



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

UNEP'S BUDGET

UNEP operates one of the smallest budgets within the United Nations.

UNEP'S APPROVED BUDGET FOR THE 2010-2011 BIENNIUM:

Environment Fund	\$172.8 million
Trust Funds & Support	\$191 million
Counterparts	\$66 million
UN Regular Budget	\$13.8 million
TOTAL	\$443.6 million

UNEP'S PAST BUDGET FOR THE CURRENT 2008-2009 BIENNIUM:

Environment Fund	\$152 million
Trust Funds & Support	\$100.9 million
Counterparts	\$40 million
UN Regular Budget	\$13.8 million
TOTAL	\$306.7 million

Both trust funds and counterparts are earmarked contributions. The numbers above do not include the General Assembly's allocation to UNEP to support the functioning of the Executive Office, which was approximately \$6 million in 2007.

UNEP's core financing mechanism is the Environment Fund, supported entirely by voluntary contributions from Member States.

TOP 5 DONORS TO THE ENVIRONMENT FUND 2010

Netherlands	\$12,901,000
Germany	\$9,819,747
UK	\$8,581,947
U.S.	\$6,000,000
France	\$5,440,000

TOP 5 DONORS TO THE ENVIRONMENT FUND 2009

Netherlands	\$12,731,000
UK	\$8,452,963
Germany	\$7,884,740
U.S.	\$5,825,050
Belgium	\$5,425,506

WHAT IS UNEP?

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.

MISSION: To provide global **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.

FACTS:

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR and **UN UNDER-SECRETARY GENERAL:** Achim Steiner

HEADQUARTERS: Nairobi, Kenya

CREATED in 1972 by a UN General Assembly Resolution

SIX AREAS OF CONCENTRATION

UNEP is re-organizing its work programme into six strategic areas as part of its move to results based management. The selection of six areas of concentration was guided by scientific evidence, the UNEP mandate and priorities emerging from global and regional forums.

1. CLIMATE CHANGE

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

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

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

Strives to minimize 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

Focuses on regional and global efforts to ensure natural resources are produced, processed and consumed in a more environmentally friendly way. For example, the Marrakech Process is a global strategy to support the elaboration of a 10-Year Framework of Programs on sustainable consumption and production.

UNEP MILESTONES

1972: UNEP established after UN Conference on the Human Environment

1973: Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

1979: Bonn Convention on Migratory Species

1985: Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer

1987: Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

1989: Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste

1992: Convention on Biological Diversity

1995: Global Programme of Action (GPA) launched to protect marine environment from land-based sources of pollution

1998: Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent

2000: Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety adopted to address issue of genetically modified organisms

2000: Malmö Declaration- a call for action by the first Global Ministerial Environment Forum

2001: Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

2002: World Summit on Sustainable Development reaffirms UNEP's central role in international efforts to achieve sustainable development

2005: Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building adopted by UNEP Governing Council mandating national level support to developing countries

2005: World Summit emphasizes key role of environment in sustainable development

2009: Governments unanimously decide to launch negotiations on an international mercury treaty

2009: UNEP releases the Climate Change Science Compendium 2009

THE ROLE OF SCIENCE

UNEP has a mandate to monitor the global environment and relay scientific information to governments and other stakeholders.

- Co-founded the *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)*
- Created *One Planet, Many People: Atlas of Our Changing Environment* (2005), which illustrates recent human impacts to the environment.
- Published the Fourth *Global Environment Outlook: environment for development (GEO-4)* (2007) assessment
- Produced *Africa: Atlas of Our Changing Environment* (2008), which highlights stories of environmental change in over 100 locations in every country in Africa

MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS & VOLUNTARY PARTNERSHIPS

UNEP supports the development of solutions to environmental challenges, including voluntary initiatives and legally-binding instruments, and is an implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility. UNEP serves as the Secretariat for:

- The Convention on Biological Diversity
- The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
- The Convention on Migratory Species
- The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
- The Basel Convention on Hazardous Wastes
- The Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent
- The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Numerous Regional Seas Conventions and Protocols

SIX REGIONAL OFFICES

UNEP's Division of Regional Cooperation (DRC) works to ensure that UNEP's activities address regional needs and priorities. DRC also works to enhance cooperation among governments in each region in addressing environmental issues strategically and effectively. UNEP has six regional offices:

- Africa:* Nairobi, Kenya
- Asia and the Pacific:* Bangkok, Thailand
- Europe:* Geneva, Switzerland
- Latin America and the Caribbean:* Panama City, Panama
- North America:* Washington, DC
- West Asia:* Manama, Bahrain

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR NORTH AMERICA (RONA)

UNEP's North American region comprises Canada and the United States of America – two of the largest countries in the world. The office relocated in Washington, DC in October 2000.

RONA's mission is to build support in the region for UNEP's work, to promote effective responses to international environmental challenges and to foster cooperation on environmental issues between North America and the broader international community. To achieve this mission, RONA's strategy is to promote collaboration between UNEP and all sectors of North American society, including U.S. and Canadian governmental institutions, the private sector and civil society groups, and to provide UNEP with North American perspectives.

CONTACT

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