



1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

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UN Environment &



Presentation overview

1. SDGs in a nutshell
2. UN Environment`s role for SDGs
3. Initiatives on the ground - examples

SDGs in a nutshell

What is Sustainable Development?

Sustainable development - development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Brundtland Report 1987 - WCED).



SDGs in a nutshell

SDGs Chronicle – How it began...

1972: United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm Conference): UN's first major conference on international environmental issues that marked a turning point in the development of international environmental politics.

1983: Establishment of the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED)

1987: WCED published the report **Our Common Future**, also known as the Brundtland Report

1992: Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil = United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) (Outcomes: Adoption of the Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration, establishment of the Commission on Sustainable Development)

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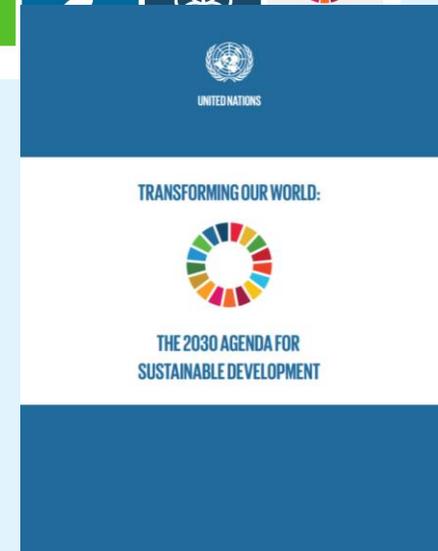


SDGs in a nutshell



SDGs Chronicle – How it began...

- **2000:** Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) until 2015 as a result of the Millennium Summit in New York
- **2012:** Concept of the SDGs at Rio+20 Summit (United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development)
- **2015:** Adoption of 17 goals for the world's future, to reach by 2030 incl. 169 detailed Targets



SDGs in a nutshell



SDGs in a nutshell

Who implements the 2030 Agenda

- **All stakeholders:** governments, the UN system, regional and international institutions, NGOs, civil society and the private sector and others, are expected to contribute to the realization of the new agenda.
- The **UN's role** is to assist countries to implement the economic, social and environmental dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in a balanced and integrated manner.

What is UN Environment's role for SDGs?



UN Environment is today the **leading environmental authority** responsible for setting the global environmental agenda



Programme of work

- **Climate Change:** Strengthen the ability of countries to integrate climate change responses into national development processes
- **Disasters and Conflicts:** Minimize threats to human well-being from the environmental causes and consequences of existing and potential natural and man-made disasters
- **Ecosystem Management:** Ensure that countries use the ecosystem approach: the holistic management of land, water and living resources to promote conservation and sustainable use to enhance human well-being
- **Environmental Governance:** Ensure that environmental governance and interaction at the country , regional and global levels are strengthened to address environmental priorities
- **Chemicals and Waste:** Minimize the impact of harmful substances and hazardous waste on the environment and people
- **Resource Efficiency:** Fostering sustainable consumption and production by leading global efforts to ensure natural resources are produced, processed and consumed in a more sustainable way
- **Environment under Review:** Providing open web platforms, services and access to timely, substantiated knowledge about the environment and emerging issues to allow for informed decision-making





- About half of the SDGs are directly environmental in focus or address the sustainability of natural resources
- UN Environment promotes environmental sustainability as a crucial enabling factor in ensuring the health of our planet, and is committed to working with all parties to ensure the success of the ambitious agenda.

What is UN Environment's role for SDGs?



- UN Environment implements, follows up and reviews the **2030 Agenda**, especially of its environmental dimension
- UN Environment is custodian agency for 26 Sustainable Goals Indicators



Building partnerships and strategies

We work internally and with partners around the world to drive progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.



Monitoring progress

We track progress on indicators that have an environmental focus, bringing together information from multiple sources into a central database.



Delivering effectively

We are working to ensure the effective delivery of the environmental dimensions of the 2030 Agenda.

What is UN Environment's role for SDGs?

