

ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT



An Assessment of Assessments: Findings of the Group of Experts (2009)

This report sets out a framework for a Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including related socio-economic aspects.

UNEP, UNESCO, IOC
<http://www.unep.org/dewa/ProductsandServices/Publications/Publications-2009/AnAssessmentofAssessments/tabid/104486/Default.aspx>



Advancing the Biodiversity Agenda: A UN system-wide contribution (2010)

This report by the Environment Management Group explains why biodiversity matters to various sectors, and how the different policy sectors can help maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services. These efforts have yielded a joint statement by the UN system, which serves to illustrate that opportunities for improved mainstreaming exist, and that public institutions, such as the UN, can help set the framework conditions for actions by the private sector, households and individuals to act.

IFAD, IMO, CBD, CITES, UNCCD, UNCTAD, UNDESA, UNDP, UNECE, UNESCO, UNFCCC, UN Habitat, UNITAR, UNU, UNWTO, WFP, WHO, WIPO, WMO, World Bank, WTO, CMS, Ramsar, World Conservation Monitoring Centre
<http://unemg.org/index.php/2013-04-23-13-12-54/2013-04-23-13-23-15>



Comprehensive guidance manual on integrated environmental assessment (Integrated Environmental Assessment Community Platform (IEACP) (2010 – present)

IEACP contains a comprehensive eight-volume training course on integrated environmental assessment – used to prepare the Global Environment Outlook and other reports. It also includes thematic modules on climate change, ecosystems, cities, freshwater assessment and health. It is designed for use by governments, practitioners, students, educators and other stakeholders.

UNITAR, (IISD, CARICOM, Global Network of GEO authors and practitioners)
<http://www.unep.org/ieacp/iea/>



Avoiding Future Famines: Strengthening the Ecological Foundation of Food Security through Sustainable Food systems (2011)

This report addresses an important aspect of the food security discourse: the ecological foundation of food security. It argues that while factors such as availability, access, utilization and stability must be given adequate attention for global food security to be achieved, an underlying factor – the ecological dimension – is not only being largely overlooked but also undermined.

UNEP, IFAD, The World Bank, WFP
http://www.unep.org/publications/ebooks/avoidingfamines/portals/19/UNEP_Food_Security_Report.pdf



Global Drylands: A UN system-wide response (2011)

This report highlights the need to include drylands within debates on contemporary global issues. In it, United Nations experts present a coherent strategy to address the unique needs of fragile dryland environments and the people they support. The report synthesizes findings from extensive consultations involving UN agencies, as well as researchers and practitioners working on dryland and development issues.

CBD, CMS, UNECE, FAO, IFAD, UNISDR, Ramsar Convention, UNCCD, UNDESA, UNDP, UNEP, UNFCCC, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNU, WFP and the World Bank Group
<http://unemg.org/index.php/global-drylands-a-united-nations-system-wide-response>



Africa Environment Outlook 3 (2013)

The report analyses the importance of, and interlinkages between, health and environment and the opportunities and synergies that might be derived from intensified collaboration between the two sectors. It also illustrates how socioeconomic driving forces can generate environmental pressures, leading to altered ecosystem states, personal exposure to risks and adverse health effects. Finally, it offers a range of strategies for ending untenable business practices and mindsets in favour of sustainable ones.

UNEP, WHO
http://www.unep.org/dewa/portals/67/pdf/AEO-3_Full_Report_low-res.pdf



A toolkit to support conservation by indigenous peoples and local communities: Building capacity and sharing knowledge for Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCAs) (2013)

Local communities and indigenous peoples who live close to, govern and manage areas with significant biodiversity and natural resources have a wealth of knowledge to contribute to the conservation of ecosystems and sustainable development. This toolkit includes a diverse set of resources and case studies organized around five key themes (documentation, management planning, monitoring and evaluation, communication, and finance and values) to assist civil society-led initiatives around the world to voluntarily conserve Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCAs).

UNEP, UNDP
http://www.unep.org/dewa/portals/67/pdf/ICCA_toolkit.pdf

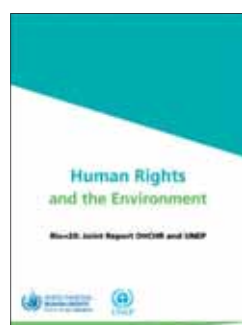
ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE



The Role of Legal Instruments to Support Green Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Development: A Guidebook on Assessing, Selecting and Implementing Legal Instruments (2013)

The Guidebook aims to empower decision makers to undertake legal reforms by providing a generic process and an accessible toolkit of various options adaptable to country-specific contexts. It also provides select case studies that ground the material in current reality and illustrate possible approaches.

