



What Happened at the 5th United Nations Environment Assembly, the first sessions during UNEA 5.1? Outcomes and Conclusions



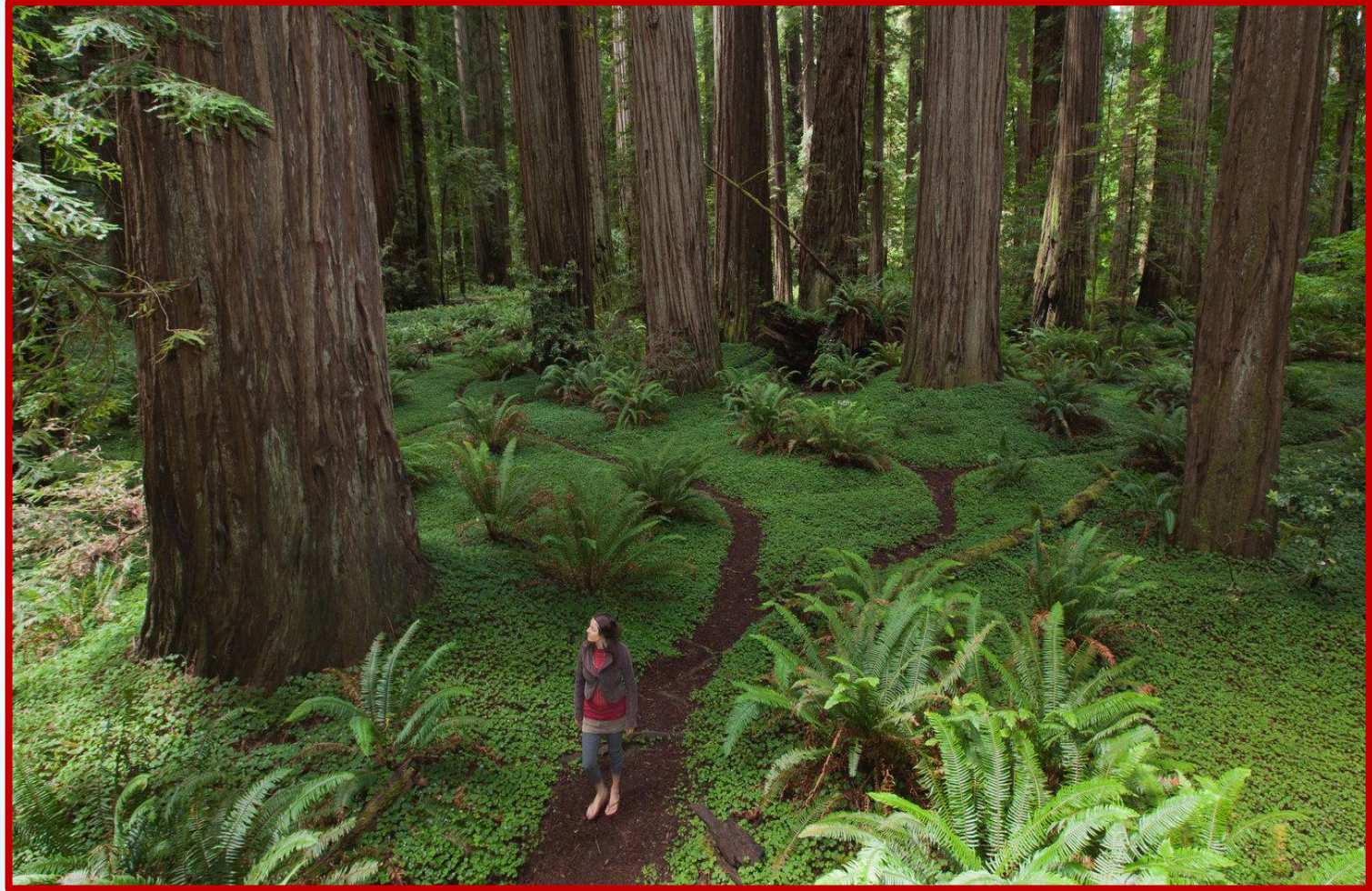
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Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable
Future



Stakeholder Forum
FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

The central theme for UNEA 5 was and still is:

**“Strengthening
Actions for
Nature to Achieve
the Sustainable
Development
Goals”**



After a general introduction, this webinar will take you through:

Session 1:

A recap: The structure of UNEP and UNEA

Session 2:

Why was UNEA 5 divided into two sections?

Decisions made at the Open Ended Committee of Permanent Representatives, the OECPR

Session 3:

Decisions and recommendations at UNEA 5.1

What are the consequences of this?

Session 4:

A key decision and two agenda points made at UNEA 5.1: the MTS – 2022-25, UNEP@50, and Stockholm+50

Session 5:

Towards UNEA 5.2:

Opportunities for major groups and what to remember:

During the UNEAs, in relation to the MTS – and with a focus on 2022 that will be discussed next year?

And then

For the rest of the year including at UNEA 5.2



The UNEA 5 process began in Oslo in 2020, continued as UNEA 5.1 digitally in February 2021, will be concluded as UNEA 5.2 in Nairobi in 2022

From Oslo, the capital of Norway in June 2020 with the Bureau President...



...to Nairobi, capital of Kenya and home to UNEP in February 2021 and onwards to 2022.



Deliberations at UNEA are based on the latest flagship-reports and the Sustainable Development Goals

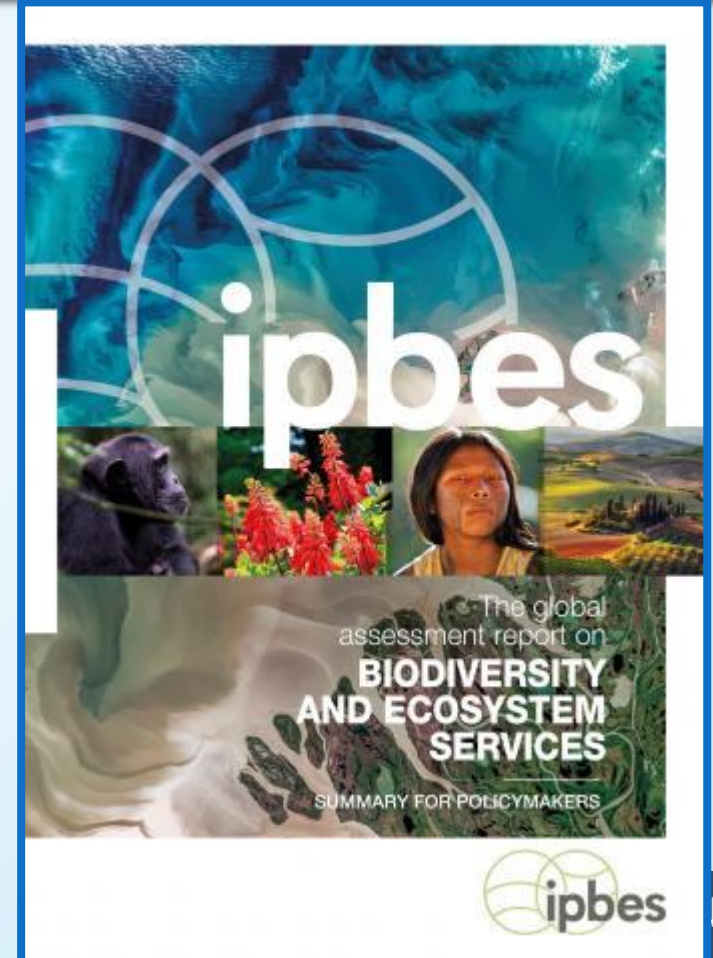
GSDR



The 2030 Agenda



Biodiversity



Session 1:

A recap -

The structure of UNEP and UNEA



UNEP

United Nations Environment Programme



Stakeholder Forum
FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

United Nation Environment Assembly (UNEA)

Universal membership: 193 Members

Meets biennially on uneven years

Concludes with a 2-day high-level segment

Supported by UNEA Bureau with 10 Members

Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR)

Missions accredited to UNEP: 122 Members

Supported by CPR Bureau with 5 Members

Open-ended CPR (OECPR)

Meets in
uneven years
for five days

Annual Subcommittee Meeting

Meets annually
for five days

Regular Meetings

Meets quarterly
for one day

Subcommittee Meeting

Organized on a
needs basis

Other Meetings

Thematic
debates,
briefings



UNEP Management Structure

➤ UNEP has an Executive Office, a leadership level, and the following eight main divisions:

- Communications Division
- Economy Division
- Ecosystems Division
- Law Division
- Science Division
- Policy and Programme Division
- Corporate Services Division
- Governance Affairs Office

➤ UNEP has six regional offices (RO): Africa, Asia and Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America, and West Asia.



