

Course Code: **18CEO406T**

Course Name: GLOBAL WARMING AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Unit – 4; CLO-4: Understand different protocol related to climate change

**S5**

SLO-1; UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme

SLO-2; WMO - World Meteorological Organization

**S6**

SLO-1; UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

SLO-2; UNDP - United Nations Development Program

---

**S5SLO-1; UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme**



<https://www.unenvironment.org/>

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the **leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda**, promotes the coherent

implementation of the environmental dimension **of sustainable development** within the United Nations system, and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment.

Headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya, we work through our divisions as well as our regional, liaison and out-posted offices and a growing network of collaborating centres of excellence. They also host several environmental conventions, secretariats and inter-agency coordinating bodies. UN Environment is led by our Executive Director.

## **Process of UNEP**

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the leading environmental authority in the United Nations system. UNEP uses its expertise to strengthen environmental **standards and practices** while helping implement environmental obligations at the country, regional and global levels. **UNEP's mission** 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.

**UNEP's** categorize their work into **seven broad thematic areas**: climate change, disasters and conflicts, ecosystem management, environmental governance, chemicals and waste, resource efficiency, and environment under review. In all of our work, we maintain our overarching commitment to sustainability.

1. CLIMATE CHANGE UNEP **strengthens** the ability of countries to **integrate** climate change responses by providing leadership in **adaptation, mitigation**, technology and finance. UNEP is focusing on facilitating the transition to low-carbon societies, improving the understanding of climate science, facilitating the development of renewable energy and **raising public awareness**.
2. POST-CONFLICT AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT UNEP conducts environmental assessments in crisis-affected countries and provides guidance for implementing legislative and institutional frameworks for **improved environmental management**. Activities undertaken by UNEP's Post-Conflict & Disaster Management Branch (PCDMB) include post-conflict environmental assessment in Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire, Lebanon, Nigeria and Sudan.

3. ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT Facilitates management and **restoration of ecosystems** in a manner consistent with sustainable development, and promotes use of ecosystem services. **Examples** include the Global Programme of Action (GPA) for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities.
4. ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE UNEP supports governments in establishing, implementing and strengthening the necessary processes, institutions, **laws, policies** and programs to **achieve sustainable development** at the country, regional and global levels, and mainstreaming environment in development planning.
5. HARMFUL SUBSTANCES UNEP strives to minimise the impact of harmful substances and hazardous waste on the environment and human beings. UNEP has launched negotiations for a global agreement on mercury, and implements projects on mercury and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) to reduce risks to human health and the environment.
6. RESOURCE EFFICIENCY/SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION UNEP focuses on regional and global efforts to ensure natural resources are produced, processed and consumed in a more environmentally friendly way. For example, the Marrakesh Process is a global strategy to support the elaboration of a 10-Year Framework of Programs on sustainable consumption and production.

UNEP's **work** is made possible by partners who fund and champion our mission. UNEP's depend on voluntary contributions for 95 per cent of our income.

Every year, UNEP's **honor** and celebrate individuals and institutions that are doing outstanding work on behalf of the environment.

UNEP's host the secretariats of many critical multilateral environmental agreements and research bodies, bringing together nations and the environmental community to tackle the greatest challenges of our time. These include the following:

- The Convention on Biological Diversity
- The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
- The Minamata Convention on Mercury
- The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

- The Vienna Convention for the Protection of Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol
- The Convention on Migratory Species
- The Carpathian Convention
- The Bamako Convention
- The Tehran Convention

**UNEP's main activities are;**

- climate change
  - including the Territorial Approach to Climate Change (TACC)
- disasters and conflicts
  - UNEP has endeavored to lighten the influence of emergencies or natural disasters on human health and to prepare for future disasters. It contributes to the reduction of the origin of disasters by controlling the balance of ecosystems and actively support Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction which aims to reduce the risk of disasters (DRR). As well as preventing natural disasters, the UNEP supports countries such as to make laws or policies which protect the countries from getting serious damage by disasters. Since 1999 it has helped 40 countries to recover from the effect of disasters.
- ecosystem management
- environmental governance
- environment under review
  - UNEP provides information and data on the global environment to stakeholders including governments, non-governmental organizations and the public for them to engage in realizing the Sustainable Development Goals. The information which UNEP shares is based on the latest science and is collected in a proper way. This makes policy makers find reliable information effectively. Through this The Environment Outlook and the Sustainable Development Goals Indicators stakeholders can have access to information easily. In addition, the UN environment Live Platform and Online Access to Research in Environment(OARE) provide transparent information collected by UNEP.[19]