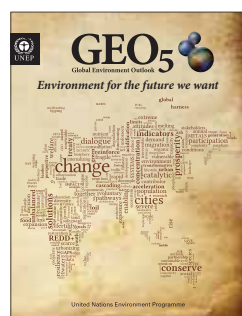
UNDP
http://www.unep.org/delc/Portals/119/publications/Role_Legal_Instruments_Climate_Resilient.pdf



Human Rights and the Environment: Rio+20 Joint Report OHCHR and UNEP (2012)

This report seeks to make a substantive contribution to Rio+20 through an analysis of the interrelationship between human rights and the environment, both integral and indivisible elements of sustainable development. This linkage is central to efforts to move towards a green economy and to sustainable approaches to food, energy and water security.

OHCHR, UNEP
<http://www.unep.org/environmentalgovernance/Portals/8/JoinReportOHCHRandUNEPonHumanRightsandtheEnvironment.pdf>



Global Environment Outlook 5 (2012)

This report provides the current state of the environment and the world's performance in meeting key internationally agreed environmental goals. It also highlights promising approaches, responses and policy options able to support a transition towards an inclusive green economy and a sustainable 21st century.

UNHABITAT, UNESCAP, UNECLAC, UNESCO, UNIDO, WMO, OECD, IOM, FAO
<http://www.unep.org/geo/geo5.asp>

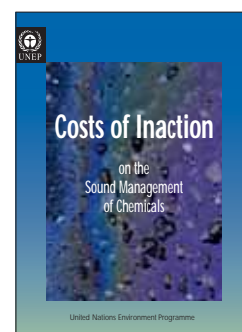
CHEMICALS AND WASTE



Global Chemicals Outlook Towards Sound Management of Chemicals

The Global Chemicals Outlook provides for the first time a comprehensive environmental understanding and an up-to-date assessment of trends and changes affecting the production and use of chemicals throughout their life cycle, their health and environment effects, economic implications, and related policy options.

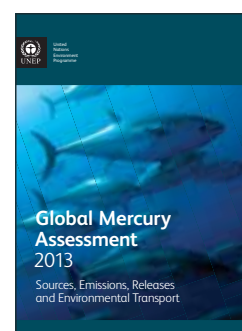
WHO, OECD, IOMC
<http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/UNEPsWork/Mainstreaming/GlobalChemicalsOutlook/tabid/56356/Default.aspx>



Costs of Inaction on the Sound Management of Chemicals

The Costs of Inaction report, prepared jointly by UNEP and WHO, includes an extensive review of existing literature on harmful chemicals, in order to identify relevant economic information on their health, environmental and development planning effects. Chemicals reviewed within the scope of study include: commodity, high production volume (HPV), industrial, specialty, minerals and metals, agricultural, household chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

WHO, OECD, IOMC
<http://www.unep.org/chemicalsandwaste/UNEPsWork/Mainstreaming/CostsofInactionInitiative/tabid/56397/Default.aspx>



Global Mercury Assessment: Sources, Emissions, Releases and Environmental Transport

This report identifies sources of mercury emissions into both air and water. It presents estimates of anthropogenic emissions to air from various sources based on data from 2010 and estimates for releases to aquatic environment. The report also presents the latest information on atmospheric and aquatic chemistry, fate and transport. It is an overall summary report for policy makers based on technical background information.

WHO, OECD, IOMC
<http://www.unep.org/PDF/PressReleases/GlobalMercuryAssessment2013.pdf>

Advancing the environmental agenda within the UN system

Key Contributions and Partnerships (2009-2013)



Foreword

Today UNEP stands at a crucial moment in its history. In the 2012 Rio +20 Outcome Document, The Future We Want, Member States clearly articulated the need to strengthen and upgrade UNEP with a new level of authority – in particular, as the leading United Nations entity for the environmental dimension of sustainable development in the lead up to the post-2015 era.

This brochure spotlights a number of the main UN system-wide reports, guidance manuals, information kits and booklets on environment for the period between 2009 and 2013, in which UNEP has played either a leading or contributory role. The publications are global in scope, demonstrating the UN family's collaboration as it builds on synergies between different agencies and works closely to 'Deliver as One'.

