

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

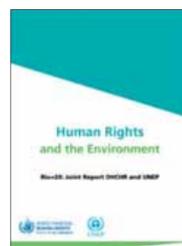
ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE



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.

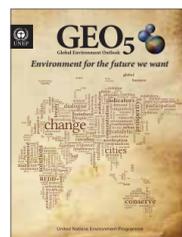
UNDP
http://www.unep.org/delc/Portals/119/publications/Role_Legal_Instruments_Climate_Resilient.pdf



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/JointReportOHCHRandUNEPonHumanRightsandtheEnvironment.pdf>

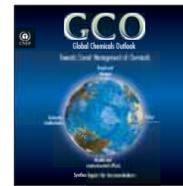


Global Environment Outlook 5 (2012)

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

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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.