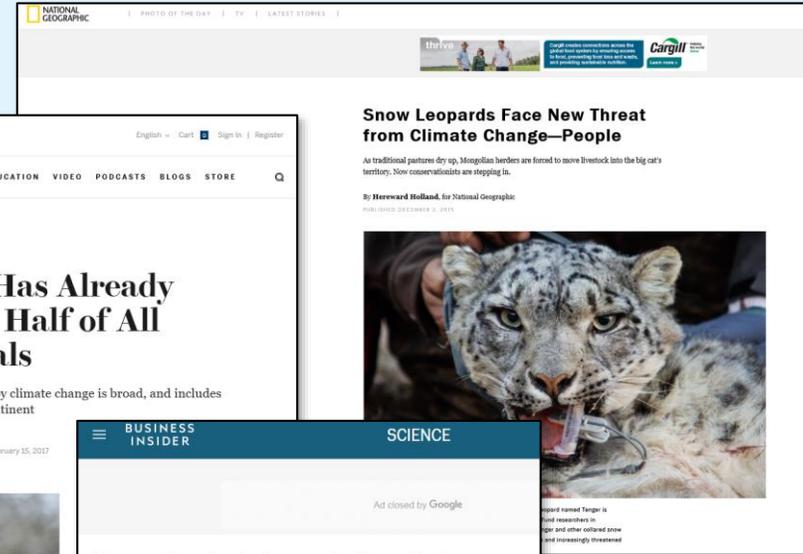
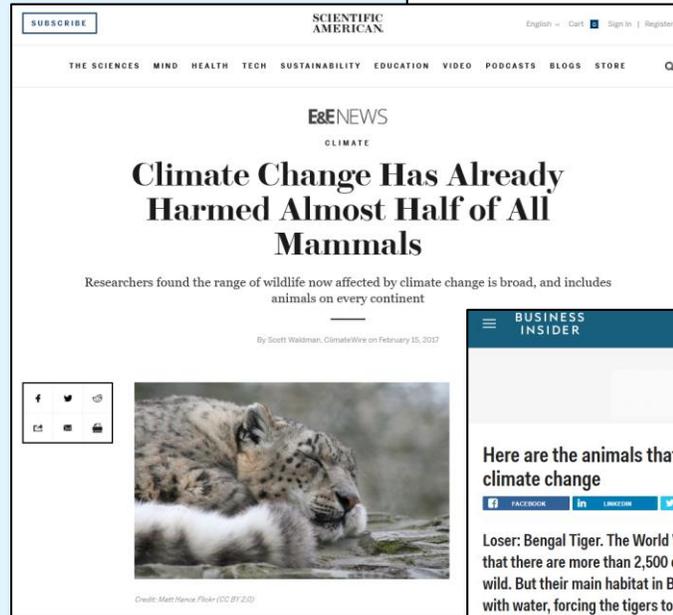
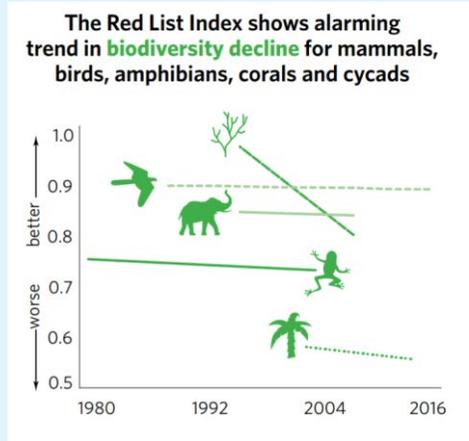
Currently UN Environment reports data for the following tier I and tier II indicators:

- 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
- 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)
- 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
- 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption (DMC) and DMC per capita, per GDP
- 12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies
- 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption (DMC) and DMC per capita, per GDP
- 12.4.1 Number of Parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement
- 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
- 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
- 15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

Initiatives on the ground



15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity



Initiatives on the ground

Three mountain regions – three flagship species

Promoting inter-regional exchange and cooperation



VANISHING TREASURES
PROTECTING ENDANGERED MOUNTAIN SPECIES



VANISHINGTREASURES.ORG
#RUNWILD



9,908 Views

UN Environment added a new video: Vanishing Treasures.
August 25 · 🌐

Climate change will affect threatened mountain species such as the iconic snow leopard. We need to act now so that they don't vanish.



THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG



AT A GLANCE

3 TARGET COUNTRIES/REGIONS



DESIRED LONG-TERM **IMPACT**

Increased climate change adaptation of both wildlife/biodiversity & people and greater conservation of biodiversity by contributing to



ADAPTIVE CAPACITY OF MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS

Maintenance of related ecosystem services under climate change



PROTECTION OF MOUNTAIN FLAGSHIP SPECIES

Contribution of species to ecosystem functioning



ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS

Promotion of alternative livelihoods to local mountain communities



THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG



OVERALL PROJECT OUTCOME

Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change and climate smart wildlife conservation integrated into planning and policy processes of developing countries with fragile mountain ecosystems based on successful pilot demonstration



THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG



Initiatives on the ground

ECOPOTENTIAL: Satellite for environmental management

EU Horizon 2020 Project funded by the EU Commission DG Research and Innovation

Promoting the use of Earth Observation for ecosystem management in Europe and beyond.

- Training protected area managers
- Providing digital tools to analyse data
- Informing EU policy on Earth Observation and environmental management



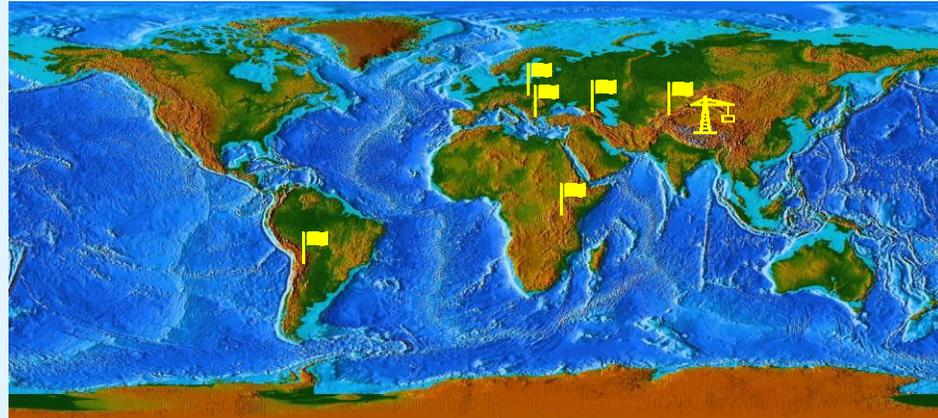
Initiatives on the ground

Climate Change Adaptation Strategies for Developing Mountain Areas

Project: “Climate change action in developing countries with fragile mountain ecosystem from a sub-regional perspective”

Objective: Support to mountainous developing countries to integrate climate change adaptation into relevant development policies/plans/strategies (adaptation tailored for the mountain context)

1. Assessment
2. Regional policy development
3. Interregional cooperation



13 CLIMATE ACTION



Initiatives on the ground

Climate Change Adaptation Strategies for Developing Mountain Areas

Mountain Adaptation Outlooks

- Current state of **knowledge and information** related to climate change and adaptation in mountainous regions:
 - 2015: Balkan, Caucasus, (Tropical) Andes**
 - 2016: East Africa (World Mountain Forum)**
 - 2017: Central Asia, Carpathians**
 - 2018: Hindu Kush Himalayas (UNFCCC COP 24 in Poland)**
- Identified priorities for promoting/developing of **mountain agenda** on the sub-regional level (implementation of Rio+ 20 outcome!)
- **Participation of governments** in the elaboration of the Outlooks (East African Community, Interstate Commission for Sustainable Development, etc.)



Initiatives on the ground

Waste Management in Mountain Regions

6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



Launched Global Mountain Waste Management Outlook

Why Focus on Waste in Mountains?