Key UNEP Staff



Inger Andersen
UNEP Executive Director



Joyce Msuya
UNEP Deputy Executive
Director



Ligia Noronha appointed as UNEP
Assistant Secretary General and Head
of New York Office



Jorge Laguna-Celis
Director, Governance Affairs Office



Tim Kasten
Programme and
Policy Division



Arnold Kreilhuber
OIC Law Division



Susan Gardner
Director, Ecosystems Division



Sheila Aggarwal-Khan
Director, Economy Division

United Nations Environment Assembly

- ▶ UNEA *normally* meets every 2 years
- ▶ It is the central governing body of UNEP and has universal membership; its functions are:
 - setting priorities for global environmental policy;
 - advising the UN system on environmental policy issues;
 - identifying new environmental challenges and examining existing practices;
 - organising dialogues with Major Groups and other Stakeholders (MGoS);
 - promoting partnerships on environment; and
 - mobilising resources.



- The CPR, the permanent subsidiary body of UNEA, comprises representatives from countries accredited (embassies) in Nairobi.
- The CPR monitors the work of UNEP between UNEA sessions, advises UNEA, and stimulates programme-related discussions.
- The CPR, with representatives from capitals and stakeholder groups, holds a preparatory meeting every two years in the run-up to the UNEA session.

The CPR, Committee of Permanent Representatives, is part of the UNEP structure



The CPR prepares the meetings of the UNEA (with the Bureau), and regularly reviews the implementation of its decisions.

- The CPR is composed of accredited Permanent Representatives at UNEP (circa 100) and is a subsidiary organ of UNEA.
- The CPR is led by a five-member bureau elected for a period of two years.
- Each bureau member represents one of the five UN regional groups of Member States.
- The CPR meets at least four times every year.
- UNEP accredited Major Groups may participate in these meetings as observers.

- The Open-Ended Committee of Permanent Representatives, OECPR, meets with the Bureau in odd years to prepare UNEA.

CPR shall:

- Contribute to the agenda of UNEA;
- Provide advice to the UNEA on policy matters;
- Prepare decisions for adoption by the UNEA and oversees their implementation; and
- Convene thematic and/or programmatic debates.

**The UNEA Bureau has 10 members.
The standard practice of the Bureau
members is to:**



- Support the President in preparing the UNEA;
- Develop a draft Ministerial Declaration; and
- Represent the Bureau at relevant international environment conferences.



The Bureau shall:

- ➡ Carry out the tasks entrusted to it by the Environment Assembly;
- ➡ Assist the President conducting the business of the Assembly;
- ➡ Review credentials;
- ➡ Prepare for the sessions of the Assembly; and
- ➡ Provide guidance on the selection of an over-arching theme for the Assembly.



The Bureau shall:

- Advise and provide input on the UNEA agenda, the draft programme of work and schedule items for the Assembly.
- Consider/facilitate the negotiation of draft resolutions and decisions for consideration by the Assembly.
- Recommend the allocation of items to subsidiary bodies of the Assembly.
- Provide guidance on relevant meetings.
- Ensure coherence and complementarity between CPR and the Assembly.





H.E. Mr. Sveinung Rotevatn
President, Minister of Environment and
Climate of Norway.



H.E. Ms. Andrea Meza Murillo,
Vice President, Minister of
Environment and Energy of Costa Rica



H.E. Ms. Bérangère Abba
Vice President, Secretary of State
for the Biodiversity of France



H.E. Dr. Mohammed Bin Dainah
Vice President and Chief Executive of the
Supreme Council for Environment of Bahrain

UNEA 5 PRESIDENCY AND BUREAU



H.E. Mr. Reggy Nelson,
Vice President, Ambassador
Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of
Suriname



H.E. Ms. Laskmi Dhewanthi

Vice President, Senior Advisor to the
Minister of Environment and
Forestry of Indonesia



H.E. Mrs. Irena Vujovic

Vice President, Minister of
Environment Protection of Serbia

UNEA 5 BUREAU



Mr. Ado Lohmus

Vice President and Permanent Representative
of Environment of the Republic of Estonia



H.E. Mr. Simeon Sawadogo

Vice President and Minister of Green Economy
and Climate Change of Burkina Faso



Hon. Ms. Barbara Creecy

Rapporteur, Minister of Environment,
Forestry and Fisheries of the Republic
of South Africa



Q & A – 5 minutes



Session 2:

- Why was UNEA 5 divided into two sections?
- Decisions made at the OECPR.



UNEA 5.1 to be continued as UNEA 5.2

This is what UNEP stated in 2020 – with the support of the Bureau and CPR:

- ▶ “Taking into account the exceptional circumstances associated with the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the fifth session of the Environment Assembly is expected to convene online in Nairobi, Kenya, on 22 and 23 February 2021, to be adjourned thereafter, and to be resumed as an in-person meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, in February 2022 at a date to be decided at the online session.”
- ▶ So instead of a normal 5-day UNEA session, there will be a 2-day on-line session in 2021 (UNEA 5.1), and a 3-day in-person session named UNEA 5.2 to complete the UNEA 5, next year.
- ▶ The ‘in-person meeting’ will happen provided the pandemic allows.

What were the practical consequences of the decision to split UNEA 5 into two sessions?

- ▶ The on-line session was expected mainly to consider administrative and budgetary matters:
 - ▶ **Consideration and approval of a Medium-Term Strategy for the period 2022-2025**
 - ▶ **A Programme of Work**
 - ▶ **A budget for the period 2022-2023**
- ▶ To include an online leadership dialogue for Ministers of Environment and other high-level representatives, on the contribution of the environmental dimension of sustainable development to building a resilient and inclusive post-pandemic world.
- ▶ **Work is ongoing on several issues:** The thematic resolutions, the UNGA 73/333 on the Global Pact for the Environment, UNEP@50, & Stockholm+50.
- ▶ It is expected that these issues will be further developed throughout this year.

The Open-Ended Committee of Permanent Representatives (OECPR) met from 15 to 19 February 2021, making a set of proposals to be considered by UNEA 5.1



Decides that the United Nations Environment Assembly shall, at the resumed meeting of its fifth session, **finalize implementation of the mandate entrusted** to it by General Assembly resolution 73/333 of 30 August 2019 **to prepare a political declaration for a United Nations high-level meeting and invites the General Assembly** to consider the appropriate event for the adoption of such a declaration, including the option of adopting it as **one of the outcomes of the special session of the Environment Assembly to be held to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the creation of the United Nations Environment Programme**, taking into account the result of further consultations on the follow-up to General Assembly resolution 73/333.

About GA 73/333

The Pact for the Environment



Participants at the OECPR

- 92 member states participated actively
- And 27 representatives from various major groups





The Provisional (until accepted) Agenda for UNEA 5.1

1. Opening of the session.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Credentials of representatives.
4. Report of the Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR).
5. International environmental policy and governance issues.
6. Programme of Work (PoW) and budget and other administrative and budgetary issues.
7. Stakeholder engagement.
8. Contributions to the meetings of the high-level political forum on sustainable development and implementation of the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The Provisional Agenda for UNEA 5

- 9. Commemoration of the creation of the United Nations Environment Programme by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972.
- 10. High-level segment.
- 11. Provisional agenda and dates of the sixth session of the Environment Assembly – UNEA 6.
- 12. Adoption of the resolutions, decisions and outcome document of the session.
- 13. Election of officers.
- 14. Other matters.
- 15. Adoption of the report of the session.
- 16. Closure of the session.