- harmful substances
- resource efficiency

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_Nations\\_Environment\\_Programme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Environment_Programme)

### **UNEP Collaboration with Geneva-based UN Organisations**

- UNEP and The World Health Organization (WHO)
- UNEP and The International Labour Organization (ILO)
- UNEP and The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- UNEP and The World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- UNEP and The UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- UNEP and The World Trade Organization (WTO)
- UNEP and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- UNEP and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)



<https://unep.ch/glo/glo%20pages/areas%20of%20cooperation.htm>

# UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

- UNEP is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda and promotes the implementation of sustainable development within the United Nations system.
- UNEP is headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya, and operates through its divisions, regional offices, liaison offices, and collaborating centers of excellence.
- UNEP hosts several environmental conventions, secretariats, and inter-agency coordinating bodies.
- UNEP serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment.
- UNEP is led by its Executive Director.

## PROCESS OF UNEP

- 1. UNEP is the leading environmental authority in the United Nations system, with a mission to inspire and enable nations to improve their quality of life without compromising the future.
- 2. UNEP categorizes its work into seven thematic areas: climate change, disasters and conflicts, ecosystem management, environmental governance, harmful substances, resource efficiency, and environment under review.
- 3. Under the thematic areas:
  - UNEP focuses on strengthening countries' ability to respond to climate change through leadership in adaptation, mitigation, technology, and finance.
  - UNEP conducts environmental assessments in crisis-affected countries and provides guidance for improved environmental management in post-conflict and disaster scenarios.
  - UNEP promotes ecosystem management and restoration in a sustainable manner, including the protection of marine environments.
  - UNEP supports governments in establishing processes, institutions, laws, policies, and programs for sustainable development and environment integration in planning.
  - UNEP works to minimize the impact of harmful substances and hazardous waste on the environment and human health, including global negotiations on mercury and related projects.

- UNEP focuses on regional and global efforts to promote environmentally friendly production and consumption, such as the Marrakesh Process.
- 4. UNEP depends on voluntary contributions for 95% of its income, and it partners with organizations that support its mission.
- 5. UNEP annually honors individuals and institutions for their outstanding work in environmental protection.
- 6. UNEP hosts the secretariats of crucial multilateral environmental agreements and research bodies, addressing global challenges related to biodiversity, endangered species, mercury, ozone protection, migratory species, and more.

## **UNEP'S MAIN ACTIVITIES**

1. Climate Change
2. Disaster of conflicts
3. Ecosystem Management
4. Environmental Governance
5. Environment Under Review
6. Harmful Substances
7. Resource Efficiency

## **UNEP Collaboration with Geneva-based UN Organisations**

- UNEP and The World Health Organization (WHO)
- UNEP and The International Labour Organization (ILO)
- UNEP and The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- UNEP and The World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- UNEP and The UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- UNEP and The World Trade Organization (WTO)
- UNEP and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- UNEP and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)

## **SLO-2; WMO - World Meteorological Organization**



<https://public.wmo.int/en>

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) is an intergovernmental organization with a membership of 193 Member States and Territories. It originated from the International Meteorological Organization (IMO), the roots of which were planted at the 1873 Vienna International Meteorological Congress. Established by the ratification of the WMO Convention on **23 March 1950**, WMO became the **specialised agency** of the United Nations for meteorology (weather and climate), operational hydrology and related geophysical sciences a year later. The Secretariat, **headquartered** in Geneva, is headed by the Secretary-General. Its supreme body is the World Meteorological Congress.