UNEP is committed to continue its leadership role on environment, both through key UN coordination bodies and across the United Nations system as a whole. It will continue to deliver on its mandate to formulate UN system-wide environmental strategies and to catalyze the implementation of such strategies at the national, regional and global levels, optimizing conditions for the transition to inclusive, green and low-carbon economies around the world.



Achim Steiner

Achim Steiner
UNEP Executive Director
& Chairman of the Environment Management Group

March 2014

These publications have been categorized according to the six cross-cutting environmental themes, namely: climate change, disasters and conflicts, ecosystem management, environmental governance, chemicals and waste, and resource efficiency. Each publication, where possible, is presented by: its title, its cover page picture, its brief description, the agencies that collaborated on the publication and a link to the publication. Some publications fall under more than one theme but are presented only once in this brochure. While most of the publications in this brochure are the products of collaboration among UN entities, some key publications of collaborations with entities external to the UN family have also been included.

DISASTERS AND CONFLICTS



Protecting the Environment During Armed Conflict: An Inventory and Analysis of International Law (2009)

The report reviews the provisions within the four main bodies of international law that provide protection for the environment during armed conflict, including international humanitarian law (IHL), international criminal law (ICL), international environmental law (IEL), and international human rights law (HRL).

UNDP
http://postconflict.unep.ch/publications/int_Law.pdf



Reducing Risk through Environment in Recovery Operations: An Initial Review of the Status (2009)

The paper aims to provide an introductory review of the current status of recovery operations in terms of integrating environment and long-term disaster risk reduction. The case studies included in the report are intended to spur interest in future study. UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
http://postconflict.unep.ch/publications/UNEP_DRR_01.pdf



Greening the Blue Helmets: Environment, Natural Resources and UN Peacekeeping Operations (2012)

This report shows how peacekeeping operations can help support and build national capacities for better environmental management.

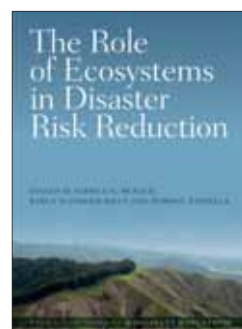
WFP, UNDP, ILO, Habitat, UNMIT, UNMISS, UNIFIL, UNAMID
http://postconflict.unep.ch/publications/UNEP_greening_blue_helmets.pdf



Natural Resource Management in Transition Settings (2013)

This guidance note aims to help UN Country Teams and UN Missions to understand the positive and negative roles that natural resources can play in peace consolidation. It provides practical guidance to assist in considering how natural resource management principles and practices can feed into transitional analysis and planning frameworks.

UNDG-ECHA
http://postconflict.unep.ch/publications/UNDG-ECHA_NRM_guidance_Jan2013.pdf



The Role of Ecosystems in Disaster Risk Reduction (2013)

This book aims to provide an overview of knowledge and practice in the multidisciplinary field of ecosystem management and disaster risk reduction. Its aim is to encourage and further develop dialogues between scientists, practitioners, policymakers and development planners.

UNU, (University of Lausanne)
<http://unu.edu/publications/books/the-role-of-ecosystems-in-disaster-risk-reduction.html#overview>

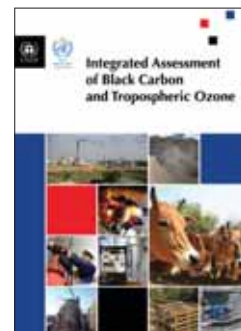
CLIMATE CHANGE



Sustainable Travel in the United Nations (2010) (Resource Efficiency)

The report provides guidance on how the climate footprint of travel in the United Nations system may be minimized, which is an increasingly important aspect of sustainable travel. The report is prepared in response to the UN Climate Neutral Strategy and as such focuses on minimizing the greenhouse gas emissions associated with travel.

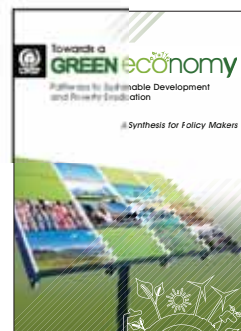
ICAO, UNDP, DFS, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, UNIDO, SUN
http://www.greeningtheblue.org/sites/default/files/sustravel_13.09.10.pdf



Integrated Assessment of Black Carbon and Tropospheric Ozone and its Summary for Decision Makers (2011)

This assessment looks into all aspects of anthropogenic emissions of black carbon and tropospheric ozone precursors, such as methane. It analyzes the trends in emissions and drivers of these emissions; discusses related impacts on the climatic system, human health, crops in vulnerable regions and ecosystems; and explores societal responses to the environmental changes caused by those impacts. The assessment concludes that rapid mitigation of anthropogenic black carbon and tropospheric ozone precursor emissions would complement carbon dioxide reduction measures and would have immediate benefits for human well-being.