And what took place at UNEA 5.1

Organization of work. The president opened by saying:

- “Taking into account the exceptional circumstances associated with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the fifth session of the Environment Assembly convened online on **22 and 23 February 2021 and dealt with items 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12 and 15 of the provisional agenda.**”
- The session adjourned thereafter and will **resume** at an in-person meeting expected to be held from **28 February to 2 March 2022 to conclude the consideration of the remaining items on the agenda.**





Q & A – 10 minutes



Session 3:

- **Decisions and recommendations at UNEA 5.1**
- **What are the consequences of this?**
- **What will be discussed next year?**



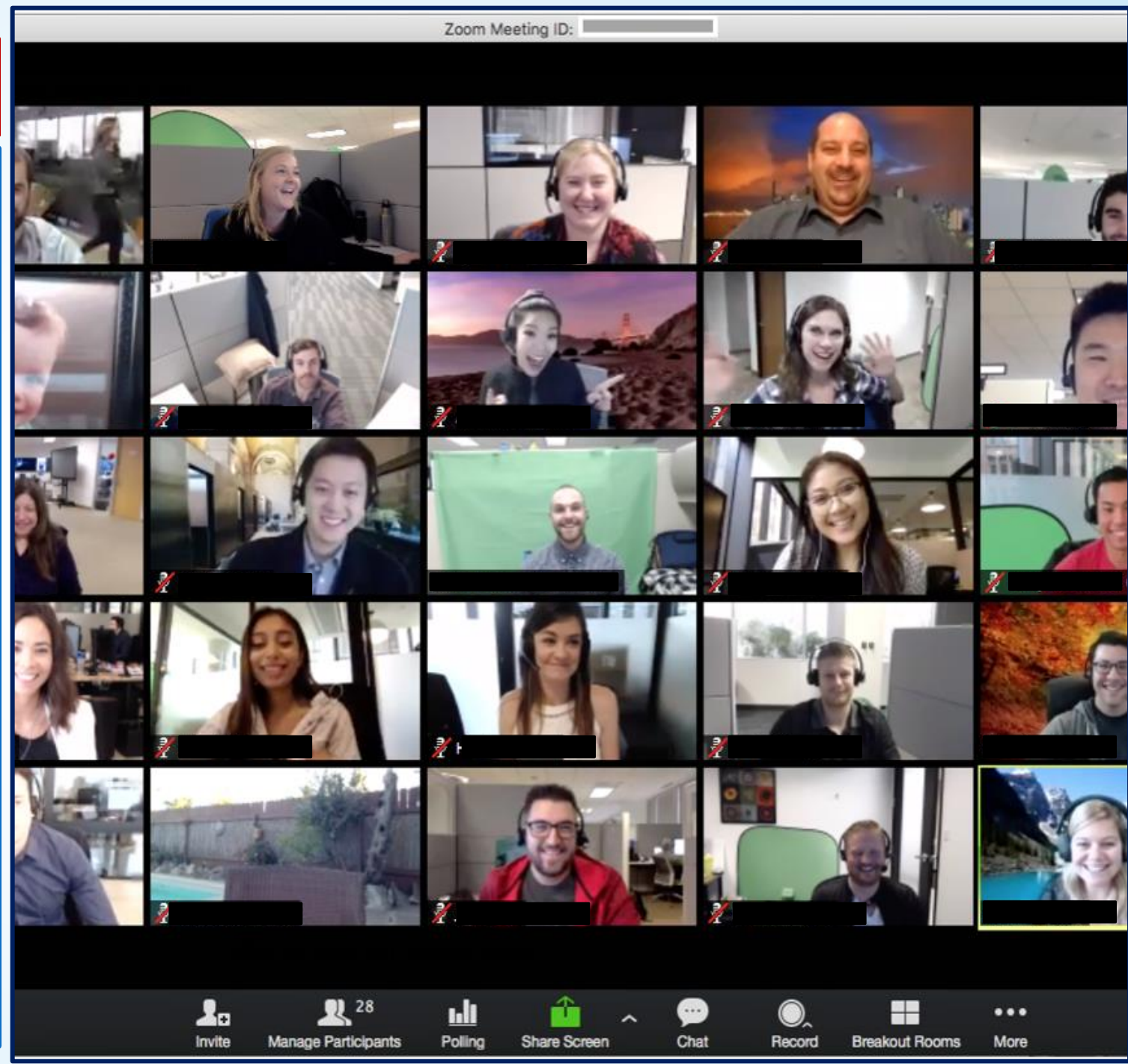
From UNEA 5.1 to UNEA 5.2

- Addressing the online meeting, UNEA President Rotevatn explained the organisational issues and said that Because of the global covid pandemic, UNEP's two Bureaux decided to divide UNEA 5, into to separate sessions, still formally covering 5 days.
- The first was held on a digital platform and was known as UNEA 5.1 and lasted two days, February 22 and 23, 2021.
- The second, it is hoped, will be an in-person meeting, named UNEA 5.2, and convene for three days.



Who attended UNEA 5.1?

- 151 Member States had registered for the UNEA-5.1 virtual online session 22-23 February 2021, with a total of 12,000 online attendees registered.
- More than 80 Ministers of Environment participated in the leadership dialogues.
- The UN Science-Policy-Business Forum had registered more than 5,000 people, who participated in what was labelled a highly interactive session held between 18-20 February 2021.
- 555 representatives from Major Groups and other stakeholders participated actively.



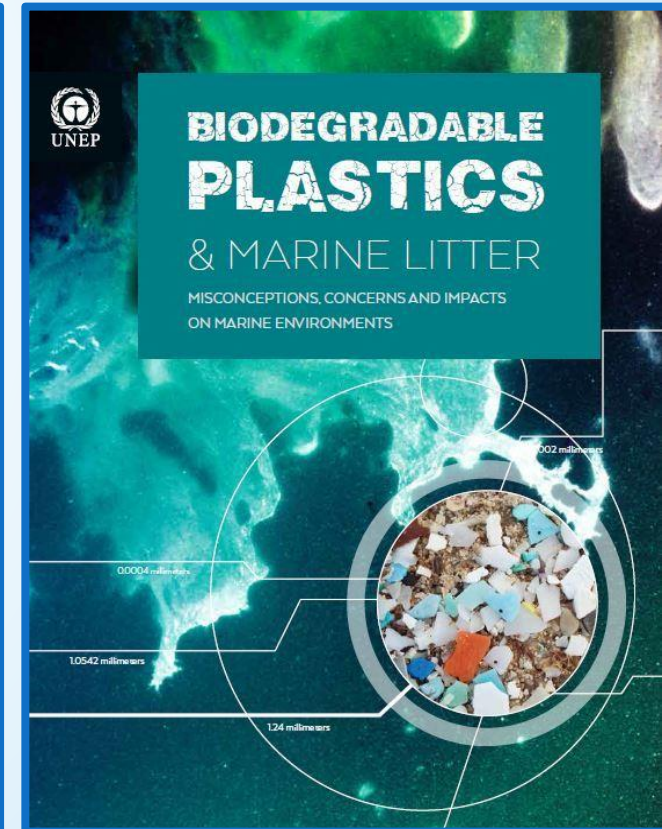
UNEA 5.1 made three procedural decisions

- It endorsed the Medium-Term Strategy (MTS) for 2022-2025, and the programme of work (PoW) including budget for the biennium 2022-2023.
- It endorsed the management of trust funds and earmarked contributions.
- It agreed to convene a resumed, in-person UNEA 5.2, February 28 and March 1 and 2, 2022.



The importance of these decisions

- ▶ They allowed UNEP to continue its work to strengthen the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



UNEA 5.1 also agreed to:



- UNEA-5.1 also endorsed a statement entitled “Looking ahead to the resumed UNEA in 2022 – Message from online UNEA-5,” which highlighted the three environmental crises which UNEP has committed to address, and which are at the core of the MTS 2022-2025.
- They are Climate Change, Biodiversity loss, and Pollution.
- UNEA 5.1 also launched the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the creation of UNEP by the UN Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1972.