WMO has **187 Member States** and 6 Member Territories. Members are divided into six regions:

- Region I: Africa
- Region II: Asia
- Region III: South America
- Region IV: North America, Central America and the Caribbean
- Region V: South-West Pacific
- Region VI: Europe

### **Vision, Mission, Strategic Planning**

WMO provides world leadership and expertise in international cooperation in the delivery and use of high-quality, authoritative weather, climate, hydrological and related environmental services by its Members, for the improvement of the well-being of societies of all nations.



## **WMO Mission**

WMO works to facilitate worldwide cooperation in the design and delivery of meteorological services, foster the rapid **exchange of meteorological information**, advance the standardization of meteorological data, build cooperation between meteorological and hydrological services, encourage research and training in meteorology, and expand the use of meteorology to benefit other sectors such as **aviation, shipping, agriculture and water management**.

**Focus area**, within its mandate in the areas of weather, climate and water, WMO focuses on many different aspects and issues from observations, information exchange and research to weather forecasts and early warnings, from capacity development and monitoring of greenhouse gases to application services and much, much more

## **WMO Strategic Plan 2020–2023**

WMO strategic and operational planning is built on the results-based management concept established by the fifteenth World Meteorological Congress as fundamental for managing the planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and reporting of programmatic work. The **WMO planning process** is based on three interlinked components:

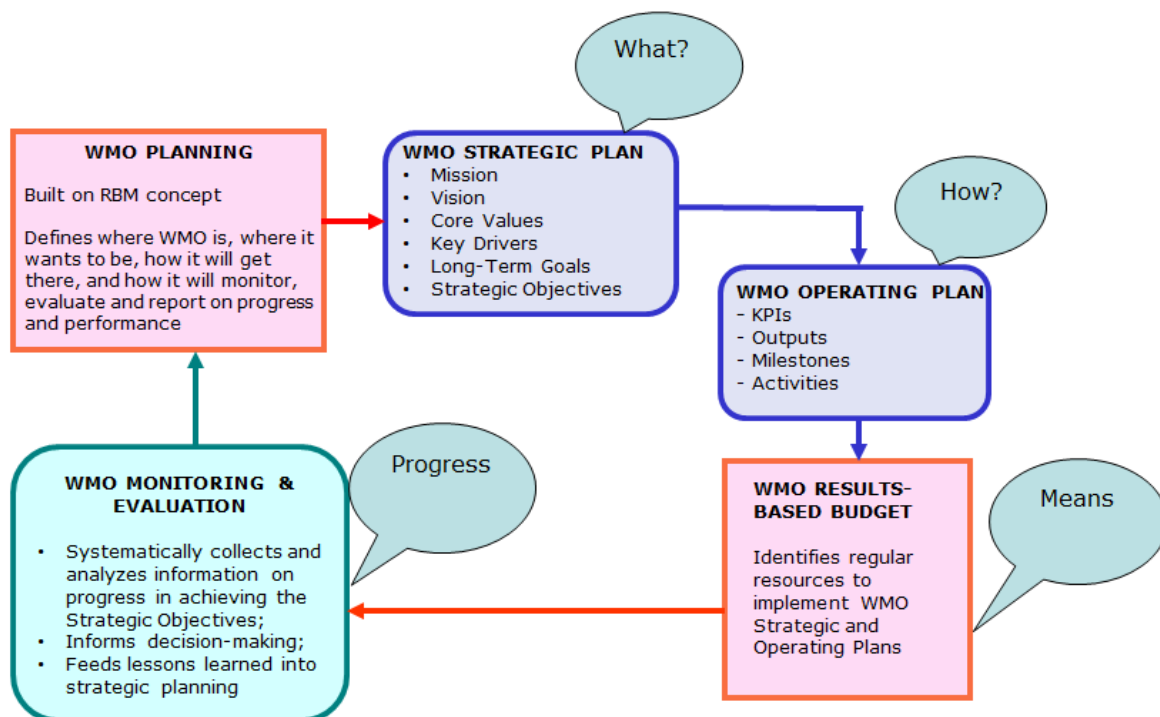
1. The WMO Strategic Plan articulates the high-level vision, mission, core values and overarching priorities of the Organization. It outlines a set of long-term goals and strategic objectives with a 2030 horizon as well as identifies areas of focus for the 2020-2023 financial period.
2. The WMO Operating Plan 2020-2023 translates the strategy into specific actions by defining outputs to be delivered (i.e. lower-level results) and annual milestones to be achieved. It also lists planned activities, indicates the resources available, and outlines performance indicators intended to measure progress in achieving the strategic objectives.
3. The WMO Results-based Budget (maximum expenditure approved by Congress) identifies resources for implementation of the Strategic Plan, including the functioning of constituent bodies and the Secretariat.