- Remote, lower development, natural disasters
- Fast urbanising mountain populations
- Sensitive and essential ecosystem services (e.g. water)
- Upstream-downstream linkages makes this a global issue that so far has little information/attention

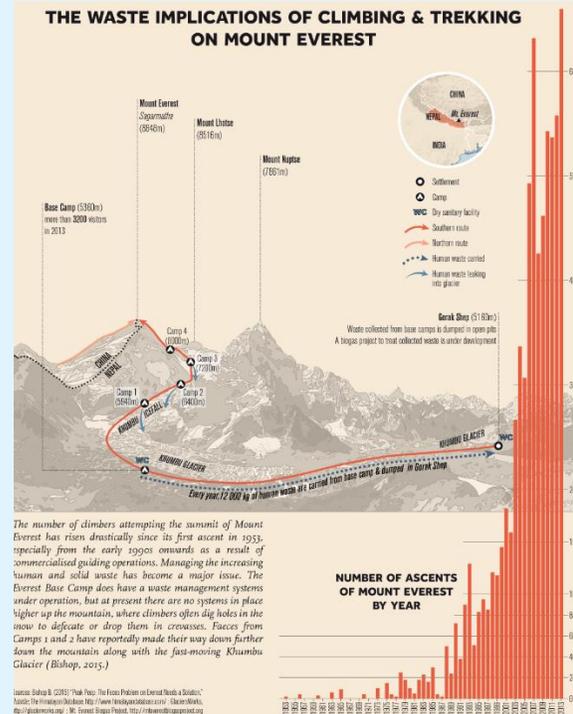
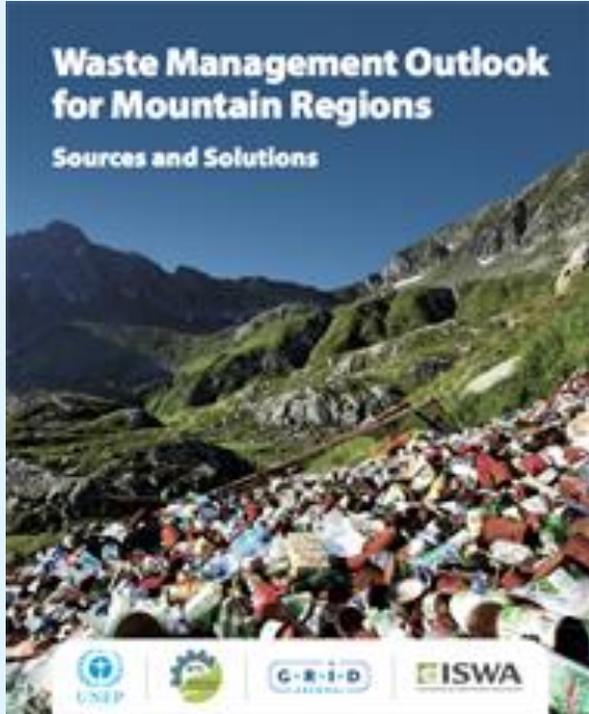


Geographic coverage: Developing mountain regions although some focus also on Europe and N America

Audience: Policy makers responsible for waste management and sustainable development + international mountain community

Global Mountain Waste Management Outlook

Building on findings of Mountain Adaptation Outlooks



Focus on challenges and opportunities for sound waste management in:

- Remote Communities
- Mountain Cities
- Tourism including mountaineering
- Forestry
- Mining
- Disaster waste
- Financing and good governance

What happened after...

Austria at 3.666 m altitude, June 2017 – Signing of the **Clean Mountains Manifesto** by a famous mountaineer Peter Habeler, Austrian soft drink company Almdudler & Austrian Alpine Club.

Wandern ohne Fußabruck as part of the **Saubere Berge** (Clean Mountains) Initiative



Kathmandu, 1 December 2017 – In direct response to the recommendations of the Outlook, **UIAA and IFMGA** signed a **Memorandum of Understanding** to show commitment to collaborate including on waste and pollution management in mountaineering.



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**

Thank you!



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