The theme of the leadership dialogue:

“Contribution of the environmental dimension of sustainable development to building a resilient and inclusive post-pandemic world.”

Key points from the dialogue included, inter alia:

- Nature's health and human health are inextricably linked;
- The nature crisis is interlinked with the climate and pollution crises;
- The COVID-19 pandemic is both a threat and an opportunity;
- Green recovery should put us on a path towards a low-carbon, sustainable world;
- Green recovery must address the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable;
- UNEP has a crucial role to play in environmental governance; and
- Multilateralism has never been more important since the environmental crisis knows no boundaries.



Thematic reports to be dealt with during UNEA 5.2

- Innovative pathways to achieve sustainable consumption and production.
 - Innovative solutions for curbing food loss and waste.
 - Environmental challenges through sustainable business practices.
 - Sustainable infrastructure.
 - Marine litter and microplastics.
 - Sound management of chemicals and waste.
- Innovation on biodiversity and land degradation.
 - Innovations in sustainable rangelands and pastoralism.
 - The promotion of gender equality, human rights, empowerment of women and girls in environmental governance.
 - The poverty-environment nexus.
 - Mineral resource governance.



Thematic Reports (2) for UNEA 5.2

- Adequate funding to support implementation of the fifth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law pursuant to resolution 4/20
 - On implementation and follow-up of United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions Environment Assembly Monitoring and Reporting Portal
 - Keeping the world environment under review: enhancing UNEP science-policy interface and endorsement of the Global Environment Outlook
- On contributions to HLPF/SDG
 - Managing soil pollution to achieve sustainable development
 - Water pollution to protect and restore water-related ecosystems
 - Illegal trade in wildlife and wild products
 - Progress in implementing past PoW and MTS
 - Action plan for the implementation of paragraph 88
 - Providing options for the future of the Global Environment Outlook

And next year...

- The overarching theme "*Strengthening Actions for Nature to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals*.." will be addressed during the high-level segment of UNEA-5 **at the resumed session of the Assembly**, supported by a report of the Executive Director that will be made available at least 6 weeks in advance of the in-person resumed session – (For UNEA 5.2).
- **The in-person resumed session** of UNEA-5 in February 2022 is expected to conclude the consideration of the remaining substantive items on the agenda and hold a high-level segment at a date to be decided at the online session.
- **It is also expected** to include sessions for national statements and leadership dialogues and a multi-stakeholder dialogue that will focus on the overarching theme of UNEA-5.



Road map - time	Theme and Agenda
TBC 22 June – Meeting of the Subcommittee of the CPR (14:00 – 17:00), an online meeting.	Preparations for the resumed session of UNEA 5
24 June – Joint Preparatory Retreat of the Bureaux of the UNEA and of the CPR	Joint Bureaux consultation with Stakeholders and a regular Joint Bureaux meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the online UNEA-5 • Preparations for the resumed meeting of the fifth session of UNEA • Outcome of the consultation on UNGA resolution 73/333 • Preparations for UNEP@50
TBC 21 September – 155th meeting of the CPR	Indicative Agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report from the Executive Director - Other items TBC

Road map - time	Theme and agenda
TBC 7 October – Meeting of the Subcommittee of the CPR	Indicative Agenda: Preparation for the resumed session of UNEA-5
TBC 25 – 29 October – 8th Annual Subcommittee meeting	Indicative Agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of UNEP Programme and Policy Report for the period January 2019-June 2021 • Preparation for the resumed session of UNEA-5
TBC November 2021 – Second informal substantive consultation meeting on United Nations General Assembly resolution 73/333	Indicative Agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of draft elements for a declaration • Additional items TBC
TBC 11 November – Meetings of the Subcommittee of the CPR	Indicative Agenda: Preparation for the resumed session of UNEA-5

Road map - time	Theme and Agenda
TBC 2 December – 156th meeting of the CPR	Indicative Agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report from the Executive Director - Preparations for the resumed session of UNEA-5
TBC 13 January – Meetings of the Subcommittee of the CPR	Indicative Agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation for the resumed session of UNEA-5
Dates TBC January – Third informal substantive consultation meeting on United Nations General Assembly resolution 73/333	Indicative Agenda: <p>Consideration of draft elements for a declaration</p>
TBC 27 January – 157th meeting of the CPR	Indicative Agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparations for the resumed session of UNEA-5

21 – 25 February:
Resumed Fifth Open-
ended Committee of
Permanent
Representatives

Agenda:
Preparations for
UNEA-5



UNEA 5.2: February – March 2022


MONDAY February 21	TUESDAY February 22	WEDNESDAY February 23	THURSDAY February 24	FRIDAY February 25	SATURDAY February 26	SUNDAY February 27
OECPR	OECPR	OECPR	OECPR	OECPR		
MONDAY February 28	TUESDAY March 1	WEDNESDAY March 2	THURSDAY March 3	FRIDAY March 4		
UNEA 5.2	UNEA 5.2	UNEA 5.2	UNEP@50	UNEP@50		



Poll 1

Why are you thinking of attending UNEA 5?





**Q & A – 10 minutes
followed by a
15-minute break.
Please stay with us...**



Session 4:
A key decision and two
agenda points made at
UNEA 5.1:
the MTS – 2022-25,
the UNEP@50 and
Stockholm+50



We discuss three major issues here. However, several more issues and themes were discussed during UNEA 5.1.





For people and planet: The UNEP Medium-Term Strategy – the MTS, for 2022–2025



The MTS will address three interconnected crises: climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution.

The crises are putting global economic and social well-being at risk, undermine opportunities to reduce poverty and improve lives, and complicate the response to the COVID-19 crisis.

➡ **The MTS is UNEP's vision for reversing that trajectory.**

Recalling the UNCSD, the Rio+20 and its outcome document “The Future We Want,” the MTS articulates UNEP's role in:

- ➡ **Delivering the promises of the 2030 Agenda,**
- ➡ **Outlining how UNEP will strengthen the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda**
- ➡ **Supporting countries to deliver on their environmental commitments under international agreements.**

Correlation between UNEP's subprogrammes and strategic focus areas

<div>Subprogramme</div> <div>Strategic focus area</div>	Climate change	Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts	Healthy and Productive Ecosystems	Environmental Governance	Chemicals, waste and air quality	Resource Efficiency	Environment under review
Pollution / Health							
Oceans							
Biodiversity and wildlife							
Green finance and economy							
Environment and Security							

Strong Correlation

Very strong correlation

How was the Medium-Term Strategy (MTS) and Programme of Work (PoW) developed?

Medium Term Strategy 2022-2025

- Context analysis
- Overall Strategic Focus
- 2030 Vision aligned to SDGs
- Outcome maps
- Business Strategy

Programme of work 2021-2022

First biennial plan: results, baselines, targets, and budget

Programme of work 2022-2023

Second biennial plan: revisions based on emerging issues

Project Portfolios 2022-2025

Detailed activities and initiatives



UNEP's vision for Agenda 2030 and its contribution to the Decade of Action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 has 9 strategic approaches - UNEP will:

1 - Support an integrated and balanced implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

2 - Strengthen institutional capacity for gender-responsive programme delivery.

3 - Work with its many partners and deliver transformational results on:

- Alignment to UNEP's core mandate areas, focus on the delivery of this Strategy with high expectations of outcomes that lead to transformative change;
- Delivery on multiple Sustainable Development Goals and other internationally agreed environmental goals and aspirations, including the UNEA Resolutions;
- Demonstration of new and/or innovative concepts that provide opportunities to leapfrog' past outdated paradigms; and
- Demonstration of value for money through an optimal use of resources to achieve the intended outcomes.

4 - Provide a clear "line-of-sight" for its delivery of Agenda 2030 from the internationally agreed environmental goals to regional and national action.

5 - Make full use of the UN Development System reform, support member states in their pursuit of the SDGs.

6 - Pursue collective action on environmental sustainability, resilience and environmental risk across all aspects of the UN charter, including peace and security, human rights and sustainable development.

7 - Strengthen South-South and triangular cooperation to enable all Member States to progress towards environmental sustainability.