# WMO STRATEGIC PLAN 2020-30

## Long-Term Goals



Risk management and quality assurance are embedded in both strategic and operational planning, as well as in monitoring and evaluation processes.



## **Operational planning**

Implementation of the strategic plan is facilitated by the WMO Operating Plan 2020-2023 which reflects the results chain towards strategic objectives and long-term goals and provides details on:

- Focus Areas / Outcomes
- Performance Indicators
- Outputs
- Milestones
- Activities

These elements are expected to contribute to achieving the long-term results defined in the WMO Strategic Plan, with the resources provided under the WMO Results-based Budget – Maximum expenditure approved by Congress, and the in-kind support of technical commissions and regional associations.

For each strategic objective, regional aspects and priorities are highlighted based on the WMO Monitoring and Evaluation system, data collected through the Country Profile Database, and information provided by regions. Risks and mitigation measures are also defined for each Strategic Objective.

## **Monitoring and evaluation**

**Monitoring and Evaluation are essential components of the WMO Results Based Management System.** They constitute the tools for measuring performance in the timely implementation of the WMO Strategic Plan and Operating Plan. They also contribute to the identification of good practices and lessons learned which inform the next phase of the strategic planning cycle.

## **S6 - SLO-1; UNFCCC - UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE**



<https://unfccc.int/>

### **What is the purpose of the Secretariat?**

The UNFCCC secretariat (UN Climate Change) is the United Nations entity tasked with supporting the global response to the **threat of climate change**. **UNFCCC stands for United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**. The Convention has near universal membership (**197 Parties**) and is the parent treaty of the **2015 Paris Agreement**. The **main aim** of the Paris Agreement is to **keep the global average temperature rise this century as close as possible to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels**. The UNFCCC is also the parent treaty of the **1997 Kyoto Protocol**. The ultimate objective of all three agreements under the UNFCCC is to **stabilize greenhouse gas** concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system, in a time frame which allows ecosystems to adapt naturally and enables sustainable development.

### **When was the secretariat created?**

The secretariat was established in 1992 when countries adopted the UNFCCC. The original secretariat was in Geneva. Since 1995, the secretariat has been located in Bonn, **Germany**.

## Who works at the secretariat?

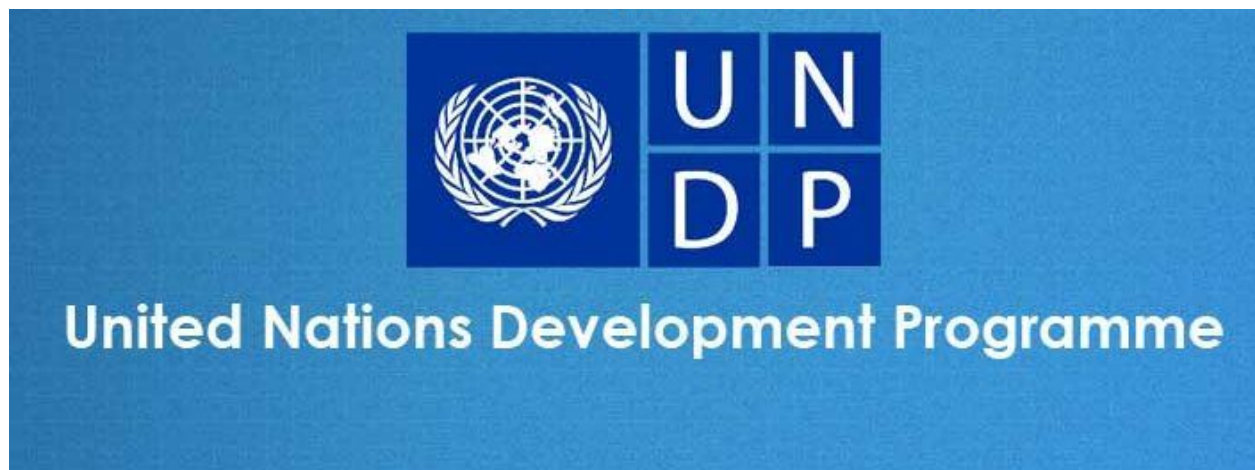
Around 450 staff are employed at UN Climate Change. Secretariat staff come from over 100 countries and represent a blend of **diverse cultures, gender and professional backgrounds**.