WMO
http://www.unep.org/dewa/Portals/67/pdf/BlackCarbon_report.pdf



Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication (2011) (Resource Efficiency)

This report aims to debunk several myths and misconceptions about the economics of "greening" the global economy, and provides timely and practical guidance to policy makers on what reforms they need to unlock the productive and employment potential of a green economy.

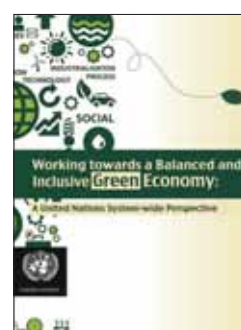
ILO, UNWTO
http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/Portals/88/documents/ger/GER_synthesis_en.pdf



Cities Investing in Energy and Resource Efficiency (2011)

This report demonstrates that the greening of economies is not generally a drag on economic growth but rather a new engine of growth; that it is a net generator of decent jobs; and that it is also a vital strategy for the elimination of persistent poverty. The report also seeks to motivate policy makers to create the enabling conditions for increased investments in a transition to a green economy.

UN Habitat, UNEP, World Bank, ILO, UNECE, (London School of Economics and Political Science)
http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/Portals/88/documents/ger/GER_12_Cities.pdf



Working towards a Balanced and Inclusive Green Economy: A United Nations system-wide Perspective (2011)

This report aimed to facilitate a common understanding of the green economy approach and the measures required for its transition. It also contributed to the preparatory process for the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) where "the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication" was one of the two main themes.

FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMO, IMF, ITU, ITC, Secretariat of the Basel Convention, The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, United Nations Global Compact, World Bank Group, CBD, CITES, CEB, IPCC, UNICEF, UNCTAD, UNCCD, UNDESA/ DSD, UNDP, ESCAP, ESCWA, UNECA, UNECE, ECLAC, UNESCO, UNEP, UNFCCC, UN-HABITAT, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNFPA, WFP, WHO, WIPO, WMO, UNWTO and WTO
<http://unemg.org/index.php/working-towards-a-balanced-and-inclusive-green-economy-a-united-nations-system-wide-perspective>



Green Economy in a Blue World (2012)

The world's oceans and coasts – the Blue World – are key components of the planet's environmental capital, and indeed, its economic capital. The path towards a green economy must address the unique challenges that face a global economy which relies critically on coastal and ocean ecosystems.

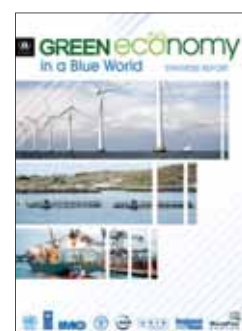
FAO, IMO, UNDP, (IUCN Global Marine Programme, WorldFish Center)
http://www.unep.org/pdf/Green_Economy_Blue_Full.pdf



Moving Towards a Climate Neutral UN: The UN system's footprint and efforts to reduce it. 2012 edition. (Resource Efficiency)

This is the fourth edition of Moving Towards a Climate Neutral UN, the annual progress report of the UN's journey towards climate neutrality. The publication details the UN's greenhouse gas emissions in 2011 and some of the activities undertaken in 2012 to reduce them.

CTBTO, ECA, ESCAP, ECLAC, ESCWA, FAO/JAEA, ICAO, IFAD, IFC, ILO, ITC, OCHA, OHCHR, UNCCD, UNCTAD, DESA, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, ECE, UNFCC, UNFPA, WTO, WMO, UPU, UNOPS, WHO, UNICEF, UNITAR
<http://www.greeningtheblue.org/sites/default/files/brochure%20sequential%20copy.pdf>



Climate Action (2011)

This publication is an essential guide for businesses seeking to reduce their carbon footprint and adapt to the impacts of climate change. It features expert analysis and opinion.

ITU, UNIDO, UNDP, FAO, WFP (WWF-UK, AREA, ACP, SunTech, Brazil Foods, GEC)
http://www.climateactionprogramme.org/bookstore/book_2011/



Climate Change: Starter's Guide Book (2011)

This guidebook is intended to support educators in developing their understanding of the science of climate change, observed and anticipated impacts, and different possible responses. It also covers the impacts on society, as well as political and educational responses to climate change.

