by inspiring partnerships that encompass the UN system, member states, intergovernmental organizations, civil society and the private sector—feeds into the sustainable development agenda.

Allow me to elaborate. The negative impacts of climate change, such as disruption to agriculture from increasingly unpredictable rainfall, will affect livelihoods, primarily in developing nations. Conflicts and natural disasters, which are expected to become more common as climate change worsens, degrade and destroy the environmental resource base that supports human life. Over-exploitation of natural resources degrade ecosystems and diminish the services they provide, such as food, water, pollination and climate regulation. Unsound use, production and disposal of chemicals can hinder development by affecting water supplies, food security and

productivity. Unsustainable production and consumption, such as the one third of all food squandered each year, waste resources that must be more carefully marshalled as the world population heads towards nine billion by 2050.

Strong environmental governance is essential to address these challenges and thus ensure a swift and smooth transition to an inclusive Green Economy, which will be fundamental to attaining long-term sustainable development. Encouragingly, 2013 provided clear signals that international environmental governance is reaching new heights of reach, clarity and strength.

UNEP held its Governing Council under universal membership for the first time. In 2014, member states will meet for the first time as the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA), under the overarching theme of "Sustainable Development Goals

“2013 provided clear signals that international environmental governance is reaching new heights of reach, clarity and strength.”

and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, Including Sustainable Consumption and Production. The importance of this assembly cannot be overstated, as it accords environmental issues similar status to those of peace, security, finance, health and trade. Mandated to determine policy and catalyze international action, the body represents a global vehicle for driving political and strategic work on environmental priorities.

Perhaps just as significant was the signing by 94 countries of the Minamata Convention on Mercury after four years of UNEP-supported negotiations. This convention, the first new Multilateral Environmental Agreement for almost a decade, not only gives new impetus to efforts to reduce emissions of the toxic metal, but shows that agreement can be reached on pressing environment challenges—an example that is especially pertinent as the world works toward a new climate deal to be agreed by 2015.

Equally encouraging for the close cooperation that will be required across the UN system to define and implement the post-2015 agenda, many key inter-UN and global initiatives either gained traction or got underway in 2013.

As UNEP's *Emissions Gap Report 2013* warned that greenhouse gas emissions in 2020 are likely to be far above the level needed to keep global temperature rise below 2°C this century, the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) began its programme of accelerating the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing nations. Just one month after the official beginning of operations, 35 countries had nominated focal points to the CTCN, which is led by UNEP in collaboration with the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and 11 other research and development bodies.

Another significant step in addressing climate change came with strong backing for the United Nations Collaborative Initiative on

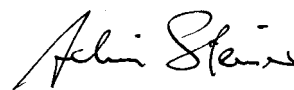
Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD) at the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change meeting in Warsaw. Financial pledges and the adoption of a ‘rulebook’ for REDD+—which promotes the sustainable management of forests and the enhancement of forest carbon stock—pave the way for real progress in mitigating climate change. Added to the above, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants saw its membership grow to over 80 Member States and partner organizations, with financial commitments exceeding \$30 million and multiple initiatives in progress.

In the area of resource efficiency, the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP), hosted by UNEP, prepared to launch its first five programmes. UNEP also pushed forward on the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)—a partnership with UNIDO, the International Labour Organization, and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research. PAGE will support 30 countries over the next seven years to build strategies that generate jobs, promote clean technologies, and reduce environmental risks and poverty.

To promote ecosystem management, UNEP and partners have spearheaded a movement to incorporate the value of nature—natural capital, as it is known—into economic and developmental policies. In 2013, the movement rose to a new level. The UNEP-hosted Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, with 115 member states, established an ambitious five-year work programme and agreed to develop a set of fast-track assessments. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) initiative, meanwhile, has already demonstrated the

negative economic impact of unsustainable management of ecosystems, and more nations took the message on board last year. Bhutan, Ecuador, Liberia, the Philippines and Tanzania have initiated studies to assess and value their natural capital, while others such as Brazil, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden have expressed interest in TEEB scoping studies.

These are just some of the examples of the many collaborative initiatives undertaken by UNEP and its partners in 2013, and many more are highlighted in this report. Much hard work lies ahead. However, these transformative efforts show that the will to change the way the humanity manages the environment, which UNEP has spent over four decades fostering, is now clear and present. I believe these initiatives prove conclusively that the world understands we are on a journey that must be taken together, and I invite every interested organization to join us as we move ever-faster towards a truly sustainable future.



ACHIM STEINER

01 – UNEP Executive Director Achim Steiner (2nd left) at the signing of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, one of the key successes of 2013. Also pictured, from l to r: Nobuteru Ishihara, Minister of Environment, Japan, Ikuo Kabashima, Governor of Kumamoto Prefecture, and Katsuaki Miyamoto, Mayor of Minamata.

2013: THE ENVIRONMENT IN NUMBERS

Facts and figures from 2013 reports and campaigns by UNEP and partners

01 JANUARY

Global Mercury Assessment 2013: Mercury use in small-scale gold mining threatens the health of **15 MILLION** people in **70 COUNTRIES**.

Think.Eat.Save Campaign: **ONE THIRD** of all food production gets lost or wasted, totalling **1.3 BILLION TONNES**.

02 FEBRUARY

Partnership for Action on the Green Economy: UN agencies pledge to assist **30 COUNTRIES** in transition to Green Economy

UNEP Year Book 2013: Arctic summer ice cover reached record low of **3.4 MILLION SQUARE KILOMETRES** in 2012, **18 PER CENT** below the previous recorded minimum in 2007.

03 MARCH

Stolen Apes: Nearly **3,000 GREAT APES** lost from the wild each year through illegal activity.

Elephants in the Dust: At least **17,000**

05 MAY

Global Tracking Framework: About **1.2 BILLION PEOPLE** don't have access to electricity and 2.8 billion have to rely on

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_15514