At the head of the secretariat is the Executive Secretary, a position currently held by Patricia Espinosa.

## What does the secretariat do?

Focussing in its early years largely on facilitating the intergovernmental climate change negotiations, the secretariat today supports a complex architecture of bodies that serve to advance the implementation of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

### **S6 - SLO-2; UNDP - UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**



<https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home.html>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a4zLqIGXxbg&feature=youtu.be>

## Mission

On the ground in about 170 countries and territories, UNDP works to **eradicate poverty** while protecting the planet. We help countries develop strong policies, skills, partnerships and institutions so they can **sustain their progress**.

## Impact in 2018

- 31M people had better access to services to tackle poverty
- 20M people gained access to financial services
- 256M tonnes of carbon emissions cut

## Function of UNDP

**UNDP is committed to ending poverty once and for all.** That's why we work to get to the root causes of poverty and create lasting change. The good news is we have a plan. But we need your help to get the job done.

### Functions of UNDP

- ❖ Sponsors innovative projects & local based development programs.
- ❖ Work with countries to strengthen their national response to HIV & AIDS.
- ❖ Promote fair & inclusive election with a special focus on women & marginalized people.
- ❖ Helps countries to prevent natural disaster & recover crisis.
- ❖ Raises climate related funds.
- ❖ Provide facilities to access & manage national & international resources.

## The Objectives

UNDP supports countries in their efforts to successfully address diverse development challenges, framed around three broad settings which require different forms of support:

1. Eradicating **poverty** in all its forms and dimensions;
2. Accelerating structural transformations for **sustainable development**; and
3. **Building resilience** to crises and shocks

These **three development challenges** often coexist within the same country, requiring tailored solutions that can adequately address specific deficits and barriers. Underpinning all three development challenges is a set of core development needs, including the need to **strengthen gender equality** and the empowerment of women and girls, and to ensure the **protection of human rights**.

### **The Progress to success**

To fulfill the aims of the Strategic Plan with the multi-dimensionality and complexity that the 2030 Agenda demands, UNDP is implementing **six cross-cutting approaches** to development, known as Signature Solutions. A robust, integrated way to put our best work – or 'signature' skillset – into achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

1. Keeping people out of poverty
2. Governance for peaceful, just, and inclusive societies
3. Crisis prevention and increased resilience
4. Clean, affordable energy
5. Women's empowerment
6. gender equality

Working together with partners across the UN system and beyond, UNDP is implementing these Solutions building on UNDP's strengths and expertise to help countries reach the SDGs. Because the six Solutions are interrelated, we can tailor a unique combination to best meet each country's needs.

### **Protecting Development Gains**

The **2030 Agenda** is a plan of action for **people, planet and prosperity**. It also seeks to strengthen universal **peace** in larger freedom. It recognizes that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an

indispensable requirement for sustainable development. All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative **partnership**, are implementing this Agenda.

## SDG Integration

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as a universal call to **action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030**.

The **17 SDGs** are integrated—that is, they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.

Through the pledge to **Leave No One Behind**, countries have committed to fast-track progress for those furthest behind first. That is why the SDGs are designed to bring the world to several life-changing ‘zeros’, including **zero poverty, hunger, AIDS and discrimination against women and girls**.

Everyone is needed to reach these ambitious targets. The creativity, knowhow, technology and financial resources from all of society is necessary to achieve the SDGs in every context.





# UNDP Org Chart