UNESCO
http://www.unep.org/pdf/climate_211136E2.pdf



Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into Development Planning: A Guide for Practitioners (2011)

This guide aims to provide practical, step-by-step guidance on how governments and other national actors can mainstream climate change adaptation into national development planning as part of broader mainstreaming efforts. The guide draws on substantial experience and lessons learned by the UNDP-UNEP Poverty- Environment Initiative in working with governments to integrate environmental management for pro-poor economic growth and development into national development planning and decision making.

UNEP
<http://www.unep.org/pdf/mainstreaming-cc-adaptation-web.pdf>



Buying for a Better World: A Guide on Sustainable Procurement for the UN System (2011)

This Sustainable Procurement Guide can support the efforts of various UN organizations in responding to the call of the Secretary-General on climate neutrality and overall sustainability, by indicating how UN spending power can be used to deliver these outcomes through greenhouse gas emissions reduction. An online training course on sustainable procurement is now available at the UN Global Market Place website (www.unemg.org)

UNEP, ITCLIO, UNOPS, ILO in collaboration with the HLCM
<http://www.greeningtheblue.org/resources/procurement>

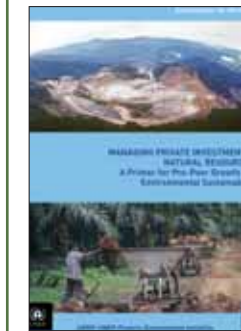
RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Mainstreaming Poverty-Environment Linkages into Development Planning: A Handbook for Practitioners (2011)

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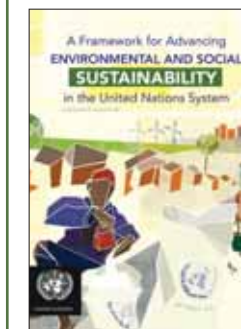
UNDP
<http://www.unpei.org/sites/default/files/publications/LR%20Mainstreaming%20Climate%20Change%20Adaptation.pdf>



Managing Private Investment in Natural Resources: A Primer for Pro-Poor Growth and Environmental Sustainability (2011)

This primer seeks to provide practical advice on how host countries can manage foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows to encourage pro-poor, environmentally sustainable development. It is aimed at public decision makers in developing countries dealing with FDI, particularly officials in investment boards, investment promotion agencies and relevant ministries. The focus is on FDI in the primary sector, including agriculture, forestry and extractive industries – an area of growing interest among international investors and a sector of high economic significance for many developing countries.

UNDP
<http://www.unpei.org/sites/default/files/publications/LR%20PEI%20Private%20Investment%20Primer%20%281%29.pdf>



A Framework for Advancing Environmental and Social Sustainability in the United Nations System (2011)

This report is the product of inter-agency consultations aimed at ensuring greater environmental and social sustainability in the UN's work. The report notes that while many individual United Nations entities have adopted assessment policies and practices, the United Nations system acting together can do even more, including by developing a common sustainability framework and relevant indicators.

Basel Convention, FAO, GEF, IFAD, OHCHR, Ramsar Convention, UNCCD, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP, UNESCO, UN Global Compact, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UNOV, UN-REDD, WFP, WHO, The World Bank Group, DPKO/DFS
<http://unemg.org/index.php/a-framework-for-advancing-environmental-and-social-sustainability-in-the-un-system>



A Vision of a Sustainable UN (2012)

This 34-page document presents a vision of what a sustainable United Nations might look like in 2020. It provides a picture of the future that is intended to stimulate discussion and unify the UN towards a common goal for in-house sustainability. The report is designed to open a debate and give voice to conversations that are already underway in respect to how best to adapt to and accelerate a transition towards a sustainable United Nations system.

FAO, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMO, OHCHR, ITU, UNDP, UNESCO, UNEP, UNOG, UNOPS, UNRWA, UNV, UNWTO, UPU, WFP, WHO, WMO, WTO
http://www.greeningtheblue.org/sites/default/files/vision_sustainable_UN_27.01.13_3.pdf



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<http://www.greeningtheblue.org/resources/procurement>

Advancing the environmental agenda within the UN system
Key Contributions and Partnerships (2009-2013)



FOR ANY QUERIES RELATED TO THIS BROCHURE, PLEASE CONTACT
Secretariat of the Environment Management Group
International Environment House (IEH)
11 Chemin des Anémones, 1219 Châtelaine
Geneva, Switzerland
emg@unep.org