8 - Work to "leave no one behind," while increasing its focus on the special needs of disaster and conflict-affected states.

9 - Work with a special attention to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

UNEP identifies three planetary crises – giving three interconnected strategic objectives

1. **“Climate stability”** where net zero greenhouse gas emissions and resilience towards climate change are achieved
2. **“Living in harmony with nature”** where humanity prospers in harmony with nature
3. **“A pollution-free planet”** where pollution is prevented and controlled, while ensuring good environmental quality and improved health and well-being for all



**To address the crises, UNEP has identified
7 subprogrammes consisting of:**

**Three
interconnected
areas of action**

1 - Climate Action
2 - Nature Action
3 - Chemicals and
Pollution Action

**Two foundational
subprogrammes**

4 - Science-Policy
5 - Environmental
Governance

**Facilitated by two
enabling subprogrammes**

6 - Finance and Economic
Transformations enabling
subprogramme
7 - The Digital
Transformations enabling
subprogramme



UNEP will employ a three-pronged delivery approach throughout all of its 7 sub-programmes:

1. Applying cutting-edge scientific advances in data collection and display;
2. Working with relevant partners from science, industry, indigenous peoples and local communities, vulnerable groups, the investor community and other non-government actors and policymakers; and
3. Working across regions, countries, and all subnational levels to strengthen effective environmental governance and rule of law.



The 7 subprogrammes will support, accelerate and scale up a shift to sustainable consumption and production patterns to achieve planetary sustainability for people, prosperity and equity through 5 approaches:

1. Transitions to clean energy, resource efficiency and circularity in the use of energy, materials, and greenhouse gas emitting sectors - including agriculture - to reach net zero or low emission targets.
2. Champion cleaner production with efficient and circular processes, to deliver goods and services which reduce environmental degradation and detoxify land, cities, the ocean, rivers and the air.
3. Enhanced support for ecosystem-based policies and restorative and regenerative practices, to reduce habitat fragmentation from agriculture and food systems, extractive industries, infrastructure, and other resource and nature intensive value chains.

The 7 subprogrammes will support, accelerate and scale up a shift to sustainable consumption and production patterns to achieve planetary sustainability for people, prosperity and equity through 5 approaches:

4. Increased advocacy and information sharing on behavioural and educational tools and curricula, and mechanisms to inform and influence consumer choices through increased awareness of the chemical, greenhouse gas, environmental, and resource and waste footprint of goods and services.

5. Promoting alignment of private finance (investments, banking, and insurance) with sustainability, responsibility, and net zero emissions, to in turn influence investment and production decisions.



ENVIRONMENTAL RULE OF LAW

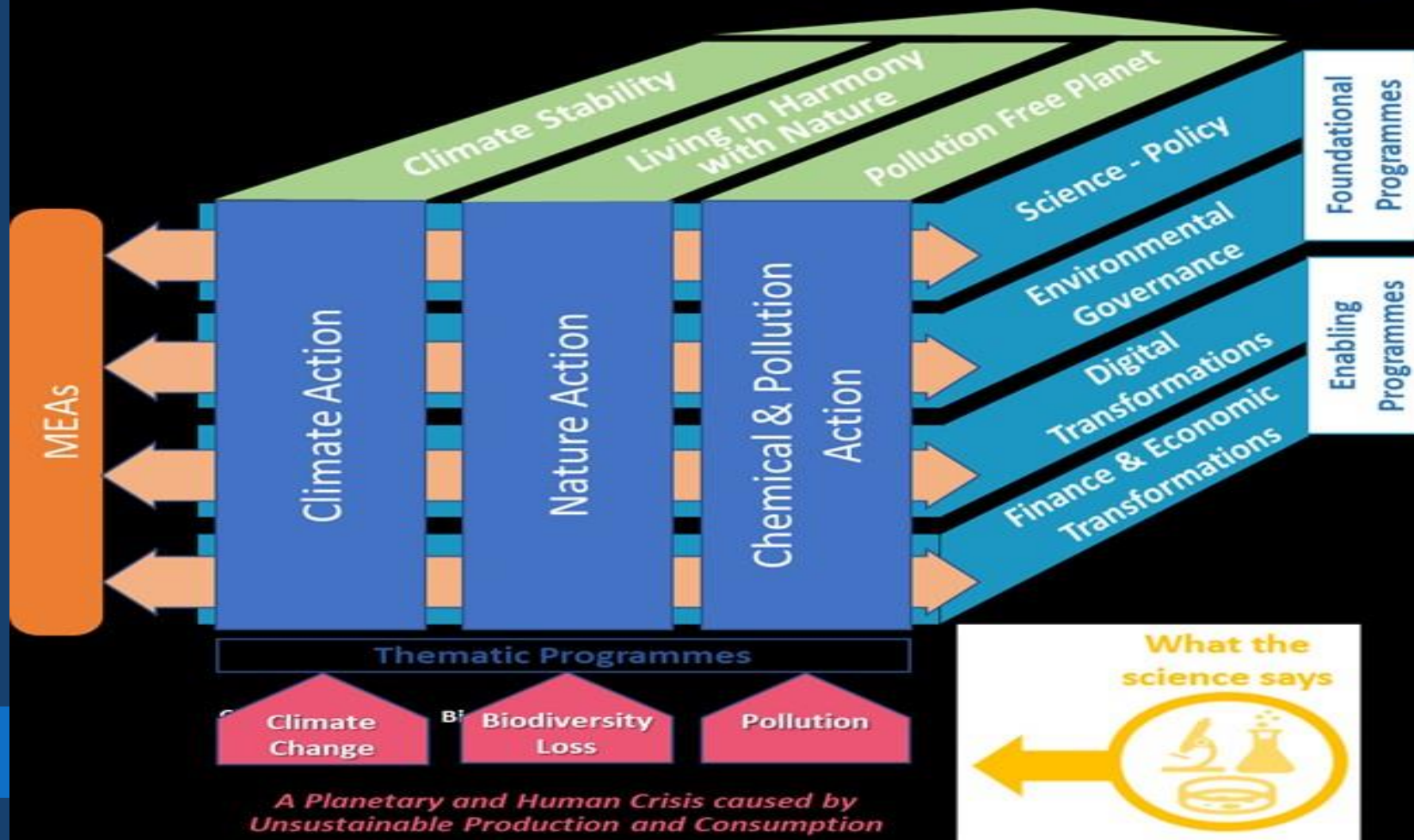
First Global Report



Collaborating with the multilateral environmental agreements will be central to all actions across UNEP's subprogrammes to secure stronger synergies and enhance impact.



"For people, prosperity and equity"



**The MTS can
be modelled
like this.**



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Poll 2

Which Thematic Programmes relating to the three identified crises are you most engaged with?

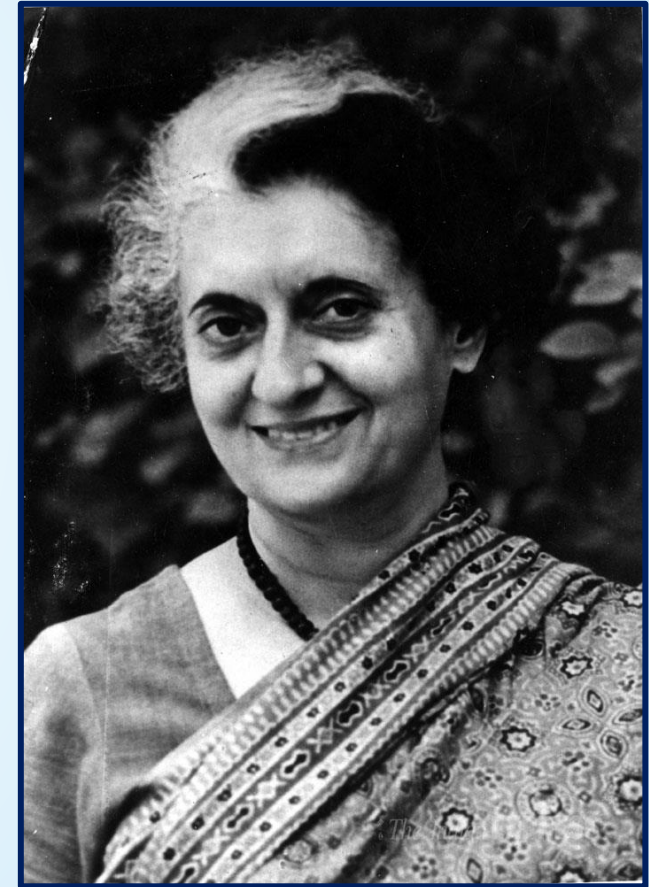


UNEP@50



50 years will have elapsed by 2022 since the Stockholm 1972 Conference and the birth of UNEP – UNEP@50 will celebrate 50 years of environmental work

- From the opening session of the Stockholm Conference in 1972, Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India speaking, and a picture of her in 1972 (far right), and UNEP's first Executive Director, the Canadian Maurice Strong (below).



UNEP@50 programmes – UNEA 5.1 decision

- Decides to convene a special session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme, to be held for two days on 3 and 4 March 2022 in Nairobi, in conjunction with the resumed fifth session of the Environment Assembly, under the leadership of the Presidency and Bureau of the sixth session of the Environment Assembly.

(Decisions made at Stockholm 1972 to establish UNEP (above), and present-day HQ of UNEP in Nairobi (below))



UNEP@50 might deal with:

- Focus on UNEP's core mandates (science-policy interface and international environmental governance);
- Different but interrelated with a possible UN High-level Political meeting in Stockholm in 2022;
- Reinvigorate environmental multilateralism and strengthen UNEP;
- Launch of the first UNEP "Global Assessments Synthesis Report" in advance of UNEA 5, as substantive backdrop for outreach activities in 2021/22;
- Launch of a UNEP@50 communication initiative and visual identity video;
- Develop an outreach plan and campaign to commemorate UNEP@50;
- Support engagement by the civil society and the general public to feel ownership for UNEP@50; and
- Solicit views for a new course for UNEP's future, in light of current and emerging trends.



@50 programme:
UNEP/SC/2020/15/5



Stakeholder Forum
FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

UNEA 5.1 proposed an elaborate outreach programme for UNEP@50



New Flagship Reports, such as:

- The UNEP Frontiers Report 2020/21.
- GEO-6 for Business.
- The Global Waste Management Outlook II.
- The Pollution Summary Report: Tracking Progress: where is the world in taking action to address pollution.
- The Protected Planet Report



Two workstreams run by major groups to commemorate the 50th anniversary of UNEP in 2022

- ➔ **UNEP@50** runs a global survey on the UNEP We Want and input into the official work by UNEP on the process.
- ➔ **Stockholm+50**, dialogue meetings, workshops and making sure the two are connected with a solid declaration for the environment.
- ➔ Both workstreams reach out to global communities to engage them in safeguarding the environment, well being for all and the planet.



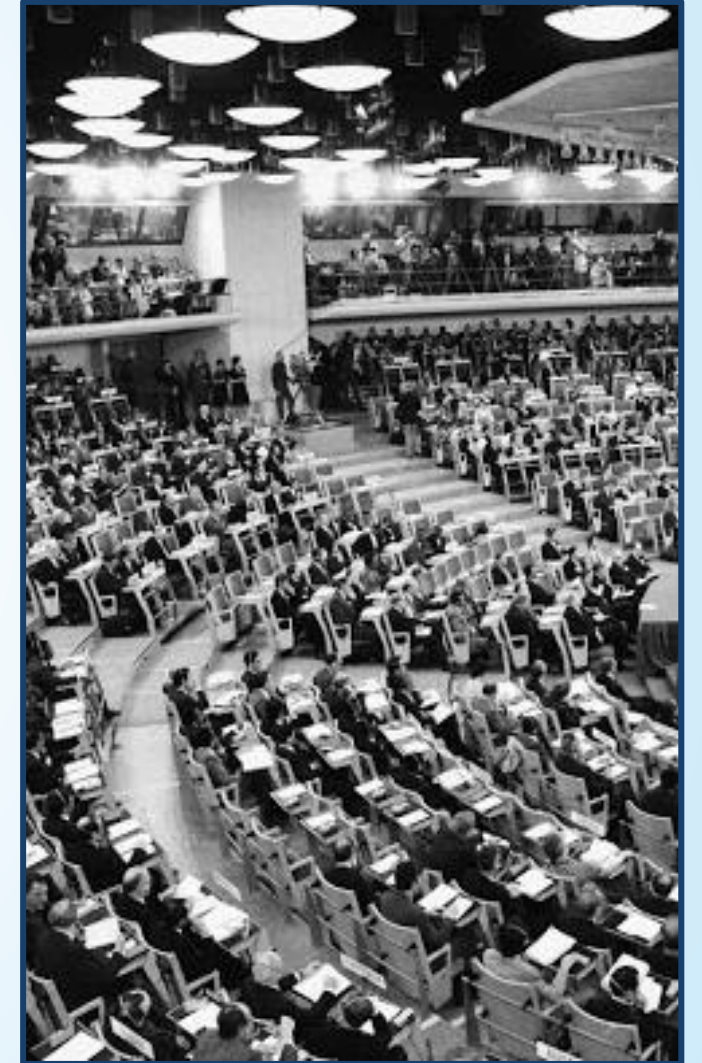
Stockholm+50



From Stockholm in 1972 to Stockholm+50, 2-3 June 2022

The Legacy of the 1972 Conference:

- The environment firmly on the global agenda;
- The beginning of environmental governance: It was the first time civil society was allowed to address an official plenary at a multilateral conference – this changed the nature of all successive UN meetings;
- Environmental law was given an institutional home: and
- Some claim this was the beginning of environmental diplomacy.



Olof Palme Swedish PM, 1972 / From the plenary in Stockholm

UNGA resolution: A/75/L.88, May 20, 2021

- **An International meeting:** 1. Decides to convene the international meeting entitled “**Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity**”, in Stockholm, on 2 and 3 June 2022, during the week of World Environment Day, to commemorate the 50 years since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and its outcome documents, as a **contribution to the environmental dimension of sustainable** development to accelerate the implementation of commitments in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development, including...



UNGA resolution: A/75/L.88, May 20, 2021



Stockholm by night

1. Stockholm+50 should be mutually reinforcing with UNEP@50, avoiding overlap and duplication.
2. Financed through extrabudgetary resources.
3. *Welcomes* the generous offer by the Government of Sweden to host and assume the costs, with the support of Kenya.
4. *Decides* that the international meeting will result in a summary of discussions as its outcome document.
5. *Requests* UNEP to serve as the focal point to provide support.
6. *Invites* UNEA 5.2, with the CPR and Bureau including other UN bodies that are conducting relevant intergovernmental processes, to provide input leading up to Stockholm+50, as appropriate.
7. *Decides* to consider, before the end of the 75th session of the GA, the modalities of the international meeting in the most efficient and effective manner possible, with the support of the UNEP.

Stockholm+50, June 2-3, 2022:

“A healthy Planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity.”

Several more themes could be discussed:

- Commemorating UNEP.
- The legacy of Stockholm 1972 to inspire future generations
- Green transition.
- Honouring the Paris Agreement.
- Fulfilling the 2030 Agenda.
- Green transition in relation to Sustainable Consumption and Production.

- Redefining relationship to Nature.
- Environmental law and rights-based approaches
- Green recovery and transition.
- Role of nature-based solutions.
- The role of Youth.



Stockholm+50, June 2-3, 2022:

“A healthy Planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity.”

Several more themes could be discussed:

Themes discussed by civil society:

- ➡ A pact for the environment – (further) developing UNGA res 73/333 as a declaration from Stockholm.
- ➡ Integrating Ecocide.
- ➡ New approaches to environmental law.

The Youth: make UNEP and the environment shine again.





Q & A – 10 minutes



Session 5
Towards UNEA 5.2:
Opportunities for major
groups and what to
remember - during the
UNEAs, in relation to the
MTS – and with a focus on
2022



The UNEP Civil Society Unit is positioned in the Governance Affairs Office with a professional staff:

- The Civil Society Unit staff at UNEP, flanked by (on the left) Isaiah Otieno, and to the far right the Head of Unit, Alexander Juras



The following non-state stakeholders participate in the UNEA 5 process:



- ▶ The nine major groups: Women, Children and Youth, Farmers, NGOs, Indigenous Peoples and their communities, Workers and Trade Unions, The scientific and technological community, Local Authorities, and Business and Industry. Plus: Regional Representatives from the six UNEP regions, specialized accredited NGOs.



Poll 3

Are you a member of one of the 9 Major Groups?

If so, which one?



The Global Major Groups and Stakeholders Forum, the GMGSF - February 9 - 11

- The GMGSF was organized prior to the Open-Ended Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives (OECPR) and the first session of UNEA 5.1.
- It was also organized as an online event, which allowed Major Groups to discuss their input into UNEA 5.1 and to exchange ideas on other issues. The GMGSF only featured a few consultative sessions. These were fully self-organized by Major Groups.
- During 2021 and in preparation of the second session of UNEA 5 in February 2022, further consultations of MGS will be organized, including Regional Consultative Meetings, an international online consultation for MGS in June 2021, and full-fledged GMGSF in February 2022.



The Major Groups had 5 thematic consultations:

Consultation 1:
UNEP Medium-Term Strategy

Consultation 2:
UNEP Program of Work

Consultation 3:
UNEP@50

Consultation 4:
Stockholm+50

Consultation 5:
Main messages from MGS
to UNEA



Why do we participate in Intergovernmental Processes?

There are at least four important functions:

- ➡ Setting agendas
- ➡ Negotiating outcomes
- ➡ Conferring legitimacy
- ➡ Implementing solutions



To be heard and have an impact, we need to:

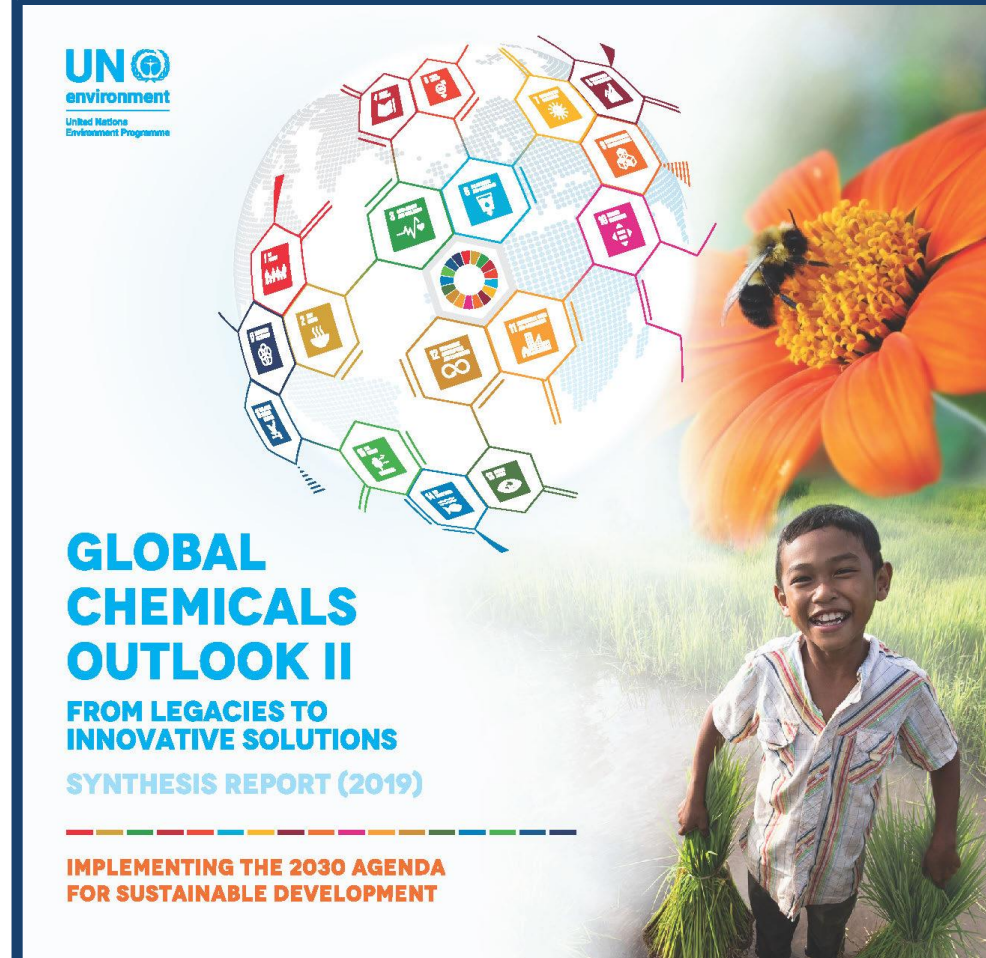


- Understand the themes
- Make sure that our input is relevant to the theme, including our criticism
- Make sure that new and additional themes are relevant to the main theme
- Have a strategy during and beyond UNEA
- Understand how the UNEA system works



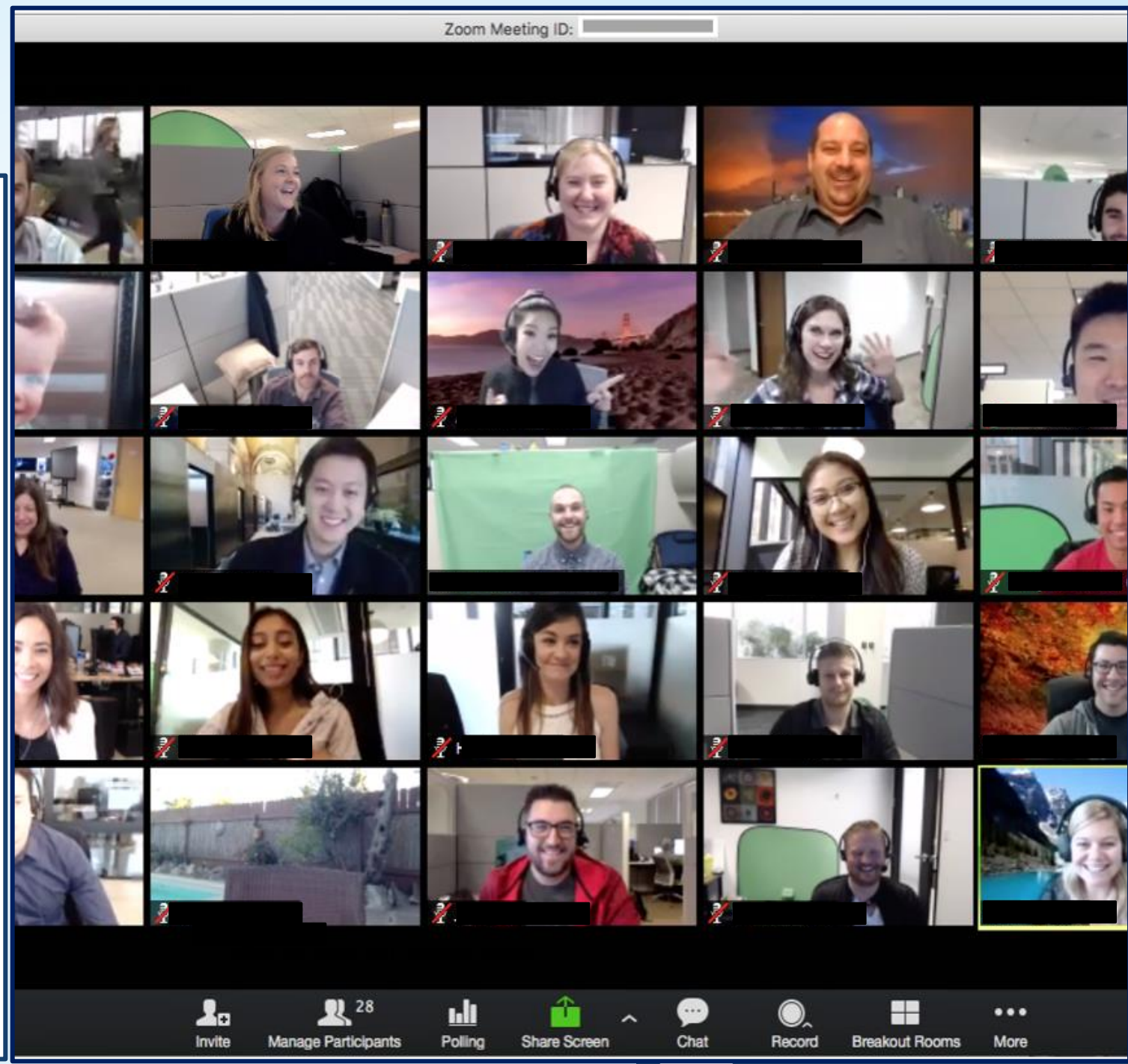
Major groups and civil society accomplishments

- By always being present, and always providing substantive and relevant input, the network of NGOs working on chemical issues, IPEN, helped create the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), which is a policy framework to promote chemical safety around the world, a part of UNEP.
- IPEN also helped develop the Minamata Convention on mercury.
- After providing substantive and relevant input in refugee matters and health, UNOCHA and UNAIDS now have representatives of NGOs at the highest level.
- Greenpeace provided substantive input on the ocean's chapter in the Rio+20 Outcome document.



UNEA 5.1 was a virtual meeting

- ▶ This is what the days in February looked like during UNEA 5.1.
- ▶ We have given you a sample of the issues and outcomes.
- ▶ For a complete access to all, see:
<https://www.unep.org/environmentassembly/outcomes-online-session-unea-5>





Between UNEA 5.1 and 5.2 there will be activities

- There are many opportunities for engaging:
 - Study the MTS and begin implementing some of the programmes in your own region.
 - Take a thorough look at the 21 or so Thematic Reports, engage in your topic and further develop it. The themes are all relevant in the ongoing process and will be dealt with in 2022. Perhaps you want to expand the issue?
 - Follow and influence the thematic issues that relates to UNEP@50.
 - Follow and discuss to the thematic development for the Stockholm+50 Conference.





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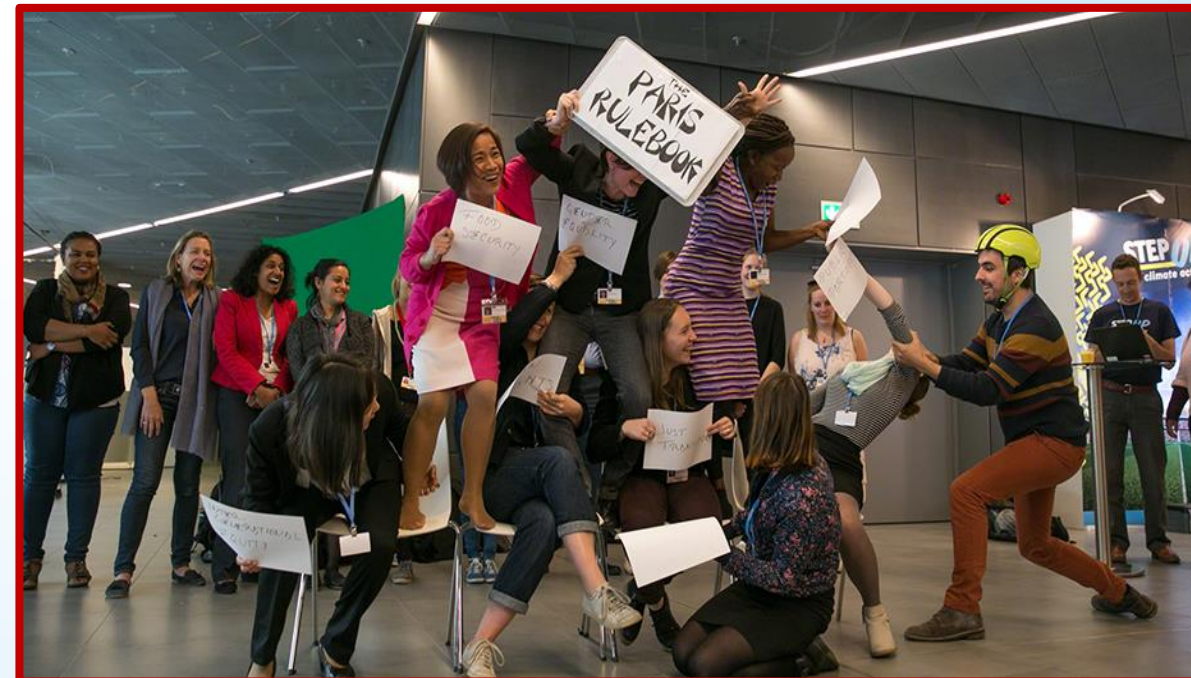
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Rules and procedure apply at international meetings, and inside is different from outside...

- And we abide by a responsible code of conduct in all meetings, and all communication platforms within the framework of the UN
- We are at intergovernmental processes, and must respect that
- We play by the rules and procedure, and if we understand them – and they are key to influence – we become decision-shapers and decision-makers – for “we, the peoples”



A book about the Major Groups, procedure, elections and a code of conduct – all must read!

- **On Process:** The Major Groups Facilitating Committee (MGFC) is the coordinating body, elected, with 2 reps from each of the nine major groups. They are mandated to represent the major groups, and decisions made on behalf of the major groups at UNEP are taken by them. Appointed groups, friends' groups, working committees or thematic groups report to them.
- **On behaviour:** Representatives of civil society admitted to sessions shall cooperate and comply with requests and instructions from United Nations officials and security staff regarding the use of facilities and access to and conduct within the venues. No participant shall harass or threaten any other participant.



HANDBOOK FOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT



Stakeholder Forum
FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

For the rest of
the year
including at the
UNEA 5.2...



“Strengthening Actions for Nature to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals,” UNEA-5 provides Member States and stakeholders with a platform for sharing and implementing successful approaches that contribute to the achievement of the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, including the goals relation to the eradication of poverty and sustainable patterns of consumption and production...and an opportunity for Member States and Stakeholders to take ambitious steps towards building back better, and greener, by ensuring that investments in economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic contribute to sustainable development.

(from the UNEA website)



Civil Society: the Major Groups and Other Stakeholders at UNEP

- ➡ When in doubt, or searching for more information about UNEP or UNEA, contact these members of the Civil Society Unit:
 - ➡ **Mr. Alexander Juras**, Chief of Unit and focal point for enquiries from Asia Pacific and Europe.
 - ➡ **Ms. Laetitia Zobel**, Focal point for enquiries from Latin America, West Asia and matters related to indigenous peoples.
 - ➡ **Ms. Aurora Cheung**, Focal point for enquiries from North America and matters related to Accreditation.
 - ➡ **Mr. Isaiah Otieno**, Focal point for all enquires on Africa, mailing lists and the website.

<https://www.unenvironment.org/civil-society-engagement/why-civil-society-matters/civil-society-unit>



Capacity building webinars and information between now and UNEA 5.2

During the 3rd quarter of 2021, Stakeholder Forum will continue to provide training sessions in collaboration with the Civil Society Unit of UNEP. We will:

- Conduct regional capacity building workshops, one for each of UNEP's six regions;
- Keep you updated on the development towards UNEA 5.2 in 2022;
- Keep you updated on UNEP@50, Stockholm+50, UN GA Res 73/333 and the Global Pact for the Environment, including up to date information during the regional capacity building workshops;
- Provide lobbying skills training around:
 - How to manoeuvre within UNEA, working with staff, delegates, and other stakeholders to promote stakeholder issues;
 - Organise side events, and make them count;
 - Utilize facts and science within UNEP to emphasise relevance in decision making;
 - And much more.





Q & A – 10 minutes and wrap-up



Thank you for joining us

Stakeholder Forum

www.stakeholderforum.org/webinars

Where the webinar recording, and presentation can be found.

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Charles Nouhan

charles.nouhan@stakeholderforum.org



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